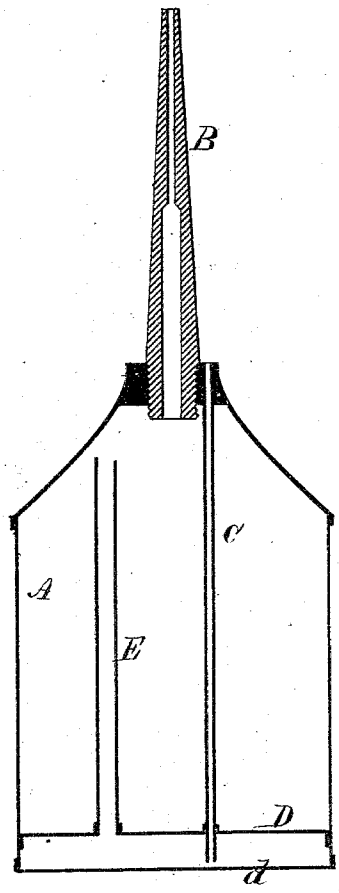
(No Model.)

T. C. CHALK.

OIL CAN.

No. 286,588. Patented Oct. 16, 1883.



WITNESSES:

Henry J. Miller

Wm. L. Coop.

INVENTOR:

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Atty's

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

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY C. CHALK, OF PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND.

OIL-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 286,588, dated October 16, 1883.

Application filed July 3, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY C. CHALK, of Pawtucket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

This invention has reference to an improvement in cans for oiling machinery; and it consists in the peculiar and novel construction of the can, by which an air-inlet is provided, as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

The drawing represents my improved oil-can in section, showing its construction and the arrangement of the tubes.

In the drawing, A is the body or oil-chamber of the oil-can. B is the discharge-tube. C is the air-tube, extending from the top of the can through the body and through the false bottom D into the space between the false bottom D and the spring-bottom *d*. E is a larger tube, extending from the false bottom D to the upper part of the body of the can. This tube E is open at both ends, the upper end terminating below and to one side of the discharge-tube B.

The operation of the oil-can is as follows: When it is to be used, the air will flow down the small tube C into the chamber between the two bottoms, and up the larger tube E into the can-body or oil-chamber, thus allowing the oil to flow from the can as fast as the air enters the small tube C; and if this flow of oil is to be momentarily increased, or the oil squirted from the discharge, a sudden pressure exerted on the bottom *d* will force a quantity of air suddenly into the oil-vessel and expel an equal quantity of oil forcibly.

By the use of the double bottom, the can is materially strengthened, and the air-space between the two bottoms acts, when suddenly compressed, as a bulb in a syringe, and forces the air into the oil-vessel suddenly. When properly used, no oil will enter the space between the two bottoms, and the air-tubes are not as liable to get clogged as when they enter the oil-vessel proper.

As the top of the can is made of cast metal, into which the discharge-tube is screwed, the top being secured to the body by solder, the whole can is much stronger and more durable than cans made of stamped metal.

I am aware that it is old to provide an oiling-can with an air-chamber fitted with open tubes, one of which communicates with the exterior of the can, while the other communicates with the interior of the discharge or oiling nozzle at a point above the top of the can-body.

I am also aware that oiling-cans having at the bottom an air-chamber which communicates with the exterior of the can and with the oil-chamber by means of two tubes arranged in line with the oiling-nozzle have heretofore been known. These forms are, in my opinion, objectionable, for the reason that when the bottom of the can is pressed upon in the operation of oiling, a jet of air is forced directly into the oiling-nozzle or delivery-tube, and tends to eject the oil from said nozzle in a spray.

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

The combination, with the oiling-vessel A, having the discharge-tube B, the two bottoms D and *d*, forming an air-chamber, and the tube C, extending from the exterior of the can to the air-chamber, of the tube E, extending upward from the air-chamber and terminating at a point to one side of the inner end of the discharge-tube, substantially as described.

TIMOTHY C. CHALK.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH A. MILLER,
HENRY J. MILLER.