

S. Sargent,
Oil Can.

N^o 60,429.

Patented Dec. 11, 1866.

Fig. 4.

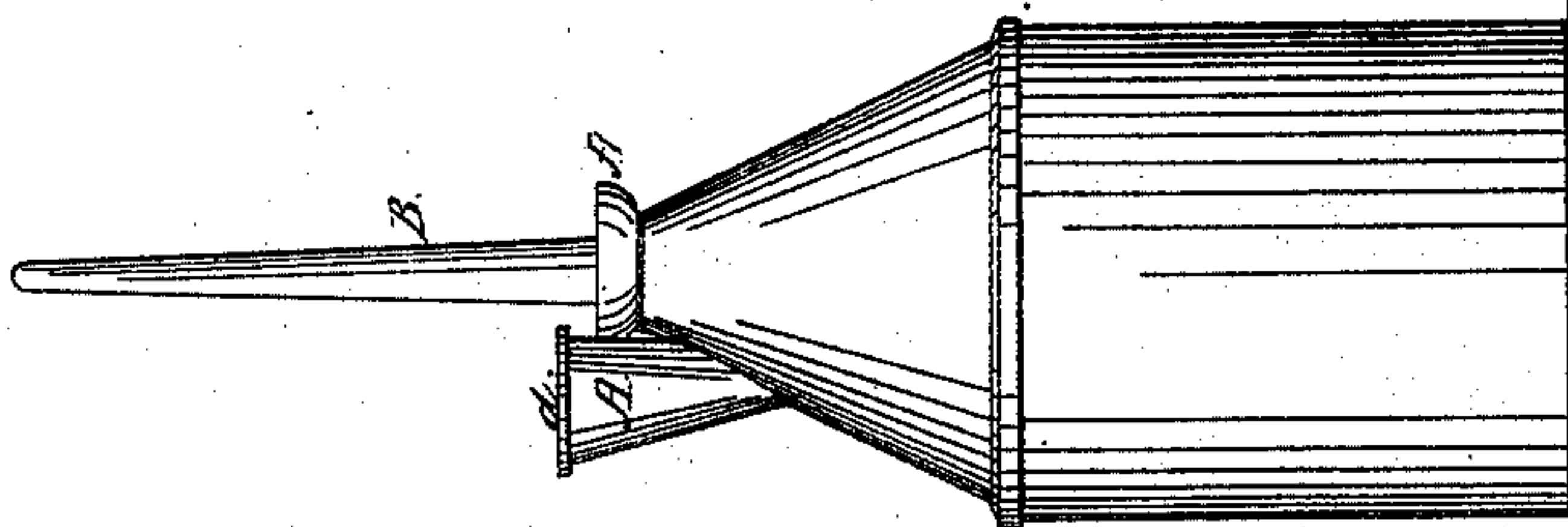


Fig. 3.

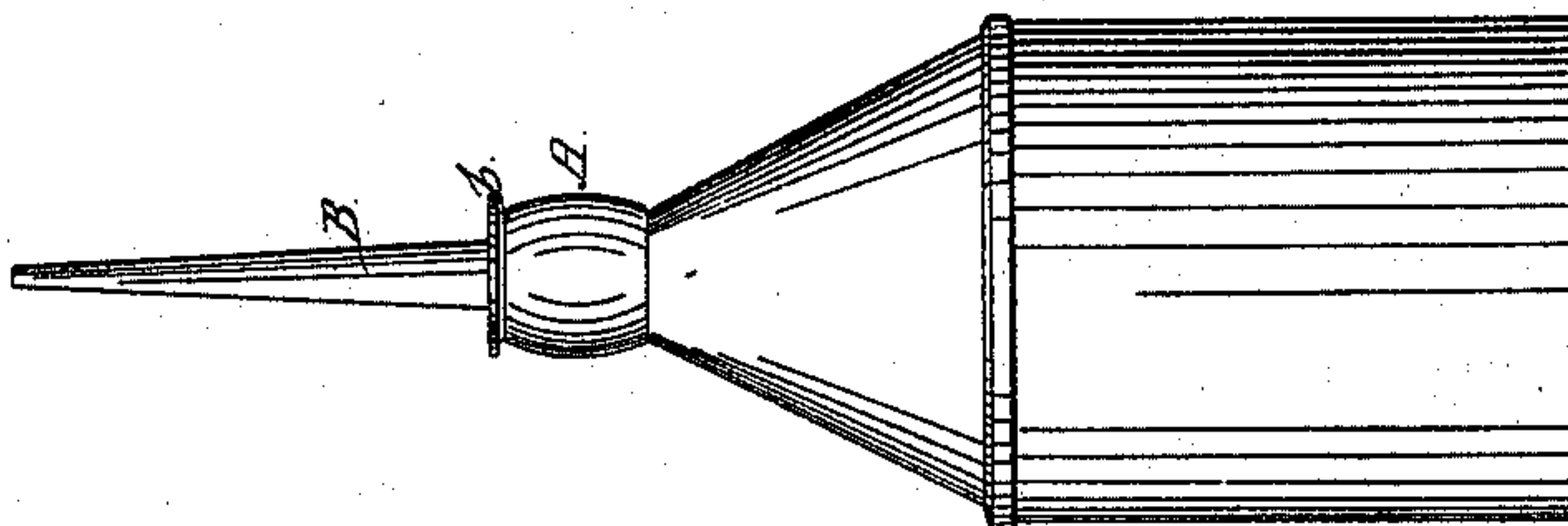


Fig. 2.

