S. S. NEWTON.

OILERS.

No. 186,364. Patented Jan. 16, 1877.

Fig. 1.

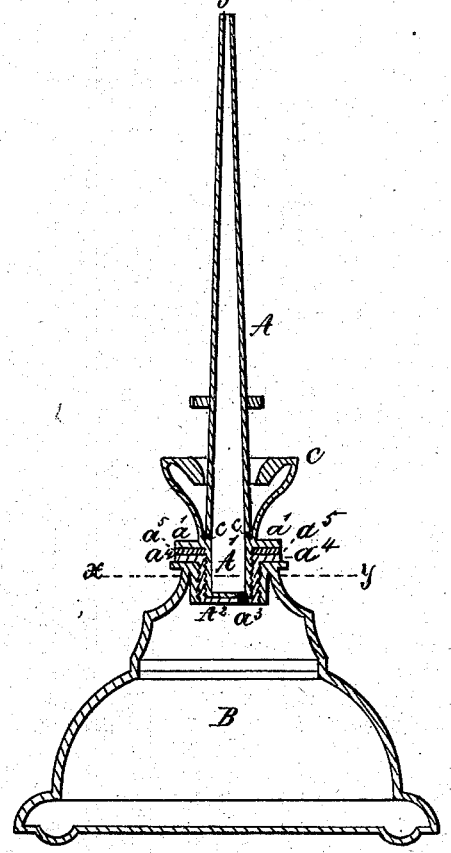


Fig. 3.

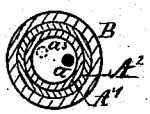
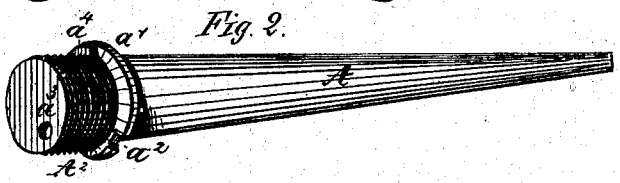


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

Henry Orth

W. H. Bliss.

Inventor.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN OILERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **186,364**, dated January 16, 1877; application filed December 19, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN S. NEWTON, of Binghamton, in the county of Broome and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in 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 which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a sectional view of an oil-can, with my improved nozzle attached, showing the ports open. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the nozzle detached. Fig. 3 is a transverse section on the line *x y*, Fig. 1.

The object of my invention is to provide a nozzle for oil-cans, wherewith the escape of oil from the can can be readily and effectively prevented, except when its passage is desired.

In the drawings, A represents the tapering portion of the nozzle. A^1 is the lower portion of the same, cylindrical in shape, and provided on its exterior surface with a screw-thread. This part A^1 has a small port, *a*, through the bottom, situated therein eccentrically. a^1 is a flange upon the outer side of the nozzle, between the parts A and A^1. A small portion of this flange is bent down, as at a^2, forming a stud, for purposes to be hereafter shown.

A^2 is a small cylinder, furnished with screw-threads on its inner and outer surfaces. By means of its inner thread it is attached to the nozzle, and by the outer to the top of the can. There is a port, a^3, through the bottom of the cylinder A^2, at a distance from the center equal to that of the port *a*.

At the upper edge of the cylinder A^2 there is an outwardly-projecting flange, a^4, extending part-way (say, two-thirds) around the cylinder.

When the threaded lower end of the tip A is screwed into this cylinder so far that the flange a^1 comes in contact with the packing-washer a^5, the stud a^2 is bent downward against the cylinder A^2, between the ends of the flange a^4, the relation of the parts being such that the further rotation of the tip in either direction will be limited by the stud a^2 striking against the one or the other shoulder of the flange a^4. B represents a can of the ordinary construction.

A drip-cup, C, can be attached to the nozzle to receive any oil that may run down the outside of the tip, and conduct the same back into the nozzle through ports *c*, after the bottom ports have been closed.

The peculiar operation of my can-nozzle will be readily perceived from the drawings and foregoing description.

After the parts have been put in the relations described, a passage for the oil is obtained by turning the tip until the ports *a* and a^3 are together. A separation of these ports tightly closes the can.

What I claim is—

1. An oil can nozzle or tip, having its lower end closed, except an eccentric port, which rotates with the tip, in combination with a stationary plate or cylinder, provided with a corresponding eccentric port, substantially as set forth.

2. The delivery-tube A, provided with stud a^2 and eccentric port *a*, in combination with cylinder A^2, flanges or shoulders a^4, and port a^3, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON.

Witnesses:
JEROME DEWITT,
WM. DAVIS.