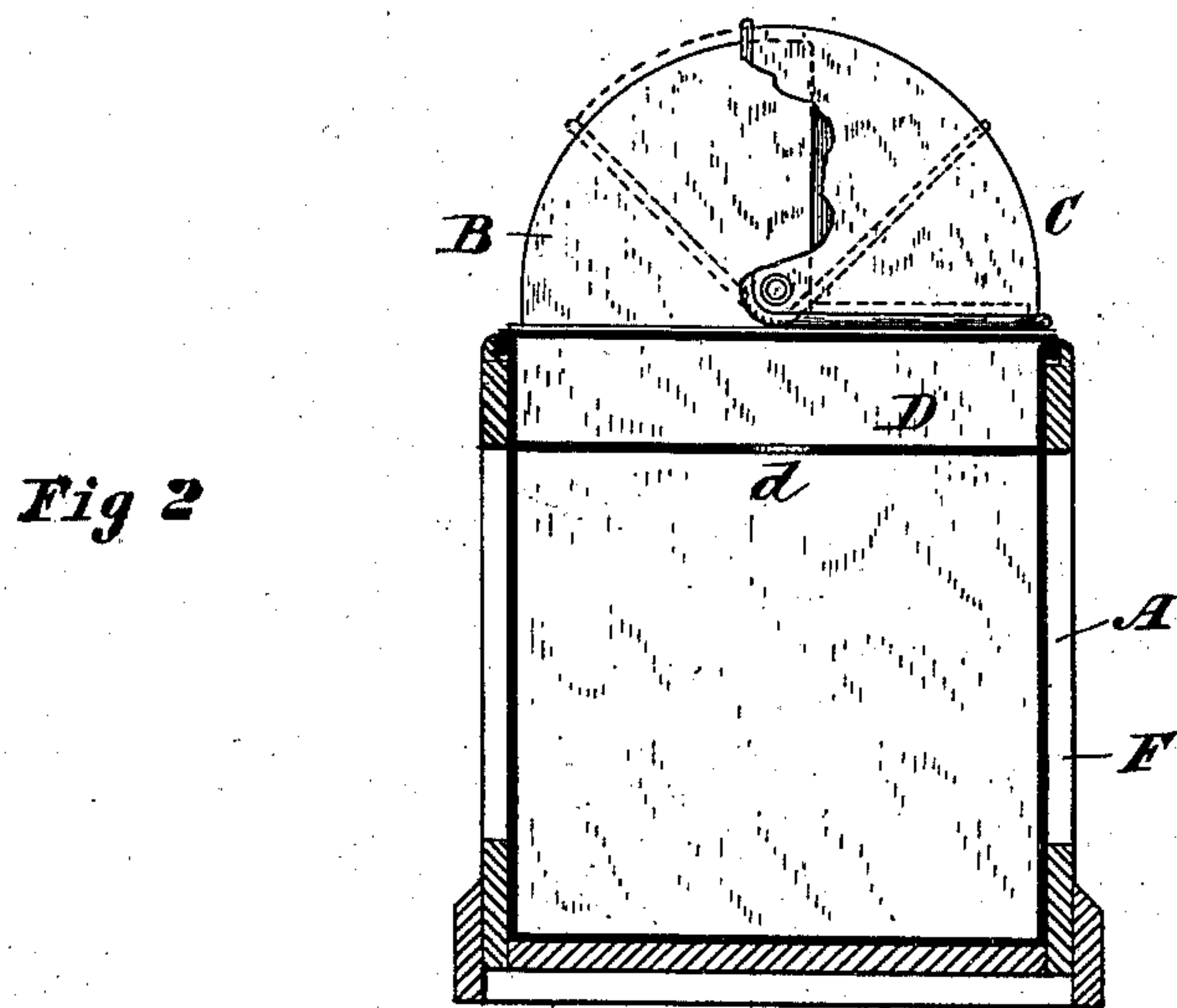
