

P. E. Bomby,

Oiling Fellies.

No. 111,511.

Patented Feb. 7. 1871.

Fig. 1.

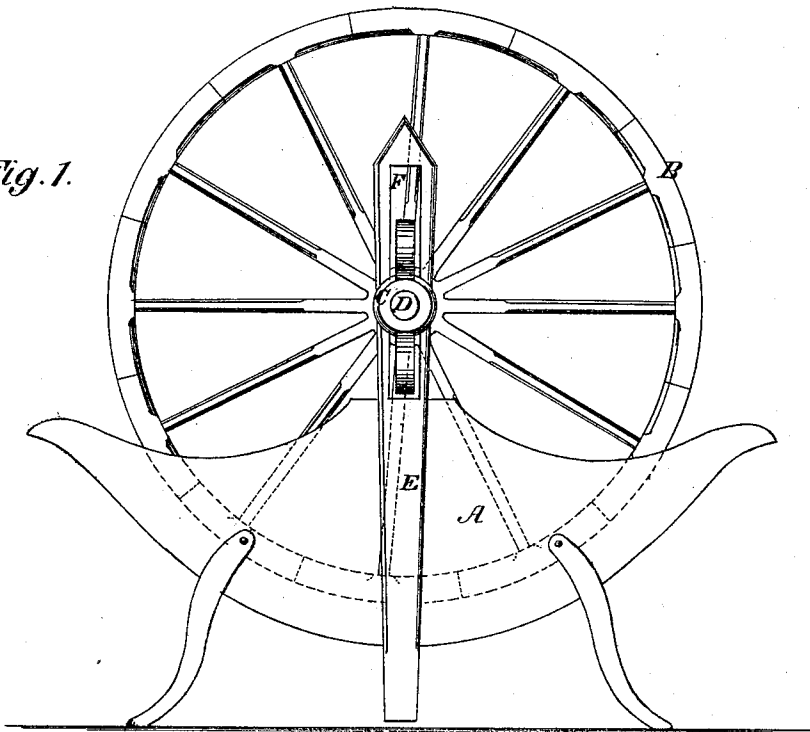
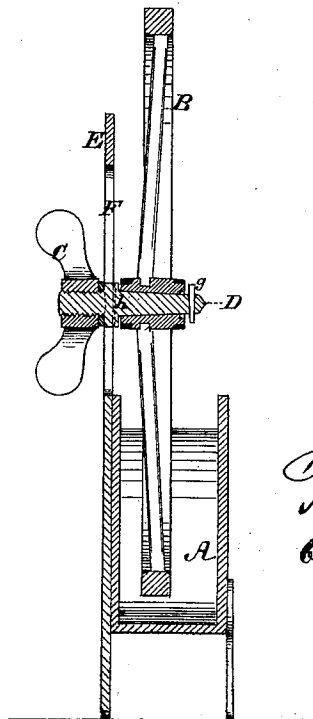


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PRISCUS E. BOMBY, OF ESPY, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN APPARATUS FOR OILING FELLIES, SPOKES, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **111,511**, dated February 7, 1871.

I, PRISCUS E. BOMBY, of Espy, Columbia county, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Oiling Fellies, Spokes, and Hubs, of which the following is a specification:

Nature and Objects of the Invention.

The first part of my invention consists in so constructing a machine or apparatus as by means of it to oil fellies, spokes, and hubs of wagons, carriages, carts, and similar vehicles, without reference to the length of the diameter of the wheels.

The object is to so permeate the wood with heated oil or any composition used for such purposes as to effectually exclude wet, whereby fellies are strengthened and prevented from shrinking and working in the tire; the spokes from shrinking in the fellies and hubs; the hubs from shrinking and cracking, thus causing the spokes to become loosened.

The second part of my invention consists in so adjusting the wheel to the machine or apparatus as to avoid scorching or charring the wood of the wheel.

The third part of my invention consists in so applying the oil as to accomplish the end in view in the most thorough manner and in the shortest space of time.

Description of the Accompanying Drawing.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the apparatus or machine in working attitude. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same.

General Description.

A, as seen in Fig. 1, is a metallic trough, in which is contained the heated oil or composition of similar nature, resting on four legs, sufficiently elevated from the ground to admit of a fire being placed beneath.

The form of the bottom of the trough is nearly circular, the diameter at either extremity being somewhat longer than at the point nearest the ground. It occupies a space equal to about one-third the arc of a circle, both ends of which are curved out and down-

ward to throw the fire off from the wheel. It is constructed of any thin cheap metal, as Russia iron, brass, copper, or composition of like kind, firm enough to endure heating, its width varying according to use, whether one or several wheels are to be acted on at one time.

To the center of the side or sides, as may be required, which curves upward from two and one-half to four inches from the main line, is attached the iron post E, through the top of which passes the iron spindle D, working up and down in the long slot F commencing at the upper edge of the trough A and continuing sufficiently high to receive and revolve wheel of the longest diameter.

The wheel is held upon the spindle by the iron pin g, as seen in Fig. 2, passing through the outer extremity of the spindle, and by the shoulder h, also seen in Fig. 2, fitted to the opposite end of the spindle, and made to hug the iron post E immovably by means of the thumb-screw C.

A section of the fellies, tenons, and spokes being immersed in the heated oil, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, the wheel B is slowly revolved, whereby the oil drips over the remaining portion of the spokes, the tenons on the hub ends, and the hubs themselves.

By suspending the wheel the wood is not subjected to the danger of charring by coming in contact with the sides or bottom of the heated trough, and, by alternately revolving through the oil and air, the wet is more thoroughly expelled than by soaking, and in less time.

Claim.

I claim—

The trough, constructed with the upright iron post slotted for the adjusting of the wheel, for oiling fellies, spokes, and hubs, as specified.

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Witnesses:

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