

S. S. NEWTON.
OIL-CAN.

No. 174,840.

Patented March 14, 1876.

Fig. 2.

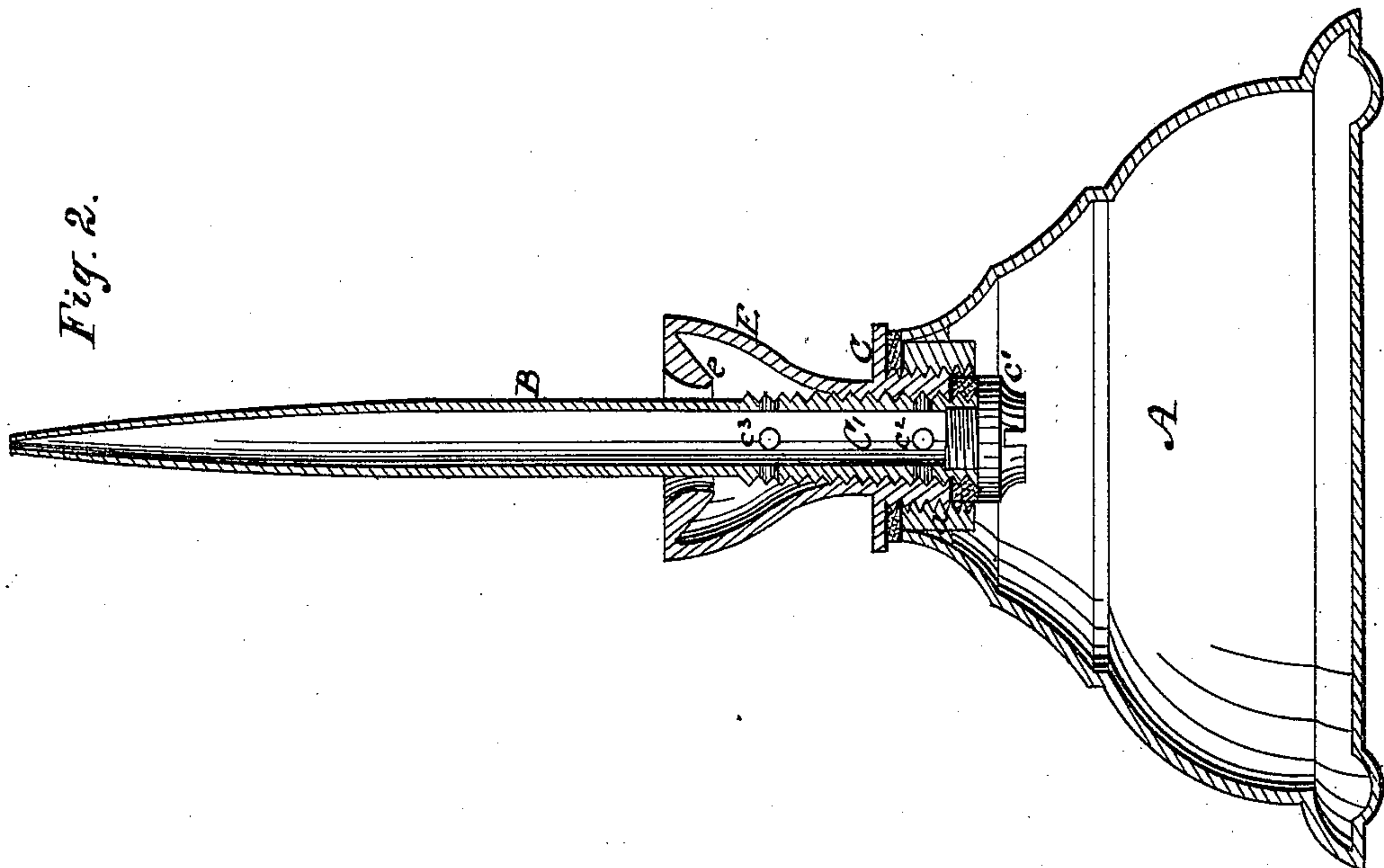
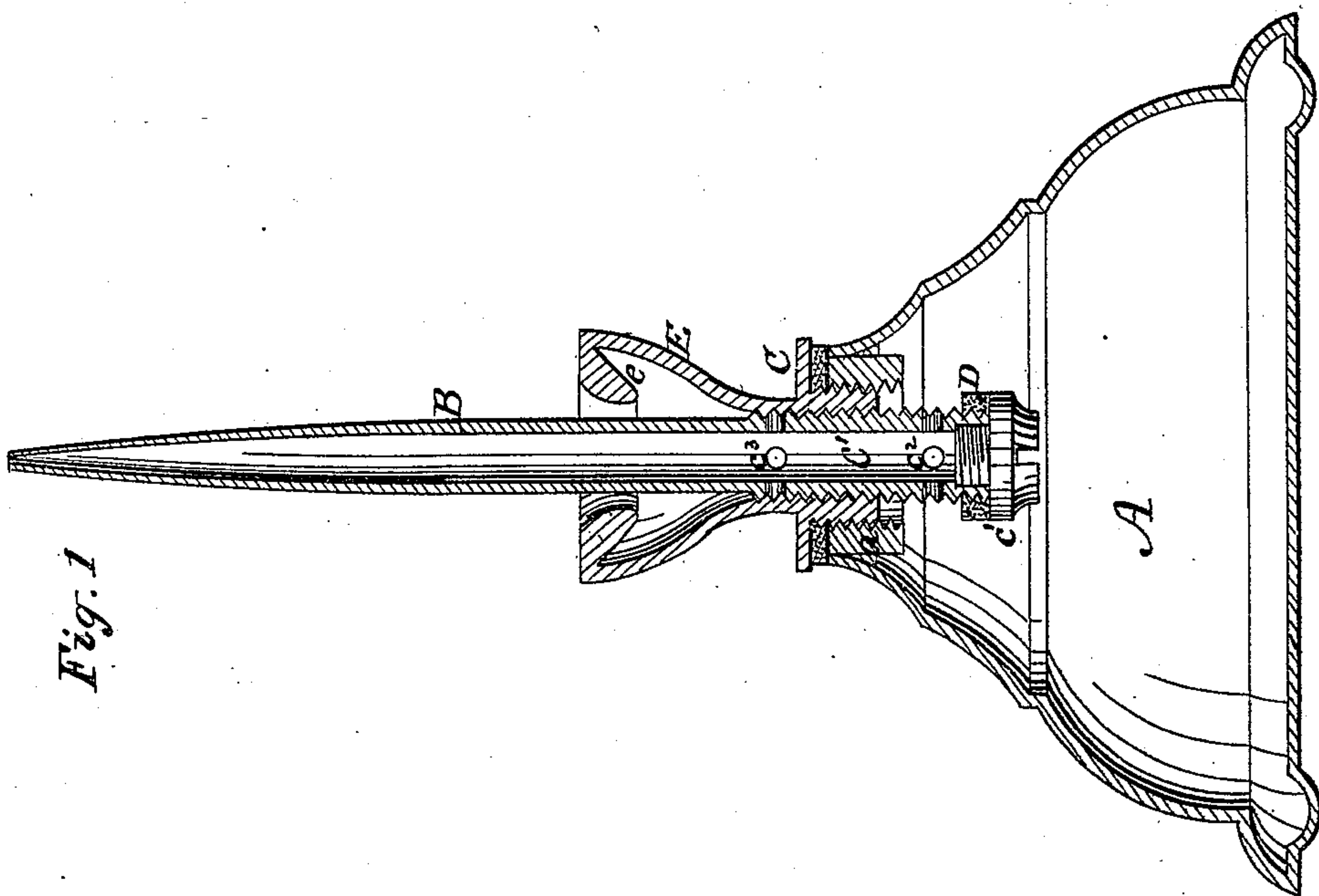


