

No. 616,591.

Patented Dec. 27, 1898.

W. A. SEXTON.  
CABINET OIL TANK.

(Application filed Aug. 13, 1898.)

(No Model.)

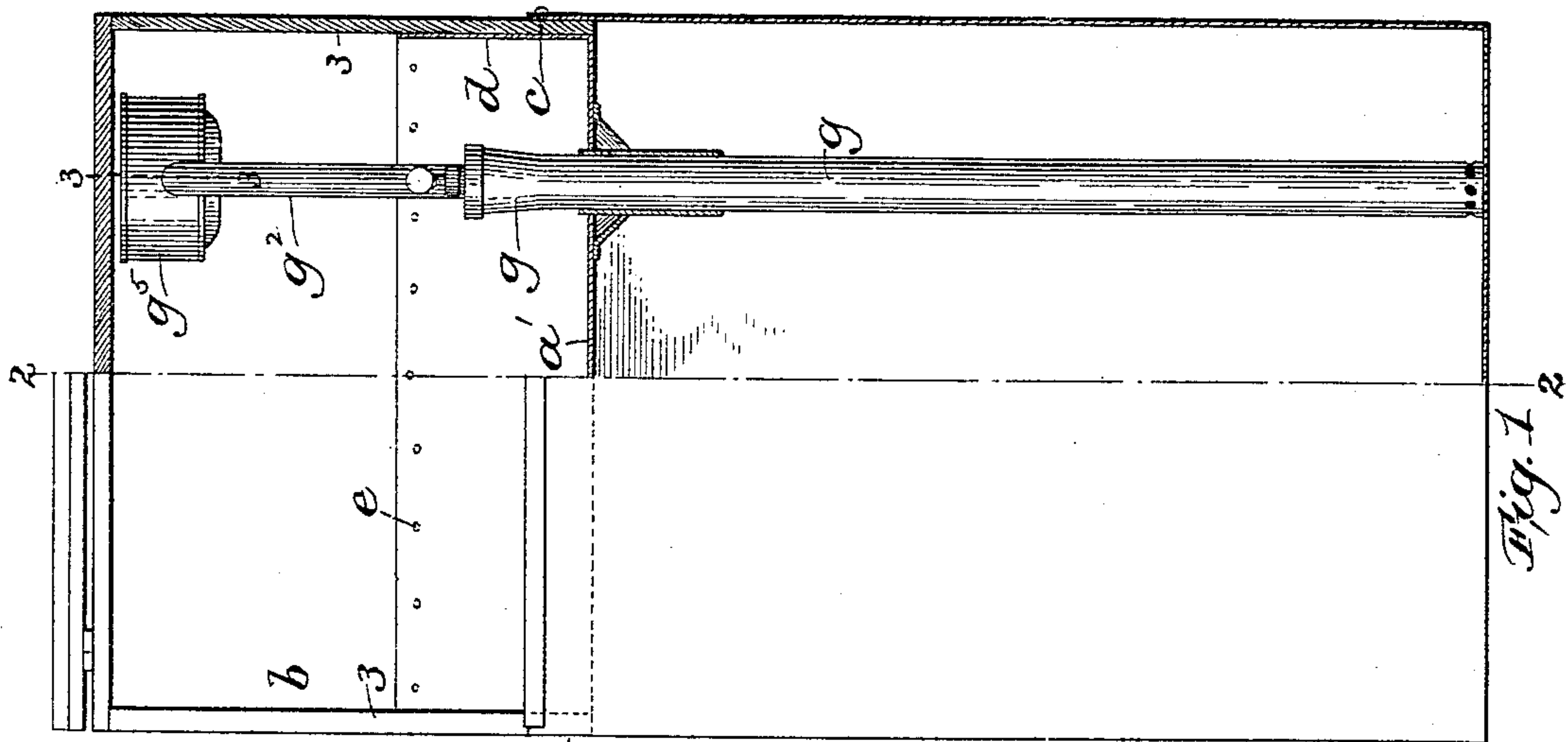


Fig. 1

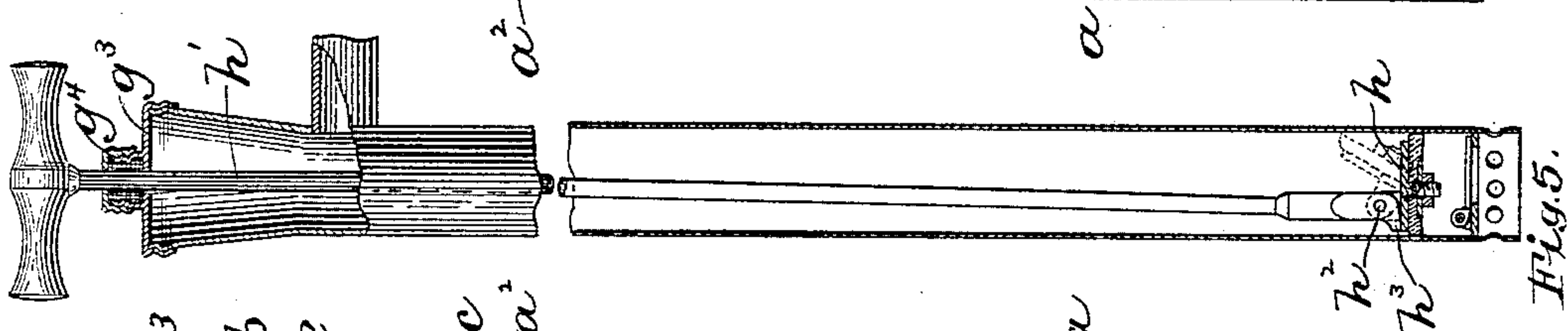


Fig. 5

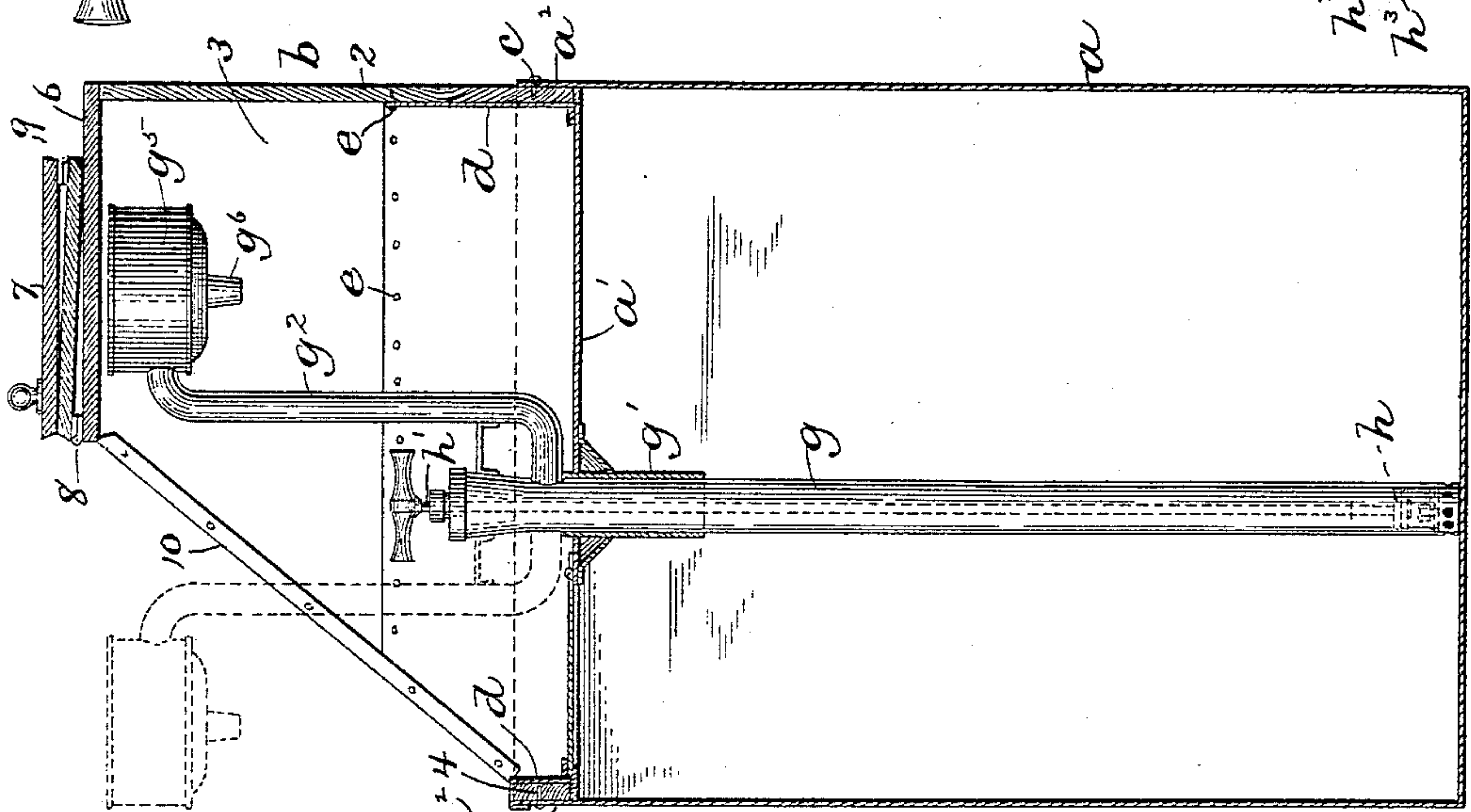


Fig. 2

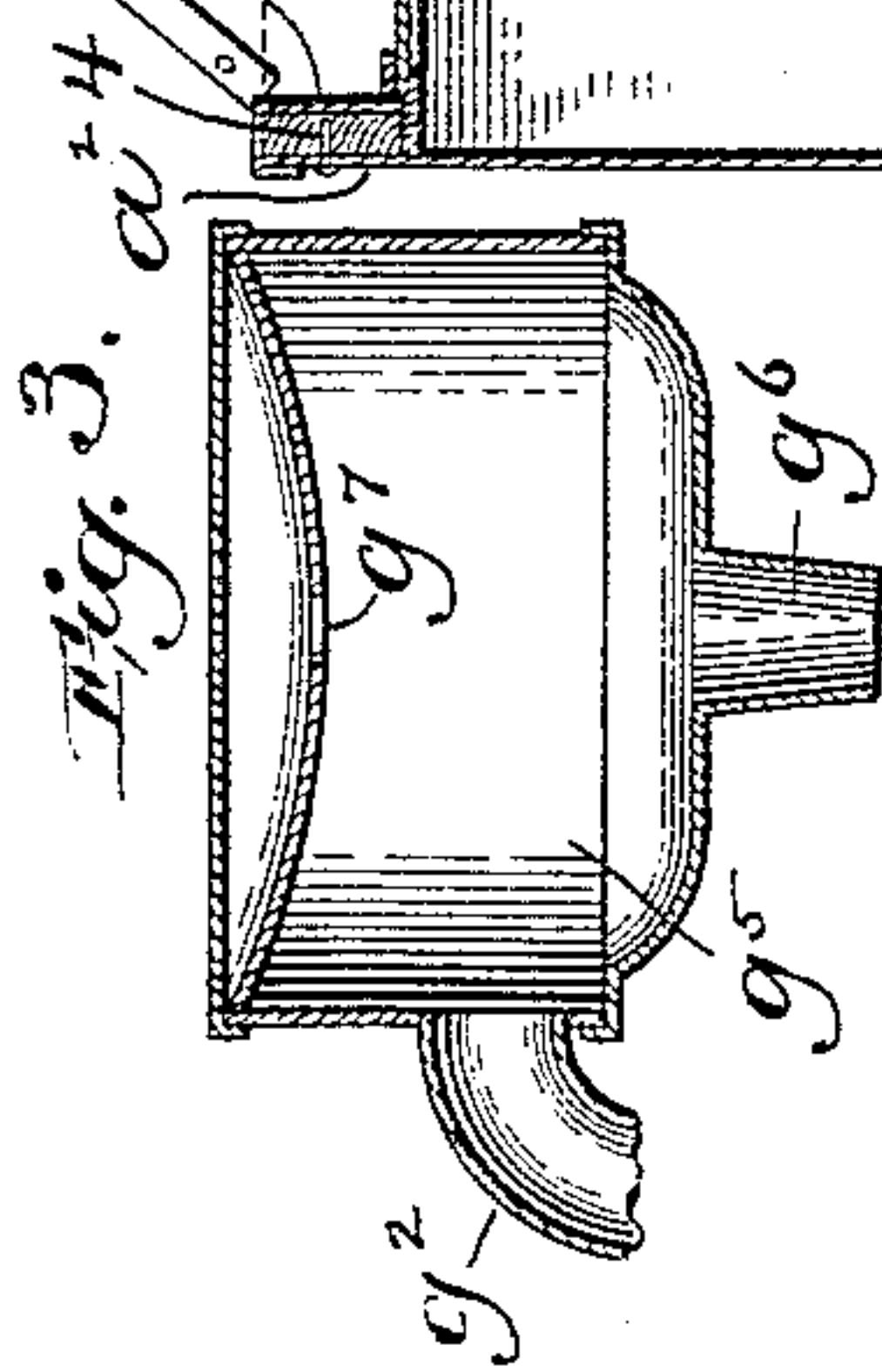


Fig. 3

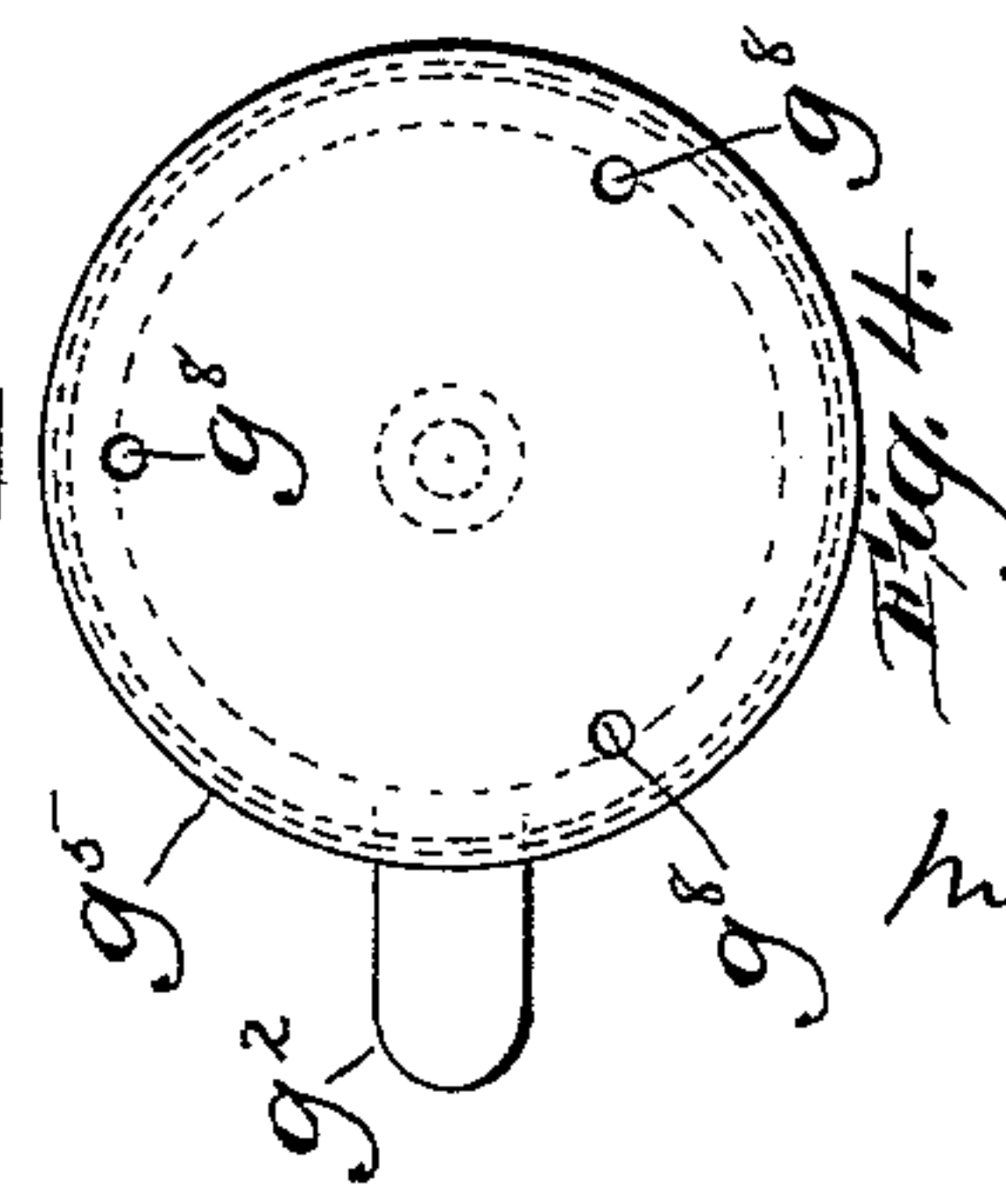


Fig. 4

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## CABINET OIL-TANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,591, dated December 27, 1898.

