P. C. JAMES.

HOG OILER.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 23, 1918.

1,316,097. Patented Sept. 16, 1919.

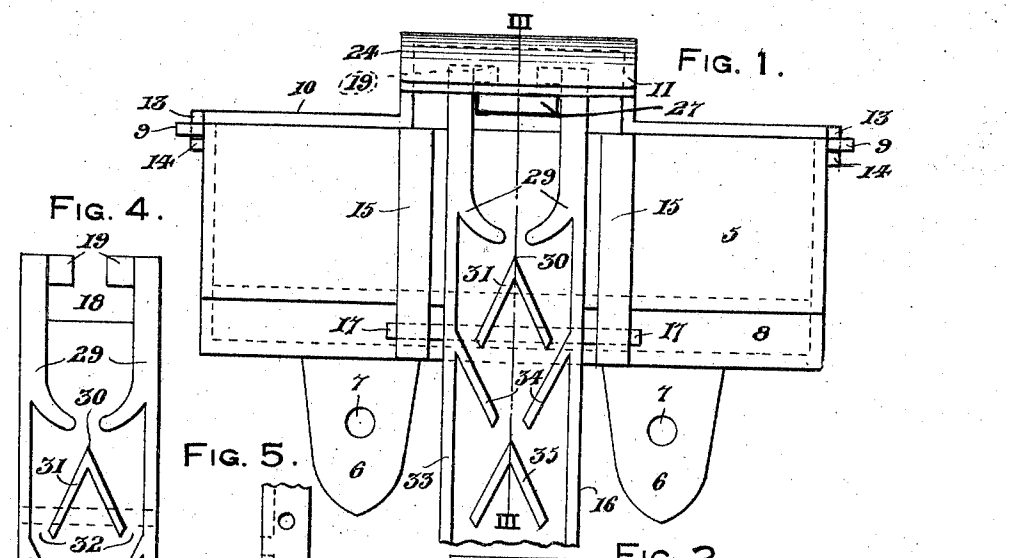


FIG. 1.

FIG. 4.

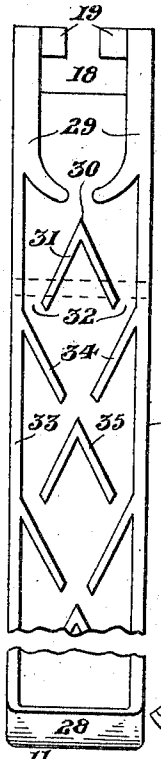


FIG. 5.

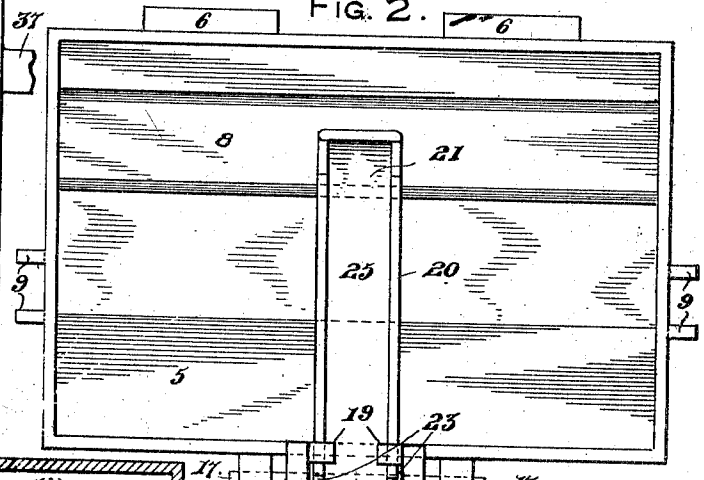


FIG. 2.