Fig. 1



Witnesses
W. R. Edelen.
E. E. Masson

Inventor.
S. S. Newton
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att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **174,840**, dated March 14, 1876; application filed February 18, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN S. NEWTON, of Binghamton, in the county of Broome and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved oiler with the discharging ports open. Fig. 2 is also a sectional view with the discharging-ports closed and the drip-ports open.

One of the objects of the invention is to so construct a can that the operator shall, when he opens the orifice through which the oil is discharged, by the same movement of parts close the opening through which the oil from the drip enters the can, as will be hereinafter explained.

In the drawings, A represents the body of the can, which may be of any suitable material, and of any desired form or size, as may be found convenient. The neck, at *a*, is provided with a female screw-thread. B is the nozzle or delivery-tube, having its lower end threaded, as at *C'*, and carrying a flange, *c'*, and being perforated, as at *c² c³*. C is a thimble or tubular socket of the drip-cup E, having an external thread, which fits the female thread *a* of the neck, and an internal thread, which receives the threaded end *C'* of the nozzle B. D is a packing-washer, arranged upon the lower end of the tube B, and is compressed between the flange *c'* and the lower or inner end of the thimble C when the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 2. E is a drip-cup, connected with or made in one piece with the socket C. *e* is an inwardly-turning flange formed upon the upper edge of the drip-cup.

When the parts are in the position shown in Fig. 1, the oil will pass freely through ports *c²* and out of the tube B when the can is inverted, as will be readily understood.

When, however, the lower end of the tube

B is in the position shown in Fig. 2, no oil can be discharged from the body of the can; but such oil as may flow down the outside of said tube will be arrested by the drip-cup E, and will pass through the ports *c³* into the tube, from whence it may be ejected through the tip of the tube with oil which is received through ports *c²*; or, when preferred, this dripping may be returned to the can by opening ports *c²*; as in Fig. 1.

I do not wish to be confined to using these drip-ports *c³*, as some of the advantages which are incident to the other features of construction may be derived without them, it being evident that the closing of the can against leakage by means of the flange *c'*, or by withdrawing the ports *c²* within the thimble C, is independent of the function of the drip-ports; but in practice I prefer to use these drip-ports, as such use will insure that there shall be no accumulation of oil in cup E, because the dripping will be ejected from tube B whenever the oiler is used.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, in an oil can, of the body A, the thimble C, and the nozzle B, having its lower end screw-threaded and provided with discharging-ports *c²*, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the body A and drip-cup E, of the screw-threaded nozzle B, provided with drip-ports *c³*, whereby the dripping may pass into said nozzle and be ejected through its tip, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination of the body A, the drip-cup E, and the screw-threaded nozzle B, provided with ports *c² c³*, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON.

Witnesses:

LEE M. CAFFERTY,
WM. R. OSBORN.