G. F. CONNER.

PRIMING CUP.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 13, 1912.

1,067,310. Patented July 15, 1913.

Fig. 1.

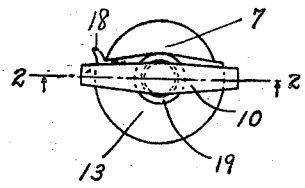


Fig. 2.

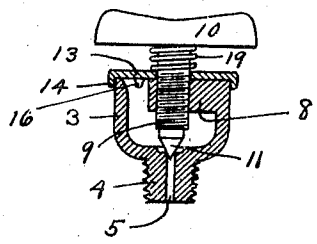


Fig. 3

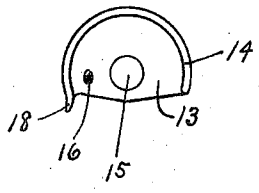


Fig. 4

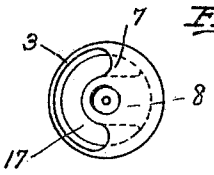
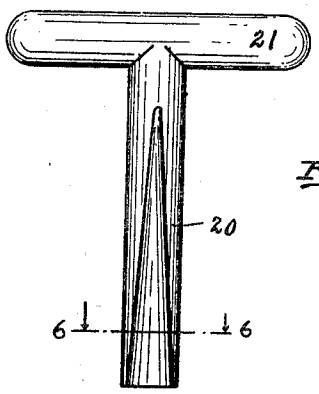


Fig. 6.



Fig. 5.



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PRIMING-CUP.

1,067,310. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 15, 1913.

Application filed March 13, 1912. Serial No. 683,497.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. CONNER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Port Huron, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Priming-Cup, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to means for permitting the introduction of a charge of gasolene or other liquid fuel into the explosion chambers of internal combustion engines; and its object is to provide a simple and effective priming device which can be easily controlled, which can be filled without opening the passage to the explosion chamber, and which will be provided with a passage that may be opened to permit such flow, whenever desired.

A further object of this invention is to provide a priming cup which shall have straight passages, which may be easily cleaned, which shall have a cover to exclude dust and other impurities from the reservoir, and which may be attached to an engine without marring its polished outer surface.

In the accompanying drawing Figure 1 is a plan of this improved priming cup. Fig. 2 is a vertical section on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a bottom view of the cover. Fig. 4 is a plan of the body of the priming cup. Fig. 5 is an elevation of a tool which may be used to screw the priming cup into position. Fig. 6 is a cross section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Similar reference characters refer to like parts throughout the several views.

This priming cup comprises a body 3 having a threaded lower end 4 which may screw into the cylinder head of an internal combustion engine so that the contents of the cup may flow through the passage 5 into the explosion chamber whenever desired. This cup is provided with an apertured top 7 and an internal enlargement or rib 8 which receive the screw-threaded stem 9. At the upper end of the stem may be formed any desirable handle 10, and its lower end 11 is made conical so that it will seat at the upper end of the passage 5.

A segmental cover 13 for the cup has a downwardly extending flange 14 to guide it on the body and an opening 15 to permit the passage of the stem. It further has a projection 16 which extends down into the opening 17 in the body and limits the movement of the cover. A projection 18 may be formed on the flange 14 so that the cover may be readily turned, and a spring 19 between the cover and the handle 10 holds the cover down in position against the top. This spring also permits the cover to be turned without affecting the stem 9 and by bearing against the handle 10 of the screw, prevents the screw from turning from its predetermined position. This is of importance as the jarring of the engine usually causes all loose screws to turn, and would therefore change the adjustment of the screw 9 when this cup is used as a test cock.

When it is desired to prime an engine, the cover 13 is turned until the opening 17 is accessible, whereupon the cup may be filled with alcohol, gasolene or other easily carbureted liquid. The cover can then be closed and the stem turned back to permit any desired amount of the fuel to flow through the passage 5. As the tapering end 11 will close this passage when the stem is screwed down, it will be apparent that the cover can be turned so as to permit an inspection of the contents through the opening 17 at all times.

The tool shown in Figs. 5 and 6 is designed to be inserted through the opening 17 in the top 7 and into the shell of the body of the cup, so that the cup can be screwed down into position without the use of tongs or clamps, which have a tendency to mar the outer surface of fittings of this type. For this reason the stem 20 of the wrench is formed as shown in Fig. 6. A handle 21 at the upper end of the stem permits the tool to be readily operated. The cup may therefore be made without any corners, thus permitting easy cleaning, and conduces to cheapness of manufacture.

I claim—

In a priming cup, the combination of a body having a downwardly extending projection provided with a passage, said body having a flat apertured top integral with said body, a screw-threaded stem mounted in a proper hole in said top and having a pointed lower end adapted to close said passage and having an enlargement at its upper end whereby it may be turned, a segmental cover revolubly mounted on said stem on the top of said body to close the aperture in the top and formed with a down-

wardly extending circumferential flange to position it on the top, a coil spring on said stem below the enlargement and pressing down on the cover to hold the cover against the top and hold the screw in predetermined position.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE F. CONNER.

Witnesses:
J. F. WILSON,
ALEX. MOORE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."