

Field & Heald,

Oil Can.

N^o 9,233.

Patented Aug. 31, 1852.

Fig 1.

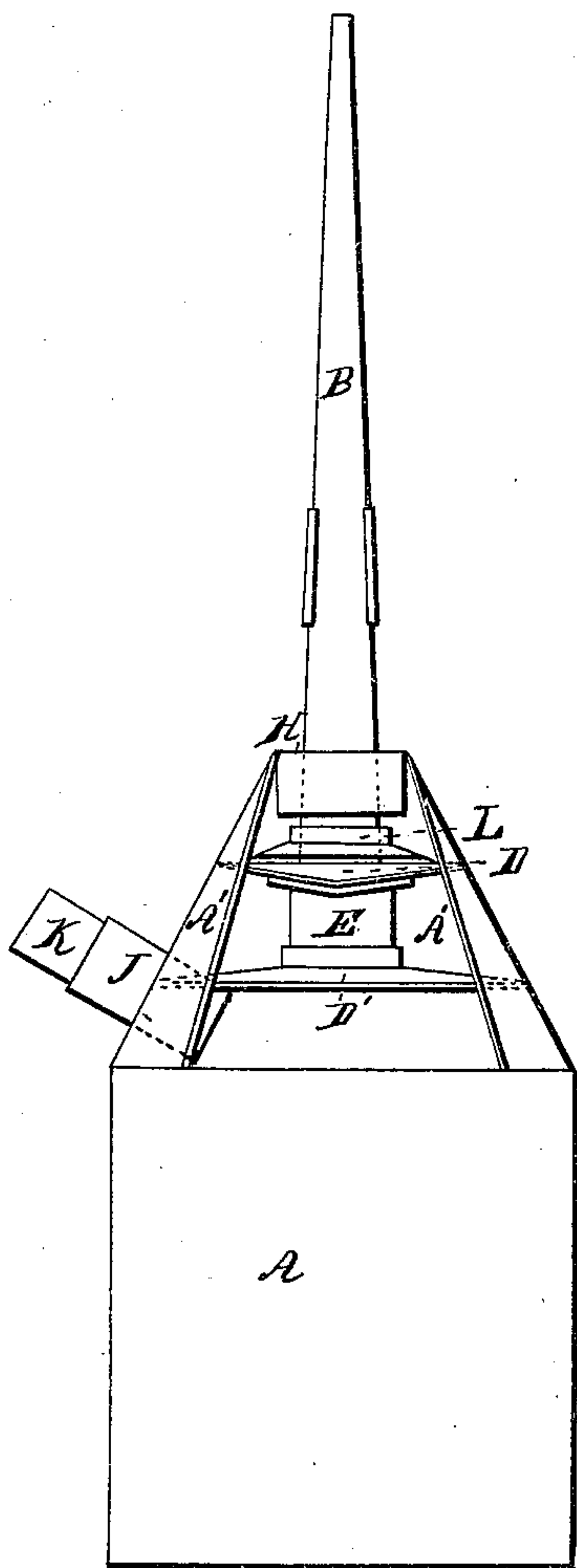
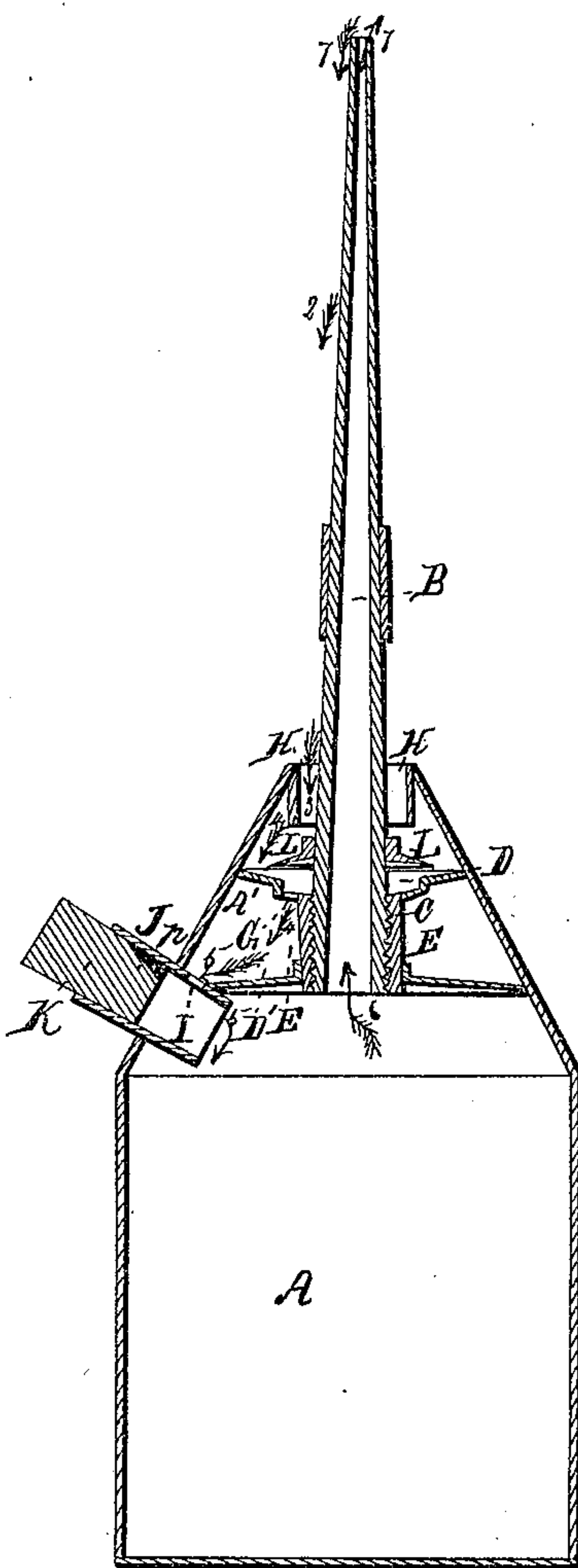