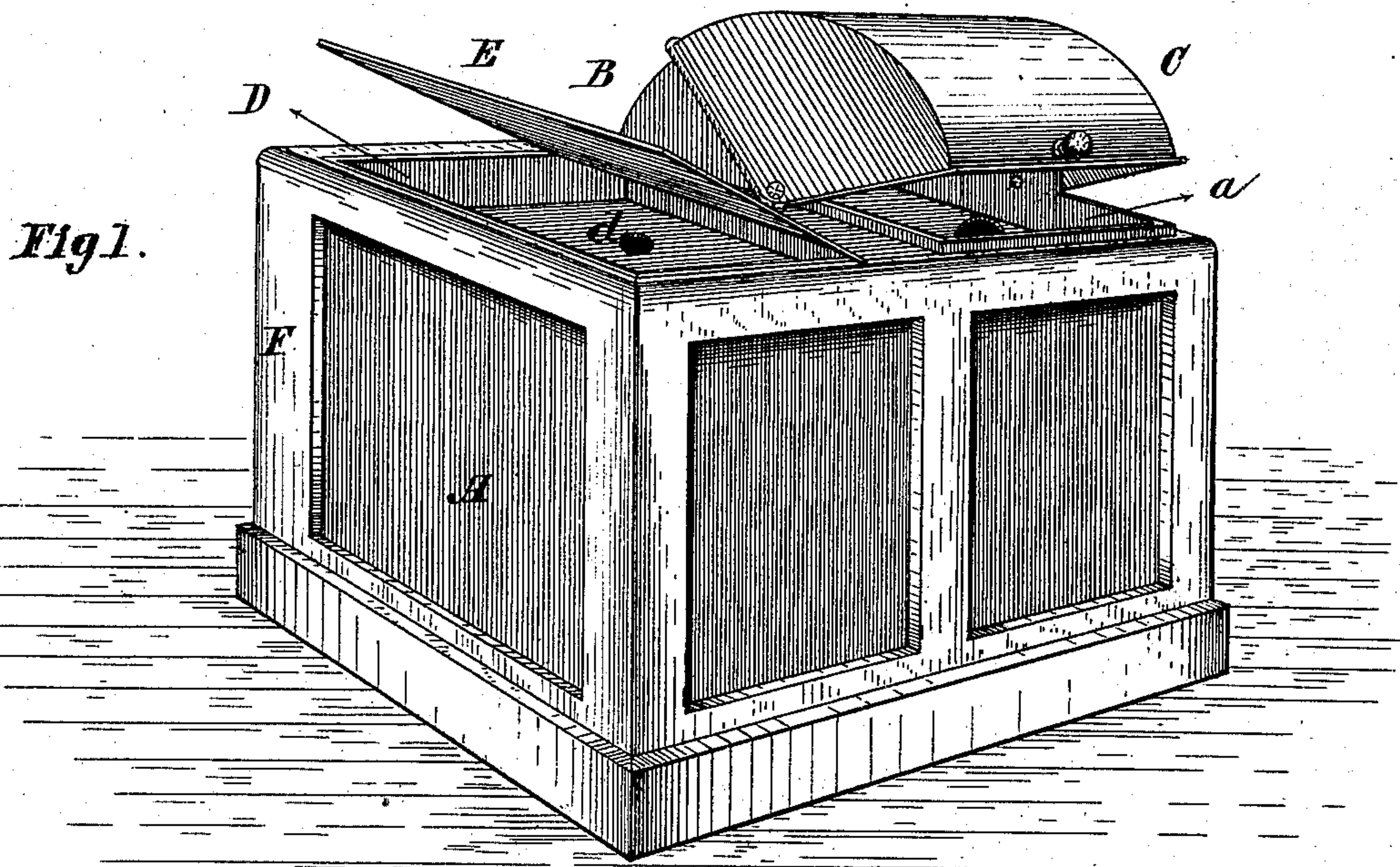


