J. Benson,

Oil Can.

No. 3,454. Patented Feb. 28, 1844.

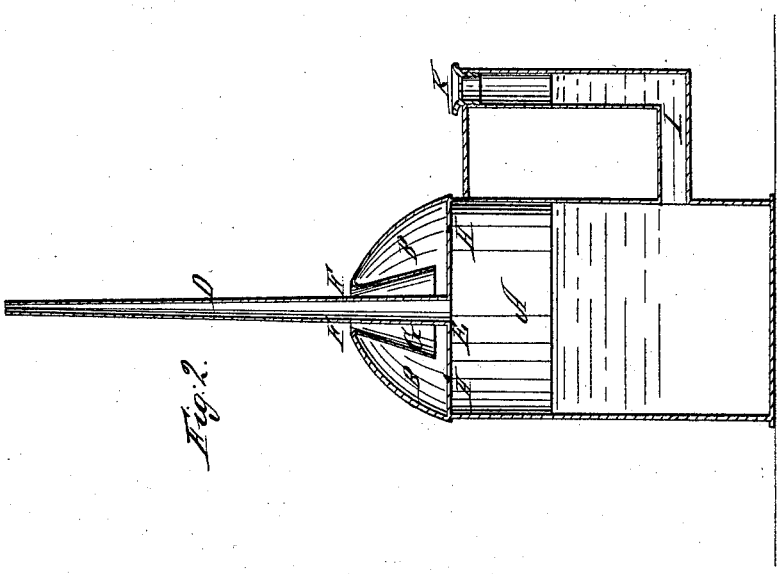

Fig. 2.

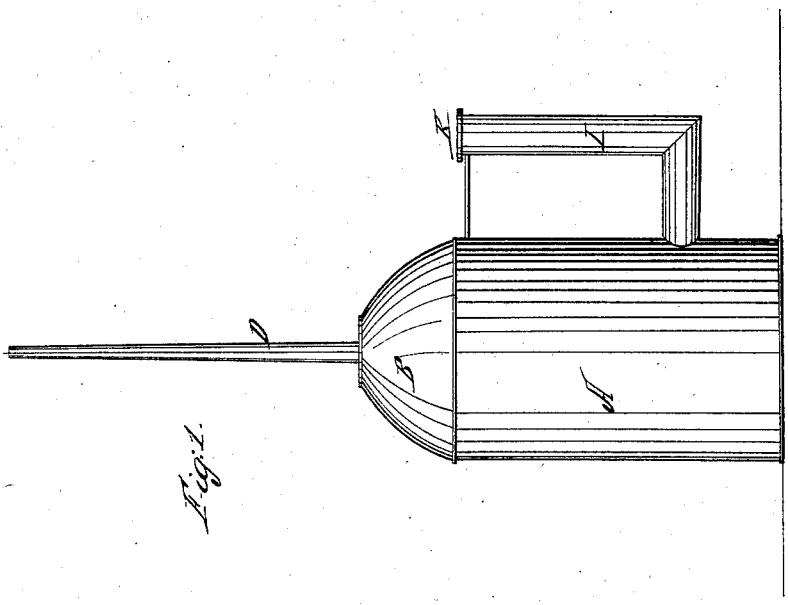

Fig. 1.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH BENSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-FEEDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **3,454**, dated February 28, 1844.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH BENSON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, machinist, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Oil-Feeders and other articles of like character; and I do hereby declare that the following description and accompanying drawings, taken in connection, constitute a full and exact specification of the construction and operation of the same.

Figure 1 of the drawings above mentioned represents a side elevation of my improved oil-feeder. Fig. 2 is a vertical and central section thereof.

The common oil-feeder is an article in general use in work-shops, dwelling-houses, on railway-trains, &c. As ordinarily constructed, it consists of a cylindrical vessel, whose top is generally formed of a conical shape, and terminates in a long tapering tube extending upward from its center. When used, it is filled with oil, which is poured upon any machinery through the tube projecting from the top. An oil-feeder so made is constantly liable to have its external surface more or less covered with oil by reason of the same running down the outside of the neck or tube, generally speaking, whenever the feeder is used. The external surface, thus becoming oiled over, either soils the hands of the operatives or the work-benches, or whatever may be brought in contact with it. Besides, the oil-feeder as used in factories is constantly liable to be overturned upon the benches and thus spills more or less oil upon the same or the floor.

To prevent these evils is the object of my improvement, and for this purpose I form upon the top of the fountain or oil-vessel A, Figs. 1, 2, a covered chamber, B B, of conical or other proper shape, through which the discharging-tube D (which is inserted in the top E of the oil-vessel) extends, (as seen in Fig. 2,) and through a circular space, F F, formed in the top of the chamber B B, and of a diameter somewhat greater than that of the exterior of the tube D, where the said tube passes through the said space. From the space F F or top of the chamber B B a hollow truncated cone, G, extends into the chamber and around the tube D, is connected to the top of the chamber, and terminates at a short distance above the top E of the oil-vessel A, as seen in the drawings in Fig. 2. Two minute holes, H H, are bored through the top E, on opposite sides of the tube D. The vessel thus arranged may be filled with oil through a bent tube, I, attached to its side and serving for a handle, and having an orifice in its top which may be closed (to prevent the escape of oil) by a screw, K; or, instead thereof, the fountain may have any other suitable arrangement or means of supplying it with oil.

In the use of the improved oil-feeder, it will be observed that whatever oil may run down the outside of the tube D will pass through the opening F F, and flow into the chamber B B or down upon the bottom E thereof, from whence it will find its way through the openings or air-holes H H into the oil fountain or vessel A. On inverting the oil-feeder the small quantity of oil which at any time may be within the chamber B B, or whatever may escape through the air-orifices H H, will flow down the sides of the interior of the chamber, and will collect in the space between the truncated cone G and the chamber, and will thus be prevented from running down upon the outside of the oil-feeder, so that by this arrangement or addition to the oil-feeder its external surface is always kept clean or free from the oil within the same.

Having thus explained my invention, I shall claim—

1. My improvement in the chamber B B, which is applied to the reservoir A of an oil-vessel or other article of like character in order to prevent the oil or fluid which descends on the outside of the discharging-tube from running down upon the exterior surface of the oil-vessel, the same consisting in covering the top or contracting the sides of the said chamber where it opens around the discharging-tube D, (as at F F, Fig. 2,) and thereby making the upper part of the said chamber so that when the oil-vessel is turned over into a horizontal position, or thereabout, the oil in the chamber will be retained by the sides and top, or converging sides alone.

2. A conical or other proper shaped tube, G, in combination with such a chamber, the said tube extending within the chamber and

opening around the discharging-tube of the oil-reservoir, in the manner and for the purpose as hereinbefore set forth, the said chamber having one or more holes or orifices, H H, connecting it with the reservoir A, and the whole of the above being constructed and operating substantially as hereinbefore specified.

In testimony that the foregoing is a true description of my said invention and improvement, I have hereunto set my signature this 26th day of December, in the year 1843.

JOSEPH BENSON.

Witnesses:
R. H. EDDY,
CHAS. L. PECK.