Fig 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 9,233, dated August 31, 1882.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SAMUEL FIELD and CHARLES W. HEALD, both of Barre, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one of my improved cans, a portion of the upper part of the can being broken out for the purpose of showing more distinctly the chambers upon which the oil runs after it has passed down the side of the discharge-tube. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same, showing the manner in which the vent hole or passage in the top chamber communicates with the lower one, and also showing the communication of the lower chamber with the receiving or filling tube.

The same letters of reference in the two figures indicate corresponding parts.

The nature of our invention consists in arranging two horizontal chambers, one above the other, in the top or conical portion of the can, said chambers being connected together by and secured to a vertical thimble or socket having a female screw cut in it, in which the screwed end of the discharge-tube which has a flange projecting or inclining downward, for preventing the oil running out from the upper chamber on the sides of the discharge-tube, is screwed tightly. In the said top chamber a vent hole or passage is made, through which passage the waste oil, after it passes down the outside of the discharging-tube and into the said chamber through the annular space at the top of the can and around the tube, is allowed to flow or ooze and pass into the lower chamber, from which it is discharged into the body of the can through the regulating or vent hole in the side of the filling-tube. This regulating and discharge hole or passage is opened or closed, as desired, by means of the cork or stopper (having a slit or groove in it) which closes the mouth of the filling-tube.

To enable others skilled in the art to make our improved oil-can, we will proceed to describe the manner of constructing the same.

A A' represent the oil-can, which, in its

general outline, resembles the ordinary oil-cans in use.

B is the tube having a screw, C, cut on the end, which is inserted into the can.

D D' represent two horizontal chambers arranged in and attached to the top portion, A', of the oil-can, said chambers being secured to and connected together by a socket, E, which has a female screw cut in it, in which the screwed end C of the tube B is screwed or inserted.

G is a vent hole or passage for the oil, as it descends the side of the tube and passes into the upper chamber, D, through the annular space H in the top of the can around the tube B, to pass through and run down into the lower chamber, D', from which it is allowed to flow into the body of the can A through the vent-hole I in the side of that portion of the filling-tube J which is inserted in the can.

By referring to Fig. 2 of the drawings, the manner in which the oil flows from the upper chamber to the lower one and from the lower chamber to the filling-tube J through the vent hole or passage I, and from the filling-tube into the body of the can, will be clearly seen, the arrows 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 indicating the direction of the waste fluid or oil as it descends the tube B, and those 6 and 7 show the course of the oil when the can is being used or is tilted.

On the tube B, near its screwed end, a projecting circular flange, L, is cast or otherwise secured. This flange is made a little inclined, so as to shed the waste oil as it passes down the tube through the annular space H in the top of the can around the tube, and is also made to project over the opening G in the chamber D, and serve as a guard to prevent the oil from running back through the annular space on the outside of the tube B.

K is the cork or stopper for the filling-tube. It will be seen by examining the drawings that if this cork be turned inward the vent and discharge hole I will be closed, and that if it be turned outward it will be opened, and consequently the flowing or oozing of the oil from the lower chamber is regulated by the same stopper or cork that regulates the discharge of the fluid or oil from the body of the can through the tube; or if the cork be turned to the right or left it has the same effect.

By having an annular space around the tube

at the top of the can, (as represented in the drawings,) it will be seen that the oil cannot possibly get on the outside of the can, but that it will all pass into the upper chamber through the said annular space, and also by having this annular space in the top of the can, by unscrewing the tube and taking it out, we are enabled to keep the upper chamber clean, and also clear the vent hole or passage in the same; and by constructing the chamber D above D' the running of the oil back into the upper chamber, after it has once flowed into the chamber D' from D, is prevented.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to have secured by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the receiving-chamber D' with the chamber D and flange L, the whole being constructed and arranged and operating in manner and for the purpose substantially as herein set forth and specified.

SAMUEL FIELD.
CHAS. W. HEALD.

Witnesses:

P. EMORY ALDRICH,
H. P. WOODY.