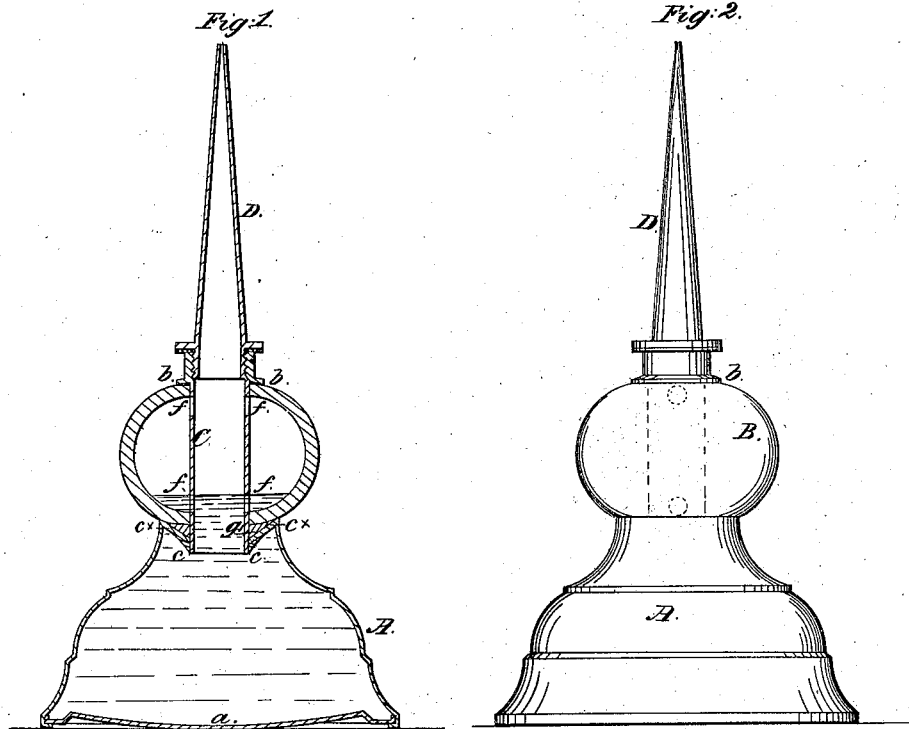


J. Broughton,

Oil Can.

N^o 46,635.

Patented Mar. 7, 1865.



Witnesses:

Theo. Tusch
W. Brewin

Inventor:

John Broughton

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN BROUGHTON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 42,635, dated March 7, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN BROUGHTON, in the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Oil-Cans or Oilers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical central section of my invention; Fig. 2, an external view or elevation of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of oil-cans or oilers, such as are generally used by mechanics for lubricating machinery, depositing oil on stones or hones, &c.

The object of the invention is to facilitate the filling of the can and prevent the overflowing of the same—a contingency of frequent occurrence, and which is the cause of considerable annoyance, attended with waste of oil or other lubricating material used.

The invention consists in combining a transparent chamber with the ordinary body of the can in such a manner that when the oil or other lubricating-fluid is poured in the rising surface of the latter will be apparent to the eye before the can is entirely filled, thereby obviating the difficulty above alluded to.

A represents the metallic body of an oil-can provided with the usual spring-bottom, *a*; or the body may be of india-rubber, gutta-percha, or other material.

B is a hollow globe or chamber, of glass or other transparent material, provided with a central opening at its top and bottom.

C is a metal tube, which passes through the

transparent chamber B, and is provided at its upper end with a shoulder, *b*, which rests on the chamber, while its lower end is connected, by soldering or other means, with the metallic body A at *c*. The body A at its junction with B is spun inward and downward, as shown at *c'*, to meet the circumference of tube C, thereby forming a shoulder or support for the bottom of the transparent chamber B to rest upon. The tube C is provided with lateral holes *f* at its upper and lower parts within the chamber B, to allow the oil or other fluid to fill B by entering, as it rises, through the lower holes *f*, while the air escapes out through the upper holes *f*. An elastic or flexible washer, *g*, is placed between the shoulder *b* of C and the chamber B, and a similar washer, *g'*, is placed on the shoulder *c'*, between it and the chamber B.

D is the nozzle, which is screwed into the upper end of C.

The operation is as follows: The nozzle D being unscrewed, the oil or fluid is poured into the can in the ordinary manner, and when the metallic portion A is filled it will rise in the tube C and pass from thence through the lower holes *f* into the transparent chamber B, while the air will escape through the upper holes *f*, the rising surface or level of the lubricating-fluid being apparent to the eye as soon as it reaches the transparent chamber B.

I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

An oil-can or oiler having a transparent chamber applied to or combined with its metallic or opaque body and nozzle, to operate substantially as and for the purpose specified.

JOHN BROUGHTON.

Witnesses:

M. M. LIVINGSTON,
HENRY MORRIS.