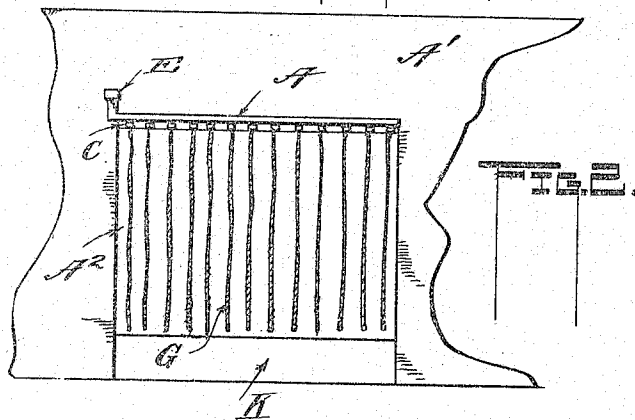
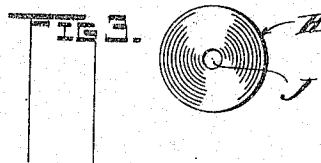
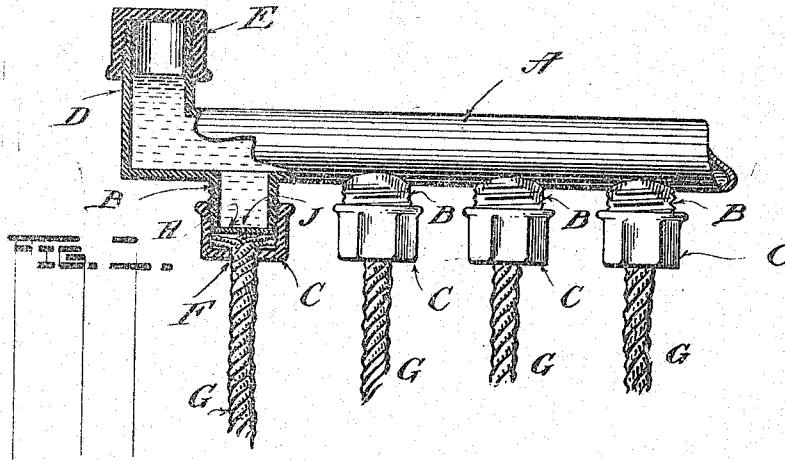


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HOG OILER.
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1,129,977.

Patented Mar. 2, 1915.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LAWRENCE HAGNY, OF SAN JOSE, ILLINOIS.

HOG-OILER.

1,129,977.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 2, 1915.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LAWRENCE HAGNY, citizen of the United States, residing at San Jose, in the county of Mason and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hog-Oilers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to a device for treating animals with an oil or disinfectant.

The invention relates still more particularly to a hog greaser which includes a reservoir or receptacle for oil and a series of suspended fibrous oil distributing members such as cords of hemp, cotton or the like.

The object of the invention is to provide a receptacle of an exceedingly simple form for containing an oil or disinfectant the same having a series of discharge openings and a suspended absorbent member at each opening, and individual means at each opening for governing the amount of oil allowed to reach its respective absorbent member.

Another object is to provide a receptacle for oil preferably consisting of a casting in the form of a pipe including a series of depending threaded extensions and depending members preferably of fibrous absorbent material to receive oil from the extensions, and means for controlling the flow of oil to each said fibrous member.

In the appended drawing, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of my invention showing parts in section. Fig. 2 shows the invention located at an opening through which the animals to be greased must pass, and Fig. 3 is a plan of an apertured disk.

A indicates a pipe, preferably a casting, provided at intervals with open end tubular extensions B communicating with the interior of the pipe and threaded to receive threaded caps C, or equivalent members, adapted to be screwed upon them. Said pipe A has an extension D for filling purposes and E is a closure for the same. Each cap C is provided with a hole F in its bottom and G is a depending member of absorbent fibrous material whose upper end lies within said cap, the strands of said member being separated and matted. Resting upon the separated matted ends of the member is a disk H having an aperture J, which is preferably quite small, for fluid to

pass through. The said disk lies upon the end of the tubular stem B and presents a solid immovable part against which the separated strands of the member G may be forced by tightening the cap C. In the use of my device I prefer to place it above a runway or passageway A² for instance in a wall A' as shown in Fig. 2, or between two buildings or other structures through which the animals must pass, and at the bottom of the passageway I preferably erect a board or sill K above which the lower terminals of the flexible members G are suspended.

