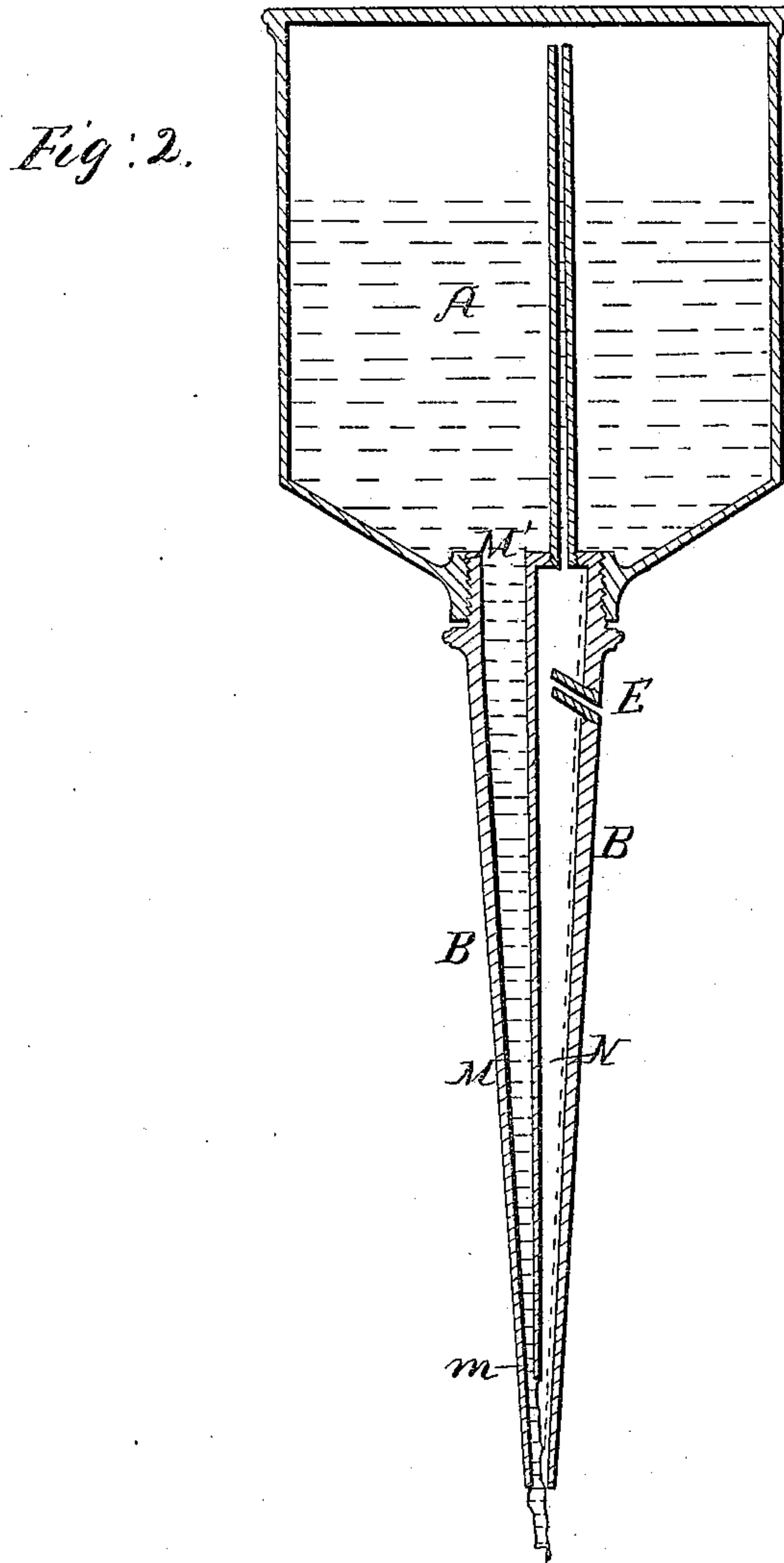
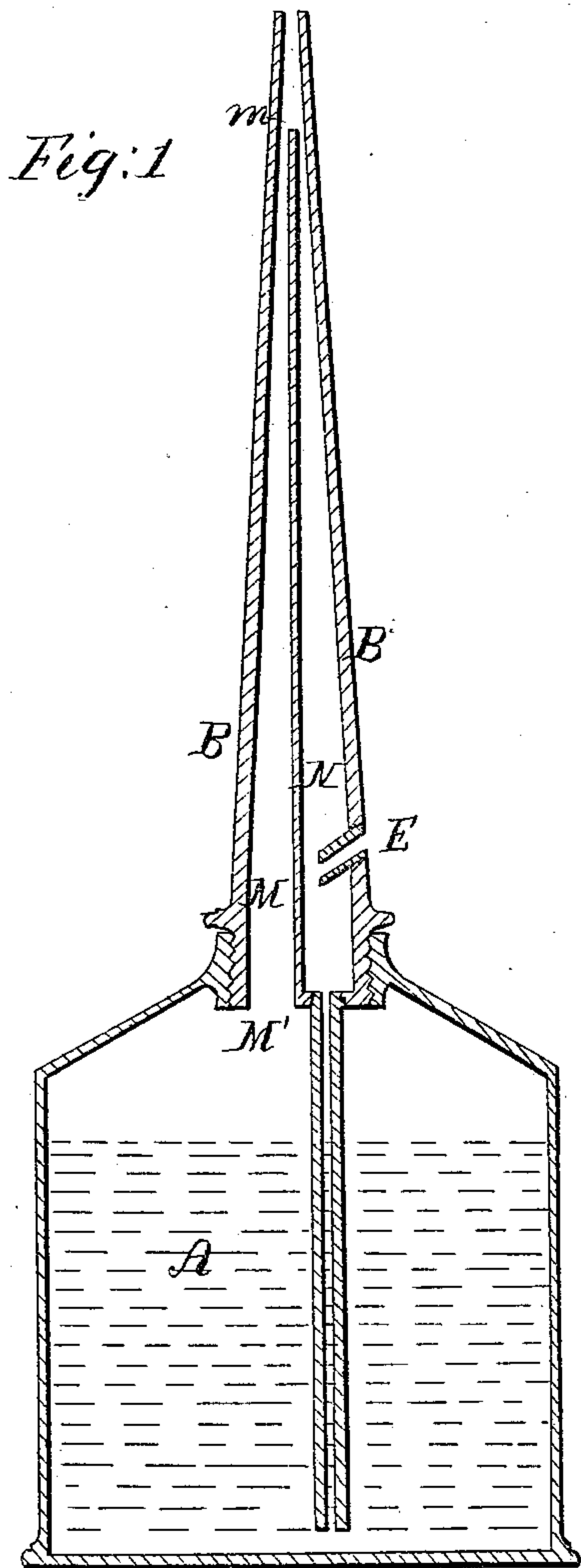


