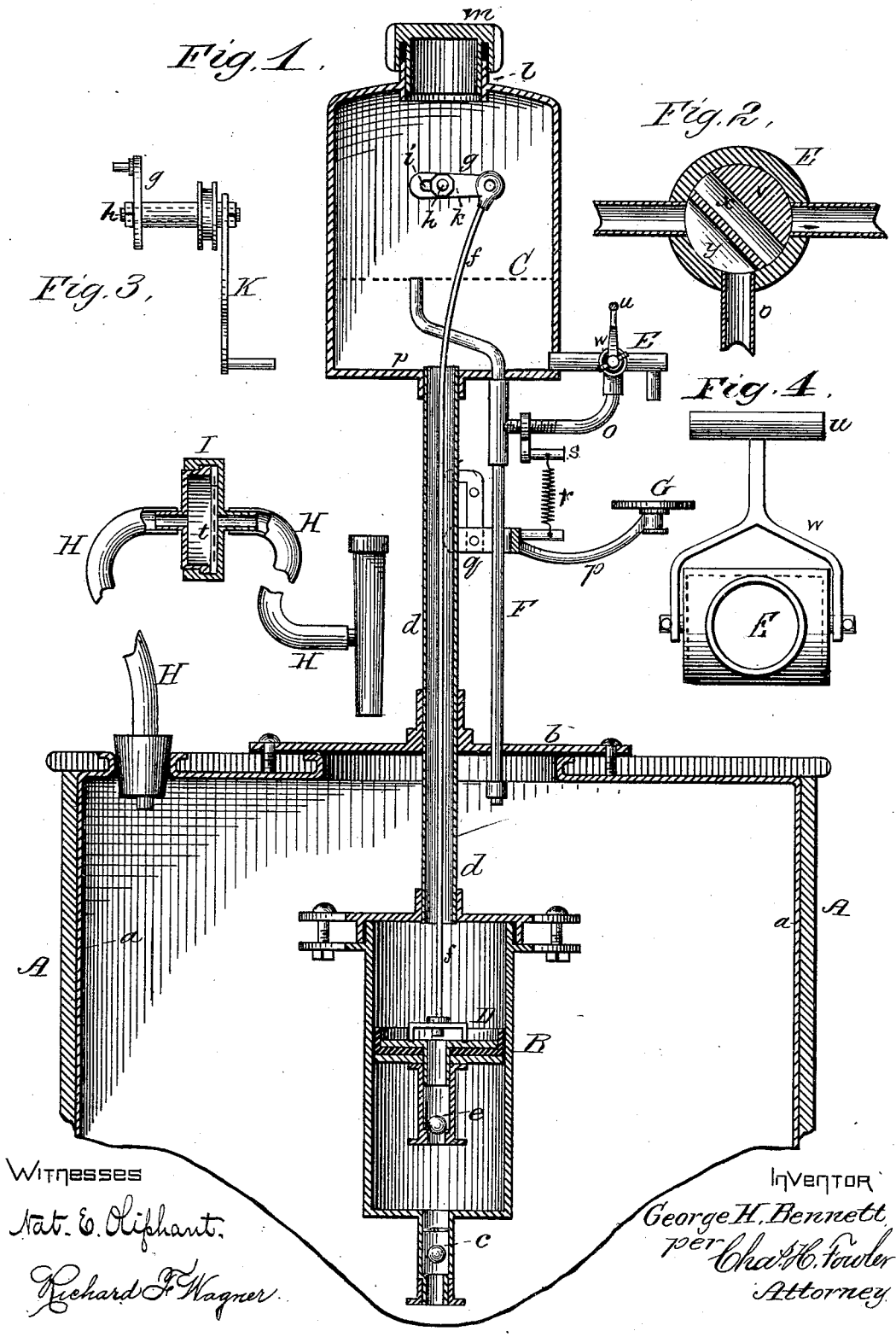
(No Model.)

G. H. BENNETT.

OIL CABINET.

No. 262,561. Patented Aug. 15, 1882.



Witnesses

Nat. E. Oliphant.

Richard F. Wagner.

Inventor

George H. Bennett,

per Chas. H. Fowler

Attorney

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. BENNETT, OF LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO JAMES H. FOOTE, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

OIL-CABINET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 262,561, dated August 15, 1882.

Application filed June 23, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. BENNETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Leavenworth, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cabinets; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is an elevation of my invention, partly in section. Fig. 2 is a detail view in section of the two-way faucet. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the adjustable crank and handle, and Fig. 4 is a similar view of the handle for operating the faucet.

The present invention has relation to certain new and useful improvements in oil-cabinets, and especially refers to that class in which the pump is connected to a suitable oil tank or barrel.

The invention consists in certain details of construction, substantially as shown in the drawings and hereinafter described.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a suitable tank or barrel, preferably of wood, having a metal lining, *a*, of zinc or other sheet metal. This lining is brought around the edge of the opening at the top of the tank or barrel, said opening being closed by a cap, *b*, and suitable packing to form a tight joint and prevent the escape of any odor or gas.