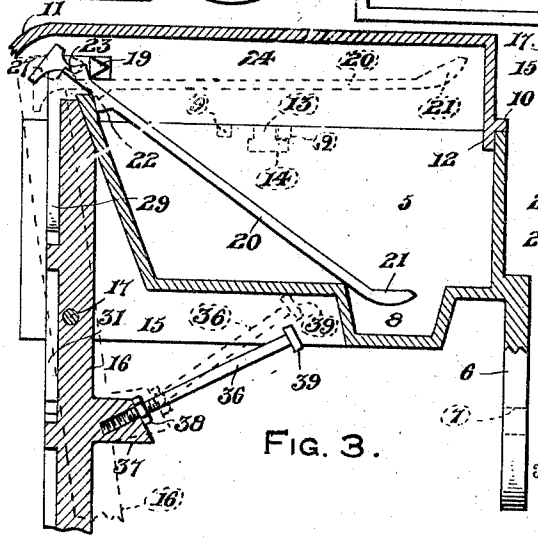


FIG. 3.

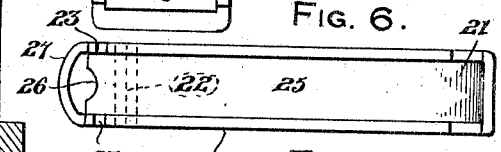


FIG. 6.

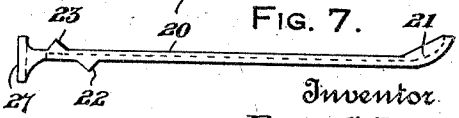


FIG. 7.

Inventor
Perry C. James
By
H. M. Richards
Attorney

THE COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PERRY C. JAMES, OF MACOMB, ILLINOIS.

HOG-OILER.

1,316,097. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 16, 1919.

Application filed August 23, 1918. Serial No. 251,152.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PERRY C. JAMES, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Macomb, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hog-Oilers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in hog oilers and has among its main objects the provision of such device of a construction to reduce to a minimum the number of small parts used and to eliminate the necessity of employing valves and valve openings that are liable to be easily damaged and to get out of order.

A still further object of the present invention is to provide a hog oiler including a tank provided with a lid which is readily detachable, but not liable to be displaced by stock rubbing or knocking against the same.

With the above general objects in view and others that will become apparent as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel form, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, shown in the accompanying drawing and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, forming part of this application, wherein like characters of reference refer to corresponding parts throughout the several views,

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of the present invention, part of the rubbing bar being removed;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the present invention with the cover removed;

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of the device, partly broken away, taken substantially upon line III—III of Fig. 1, the rubbing bar, dipper, and associated parts being shown in shifted positions by dotted lines;

Fig. 4 is a front elevational view of the rubbing bar partly broken away;

Fig. 5 is a side elevational view of a portion thereof partly broken away;

Fig. 6 is a top plan view of the dipper;

Fig. 7 is a side elevational view of the dipper.

Referring more in detail to the several views, the present invention contemplates the provision of an oil container or tank 5 having depending bracket like projections 6 at the back thereof which are perforated, as at 7, to receive suitable fastening means such as screws to attach the device to a post, fence or the like.

The tank or container 5 is provided with a trough 8 in the bottom thereof adapted for accommodation of the bowl shaped end of the dipper as will hereinafter be explained.

At each side of the tank 5, there is provided a pair of laterally extending spaced lugs 9. A cover 10 is provided for the tank 5 having an overhanging ledge 11 at the forward edge thereof and an angular flange 12 at the lower rear edge thereof adapted to engage the adjacent upper portion of the back wall of the container 5. The cover 10 is provided at each side thereof with a depending lug 13 having a cross head 14 at the lower end thereof, the rear extension of which is somewhat longer than the forward extension of the same. When the cover is arranged upon the tank as shown in Fig. 2, the rear extension of the head 14 is engaged beneath the rear one of each pair of lugs 9 so as to effectively prevent accidental displacement of the lid 10, although the latter may be readily removed by an attendant upon sliding the same slightly forward so that the cross bar 14 may pass between the two projections 9 upon a direct outward displacement of the lid.

