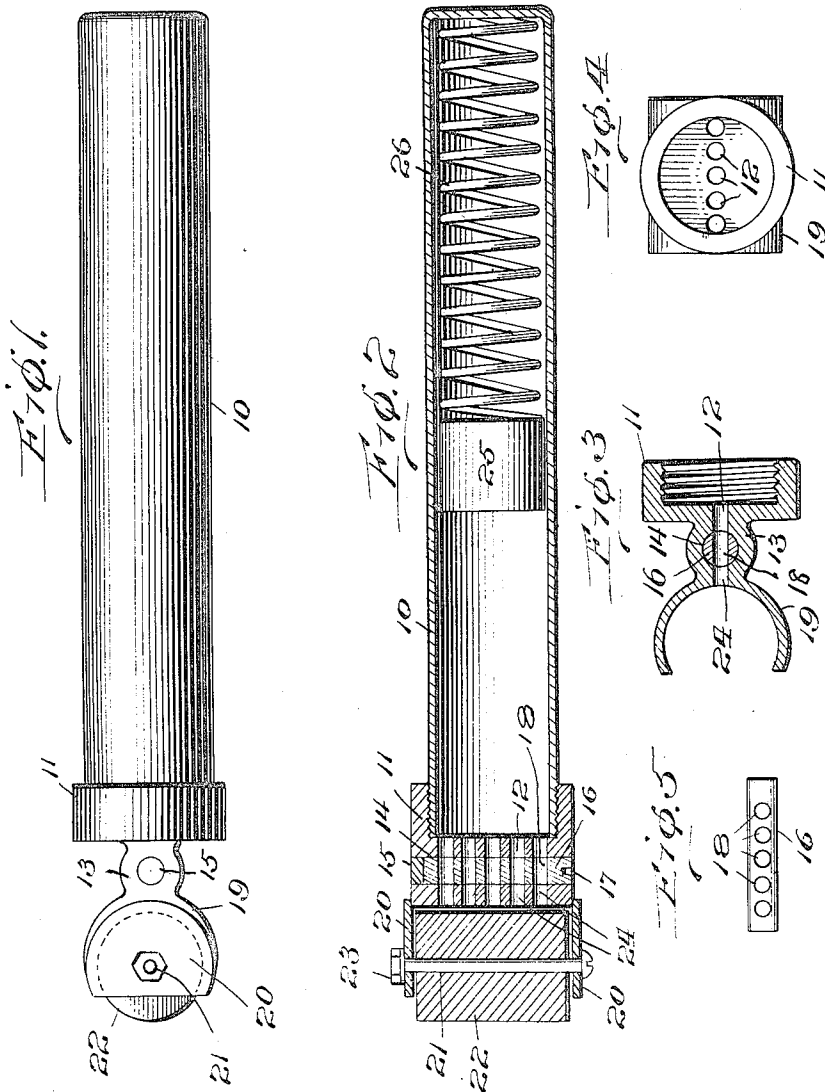


J. M. REED.
 BELT DRESSING APPLIER.
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1,075,941.

Patented Oct. 14, 1913.



Witnesses

J. M. Fowler Jr.
E. A. Crommel

Inventor

John M. Reed

By

Mason Farnick Lawrence

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. REED, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

BELT-DRESSING APPLIER.

1,075,941.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. REED, a citizen of the United States, residing at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Belt-Dressing Appliers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a novel device for applying dressing to power transmitting belts, and it has for its main and primary object the provision of a device of this character through the medium of which dressing for the preservation of power belts may be readily applied to the latter.

The invention further aims to provide a device of the character mentioned having provision for a gradual feed of the dressing from a suitable reservoir, and the application of the dressing to the belt by means of a rolling contact so that the dressing may be evenly distributed over the belt in a film or thin sheet.

Furthermore, the invention contemplates the construction of simple and efficient means for imparting to the dressing a forced feed from the reservoir containing the same, which feed is automatic, and controlled by the amount of dressing within the reservoir.

Having these general objects in view, and others which will appear as the nature of the improvements is better understood, the invention consists substantially in the novel construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of a belt dressing applier embodying the principles of the present invention. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view thereof, the cut-off valve being illustrated in open position and providing through passages between the reservoir and the distributing roll. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view, taken at right angles to the view point of Fig. 2, of the removable head. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the removable head, viewing the same at the interior of the cap. Fig. 5 is a detail elevation of the cut-off valve removed.