In practice, the oil in the receptacle A reaches the members G through the apertures J and runs down them. The amount of oil permitted to descend to the said members G is nicely regulated by rotating the caps C to clamp the separated strands more or less tightly between the bottom wall of the caps C and the disks H. It is clear that the more tightly the strands are compressed the less easily the oil will be absorbed by or pass into them, it having been found in practice that the oil can be regulated by said caps so that one or more drops a minute, or less, can reach the members G and run down them. Devices having the same capacity for oil may be used in places where a great many animals are kept or where but a few are kept. Evidently, a great many animals would require that the discharge of oil upon the members G should, perhaps, be considerable but where a few animals are to be treated the reverse would be the case and, therefore, an adjustment of the caps C will provide for the discharge of more or less oil upon the members G to meet the conditions *i. e.* whether few or many animals are to be treated, and so that the proper amount of oil will be fed without dripping to too great an extent from the ends of the members G and wasted. The animals in moving through the passage over which the device is placed must pass between the members G and thus receive the oil from them. Preferably the board or sill K is of such a height that the animals in stepping over it must rub or drag their bellies across it and thus those parts of their bodies are covered with fluid rubbed therefrom and dropped upon the board or sill K.

I am aware that suspended fibrous members have been employed for poultry use where an insecticide is delivered from the ends of the said fibrous members upon the

backs of the fowls as they pass beneath, but as distinguished from this I suspend the fibrous members directly in the path of the animals leaving just sufficient spaces between the latter that the said animals can see beyond and will therefore pass through. The members are of sufficient length to drag along and upon the sides of the animals as they pass through and the board or sill is an additional element which deposits the oil upon parts of the body not reached by the fibrous members so that practically the entire body is treated with the oil or other fluid that it may be the desire to use.

15 An important part of my invention is the nice control of the oil deposited upon the members G through the adjustment of the caps C for compressing the separated strands of the members lying between them and the disks H. The members G, of course, may be placed as close together as desired and may not necessarily be of a round form but may be wide and flat so as to fill the space more fully between them, but as already stated, sufficient space is left for the animals to see beyond.

By the structure used no valves are required to regulate the flow of the fluid since none can leave the receptacle except that which must pass through the members G. The compression of the material of said members G is thus the regulating medium for the flow from the receptacle and the flow for consumption. As a slight modification the disks H may be parts of the closed ends of the tubular extensions B so that separate parts or disks need not necessarily be employed, and I may otherwise make alterations in the structure such as would lie within the meaning of the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:—

1. A hog greaser including in its construction a hollow body having a depending tu-

bular extension threaded at its extremity and provided with an end wall having an aperture, a threaded member adapted to engage the same and also provided with an aperture, a strip of compressible material terminating at one end within the last named aperture and between the member and the apertured wall of the depending tubular extension and adapted to be compressed between the described parts by turning the said threaded member upon the said tubular extension.

2. A hog greaser including in its construction a hollow body having a depending open tubular extension exteriorly threaded, a disk adapted to lie upon the end of the extension to close the open end of the same and having an aperture therein, a member having threaded engagement with the extension and provided also with an aperture, and a compressible member extending through the last named aperture and terminating at its end between the disk and said first named member and adapted to be compressed between the two by turning the said first named member upon said extension.

3. A hog greaser including in its construction a depending hollow extension, and a part having an aperture constituting a partial closure for said extension, a member having an aperture, a compressible member extending through the last named aperture and terminating in a spread form between the first named member and the part having the aperture, and means to draw the described portions together to compress the compressible member.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

LAWRENCE HAGNY.

Witnesses:

O. S. BIGGS,
C. HOPEWELL.