*J. Jackson, Jr.,*  
*Oil Can,*  
*No 29,377, Patented July 31, 1860.*



*Witnesses,*  
*Wm Hoxie*

*William P. Coy*

*Inventor,*  
*James Jackson Jr*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES JACKSON, JR., OF WESTERLY, RHODE ISLAND.

## IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 29,377, dated July 31, 1860.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES JACKSON, JR., of Westerly, in the county of Washington and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and Improved Oil-Can, whereby I obtain a free ingress of air into the interior of the can without allowing any oil to escape at the air-passage; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 shows the can in an upright position. Fig. 2 shows the can in a reversed position.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in both the drawings.

To enable others skilled in the arts to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it by the aid of the drawings.

A is the body, and B is the nozzle. The nozzle is divided into two parts, M and N, by the partition C. The part M is open to the oil in A at M'. The part N is extended by a small tube, as represented, which tube is open at each end, and extends down into the body of the can nearly to its bottom. There is inserted in the side of N a short tube, E, which projects into the interior of N, as represented, and is open at both ends. When the can is reversed, the oil passes through the part M, and escapes at the end of the nozzle B in the ordinary manner. In this position the surface

of the oil in the body A falls below the end of the contracted tube D, which forms the inner end of N, and the oil that remains therein flows down through N. As the quantity is very small, it trickles along the sides of N, passing the tube E, which, by reason of its length and inclination, cannot receive it, and if sufficient time is allowed it escapes with the stream which is flowing from *m* through B. When the can is again restored to its upright position, the oil in N trickles in the reverse direction, but without any chance of escaping through E. It will be seen that when the can is reversed D and E are left open, and an uninterrupted ingress of air is allowed through E, N, and D to the body A of the can. The passage M is contracted at the point *m* to a less size than the extremity of the nozzle B. This prevents the accumulation of a pressure in the nozzle B, which might otherwise force up a large quantity of oil into N if the can were held for a long period in a reversed direction.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The oil-passage M, hollow space N D, open at each end, and vent-tube E, combined and arranged substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

JAMES JACKSON, JR.

Witnesses:

WILL HOXIE,

WILLIAM P. COY.