F. C. WILSON.
Cabinet Oil-Tank.

No. 217,034.

Patented July 1, 1879.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

F. CORTEZ WILSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CABINET OIL-TANKS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **217,034**, dated July 1, 1879; application filed March 24, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, F. CORTEZ WILSON, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cabinet Oil-Tanks, which is fully described in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of an oil-tank embodying my improvements, and Fig. 2 a transverse section of the same.

My invention relates to square or rectangular tanks for storing oil or for other like purposes.

The invention consists in providing the tank with a wooden casing, in which it is placed loosely, and which surrounds and protects its sides.

It also consists in providing the tank with an additional sink outside of the hood or cover, which accommodates the filling of the tank from the barrel, and also provides a receptacle for vessels.

It also consists in combination of devices, all of which will be hereinafter fully described, and more definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, A represents a rectangular tank of sheet metal, adapted to hold oil or other like material. On the top of this tank, at one end thereof, is the ordinary sink *a*, covered partially by a hood, B, to which is attached the pivoted or movable cap C, which completes the covering for the sink, and provides a covered receptacle for measures and for the pump. This feature of construction is well known, however, and is not claimed by me as a novelty in this connection.

At the other end of the tank is another sink, D, in the top of the tank and outside of the hood B. This sink is protected by a hinged lid, E, or any suitable cover, and has an aperture, *d*, in its bottom, opening into the interior of the tank.

A rectangular frame or casing, F, is constructed of such size and form as to just receive the tank A, the top of the latter being permitted to come down flush with the upper edge of the casing. This casing, preferably, has the bottom entire, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, so as to furnish a strong support for the tank, which rests thereon; but it

may be made of skeleton or open construction, if desired.

The casing is a frame-work of wood, and the sides are preferably open or skeleton in construction, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, thereby exposing portions of the tank-like panels, which may be painted in an ornamental way, thereby giving the tank a neat and ornamental appearance.

The tank is set loosely in the frame-work or casing, and may be removed therefrom whenever occasion requires; and in use I also propose to mount the frame on casters, so that the tank may be easily moved from place to place. This will be a great convenience in stores and warehouses where large-sized tanks are required, for, mounted on casters, they can readily be moved from one room to another, and drawn out of the building for filling and then returned.

The supplementary sink D is for convenience in filling, to accomplish which the lid is raised and a barrel rolled up upon the top of the tank over this sink, into which its contents are directly discharged, and flow into the interior through the aperture *d*, thereby obviating the use of a pump, and preventing the disturbance of the hood or the articles within it. This sink also affords an additional receptacle for measures and other articles in small-sized tanks when the space under the hood is small. In tanks of very large size, however, it may not be necessary always to have this supplementary sink. They may be constructed with a plain top where the sink is, and no lid, in which case there should be an opening in this portion of the top, through which the barrel may discharge its contents into the tank.

If preferred, in this construction the hooded sink may also stand above the top of the wooden frame—that is to say, the entire top of the tank may be made plain and even with the top of the casing, and then the hood mounted on the top thereof, being made separately, if preferred, and soldered or otherwise suitably fastened to the tank. In the very smallest sizes the hood may cover the entire top of the tank, if desired.

I have described the wooden casing as open or skeleton in construction; but it is evident

that this is optional, and the sides may be made entire, if preferred. This cabinet-tank presents a very neat appearance, and enables me to provide a receptacle for storing oil which from its appearance is really ornamental in a store, and is of much greater convenience than any now known to me. The wooden frame gives a substantial support and protection to the tank, and also aids in improving its appearance, and affords means to mount the reservoir on casters, so that it may be easily moved. At the same time the tank may be removed from its casing for repairs or any other purpose.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The tank A, provided with a pump-sink,

a, covered by a hood rising above the top of the tank, and an independent supplementary sink, D, arranged outside of the hood, and having an aperture through which the tank is filled without disturbing the hood, substantially as described.

2. The rectangular tank A, provided with a pump-sink, a, covered by a hood rising above the top of the tank, and a supplementary filling-sink, D, outside of the hood, in combination with a skeleton wooden frame, F, uncovered at the top, and adapted in form and size to receive the tank, which is set therein loosely, substantially as described.

F. CORTEZ WILSON.

Witnesses:

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