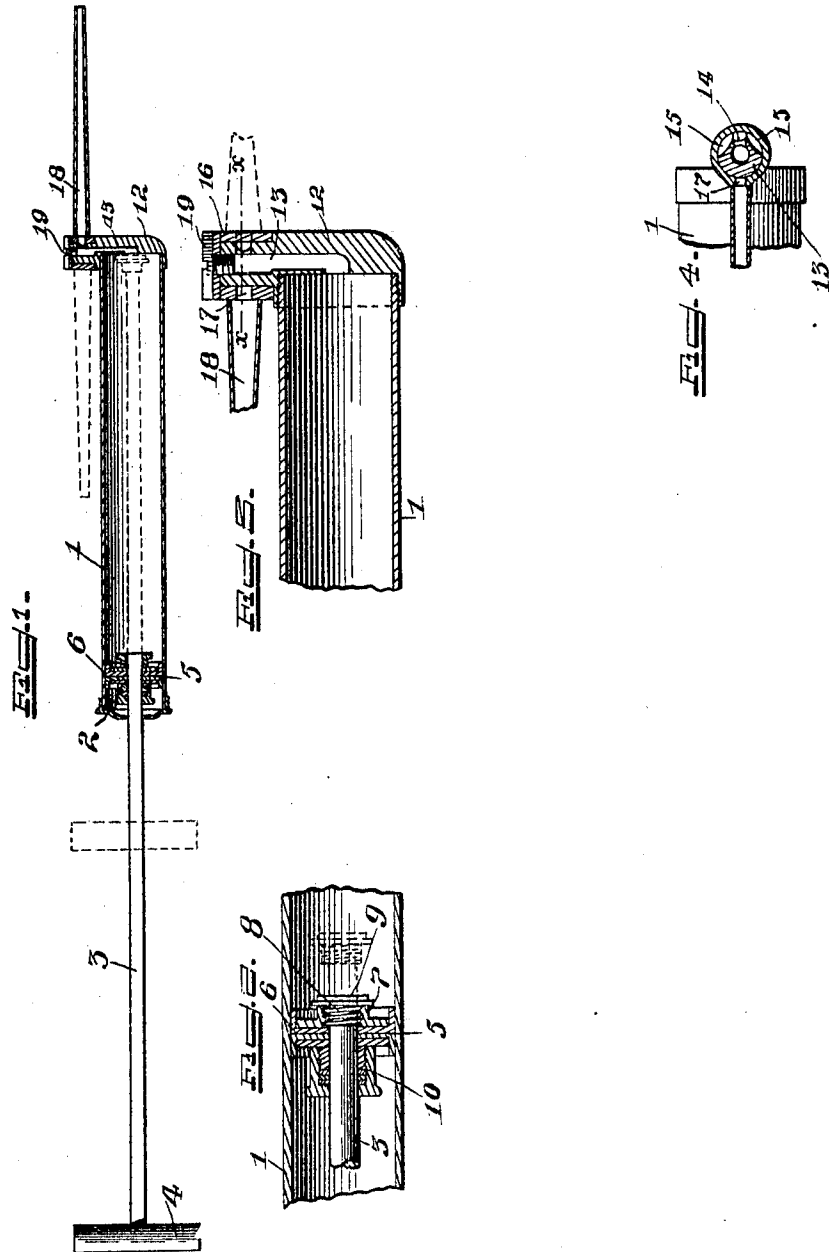


H. G. MOLINARI & H. LAURENT.
OIL GUN.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 11, 1908.

949,193.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY G. MOLINARI AND HENRY LAURENT, OF WOODRIDGE, NEW JERSEY.

OIL-GUN.

949,193.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 15, 1910.

Application filed May 11, 1908. Serial No. 432,231.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY G. MOLINARI and HENRY LAURENT, citizens of the United States, and residents of Woodridge, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Guns, of which the following is a specification.

The object of our invention is to provide a new and improved oil gun, which is simple in construction, strong and durable, very compact, and can be easily and rapidly filled for use and by means of which the oil can easily be discharged to any place when required.

In the accompanying drawings, in which like numerals of reference indicate like parts in all the figures:—Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of our improved oil gun, as filled and ready for discharging oil. Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail sectional view showing the end of the piston rod secured on the piston. Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail sectional view of the discharge end showing this end closed. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view on the line X—X Fig. 3.

The oil receptacle 1 is composed of a tube closed at one end by a screw cap 2 having a central aperture through which a piston rod 3 passes, provided at its outer end with a suitable handle 4. The piston rod passes freely through a suitable piston 5 provided with suitable packing 6. At the lower side the piston has an internally threaded neck 7 into which a threaded part 8 at the inner end of the piston rod can be screwed, said part 8 having a slightly greater diameter than the rest of the rod. A disk 9 is secured on the extreme end of the rod. A stuffing box 10 containing a suitable packing is secured on that face of the piston opposite the one provided with the neck 7, through which stuffing box the piston rod passes freely.

The lower end of the tube 1 is closed by a head 12 having a tubular lateral neck 13 from the bore of which an opening 14 extends forwardly to the periphery of the neck from which opening grooves 15 extend in opposite direction in the periphery of the neck. The neck 13 is surrounded by a close fitting ring 16 having an opening 17 adapted to register with the opening 14 and grooves 15 and which communicates with the inner end of a nozzle 18 secured on said

ring. This ring is held in place on the neck by a screw 19 screwed into the end of the neck.

To fill the tube 1, the nozzle 18, Figs. 1 and 3 and 4, is turned to extend lengthwise of the tube and to point away from it in which position, by means of the hole 14 it communicates with the neck 13. The piston rod is turned so that its threaded part 8 screws into the neck 7 so that the piston is secured on the rod and then the piston is forced to the lower end of the tube 1. The nozzle 18 is inserted into a vessel containing oil and the piston rod is pulled up until the piston 5 is at the cap 2 whereby the tube 1 is filled with oil. The nozzle 18 is then turned up and into the position shown in full lines in Fig. 3 and in dotted lines in Fig. 1, whereby the lower end of the tube is securely closed, as the hole in the ring rests over a solid portion of the neck 13 as shown in Fig. 4. The piston rod is then turned to unscrew it from the piston and then the piston rod is pushed inward, the piston remaining at the upper end of the tube, adjacent to the cap 2. In this position the device is carried until the oil is required. When the device is to be used the nozzle is turned down in line with the axis of the tube 1, or at any desired angle thereto within an arc of approximately 180 degrees. Then the piston is withdrawn and turned so that its threaded part screws into the neck 7. Then the piston rod is pushed down and forces the oil out through the nozzle.

It will be observed that by means of the grooves 15 extending on opposite sides of the opening 14 the nozzle 18 may be turned through an arc of approximately 180 degrees and still be in communication with the interior of the oil can. The nozzle may therefore be turned at any desired angle to the axis of the tube within the said arc of 180 degrees and be capable of discharging oil. This is a great advantage in oiling parts of machinery where the oil holes are sometimes difficult of access.

Having described our invention what we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

In an oil gun, the combination of a tube for containing oil closed at its outer end and provided with a laterally extending neck adjacent thereto, said neck being

closed at its outer end and provided with a discharge opening in its front side communicating with the interior of the tube and grooves leading from said discharge
5 opening in opposite directions circumferentially, a ring rotatably supported on the neck and provided with an opening to register with said discharge opening and said
10 forming a continuation of the opening

therein, and means for forcing oil from the tube through the nozzle.

Signed at Woodridge in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey this
twenty seventh day of February A. D. 1908. 15

HENRY G. MOLINARI.

HENRY LAURENT.

Witnesses:

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