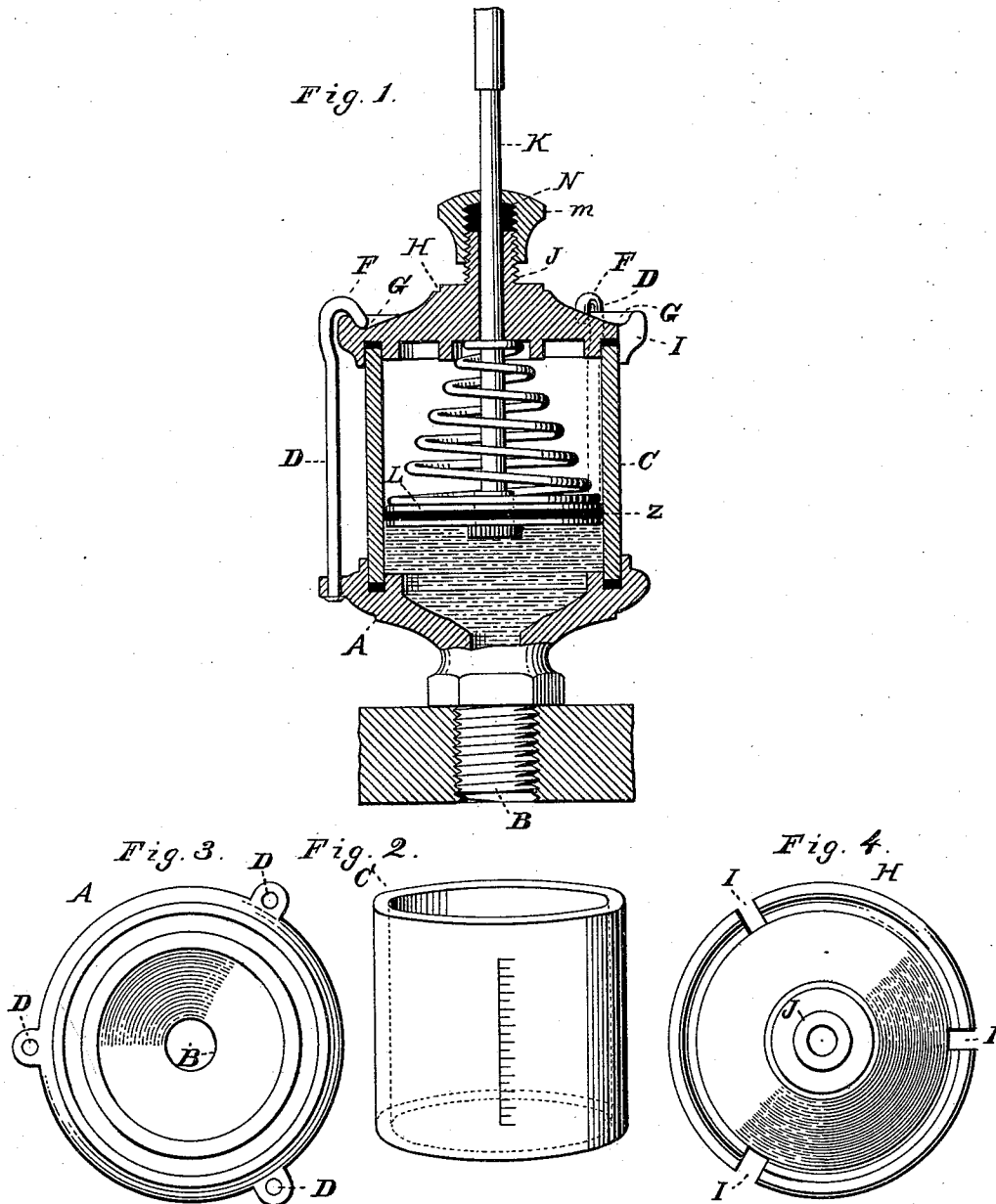


(No Model.)

J. MASSETT.
GREASE CUP.

No. 403,358.

Patented May 14, 1889.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN MASSETT, OF NORTH TARRYTOWN, NEW YORK.

GREASE-CUP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 403,358, dated May 14, 1889.

Application filed February 15, 1889. Serial No. 299,940. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN MASSETT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of North Tarrytown, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Grease-Cups; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of this invention, and is a vertical section. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the glass cylinder. Fig. 3 is a top view of the base of the cup. Fig. 4 is a top view of the cap.

This invention has relation to grease-cups for lubricating journals; and it consists in the novel construction and combination of devices, as hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating this invention, the letter A designates the base of the grease-cup, having the discharge-plug B, which is exteriorly threaded in order that it may securely engage a threaded opening in the bearing. The base is annularly grooved in its upper face near its margin, to receive the lower edge of the glass cylinder C, and to the base are secured the tie-rods D, the upper ends of which are turned inward in hook form, as at F, to engage the inclined groove-bearings G of the cap H, said bearings being arc-shaped and rising from the entrance-notches I in the margin of the cap.

The cap H has a central projection, J, which is perforated to form a bearing for the piston-rod K, which tapers slightly from the piston L upward. The projection or bearing J is threaded to receive the gland m, which closes in the packing N. By turning the gland the pressure on the packing can be increased or

diminished, and in this manner the friction on the piston-rod can be controlled. The piston is usually made with two disks, as shown, packing z being placed between the same and projecting around the margin to touch the inner wall of the glass cylinder. A spiral spring of conical form is employed between the cap and the piston. The cap and piston being removed, the grease is put in the cylinder and then the piston and cap are replaced, the cap being secured by engaging its arc-grooves with the hooks of the tie-rods and then turning the cap so that said hooks will move upon the inclined bearings of said grooves, tightening the connections. The piston actuated by the spring gradually presses down the grease through the discharge-opening, its downward movement being regulated and rendered uniform by the taper of the piston-rod, which lessens the friction of the packing upon the rod as it descends and as the power of the spring decreases.

The spiral spring takes up but little room when compressed, as it then takes the form of a single layer of wire.

Having described this invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a grease-cup, the cylinder and base, in combination with the hooked tie-rods and the marginally-notched cap having inclined arc-shaped bearing-grooves for the hooks of said tie-rods, substantially as specified.

2. The grease-cup comprising the base, notched cap, and hooked tie-rods, the gland and piston-rod packing, the piston, tapered piston-rod, and spiral spring, substantially as specified.

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

JOHN MASSETT.

Witnesses:

WM. D. HUMPHREYS,
LOUIS H. LE MAIN.