The tank or container 5 is provided with a pair of spaced forwardly extending rigid plates 15 between which is positioned a substantially vertical rubbing bar 16, the latter being pivoted to the plates 15 by a transverse pin 17. The upper end of the rubbing bar 16 is extended rearwardly horizontally at a right angle to the main portion thereof and is cut away as at 18 (see Fig. 4) to provide a pair of inwardly extending oppositely disposed lugs 19 which are normally positioned adjacent to and slightly above the forward upper edge of the front wall of the container 5.

A dipper 20 is positioned within the tank 5 and has a bowl-shaped lower end 21 normally positioned within the tank trough 8 as clearly shown by full lines in Fig. 3. The opposite end of the dipper 20 is provided with an offset pair of substantially triangular lugs 22 and 23 upon the upper and lower sides thereof, which respectively rest upon the inner face of the forward wall of the tank 5 and engage the projections or lugs 19 of the rubbing bar 16, said dipper having its adjacent end positioned within the cut-

away portion or space 18 of the rubbing bar. It will be readily seen that when the rubbing bar 16 is swung rearwardly at its lower end by the animal rubbing against the same, the upper end of said rubbing bar will be swung forwardly so as to swing the bowl-shaped end of the dipper 20 up to a position within the hood 24 of the cover 10. The dipper 20 is of substantially channel form so as to provide a longitudinal groove 25 therein and the forward end of the dipper is cut away as at 26, to allow the oil to run therefrom to the rubbing bar 16, a suitable hood 27 being provided on the extreme free end of the dipper 20 to prevent the oil from leaving the end of the dipper too rapidly, checking it and causing it to drop down onto the top part of the rubbing bar 16.

The lower portion of the rubbing bar 16 is forwardly curved to provide a depression 28 which catches any oil that is not rubbed into the hog's skin, and the front face of said bar is provided at the top thereof with a pair of ribs 29 which are so disposed as to lead the oil to a point indicated at 30 at the apex of a V-shaped rib 31, whose lower ends are slightly spaced, as at 32, from the longitudinal side ribs 33 of the rubbing bar 16. This formation of projections is continued as at 34 and 35 entirely down the front face of the bar 16 to the depression 28 so as to alternately divide the oil into two small streams and to cause the same to flow in a zigzag manner until it reaches the lower part of the rubbing bar.

In order to limit the rearward movement of the lower end of the rubbing bar and consequently the upward movement of the dipper 20, there is provided a suitable bolt 36 threaded into the lug 37, rigid with the bar 16, and retained in adjusted position by means of a lock nut 38. It is obvious that when the bar 16 is swung rearwardly the head 39 of the bolt 36 will be moved against the bottom of the tank 5, in which position the bar 16 is prevented from further rearward movement, which rearward movement may be controlled by the adjustment of the bolt 36 closer to or farther from the bottom of the tank 5.

From the foregoing description, it is believed that the construction and operation of the present invention will be readily understood by those skilled in the art, it being noted that the animal rubbing up against the bar 16 will move the lower end of the same rearwardly, thereby swinging the upper end of the bar forwardly and, by reason of the engagement of lugs 19 with the lugs 23 of the dipper 20, said dipper will be tilted upon the upper edge of the front wall of the tank 5 so as to assume a forwardly inclined position whereby the oil contained in the bowl-shaped portion 21 will flow from the latter longitudinally of the dipper to the opening 26 and from thence to the top of the rubbing bar 16. The oil will flow from the top of the rubbing bar 16 down the front face of the same as hereinbefore described so as to be distributed in a manner to be easily rubbed into the animal's skin.

While the form of the invention herein described is what is believed to be the preferred embodiment of the same, minor changes may be made in the details, combination, and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as claimed.

What I claim as new is:—

1. A hog oiler comprising a tank, forwardly projecting spaced plates rigid with the tank, a normally vertically disposed rubbing bar pivoted intermediate its ends between the plates and having an angular upper end disposed overlying the forward wall of the tank, and a dipper pivotally mounted for vertical movement in the tank and operatively connected to the angular upper end of the rubbing bar whereby a forward swinging movement of the upper end of the rubbing bar will cause an upward swinging movement of the dipper to cause oil to flow from the dipper by gravity to the rubbing bar.

