

F. SKINNER.

Oil Can.

No. 96,626.

Patented Nov. 9, 1869.

Fig. 1

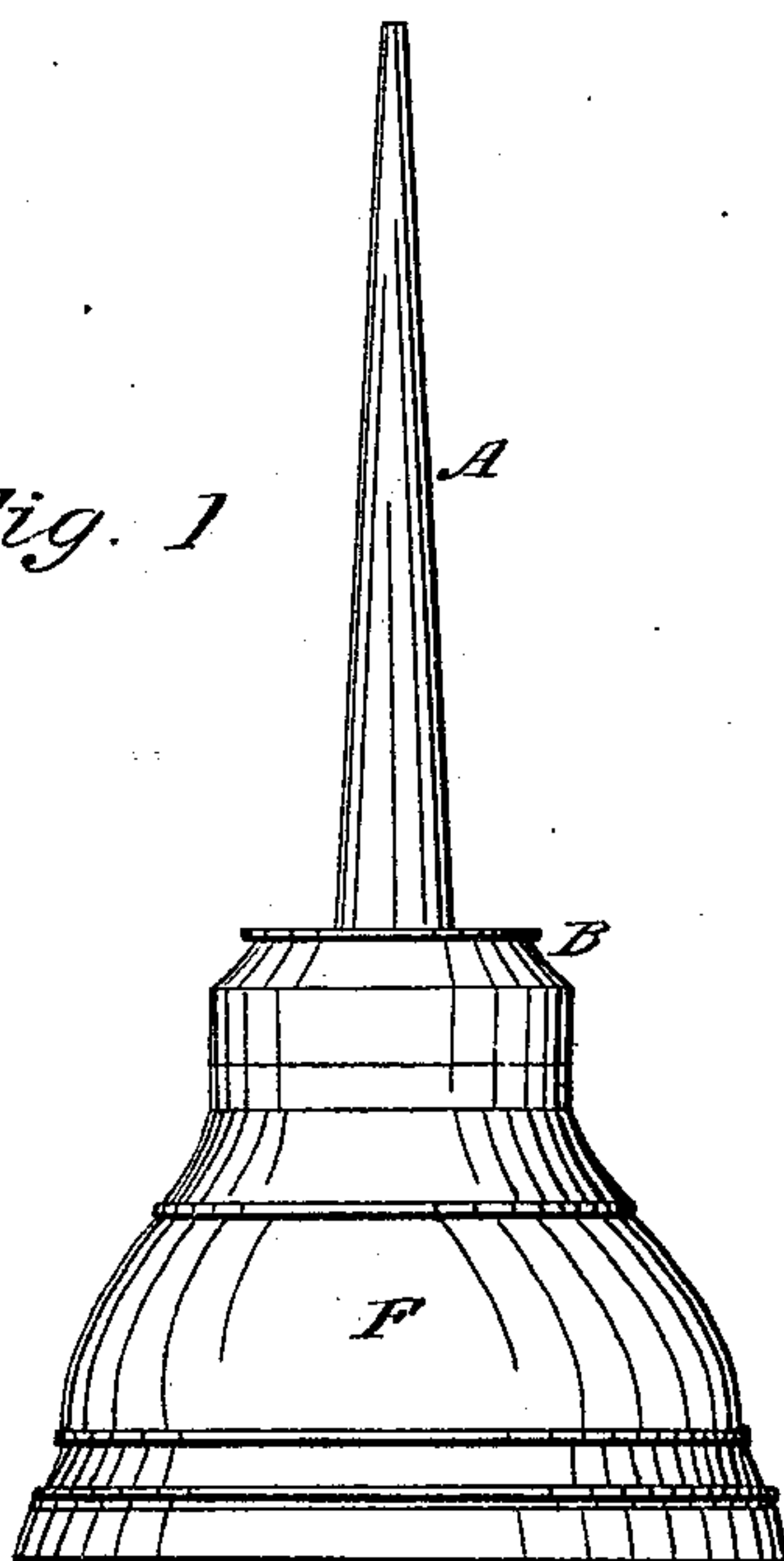
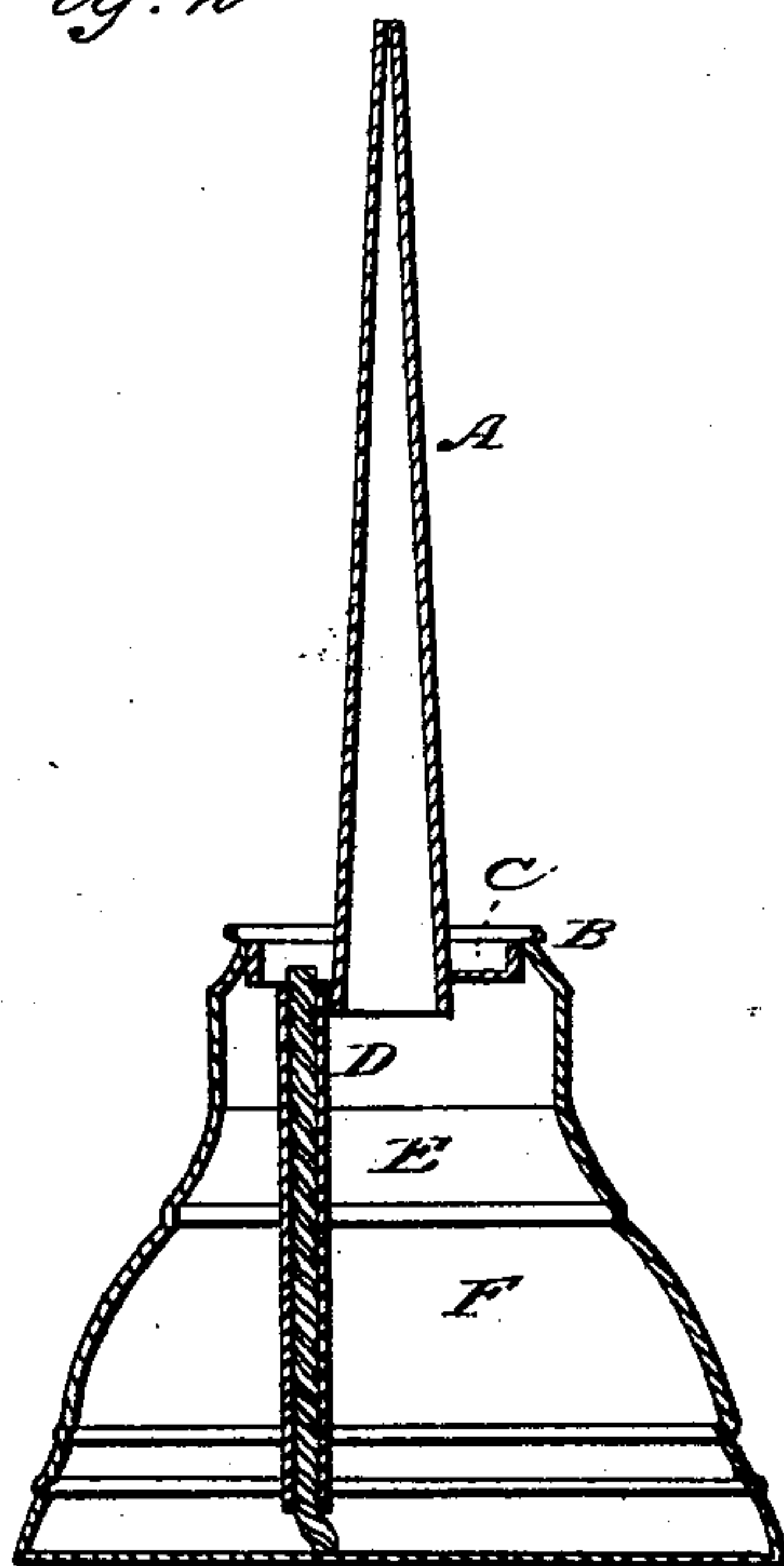


