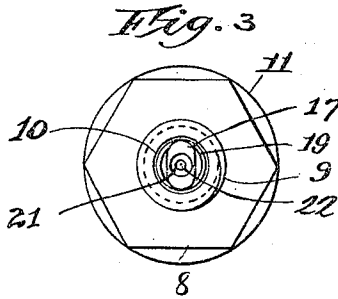
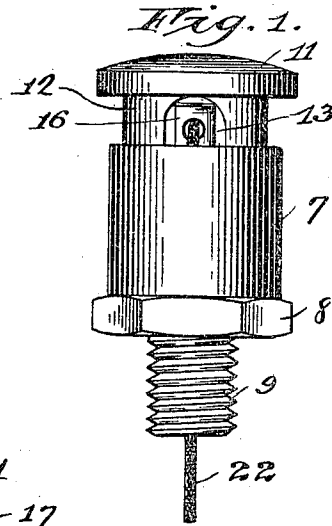
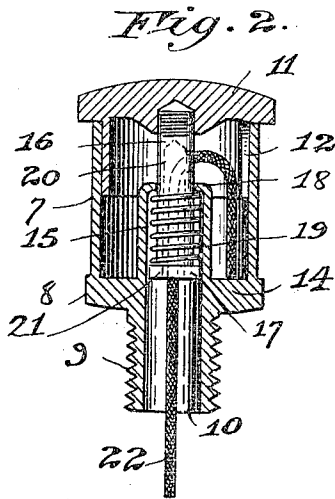


W. E. S. STRONG & F. V. BARTLETT.
OIL CUP.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 9, 1909.

959,643.

Patented May 31, 1910.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM E. S. STRONG, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, AND FRANK V. BARTLETT, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNORS TO THE WINKLEY COMPANY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, A CORPORATION OF MICHIGAN.

OIL-CUP.

959,643.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 31, 1910.

Application filed July 9, 1909. Serial No. 506,694.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM E. S. STRONG and FRANK V. BARTLETT, both citizens of the United States, residing at the city of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, and the city of Detroit, county of Wayne, and State of Michigan, respectively, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cups, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates in general to oil cups, but pertains more in particular to the type wherein there is a spring connection between the cap or cover of the cup and the body thereof, whereby the cap is automatically returned to its closed position after being raised for the purpose of oiling.

The invention relates in particular to the means for effecting the closing of the cover.

One of the principal advantages of the invention is in the reduction and simplification of parts heretofore employed in oil cups for accomplishing the same intended object, and consequently a decrease in the cost of manufacture of the same.

Further advantages of the invention will appear throughout the specification.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevational view of our improved oil cup with cap slightly raised. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of Fig. 1, the cap being in closed position. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of Fig. 1.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, 7 represents the body of an oil cup, herein shown as consisting of an annular shell having the usual wrench engaging surface 8 and threaded stem portion 9 whereby the cup is secured to a suitable support. The stem 9 is apertured, as shown at 10, which aperture opens into the body of the cup, allowing the oil to flow there-through to the part to be lubricated.

11 is a cover or cap for said body member 7, of greater diameter than the diameter of said body member, said cover having a downwardly projecting annular guide member 12, of substantially the same external diameter as the internal diameter of the body 7, to provide a telescopic engagement between said annular guide member 12 and the body 7. In the preferred form of construction the guide member 12 is preferably formed integral with the cap 11, as herein shown, but it is obvious that the same may be

formed separate and secured thereto in any of the well-known manners. An opening 13 is formed in the annular guide member 12, whereby when said cap is raised from the body member the opening is freed and will permit the insertion of the nozzle of an oil can therein, for the purpose of filling the cup.

Formed integral with the bottom wall 14 of the body 7 is an annular guide 15 of substantially the same diameter as the diameter of the aperture 10, the internal walls of the guide 15 and aperture 10 being in alignment. Secured to the cap 11 is a guide stud 16 which may be connected to the cap in any well-known manner, such as by a threaded engagement herein shown, the guide stud being of sufficient length to project into the guide 15, and a nut or head 17 is connected to the lower end of said stud 16, said nut or head being less in width than the diameter of said guide 15 and acting as a support to hold the stud 16 in horizontal alignment with the walls of the cup upon a sliding movement of said stud. The free end 18 of the guide 15 is turned inwardly and a spring 19 is interposed within the guide 15 between the turned end 18 thereof and the head 17, said spring 19 surrounding said stud 16 and normally not under tension.

In the construction shown, the stud 16 is hollow or apertured, as shown at 20, and the head 17 is apertured, as shown at 21, whereby a wick 22, constituting a wick feed, is adapted to extend through the aperture in the stud 16 and down through the aperture 10, whereby one end of the wick is adjacent the part to be lubricated, and the other end of the wick is within the oil in the body of the cup. It is of course obvious that if it was not desired to use a wick feed in this particular construction, the wick might be omitted and apertures formed in the guide member 15 to permit the oil to flow through said guide member and through said aperture 10, as the head 17 on the end of the stud 16 is sufficiently cut away to allow the unobstructed flow of oil through said guide and aperture 10.

The operation of the oiling devices herein described is extremely simple in that after being applied to the bearing in order to place the oil within the cup the cover is lifted against the action of the spring and held so until the proper amount of oil has been

placed within the cup, whereupon the cap is released and automatically seats itself, thus avoiding any possibility of having the cap accidentally left open and thereby allowing dirt, dust, or other foreign matter to work its way into the parts to be lubricated.

The cup herein shown in the drawings is somewhat larger than the actual devices, but has been so shown for the purpose of bringing out more clearly the detail construction. The invention, however, is of course not limited to a device of any particular size, as it is equally applicable to an extremely small sized device, as it is to larger ones. Therefore, without limiting ourselves to the particular construction and detailed arrangement of parts herein shown,—

We claim:

1. An oiling device comprising an annular body member having an apertured threaded stem for securing the same to a suitable support, in combination with a cap member having an annular depending portion adapted to have a telescopic engagement with the internal walls of said body member, a guide member secured to said body member, a stud secured to said cap

member and adapted to project within said guide member, and a spring interposed between the end of said stud and the end of said guide member whereby a movement of said cap away from said body member contracts said spring, substantially as described.

2. An oiling device comprising an annular body member having an apertured depending stem portion for securing the same to a suitable support, a guide within said body member having an opening in alignment with the aperture in said stem, in combination with a cap member having an annular depending portion adapted to have a telescopic engagement with the internal walls of said body member, an apertured stud secured at one end to said cap member, and its other end projecting within said guide member, a spring, and means for retaining said spring between the free ends of said guide and stud member, substantially as described.

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