Referring in detail to the accompanying drawings, the numeral 10 designates a tubu-

lar reservoir, one end of which is closed, the other end being open, and said reservoir is preferably cylindrical. The reservoir 10 also serves as a convenient handle for manipulating the device. The exterior of the open end of the reservoir 10 is screw threaded, and detachably engaged with said screw-threaded end is a cap 11, the same forming a closure for the reservoir. Within the cap 11, and extending transversely thereof, is a series of openings 12 by means of which communication is afforded with the interior of the reservoir 10 when the cap 11 is applied thereto, and extending from said cap 11 is a neck 13 wherein is provided a transverse bore 14. One end of the bore 14 is closed, as by plug 15, and fitted within said bore is a valve plug 16 the outer end of which is provided with a kerf 17 for the reception of a suitable tool, as a screw driver for turning the plug. The plug 16 snugly fits the bore 14, so that said plug is held within said bore by friction and extending across the plug 16 is a plurality of passages 18 which are adapted to register with the openings 12 of the cap 11.

Connected to the neck 13 is a cup 19 provided with end walls 20 and extending through said end walls is an elongated bolt 21, or its equivalent, which forms the axis of a distributing roll 22. As illustrated, the end walls 20 are separate from the cup 19, being clamped against the end portions of said cup by means of the bolt 21 and its nut 23, and in this construction the end walls 20 are of sufficient diameter to extend over the open ends of the cup 19, as illustrated by dotted lines in Fig. 1, and thus effectually to close said open ends. Obviously, the end walls 20 may be formed as an integral structure with the cup 19. At the base of the cup, or at its juncture with the neck 13 is provided a series of discharge openings 24, and said openings are alined with the openings 12 of the cap 11, the openings 18 of the valve 16 being also adapted to register with said openings 24. It will, therefore, be seen that the plug 16 serves as a cut-off, and regulates the flow of the dressing from the reservoir 10 to the cup 19.

That the belt dressing may be ejected from the reservoir 10, and thus discharged under pressure, a plunger 25 is arranged within said reservoir, a coil spring 26 being interposed between said plunger and the closed end of the reservoir and said spring

26 exerts its compression to force the plunger 25 toward the cap 11, and thereby to feed the belt dressing to the cup 19 and the distributing roll 22 journaled therein. The cap 11, neck 13, and cup 19 constitute a head for the reservoir 10, and serve to close the open end thereof, said parts being bodily detachable from the reservoir.

In the use of the herein described invention the reservoir 10 is filled with the belt dressing, and the cap 11 applied to the reservoir. With the valve plug 16 positioned so that its openings 18 are out of registry with the openings 12 and 24, the belt dressing is confined within the reservoir, but upon proper rotation of said valve plug 16 to bring the openings 18 thereof into communication with the openings 12 and 24, the belt dressing is forced out through said openings and into the cup 19. The amount discharged through said openings is, of course, regulated by the valve plug 16, so that more or less of the dressing may be fed into the cup 19 as greater or less area of the openings 18 is exposed. When it is desired to apply the dressing to a belt, it is but necessary to bring the distributing roll 22 into contact with the belt, and if the latter be in motion the roll 22 will rotate, thereby feeding the dressing from the cup 19 onto the belt and distributing the dressing in a thin film or sheet over the belt. If the belt be not in motion, it is obvious that by moving the applier over the belt the roll 22 will rotate, and thereby effect the distribution re-

ferred to. As the amount of dressing within the reservoir 10 becomes diminished, the plunger 25 will gradually approach the cap 11 under stress of the spring 26, but it will be understood that the strength of the latter is suitably proportioned to the character of the belt dressing used so that the dressing will not be unduly discharged because of excess pressure of the plunger 25 in feeding the same.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new, and desired to be secured by Letters Patent, is:—

1. In a lubricating device, a reservoir, a segmental saddle communicating with the reservoir having open ends, a roller disposed within the saddle, end plates upon the ends of the saddle and a pintle extending through the end plates and serving as a journal for the roller, the end plates serving as closures for the ends of the saddle.

2. In a lubricating device, a reservoir, a saddle having communication with the reservoir and constructed to be more than half a circle in cross section and with open ends, a roller slidably insertible in the saddle from the end, end plates and a pintle serving to clamp the end plates upon the ends of the saddle and to journal the roller.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN M. REED.

Witnesses:

HOLMES FREDERICK,
J. R. STONER.