Fig. 2



Witnesses
Frank A. Brand
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Franklin Skinner

United States Patent Office.

FRANKLIN SKINNER, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Letters Patent No. 96,626, dated November 9, 1869.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

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, FRANKLIN SKINNER, of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga, and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cups; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and complete description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification.

Object and Nature of the Invention.

The object of this invention is to return the drip from the nozzle of an oil-can, thereby preventing a waste of oil and soiling the table on which the can may stand.

Drawings.

Figure 1 is a side view of the can.

Figure 2, a transverse vertical section.

Like letters of reference refer to like parts in the different views.

Description.

Oil-cans, as usually constructed, retain more or less oil about the nozzle of the spout after being used, which trickles down the side of the spout and can, thereby not only repeatedly wasting small quantities of oil, but it soils the table on which the can is placed, and also the can, making it dirty and unclean to handle.

To avoid this waste and uncleanness, I form a recess, C, in the cap B of the can F, between its outer edge and its intersection with the base of the spout A. At any convenient point in the bottom of said recess, I insert a tube, D, of small calibre, and thread it with a wick, E, of cotton, or other like material.

Said tube extends down into the body of the can to any desired depth, the distance being of no material consequence.

Operation.

The drop of oil adhering to the nozzle on flowing down the outside of the spout, falls into the recess of the cap, where, by the absorbent nature of the wick, it is reconveyed back into the can, and thus saved from waste, and from soiling the outside of the can and table.

It is found by practical experience, that though the oil will flow back into the can, in consequence of its gravity and the absorbent nature of the wick, when the can stands erect, it will not, on inverting the can, flow out of the tube, from the same cause, for the supposed reason that the gravitating tendency of the oil when the can is inverted, is resisted by the pressure of the atmosphere in its efforts to reach the inside of the can, to fill the vacuum caused by the exit of the oil through the spout.

By this simple device, the can is kept clean, and no oil is wasted, thereby making the can more useful, economical, and tidy in its habits.

Should the tube be used without a wick, the oil is liable to be ejected from the tube on applying a pressure to the bottom of the can, but which, it will be obvious, it cannot do when the tube is filled with wick.

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

The cap B, provided with a recess, C, tube D, and wick E, as arranged, in combination with an oil-cup or can, F, in the manner substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

FRANKLIN SKINNER.

Witnesses:

J. H. BURRIDGE,
FREDK. A. BRAND.