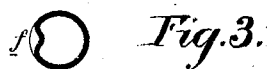
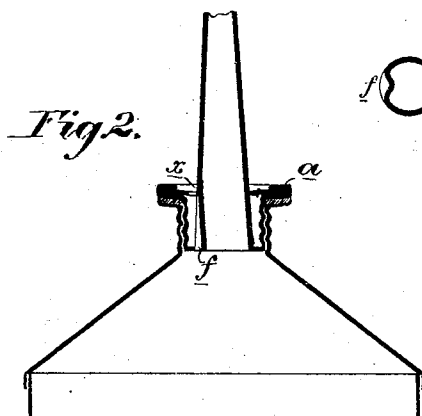
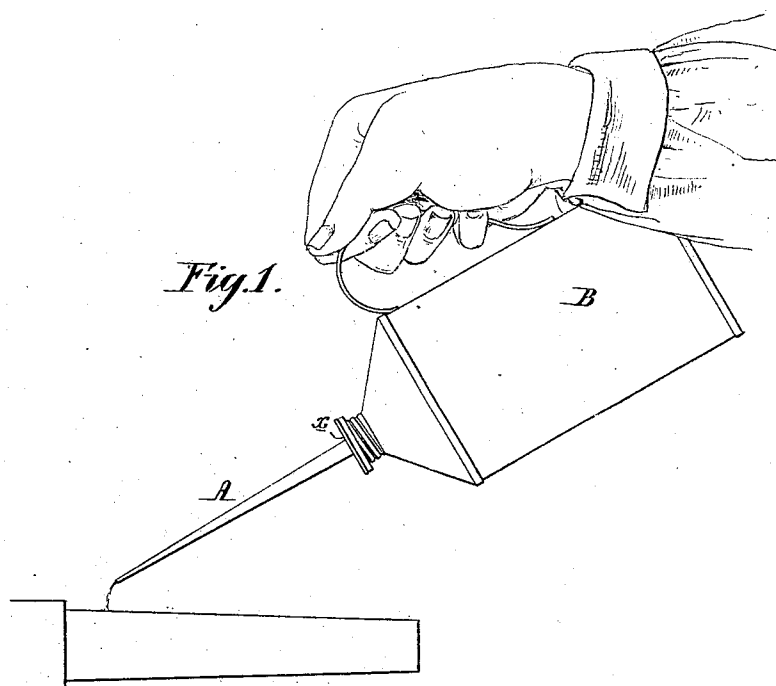


L. R. BOYD.

Oil Dripping-Cans.

No. 135,072.

Patented Jan. 21, 1873.



Witnesses { Thomas M. Hyatt
Harry Smith

Louis R. Boyd

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS R. BOYD, OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-DIPPING CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 135,072, dated January 21, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS R. BOYD, of New Brunswick, Middlesex county, New Jersey, have invented an Oil-Dipping Can, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to supply oil to any object requiring lubrication by drips without the effort demanded in manipulating ordinary oil-cans having elastic or flexible bottoms.

I attain this object by making at the point *x*, where the nozzle A of the can B is united to the detachable cover of the mouth of the can, as shown in Fig. 1, a small vent-hole, which permits the oil to flow freely in drips from the end of the nozzle. In manipulating oil-cans with elastic bases the effort required to force the base inward, and thereby cause the required discharge of the oil, is apt to misdirect the end of the nozzle, and this results in the scattering of the oil in wrong places. This evil is especially experienced by ladies in handling the small oil-cans when different parts of a sewing-machine require to be lubricated. By the adoption of a vent, however, no such misdirection of the nozzle can occur, for all the effort required to insure the trickling or dripping of small quantities of oil from the nozzle is the simple tilting of the can, as shown in Fig. 1, which illustrates the dripping of oil onto an ordinary carriage-axle. Whatever small quantity of oil may escape through the vent when the can is tilted, and it is rarely that any escapes, will simply pass slowly along the nozzle, and, when the can is placed in an

upright position, will flow, with any oil which may remain near the end and on the outside of the nozzle, through the vent into the can.

The mode of forming the vent is illustrated in the vertical section, Fig. 2, and in the transverse section, Fig. 3, of the nozzle.

A vent-hole is made in the top of the usual screw-cap *a*, at *x*, and this hole communicates with a chamber, *f*, formed in the nozzle by simply indenting the same, as shown in the transverse section, Fig. 3, and this channel is continued to the inner end of the nozzle, thereby forming a free passage for the entrance of air to the interior of the can.

The shape of the can is immaterial; in fact, my invention may be used in connection with cans of any of the forms heretofore adopted.

As the vent communicates directly with the air-space in the can the air can pass more readily to the latter than through the ordinary tubes, which are liable to become bent, broken, or clogged, and increase the cost of the can.

I claim as my invention—

1. An oil-can perforated at a point adjacent to the nozzle, as set forth.

2. The air passage or vent formed in the screw-cap by indenting that portion of the nozzle continued within the cup, as specified.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LEWIS R. BOYD.

Witnesses:

J. S. BEEKMAN,
A. M. WAY.