Application filed August 13, 1898. Serial No. 688,478. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM A. SEXTON, of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cabinet Oil-Tanks, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a cabinet oil-tank of simple, strong, and durable construction and comprising a sheet-metal tank and a wooden cabinet covering the top of the tank and inclosing a space which receives the projecting portion of the pump, the usual measuring vessels, &c.

The invention consists in the improvements hereinafter described and claimed relating to the construction of the tank and cabinet and the means for connecting the same and relating also to the pump.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a front elevation, partly in section, of a cabinet-tank embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a section on line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents a section on line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents a top view of the chamber on the delivery-tube of the oil-tank. Fig. 5 represents a sectional view of a portion of the pump.

The same letters and numerals of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents a sheet-metal oil-tank of rectangular form, having a flat sheet-metal top *a'*, which is located below the upper portions of the side pieces of the tank, so that said side pieces project above the top *a'* and form a rectangular sheet-metal flange *a''*, projecting above and surrounding the top *a'*.

*b* represents the cabinet, the vertical side pieces of which comprise a back 2, ends 3 3, and a front 4. The cabinet has a horizontal top 6 and a cover 7, hinged at 8 to the top, the cover being preferably formed in two sections, which are hinged together at 9, as shown in Fig. 2. When the cover is closed, its ends rest upon the inclined edges 10 of the end pieces 3 3. The lower portions of the side pieces of the cabinet bear against the inner surfaces of the rectangular flange *a''* and are attached to said flange by nails or fastening devices *c*.

*d* represents a sheet-metal flange which is soldered or otherwise securely attached at its lower edge to the top *a* and projects upwardly from said top a considerable distance, said flange *d* bearing against the inner surfaces of the side pieces of the cabinet and being attached to said side pieces by nails or other fastening devices *e*.

