

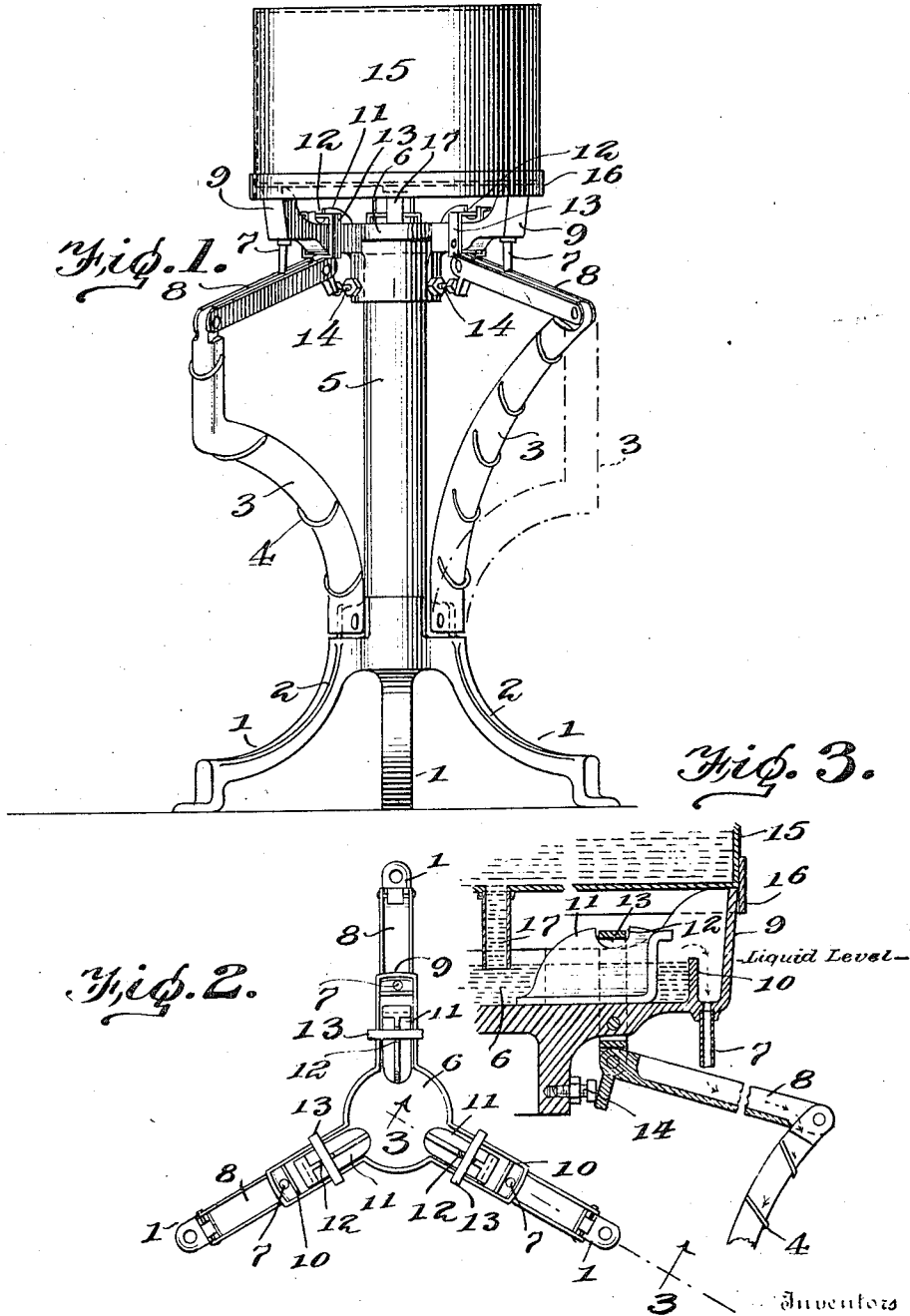
A. J. & H. J. SCHEPP.

HOG OILER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 24, 1916. RENEWED SEPT. 15, 1916.

1,219,352.

Patented Mar. 13, 1917.



Witnesses

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ALBERT J. SCHEPP AND HERMAN J. SCHEPP, OF MANHATTAN, KANSAS.

HOG-OILER.

1,219,352.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 13, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ALBERT J. SCHEPP and HERMAN J. SCHEPP, citizens of the United States, residing at Manhattan, in the county of Riley and State of Kansas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Hog-Oilers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to hog oilers and it consists in the novel features hereinafter described and claimed.

An object of the invention is to provide an oiler of the character indicated which is of simple and durable structure and which is provided with means for forcing a quantity of oil from a reservoir into a trough whereby the oil may be supplied to the bar against which the animal rubs thus affording means for applying the oil to the body of the animal.

With this object in view the device includes a base having a standard mounted thereon with a reservoir supported at the upper end of the standard. A tank is applied to the upper edge of the reservoir and is provided at its bottom with a nipple through which the oil may pass from the tank to the reservoir. After the oil rises above the lower end of the nipple the flow of oil is automatically cut off and thus the level of the oil in the reservoir is maintained at a certain predetermined level. Bars are pivotally connected with the base and troughs are connected with the upper ends of the bars. The said reservoir is provided with outlet openings adapted to permit the oil to flow from the reservoir into the trough and blocks are movably mounted in the reservoir for forcing the oil through the outlet openings of the same. The said blocks are operatively connected with the troughs by means of levers whereby the said blocks are moved toward the outlet openings of the reservoir when the animal engages the bar for rubbing its body.

In the accompanying drawing:—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the oiler.

The other figures are detail views of the features thereof.