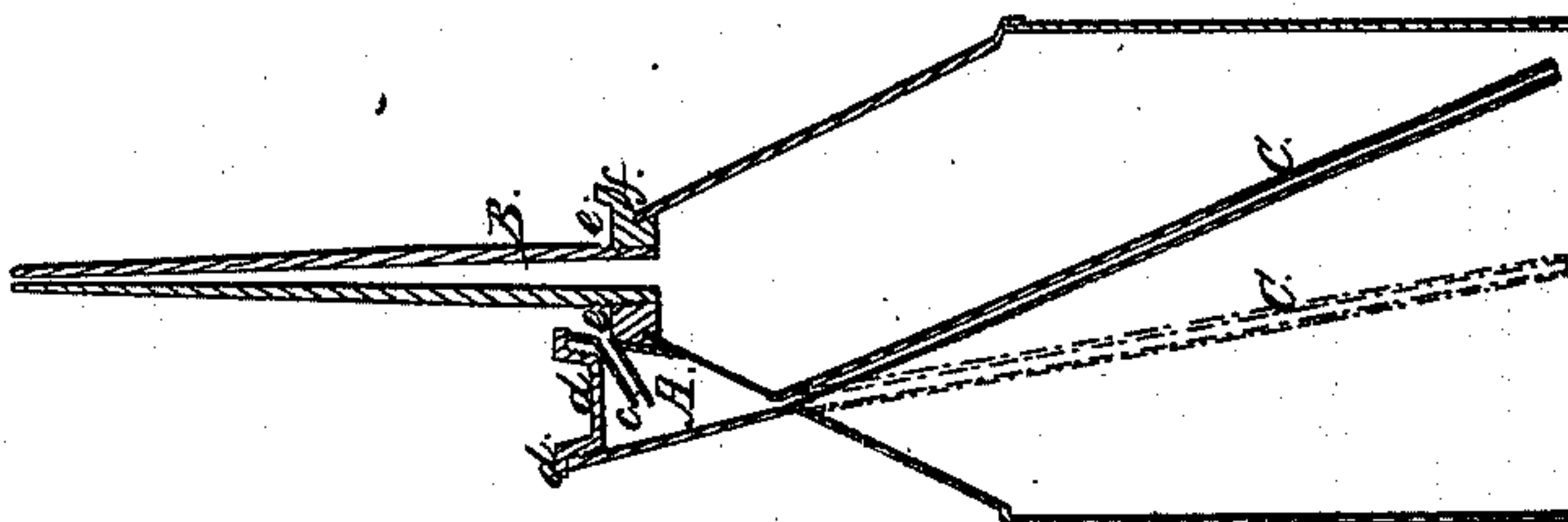
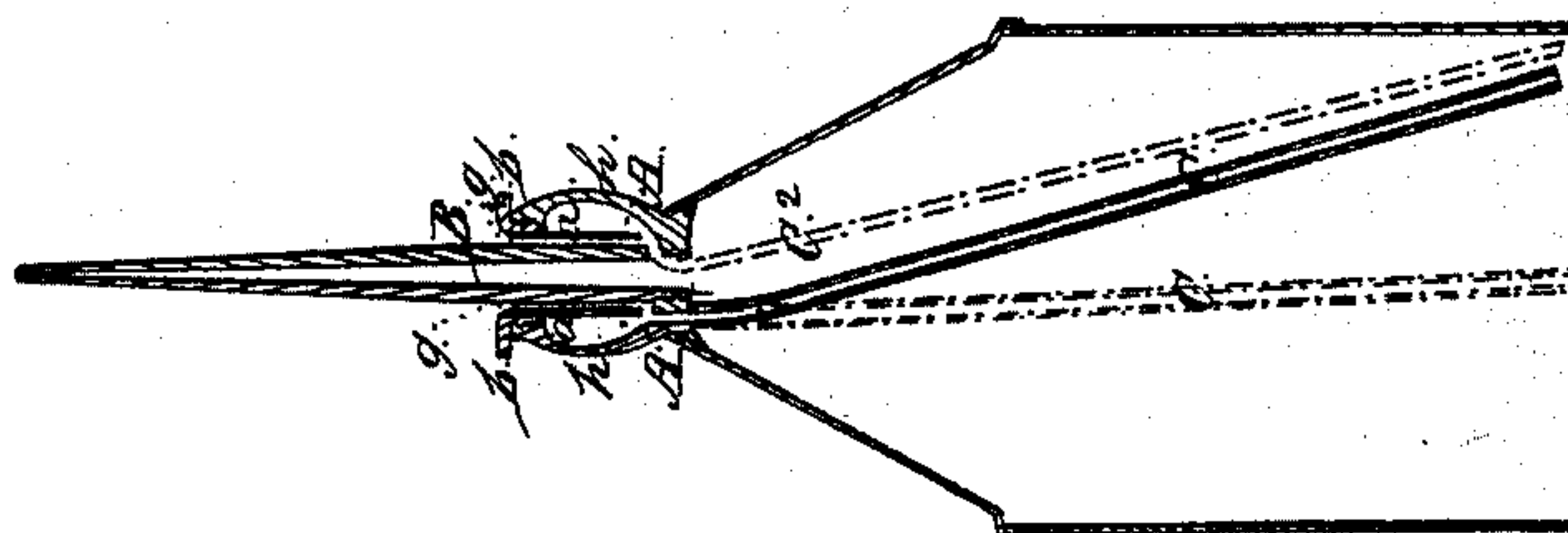