It will be seen that the outer flange *a''*, which is integral with the body of the tank, and the inner flange *d*, which is securely attached to the top of the tank, said flanges being of sheet metal and being on opposite sides of the side pieces of the cabinet, constitute a secure connection between the cabinet and the tank, the joint between the side pieces of the cabinet and the top of the tank being covered by the outer flange *a''*, while the inner flange, which is preferably higher than the outer, not only assists in supporting the cabinet, but also prevents the oil that may accumulate upon the top of the tank from being absorbed by the wooden side pieces of the cabinet.

*g* represents a pump-cylinder which is fitted in a socket *g'*, affixed to the top *a'* of the tank, the cylinder being adapted to turn loosely in said socket, so that its delivery-pipe *g''*, hereinafter described, may stand within the cabinet, as shown in full lines in Fig. 2, or may be projected therefrom, as shown by dotted lines. The cylinder is provided with a suitable piston *h*, adapted to raise oil in the cylinder when reciprocated therein. The piston-rod *h'* passes through a head *g''* on the upper end of the cylinder, said head having a suitable packing *g'''*. As here shown, the piston is hinged at *h''* to the rod *h'*, so that it can tip, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 5, when the rod is depressed, the rod having a toe *h'''*, which keeps the piston in the position shown by full lines in said figure.

The delivery-pipe *g''* extends outwardly from the cylinder above the tank and is bent upwardly and then laterally, as shown in Fig. 2, its upper end being connected with a chamber *g''*. Said chamber has an oil-outlet *g''* in its bottom and is provided with a double top having air-outlets *g''* *g''*, arranged out of line with each other, as shown in Fig. 3, to prevent the oil from escaping upwardly. The upper end of the delivery-pipe is horizontal,



so that the oil is discharged horizontally into the chamber  $g^5$  and is prevented from spattering upwardly. The chamber  $g^5$  enables the air that is raised with the oil by the pump to separate from the oil, so that the latter is discharged in a solid stream without having spread or spattered, as would be the case if the air were not thus separated from it.

The delivery-pipe and chamber are formed to be contained in the cabinet when the cylinder is turned to the position shown in full lines in Fig. 2, the chamber projecting from the cabinet when the cylinder is partly turned, as shown by dotted lines.

It will be observed that by applying a wooden cabinet to a sheet-metal tank the wooden superstructure terminating at or near the top of the can, leaving the body of the tank exposed, I am enabled to materially reduce the bulk, cost, and weight of the tank, as compared with one in which the sheet-metal body is entirely inclosed in a wooden cabinet, and also to reduce the cost as compared with a tank having a cabinet of sheet metal.

I do not limit myself to the form and construction of the tank and cabinet nor to the means for connecting said parts here shown and described.

I claim—

1. A cabinet oil-tank having sheet-metal sides and a sheet-metal top located below the upper portions of the sides of the tank, said upper portions forming a rectangular outer flange projecting above the top, a wooden cabinet having side pieces formed to bear at their lower portions against the inner sides of said outer flanges, a rectangular sheet-

metal inner flange attached to the top of the tank and projecting upwardly therefrom, said inner flange bearing on the inner surfaces of the side pieces of the cabinet, and fastening devices securing said outer and inner flanges to the side pieces of the cabinet.

2. The combination with an oil-tank, of a pump comprising a cylinder extending from a point above the top of the tank through said top and to the bottom of the tank, a piston and piston-rod adapted to play in the cylinder, the latter having a packed head surrounding the rod, a delivery-pipe extending outwardly and upwardly from one side of the cylinder at the upper portion thereof, above the tank, and a chamber attached to the upper end of the delivery-pipe and having an oil-outlet in its bottom and air-outlets in its top arranged to prevent the upward escape of oil from the chamber, the main portion of the cylinder being below the delivery-pipe and below the top of the tank.

3. In a cabinet oil-tank, the combination of a sheet-metal tank or body portion, a wooden cabinet surmounting the same and bearing at its lower edge on the top of the tank, and an external metal flange projecting from the tank and bearing on the outer surface of the cabinet, said flange covering the joint between the tank and cabinet and being attached to the cabinet.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM A. SEXTON.

Witnesses:

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