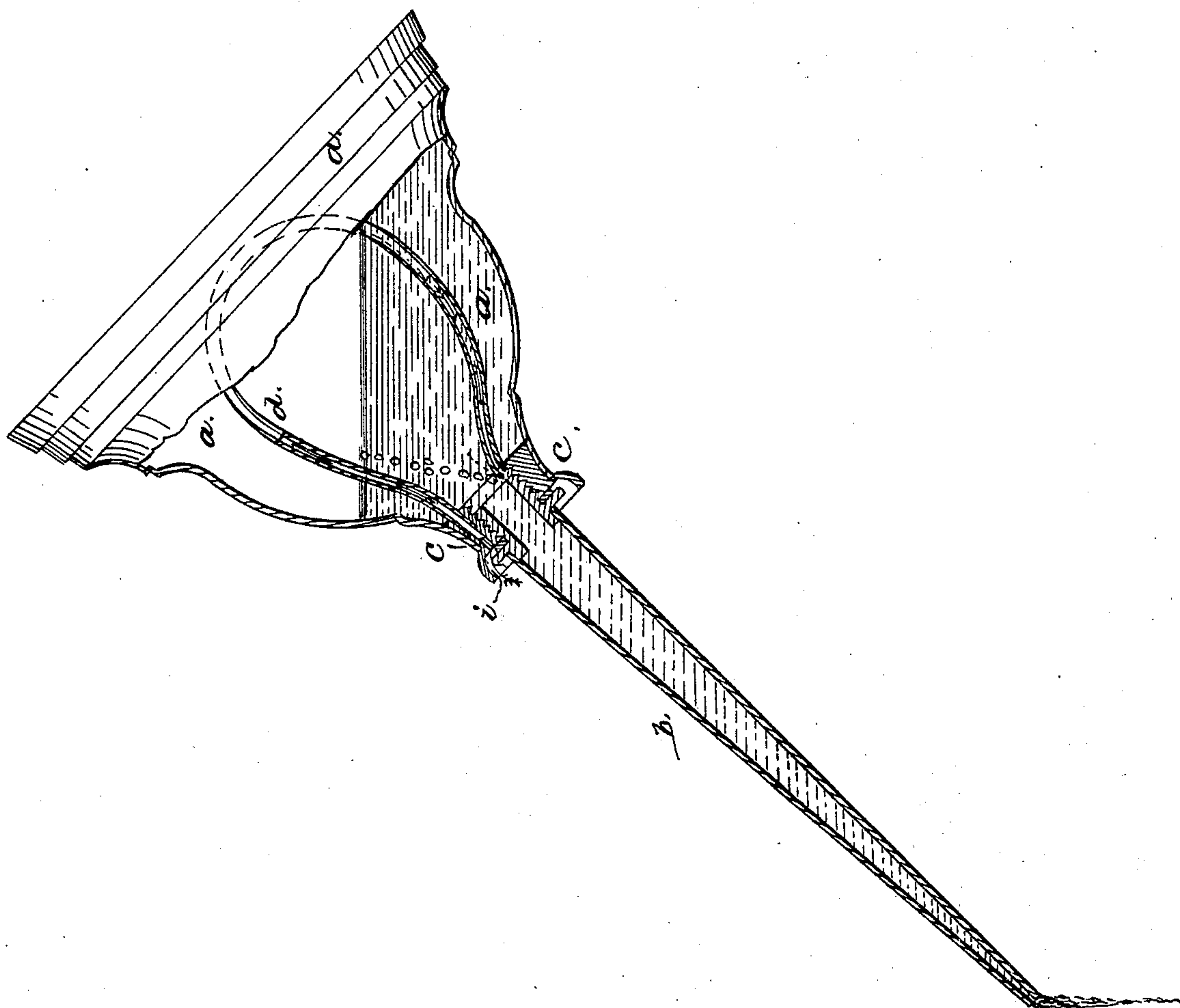


*F. Stone,*

*Oil Can.*

*N<sup>o</sup> 67,225.*

*Patented July 30, 1867.*



*Witnesses;*  
*Geo. D. Walker,*  
*Chas. Geo. Harold.*

*Inventor;*  
*Frederic Stone.*  
*per L. M. Penell*

# United States Patent Office.

FREDERIC STONE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

*Letters Patent No. 67,225, dated July 30, 1867; antedated July 17, 1867.*

## IMPROVEMENT IN OILERS.

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, FREDERIC STONE, of the city and State of New York, have invented, made, and applied to use a certain new and useful Improvement in Oilers for Machinery, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the said invention, reference being had to the annexed drawing, making part of this specification, wherein I have represented a section of the said oiler in a position for use.

Several oil-cans have heretofore been made in which the air has been allowed to pass in through pipes and chambers as the oil runs out, having in view the dispensing with that class of cans or oilers in which the oil is ejected by pressure derived from a spring bottom. In the oilers first named the cost of construction is considerable, and in some a portion of the oiler is occupied by a chamber that receives the drippings from the spout. My invention consists in a bent or folded tube having its ends at or near the screw by which the nozzle or spout is attached, one end of the tube opening outwardly in the bottom of a cup surrounding the base of the spout, the other end of said tube being within the can, so that any overflow or dripping running down the spout passes into the can through the said tube, and when the can is turned over for oiling machinery there is no oil that runs out of this bent tube, but the air is drawn in through the same as the oil runs out through the nozzle or spout, that being the superior hydrostatic column, and should there be oil in the said bent pipe it is drawn inward with the air into the can. When the oiler is in use there is no pressure to force the oil out, but it runs in a stream, or drop by drop, according to the size of the spout. When the oiler is turned back into its normal position the sudden fall of the oil to the bottom of the can does not produce any "ram action" to eject the oil from the spout or from the air-tube, as is the case with some of the cans heretofore made, and the expansion and contraction of the air under varying temperatures have no effect to eject the oil from either the spout or the air-tube.

In the drawing, *a* is the can or reservoir of suitable size and shape. *b* is the nozzle or spout screwed into the neck of the can, and *c* is an overflow or drip cup around the spout *b*. *d* is my air-tube, one end of which opens at *i* into the bottom of the cup *b*, the other end terminates within the oil-can, as at *o*. The size of the tube *d*, or the ends thereof, may be varied according to the size of nozzle, so as to let in air to the reservoir as fast as the oil flows out through the spout. The air-tube *d* conveys into the reservoir any overflow or dripping from the spout, because the end *o* of said tube is lower than the end *i* at the cup *c*; and when the oiler is tipped for use the air drawing in through this tube *d* empties said tube of any oil inwardly into the can *a*.

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

The bent or folded air-tube *d*, applied to an oiler in the manner and for the purposes set forth.

I also claim the drip cup *c* and tube *d*, in combination with the oiler, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my signature this twenty-first day of July, A. D. 1866.

FREDERIC STONE.

Witnesses:

GEO. D. WALKER,

THOS. GEO. HAROLD.