The oiler comprises a base 1 which consists preferably of three legs curved longitudinally and provided at their opposite sides with longitudinally disposed ribs 2. Curved bars 3 are pivotally connected at their lower ends with the upper portions

of the legs which constitute the base 1 and the said bars are provided at intervals along their length with ribs 4. The said bars 3 are curved longitudinally and some of the said bars have longer curves than others whereby the bars are adapted for the use of large or small hogs. A standard 5 is mounted upon the base 1 and carries at its upper end a reservoir 6. The said reservoir 6 is provided with a series of outlets 7 which are disposed vertically above troughs 8 the outer ends of which are pivotally connected with the upper ends of the bars 3. The said outlets 7 are located at the under sides of radial extensions 9 provided at the sides of the reservoir 6. Partition walls 10 are located in the extensions 9 at points within the outlet openings 7 and blocks 11 are slidably mounted in the extensions 9. The blocks 11 are provided at their upper edges and at points between their ends with recesses 12 which receive the upper end portions of levers 13 fulcrumed to the reservoir 6. The inner ends of the troughs 8 are pivotally connected with the lower ends of the levers 13. Set screws 14 are adjustably mounted at the lower portion of the reservoir 6 and are adapted to be encountered by the troughs whereby the swinging movement of the levers 13 is limited. A tank 15 rests upon the upper edge of the reservoir 6 and is provided with a depending flange 16 which bears against the outer ends of the extensions 9 whereby the said tank is held in position upon the reservoir. The tank 15 is provided at the center of its bottom with an outlet nipple 17 which extends down into the reservoir 6.

The operation of the oil is as follows:— Assuming that the tank 15 is supplied with a suitable quantity of oil the said oil gravitates through the nipple 17 and deposits in the reservoir 6 until the level of the oil is above the lower end of the said nipple 17. The upper edges of the partition walls 10 are at a higher elevation than the lower end of the nipple 17, consequently the level of the oil in the reservoir is below the upper edges of the partition walls 10. When the hogs come in contact with the bars 3 and rub against the same they move the upper ends of the said bars in inward directions whereby the troughs 8 are moved longitudinally and the levers 13 are swung and the blocks 11 are moved toward the partitions 10 and

the outlet openings 7 of the reservoir extensions 9. As the said blocks move toward the partitions 10 they crowd the oil and force the same over the upper edges of the partitions and the said oil flows into the outer ends of the extensions 9 and gravitates through the outlet openings 7 into the troughs 8. From the troughs 8 the oil runs down along the bars 3 and as it comes in contact with the ribs 4 it is directed in an outward direction against the bodies of the animals which are rubbing against the said bars. As soon as the animals move away from the bars 3 the upper ends of the said bars swing in an outward direction whereby the troughs 8 are moved outwardly, and the levers 13 are swung whereby their upper ends and the blocks connected therewith are moved inwardly toward the center of the reservoir 6 and the flow of oil through the outlet opening 7 is interrupted.

From the foregoing description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawing it will be seen that a hog oiler of simple and durable structure is provided and that the same may be economically used for supplying the animals with oil to maintain them in proper physical condition and free from lice or other vermin. By reason of the fact that the legs which constitute the base 1 are longitudinally curved they extend under the bellies of the animals during the rubbing operation consequently the oil is supplied to the under portions of the bodies of the animals as well as to their sides and backs.

Thus having described the invention what is claimed is:—

1. A hog oiler comprising a base consisting of longitudinally curved legs having ribs thereon, curved bars pivotally connected with the legs, a standard mounted upon the base, a reservoir supported upon the standard, and having oil outlets, blocks movably mounted in the reservoir levers fulcrumed upon the reservoir and operatively connected with the blocks and troughs pivotally connected at one end with the levers and pivotally connected at their other ends with the said bars.

2. A hog oiler comprising a base, a standard mounted thereon, longitudinally curved bars pivotally connected with the base, a reservoir mounted upon the base and having oil outlet openings, blocks movably mounted in the reservoir, and levers fulcrumed upon the reservoir and operatively connected with the blocks and troughs pivotally connected at their inner ends with the levers and pivot-

ally connected at their outer ends with the said bars.

3. An oiler comprising a base having a standard mounted thereon, bars pivotally connected with the base, a reservoir mounted upon the standard and provided with radially disposed extensions, partitions located in the extensions, extensions having oil outlet openings located beyond the partitions, blocks movably mounted in the extensions of the reservoir, levers fulcrumed upon the reservoir and operatively connected with the blocks, and troughs pivotally connected at their inner ends with the levers and pivotally connected at their outer ends with the bars.

4. An oiler comprising a base having a standard located thereon, longitudinally curved bars pivotally connected with the base, a reservoir mounted upon the standard and provided with radially disposed extensions, partition walls located in the extensions, said extensions being provided with oil outlet openings located beyond the said partition walls, blocks located in the extensions, levers fulcrumed upon the reservoir and operatively connected with the blocks, means mounted on the reservoir for limiting the swinging movement of the levers and troughs pivotally connected at their inner ends with the levers and pivotally connected at their outer ends with the bars.

5. An oiler comprising a base having a standard mounted thereon, longitudinally curved bars pivotally connected with the base, a reservoir mounted upon the standard and provided with radially disposed extensions having partitions, said extensions also having oil outlet openings located beyond the said partitions, blocks movably mounted in the extensions of the reservoir, levers fulcrumed upon the reservoir and operatively connected with the blocks, troughs pivotally connected at their inner ends with the levers and pivotally connected at their outer ends with the bars, a tank mounted upon the reservoir and provided with an outlet nipple, the lower end of which is located at a lower level than the upper edges of the said partition walls.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT J. SCHEPP.
HERMAN J. SCHEPP.

Witnesses:

O. C. BAMER,
HENRY OTTO.