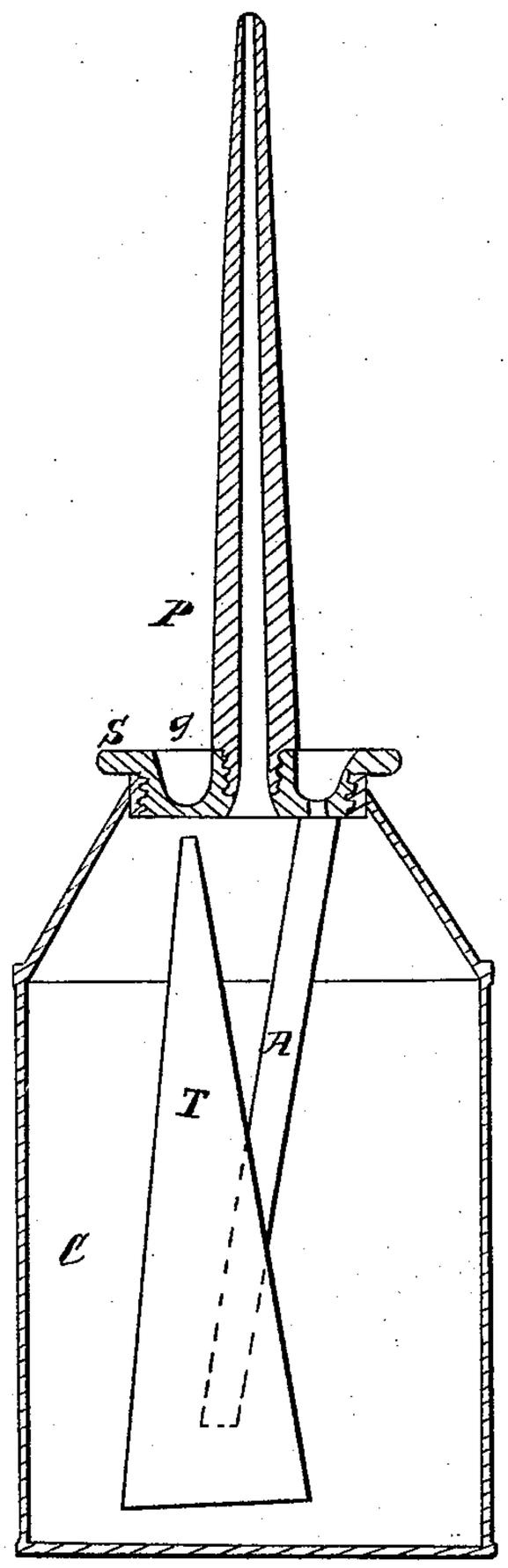
G. W. & G. H. Simmons,

Oil Can.

No. 17,810. Patented July 14, 1857.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEO. W. SIMMONS AND GEO. H. SIMMONS, OF BENNINGTON, VERMONT.

OIL-CAN.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 17,810, dated July 14, 1857.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE W. SIMMONS and GEORGE H. SIMMONS, of Bennington, in the county of Bennington and State of Vermont, have invented a new and useful Method of Arranging and Constructing Oil-Cans for Lubricating Machinery, Car-Wheels, &c.; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification.

The nature of our invention consists in providing (for general use) a cylindrical can about 2¼ inches in diameter and 4 inches high, one inch at the top being tapered down to admit a screw stopper of one inch diameter (or of any other convenient dimensions). In the center of the stopper is an aperture, in which is fixed, by screw or otherwise, a stem or pipe, tapering nearly to a point through which the oil is emitted, when the can is inverted. In a deep annular groove, around the stem, is an air hole, opening into a tube, which is joined to the stopper, and descending down about three-fourths the depths of the can, runs into, and supports a cuspated tube, the lower end of which is closed, and is as large as will pass into, and out of, the mouth of the can, extending nearly down to its bottom, and up nearly to the stopper, and having a small outlet at the point or top, through which the air is drawn from the air hole in the annular groove to fill the vacuum occasioned by the draft of oil from the stem.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our said invention we will proceed to give a more particular description of its construction and operation by referring to the accompanying drawing, which is a vertical section of the can, showing (appended to the bottom of the stopper) the apparatus by which the air is admitted to supply the vacuum occasioned by the draft of oil from the stem.

C is the can, to contain the oil or other lubricator. About 2½ inches in diameter and 4 inches high, one inch of the top of which being tapered down to receive the screw stopper S, about one inch diameter, (or the can may be of any other desirable dimensions) the mouth or top of the can being fitted with a female screw to receive the screw stopper S, the inside of the can being free from fixtures or attachments.

S is the screw stopper fitted to the female screw in the mouth of the can, and having a pipe or stem, screwed or otherwise attached to the center of the stopper, through which the oil is discharged, around which stem is a deep annular groove *g*, from the bottom of which groove the air tube A descends down nto, and supports the cuspated tube T.

A is the air tube, firmly attached to the stopper, and descending from the bottom of the annular groove, enters into the cuspated tube T, near the middle, and extends nearly to the bottom of the said tube; and being firmly attached to, supports the cuspated tube in its position, independent of the body of the can.

T, the cuspated tube—is at the bottom closed, and as large as will pass freely through the mouth of the can—being connected to, and supported by the air tube A. Reaching from near the bottom of the can, nearly to the under side of the stopper S, at the point or upper end of which tube T, is a small aperture through which the air is discharged into the can, thus furnishing an unobstructed passage for the air from the bottom of the groove *g*, through the air tube A, and the tube T, into the can near the bottom of the pipe P. And the tube T, being united to the tube A, which is firmly attached to the stopper S, by unscrewing the stopper they may be all removed together to cleanse the can and its aerating appendages.

P the stem or discharge pipe—may be made long or short—crooked or straight—large or small as may best accommodate the business for which it is intended, or stems of different dimensions may be fitted to screw into the same stopper.

g is a deep annular groove around the stem or pipe P, through the bottom of which is the inlet to the air tube A.

Operation: The can and appendages being arranged as herein specified—the oil may be filled in to any desirable depth, for (if filled to the stopper) the oil will pass out only at the discharge pipe, when the stopper is screwed in, though the can should lie in a horizontal position—but when inverted or brought down to an angle of 30 or more degrees, the oil passes out of the stem, and the

air is drawn through the air tube A, into the tube T, near the bottom, and is thence discharged at the point of the tube T, near the bottom of the stopper so that, if by any means, a small amount of oil gets into either of the tubes (which is hardly possible) it will run down to the bottom or large end of the tube T, without stopping the air passage and when the can is inverted, the oil will pass out at the point of the cuspated tube, even when the can is full of oil.

Having thus fully described the nature and object of our invention, we would state that we do not claim the interior tubes of the can; nor do we claim generally the fastening of the air vents of an oil can to the stopper; but

What we do claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Fastening the air vessel or tube T, to the oil tube A, and the oil tube to the stopper S, so that the whole may be removed together for the purpose of cleansing or repairs, by which means we produce a better article of manufacture than when said tubes are fastened to the can, and are not removable—the whole being made as herein set forth.

GEORGE W. SIMMONS.
GEORGE H. SIMMONS.

Witnesses:
JOHN HASTINGS,
JAMES W. ELWILL.