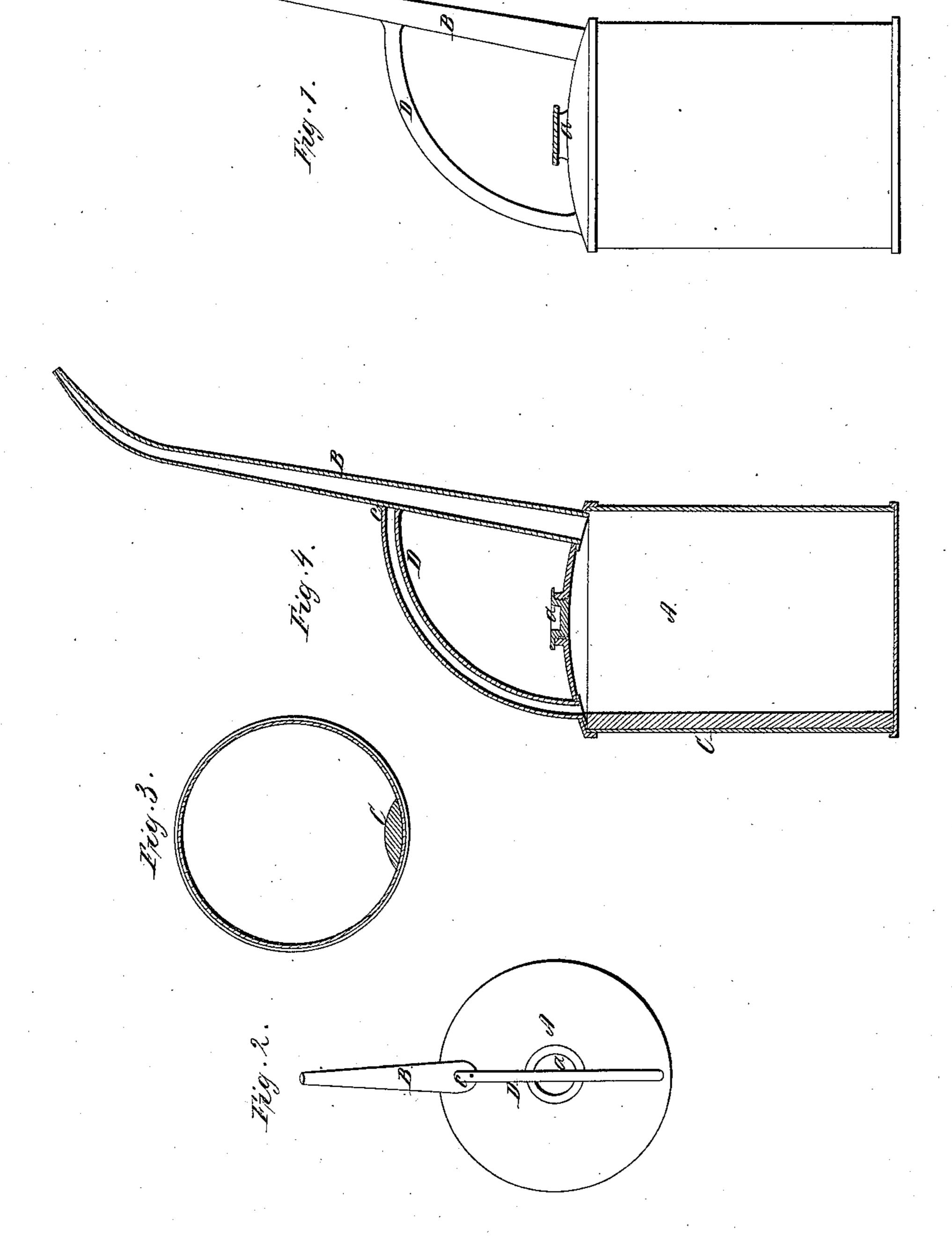
Tilestell,

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Nº 14,641,

Patented Apr. 8, 1856.



## United States Patent Office.

THOMAS PRIESTLY, OF SAXONVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO DANIEL HOLDEN.

## IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 14,641, dated April 8, 1856.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Thomas Priestly, of Saxonville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improved Oil-Feeder; and I do hereby declare that the same is fully described and represented in the following specification and the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 exhibits a side elevation of the said feeder; Fig. 2, a top view of it; Fig. 3, a horizontal section of it; Fig. 4, a vertical

central and longitudinal section of it.

In such drawings, A denotes a cylindrical oil-can or vessel provided with a filling-opening in its top, and a screw cap or plug to fit into the same, as seen at a. Near to one side of the can, and opening out of and extending from its top, as seen in Figs. 1, 2, and 4, is a fluid-discharge tube, B, and on the opposite side of the axis of the vessel, and within said vessel or on the outside of it, as may be most convenient, there is affixed a piece of metal, . C, the weight of which should be greater than that of the discharge-tube, or, in other words, it should be such that whenever the feeder is overset or thrown down on one side its weighted side shall assume the lowest position, and so as to bring the discharge-tube into the highest, or one in which none of the oily contents of the vessel A can escape through and out of the outer end of the dischargetube, it being supposed, under such circumstances, that the oil-feeder is overturned upon a level surface, such as the top of a bench or floor. Another advantage results from the above-described mode of loading the oil-vessel, the same preventing it from rolling down an inclined surface when it is overset thereon. From out of the top of the oil-vessel, and close against its weighted side, there is extended an air-duct or tube, D, it being projected toward and soldered or otherwise fastened to the discharging-tube B. Close or very near to the discharging-tube, a small hole, c, is made through the air-tube. (See Figs. 2 and 4.) It should not open into said tube B.

When the oil-feeder is used for the purpose of oiling a journal or other piece of mechanism, or oil is flowing out of its dischargingtube, air will pass into the hole c, thence through the air-tube and into the space above the fluid which may be in the can A, the same permitting atmospheric pressure to be exerted on the fluid contents of the vessel, in order that such may flow freely from the tube B. So when the can is resting upon its side or in the position it will assume when overset or thrown thereon, the inlet-orifice c will be above the surface of the contents of the can, so that no oil which may be in the air-tube can escape through said opening c.

The air-tube D, so applied or arranged as seen in the drawings, not only answers the purpose of a handle by which the feeder may be either lifted by the hand or hung upon a pin, as occasion may require, but it also serves as a strut to aid in maintaining the discharg-

ing-tube in position.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. Combining with the oil-vessel A and arranging with respect to the discharging-tube B thereof, substantially as described, a weight, C, whereby, when said oil-vessel is overset, the gravitating power of the weight may move the discharge-tube into a position from whence no fluid or oil may escape from it.

2. Arranging the air-inlet tube so that its opening into the air-vessel and its opening for the reception of air shall be on the opposite sides of the axis of the vessel, or with respect to the weight and oil-discharge tube, essen-

tially as specified.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my signature this 10th day of March, A. D. 1856.

## THOMAS PRIESTLY.

Witnesses:
EDWARD T. GRAY,
HENRY RICHARDSON.