J. A. BOSTWICK.

Oil-Cans.

No. 128,699. Patented July 9, 1872.

Fig: 1.

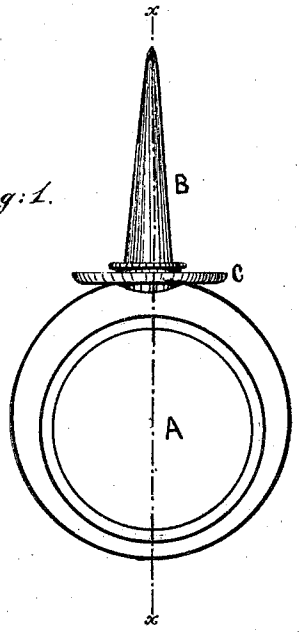


Fig: 2.

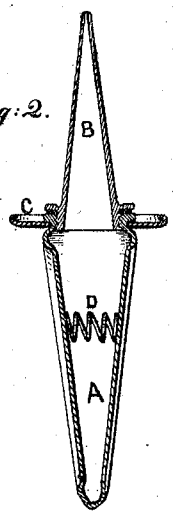
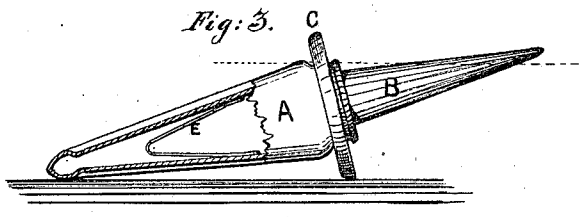


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES
H. H. Young
J. M. Burr.

J. A. Bostwick
Inventor
By David A. Burr
atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JABEZ A. BOSTWICK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 128,699, dated July 9, 1872; antedated June 29, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

I, JABEZ A. BOSTWICK, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Oil-Can for lubricating purposes, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates, first, to the form of the body of the can, which is made tapering or wedge-shaped in its central transverse section from top to bottom; and, second, to the combination, with the oil-can, of a single projection, or of a wide encircling flange or collar projecting at or near the base of the nozzle, the object of my invention being to prevent a flow or leakage of oil from the can when it is laid down upon any flat surface, by insuring such an upward inclination of the nozzle in any position of the can when thus thrown down as that the end of the former shall project invariably above the level of the oil in the latter.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevation of improved lubricating oil-can; Fig. 2, a transverse section in line *x x* of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 an end view thereof in transverse section.

The body A of the can is preferably made of two pieces of sheet-metal stamped up between suitable dies with circular, oval, or elliptical disks, so turned up at their edges with a gradually-widening flange as to form, when united, a flat-sided hollow vessel, presenting a cuneiform transverse section, as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3; or the body of the can may be made of a single piece of metal, in the form of a cone or the frustum of a cone. A discharge-aperture is formed centrally in the widest end of this hollow vessel or can, and fitted in the usual manner with an extended tapering nozzle, B, of the ordinary pattern. From the peculiar form of the can thus constructed it must invariably assume, when thrown down upon a flat surface, such a position as that its nozzle shall incline upward at an angle which shall throw its outer end above the level of the oil in the vessel. To insure this result where the sides of the can taper insufficiently or are parallel, a flange, disk, or collar, C, may be placed about the base of the nozzle, over its threaded shank, so as to be confined by screwing the nozzle into the can, as illustrated in Fig. 2, the width of said collar being so proportioned as that the upper end of the can shall be uplifted thereby, and the outer end of the nozzle, counterbalanced by the body of the can, be consequently elevated above the same, as illustrated in Fig. 3. A spiral spring, D, or a bent spring, E, may be arranged within the can A, as has heretofore been done in flat-sided cans, to keep the sides apart. I contemplate the use of one or more projections at the base of the nozzle as an equivalent for the disk or flange C, illustrated in the drawing.

I claim as my invention—

1. An oil-cup for lubricating purposes constructed with converging sides and combined with a nozzle projecting from its widest base, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

2. A flange, disk, or other projection, combined with the outer or upper end of a lubricating oil-can, at or near the base of its nozzle, to produce an upward inclination of the latter, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

Witness my hand.

J. A. BOSTWICK.

In the presence of—

CHAS. W. JONES,

JNO. A. DRISCOLL.