No. 694,605. Patented Mar. 4, 1902.

F. E. BOCORSELSKI.

OIL CUP FOR SHAFT BEARINGS.

(Application filed May 1, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1

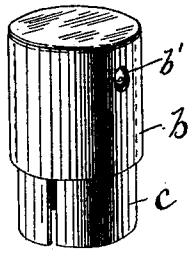


Fig. 3

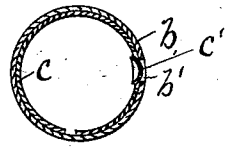


Fig. 2

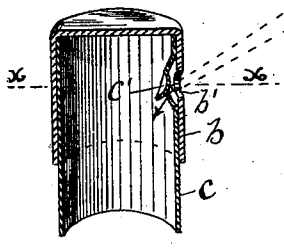


Fig. 4

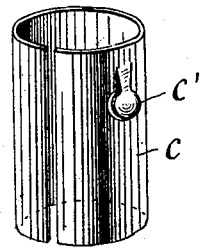
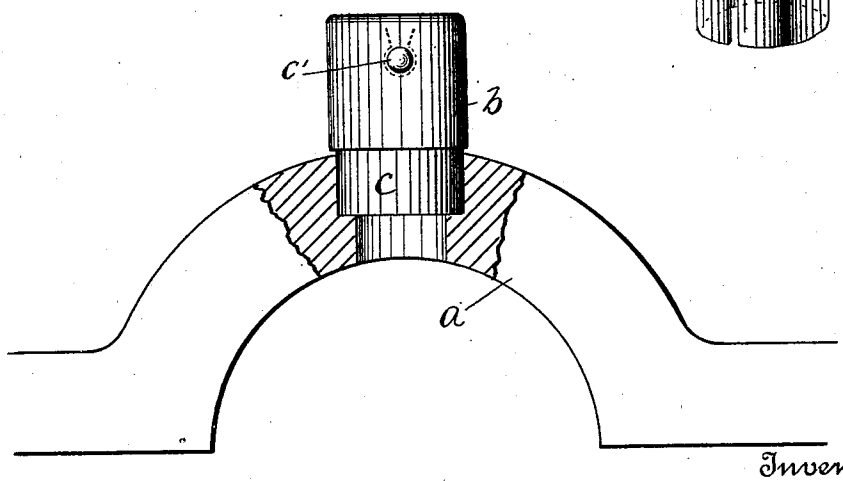


Fig. 5



Witnesses
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FRANK E. BOCORSELSKI, OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

OIL-CUP FOR SHAFT-BEARINGS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 694,605, dated March 4, 1902.

Application filed May 1, 1901. Serial No. 58,285. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK E. BOCORSELSKI, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Springfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cups for Shaft-Bearings, of which the following is a description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of an oil-cup embodying said improvement. Fig. 2 is a view of the same in central vertical section. Fig. 3 is a view of the same in horizontal section on the plane *x x*. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the interiorly-contained cylinder. Fig. 5 is a view of the oil-cup attached to a bearing, the latter in vertical cross-section.

The object of the improvement is the production of what is generally known as an "oil-cup" for shaft-bearings, having features of novelty and advantage.

In the accompanying drawings the letter *a* denotes a bearing or the like, which contains a shaft-bearing which needs to be oiled.

The letter *b* denotes a cup, which preferably is made of sheet-brass and drawn into shape after the fashion used in making metallic cartridge-shells. Of course it may be bored from solid metal or made in any other suitable way. This cup contains in its side a valve-orifice *b'*.

The letter *c* denotes a cylinder contained within the cup *b*. It is made of thin elastic sheet metal, preferably brass. For making this a blank of the shape shown in Fig. 4 may be used. In and from that blank the cup-shaped valve *c'* is cut, the valve being integral with the plate. Then the blank is sprung into a cylinder, the edges of which may or may not quite meet. Now the cylinder *c* is pushed into the cup *b* until the valve *c'* is coincident with the valve-orifice *b'*, as seen in Fig. 2. The elasticity of the interior cylinder holds it firmly in contact with the interior wall of the cup, and the cup-shaped valve sitting into the valve-orifice holds the two in correct relation to each other rotarily. The cylinder projects from below the cup *b*, and by means of its elastic quality it can be sprung into the oil-hole in the bearing and be there retained with sufficient firmness.

In filling the device one has but to push back the cup-shaped valve *c'* with the tip or point of an ordinary oil-can.

I claim as my improvement—

1. The stationary cylinder having a valve formed integrally therewith by punching from sheet metal, in combination with the cup adapted to fit over said cylinder having a valve-orifice coacting with said valve, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

2. The cup with a valve-orifice in its side, in combination with the cylinder open at both ends and contained therein and having a yieldingly-supported cup-shaped valve projecting beyond the outer surface of the cylinder and in engagement with said valve-orifice, substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

3. In combination in an oil-cup the stationary split cylinder open at both ends and having a valve formed integrally therewith and a cup fitting over said cylinder and having a valve-orifice closed by said valve, all substantially as described and for the purposes set forth.

4. In combination in an oil-cup the stationary interior cylinder open at both ends and having a yieldingly-supported cup-shaped valve formed integrally therewith and a cup having a valve-orifice in its side in engagement with said yieldingly-supported valve, all substantially as described.

FRANK E. BOCORSELSKI.

Witnesses:

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