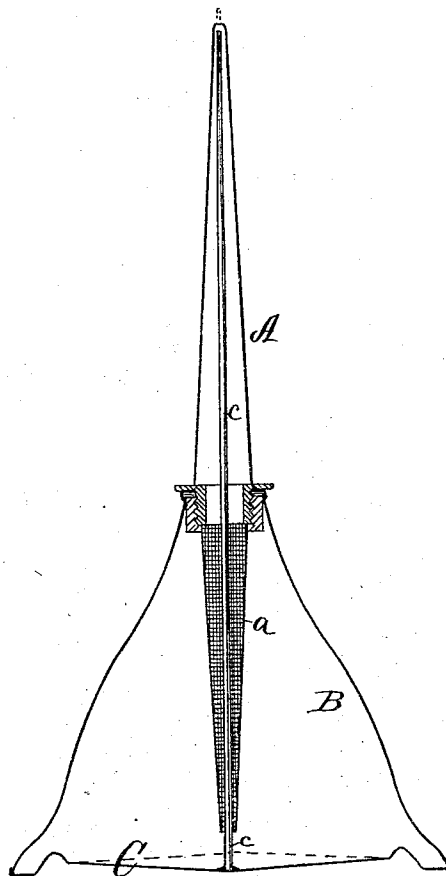


W. CLAYTON & J. P. DOBBINS.
Oil-Cans.

No. 153,157.

Patented July 21, 1874.



Witnesses.

Geo. A. Gandy
Chas. A. Steele

Inventors.

William Clayton
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By James Shepard Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CLAYTON AND JOHN P. DOBBINS, OF BRISTOL, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **153,157**, dated July 21, 1874; application filed December 15, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM CLAYTON and JOHN P. DOBBINS, both of Bristol, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cans, of which the following is a specification:

In our improved oil-can there is a tubular or conical strainer secured to the base of the delivery-tube, and extending downward into the cup. Upon the spring-bottom of the cup there is secured a small wire or plunger, which passes through a small hole at the lower end of the strainer, and upward to near the effluent end of the spout, and within said spout, as hereafter more fully described.

The accompanying drawing is a vertical and central section of an oil-can which embodies our invention.

A designates the spout, and B the cup, which are screwed together, so that the spout may be unscrewed for the purpose of filling the cup, all as in the ordinary oiler. To the base of the spout A we secure a conical strainer, *a*. This can be made of wire-cloth, perforated sheet metal, or other suitable and ordinary material for strainers. We prefer to make the strainer *a* in conical form, and to have it extend downward from the base of the spout, so that it can be readily cleaned when withdrawn from the cup. This strainer may be a straight cylinder closed at the lower end, instead of the conical form; but it must be of such a size that it will readily pass through the mouth of the cup B; and its lower end

should be provided with a small hole of a size sufficient to admit the plunger hereinafter described. Upon the inside and near the center of the spring-bottom C we secure a wire or plunger, *c*, which plunger is of a length nearly equal to the depth of the cup and spout, and passes up through the small hole at the lower end of the strainer *a*, and inside of the spout, to near its end.

The strainer will prevent specks, dirt, or sediment from entering the lower end spout, and by following upward clogging its delivery. Sometimes, however, the effluent end of the spout comes in contact with dirt, &c., which clogs the delivery. When the spring-bottom is depressed to eject the oil, as indicated by broken lines, the plunger will move longitudinally within the tube, so as to project a little beyond its end; and when the spring-bottom is released the plunger draws back with it. This movement will loosen the dirt or matter in the effluent end of the tube, so as to allow, by the combined action of the strainer and plunger, a free discharge of the oil.

We claim—

In an oil-can of the class described, the combination of the strainer and plunger, substantially as described, and for the purpose set forth.

WILLIAM CLAYTON.
JOHN P. DOBBINS.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
ROBERT BODDINGTON.