C. C. Klein,

Oil Can.

No. 86,761. Patented Feb. 9. 1869.

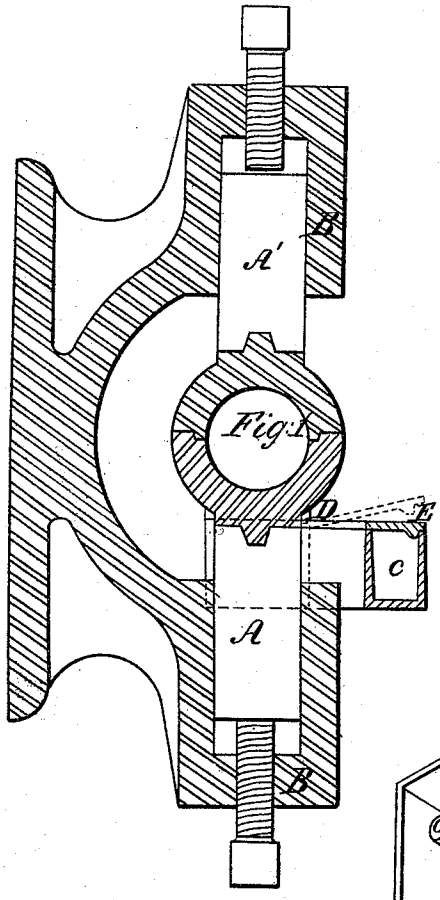

Fig: 1.

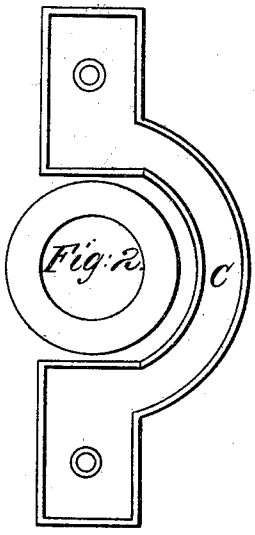

Fig: 2.

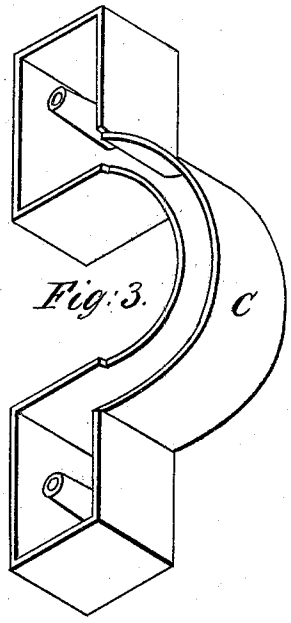

Fig: 3.

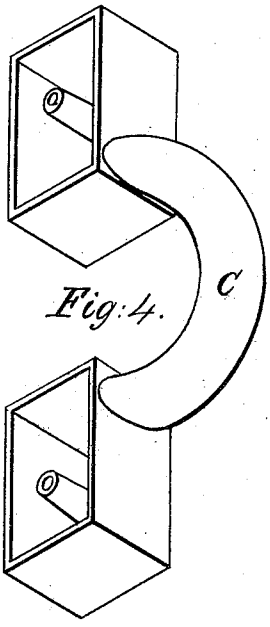

Fig: 4.

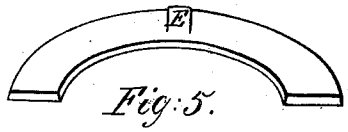

Fig: 5.

Witnesses;
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C. C. KLEIN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

Letters Patent No. 86,761, *dated February* 9, 1869.

OIL-CUP FOR ADJUSTABLE BOXES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

Be it known that I, C. C. KLEIN, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cups for Self-Oiling Adjustable Hangers; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a transverse section of a box and hanger, with the improved cup;

Figure 2, a plan of the cup;

Figure 3, a perspective view;

Figure 4, a view of the cup before the improvement; and

Figure 5, a view of the cap for the improved cup.

In that style of self-oiling adjustable shafting-hangers which swivel on two cylindrical plugs, A A', a separate oil-cup was originally placed on each side of the boss B; but it was found that the oil would run frequently from one to the other, causing an overflow on one side, and heating of the journal on the other. To avoid this, and to cause the oil to be always on the same level, the cups were united by a closed channel, C, fig. 4, the whole being cast in one piece. This channel being closed everywhere but on its ends, it was necessary to "core" it out, which, on account of the thinness of the metal, and want of proper "vent," produced many bad castings, and was abandoned.

Next, a piece of pipe, bent like C, and whose ends were screwed into the cups, was tried, but this also was given up, on account of the expense, and the difficulty of making a permanent oil-tight joint.

In my invention, these troubles are effectually overcome, by making the channel all open on the top. In fact, it is merely a continuation of one cup, running around the boss B, and joining the other cup, as shown in figs. 2 and 3.

The section of the channel shown in the drawings is a rectangle, fig. 1, and the plan, an arc of a circle, fig. 2; but I do not limit myself to these shapes, as they have nothing to do with the merits of the invention.

In order to prevent dust and dirt from entering, and to facilitate the pouring in of oil, a cap, fig. 5, is provided, which slides a little underneath the box, as at D, fig. 1, and the lug E then drops inside of the channel C, thus keeping the cap in its proper place.

The sides of the channel are so much below the top of the cup as to allow the cap to form a level with the cups when it is in place.

I do not claim the idea of connecting the cups as shown in fig. 4, or by means of a pipe; but, in order to facilitate the moulding and casting of oil-cups, as aforesaid,

I claim the channel C and the cap, fig. 5, combined and arranged with the oil-cups, as herein described.

C. C. KLEIN.

Witnesses:

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