Fig. 1.



Witnesses;
John W. Lawrence,
Alvin Lawrence.

Inventor,
Stephen Sargent.

United States Patent Office.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL CANS.

STEPHEN SARGENT, OF LOWELL, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 60,429, dated December 11, 1866.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN SARGENT, of Lowell, in the county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil Cans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making part of this specification, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are vertical central sections, and
Figures 3 and 4 side elevations.

This invention consists in a suitable venting chamber, and a venting tube connected therewith at or near the bottom of said chamber, arranged at one side, and at the top of the oil can, or around the base of the oiling tube, when said oil can, venting chamber, and venting tube are so constructed and arranged in relation to each other as to give free vent to the oil at all times, easy and convenient access to the venting tube, if obstructed, and prevents oil escaping through the venting tube, under any circumstances.

In the drawings fig. 1 shows my improvement, with the venting chamber A arranged at the extreme top of the oil can, and around the oiling tube B, which screws into the can at the bottom of the chamber. The venting tube C passes through the top part of the can, at one side of the oiling tube, or it may pass through the side of the oiling tube from within, as shown at C² in red lines. The venting tube should terminate near the bottom of the can, at one side, or at the centre, as shown in figs. 1 and 2. When the venting chamber is arranged as shown in fig. 1, I employ a tube *a*, secured to the cap *b*, which screws into the top of the chamber. This tube surrounds the oiling tube B, a little distance therefrom, and extends downward to near the bottom of the chamber, so that if by continued use of the oil can small quantities of oil should run down on the outside of the tube B, through the space *g*, into the chamber A, such oil will be retained in the chamber, between the tube *a* and the sides *h h* of the chamber, to run back into the oil can through the venting tube when said can is placed in a vertical position. The space *g* around the tube B provides for ingress of air to the chamber A, thence into the can, through the tube C or C². When the venting chamber is arranged as shown in fig. 2 the top of said chamber is closed by a cap *d*, which may be removed to clear the tube C by passing a wire through said tube, if at any time it should get choked. A tube *e* is also employed between the cavity *e* in the cap *f* of the oil can and the chamber A, and extends into said chamber to about the centre. This tube or passage *e* provides for ingress of air to the chamber A, thence to the interior of the can, through the tube C, and serves also for a passage back into the oil can of any oil that may run down on the outside of the tube B, through said passage *e*, to the chamber A, and through the tube C into the oil can. By the arrangement of the venting chamber A, having a small or contracted inlet *g* or *e*, for admission of air into the chamber, tipping the oil can so that oil will run out through the tube B causes a rush of air in at the space *g* or the tube *e*, through the chamber A and venting tube C, to the interior of the can in quantity to compensate for the amount of oil discharged from within, thus providing free vent for the oil, and preventing escape of oil through the venting tube under any circumstances, whether the venting chamber is arranged at the top of the oil can, around the oiling tube, as shown in fig. 1, or at one side of the oil can, as shown in fig. 2. It is quite desirable in small oil cans, which are intended to hold only oil enough to last one day, to arrange the venting chamber at the top of the can, as shown in fig. 1. The can may then be filled full, and the precise quantity of oil used each day may be known.

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

The combination of the venting chamber A, venting tube C, passage *e* or *g*, or their equivalent, with the oil can, the whole arranged substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

STEPHEN SARGENT.

Witnesses:

JOHN E. CRANE,
ALINN LAWRENCE.