2. A hog oiler including a tank, a cover for said tank detachably slidably interlocking with the latter and having an overhanging front edge, a rubbing bar pivoted intermediate its ends to the tank and having an angular upper end disposed above the tank and beneath the overhanging front edge of the cover, and a dipper within the tank operatively connected to the upper end of the rubbing bar to supply oil to the latter from the tank upon forward movement of the upper end of said rubbing bar.

3. A hog oiler including a tank, a shiftable substantially vertically disposed rubbing bar arranged at the front side of the tank with its upper end above and adjacent the upper edge of the front wall of the tank, a dipper pivotally resting on the upper edge of the front wall of the tank and normally disposed in a rearwardly downwardly inclined position, said dipper being swingable upwardly to a forwardly and downwardly inclined position to supply oil therefrom by gravity to the upper end of the rubbing bar, and operative connections between the dipper and the upper end of the rubbing bar.

4. A device of the class described including in combination, a tank having free communication with the atmosphere above the surface of the oil, a trough portion in the bottom of the tank, a dipper member pivotally resting on said tank with its end in said trough portion, a rubbing member pivoted to said tank, said dipper member having upper and lower lugs adjacent its outer

end, said rubbing member having an interengaging loose connection with said upper lugs whereby, when said rubbing member is actuated, said dipper member will supply a limited quantity of liquid to said rubbing member.

5. A device of the class described including in combination, a tank having a trough portion, a dipper member pivotally resting on said tank, a rubbing member pivoted to said tank, said dipper member having upper and lower offset lugs adjacent its outer end, said rubbing member having a cut-away upper end providing a slot therein and a pair of inwardly directed lugs, the outer end of said dipper member being positioned in said slot with said upper dipper lugs engaged with said inwardly directed lugs of the rubbing member, whereby, when said rubbing member is actuated, said dipper member will supply a limited quantity of liquid to said rubbing member.

6. A device of the class described including in combination, a supply tank, a rubbing member mounted thereon and having a cut-away upper end providing a slot therein, a connection for delivering a limited quantity of liquid from said supply tank to said upper end of the rubbing member when said rubbing member is actuated, said connection including a dipper member pivotally mounted on the tank, and a pair of lugs on the upper end of said rubbing member having a loose interengaging connection with said dipper member, said dipper member having a cut-away outer end forming an opening leading to the top of said rubbing member, and a deflecting hood rigid with the outer end of said dipper member.

7. A device of the class described including in combination, a supply tank, a rubbing member movably mounted on said tank, a dipper member pivotally resting loosely on the front edge of the tank and having upper and lower lugs, said rubbing member having an inwardly extending lug engaging behind said upper dipper lug whereby, when the rubbing member is actuated by an animal leaning thereagainst, the dipper member will be actuated to transfer a limited quantity of liquid to said rubbing member.

8. A device of the class described including in combination, a supply tank, a rubbing member movably mounted on said tank, a dipper member pivotally resting loosely on the front edge of the tank and having upper and lower lugs adjacent its outer end, said rubbing member having a pair of inwardly extending lugs on the upper end thereof engaging behind said upper dipper lugs whereby, when the rubbing member is actuated, the dipper member will be moved on its pivot to transfer a limited quantity of liquid to said rubbing member.

9. A device of the class described including in combination, a tank having a trough portion adapted to receive a supply of liquid, a rubbing member movably mounted on said tank, a dipper member normally extending into said trough portion and adapted to receive a limited quantity of liquid therefrom, said dipper member having upper and lower lugs, said dipper pivotally resting on said tank with the lower lugs of the dipper engaging the inner face of a wall of the tank, said rubbing member having lugs engaging said upper dipper lugs whereby, when the rubbing member is actuated, the dipper member will be moved to a discharge position to transfer a limited quantity of liquid to said rubbing member.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

PERRY C. JAMES.

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