Within the tank A is located a cylinder, B, provided at its lower end with an inlet for the oil, and a suitable check-valve, *c*.

To the upper portion of the cylinder B is connected the pump-tube *d*, which passes up through the cap *b*, and connects at its upper end with a reservoir, C.

Within the cylinder B works a piston, D, of any suitable construction, the same being provided with a central passage for the oil which is forced above the piston at the downward stroke thereof, opening the valve *e* and closing the valve *c*. The piston D has connected to it a metal rod, *f*, for operating it, said rod passing up through the tube *d* into the reservoir C, and connected to a crank, *g*. The crank *g* is connected to a shaft, *h*, and to said shaft is suitably affixed a handle, K, as shown in Fig. 3. The shaft *h* passes through the side of the reservoir C, and through an elongated slot, *i*, in the crank *g*, and is secured thereto by a jam-nut, *k*. The elongated slot *i* will admit of the distance between the point of connection between the piston-rod and shaft being changed to vary the stroke of the piston, whereby a greater or less amount of oil is raised at one revolution of the handle K.

The reservoir C has a neck, *l*, over which is secured a removable cap, *m*, through which access may be had to the interior of the reservoir, when required, for adjusting the crank *g*.

Near the bottom of the reservoir C is connected a faucet, E, to control the flow of oil therefrom, said faucet connecting with a return-pipe, F, which passes down into the tank or barrel A and up into the reservoir C, the communication being made between said pipe F and faucet E by a branch pipe, *o*. The pipe F extends up into the reservoir C a sufficient distance to admit of the reservoir holding a specified amount of oil, when the faucet E is closed without making its escape back into the tank or barrel through the upper end of said pipe. The pipe F also acts as a vent to insure the free delivery of oil through the faucet E.

When one or more quarts of oil are required, the oil is pumped up into the reservoir by one or more revolutions of the handle K, it being understood that the specified amount of oil will be brought up at each complete revolution of the handle.

To better illustrate my invention, it will be supposed that a customer desires two quarts of oil, and that each revolution of the crank-handle K would bring up about one quart. The attendant or shop-keeper would therefore turn the handle three complete revolutions in order to be certain the full quantity is brought up into the reservoir, and after drawing through the faucet E into a suitable measure the amount of oil required what oil is left in the reservoir is returned to the tank, as will be hereinafter described.

Without pumping up into the reservoir its full holding capacity it cannot be ascertained

to a certainty the exact amount of oil that will be brought up at each revolution of the handle without starting it to make the revolution at the time the piston D is at its highest point in the cylinder B, and consequently an extra turn or revolution is given to the handle in order that the full amount is brought up.

In order to facilitate the return of the oil remaining in the reservoir back into the tank, I have constructed the faucet E with two ways, *x y*, which are formed in the plug *v*, and arranged with relation to each other in such manner that when the plug is turned to bring the way *y* on line with the pipe *o*, as shown in Fig. 2, the oil in the reservoir will escape back into the tank through the pipes *o* F. When neither of the ways *y x* registers with the opening in the faucet or pipe *o* the faucet is closed, and when the plug *v* is brought in the position, as shown in Fig. 2, to allow the escape of oil through the tube or pipe *o* the opening in the faucet is closed. The action of this two-way faucet does not differ from those in common use, and therefore any further description of it is considered unnecessary, with this exception, that it is provided with the cross-handle *u*, having arms *w*, which embrace the ends of the plug *v*, and thus make a firm connection.

By providing means for emptying the reservoir C of oil immediately after using I prevent the danger that would result from the oil remaining in the bottom of the reservoir over night or any length of time.

To insure the certainty of the oil from the faucet E passing directly into the measure without waste, I employ a stool, G, upon which the measure is placed and supported, said stool being connected to an arm, *p*, having guides *q* to control its vertical movement. A suitable spring, *r*, is connected to the arm *p* and to an arm, *s*, upon the pipe *o*.

In measuring the oil as it passes from the faucet E the measure is placed upon the stool and the latter pressed down until the mouth of the measure is low enough to admit the entering of the faucet, when the spring will draw the stool with the measure up and hold the latter to the faucet.

The tank A is filled with oil through a flexible pipe, H, said pipe having a chamber, I, for containing a strainer, *t*, the chamber being constructed in two sections or parts, so that they may be separated and the strainer removed for cleaning.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The tank or barrel A and reservoir C, communicating therewith through the tube *d*, and the cylinder B, connected to the lower end of said tube within the tank or barrel and containing piston D, operated by rod *f*, in combination with the return-pipe F, pipe *o*, and two-way faucet E, constructed and arranged to operate substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE H. BENNETT.

Witnesses:
NATHAN A. MANN,
NEWTON MANN.