R. F. ARMSTRONG.

HOG OILER.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1915.

1,173,761. Patented Feb. 29, 1916.

FIG. 1.

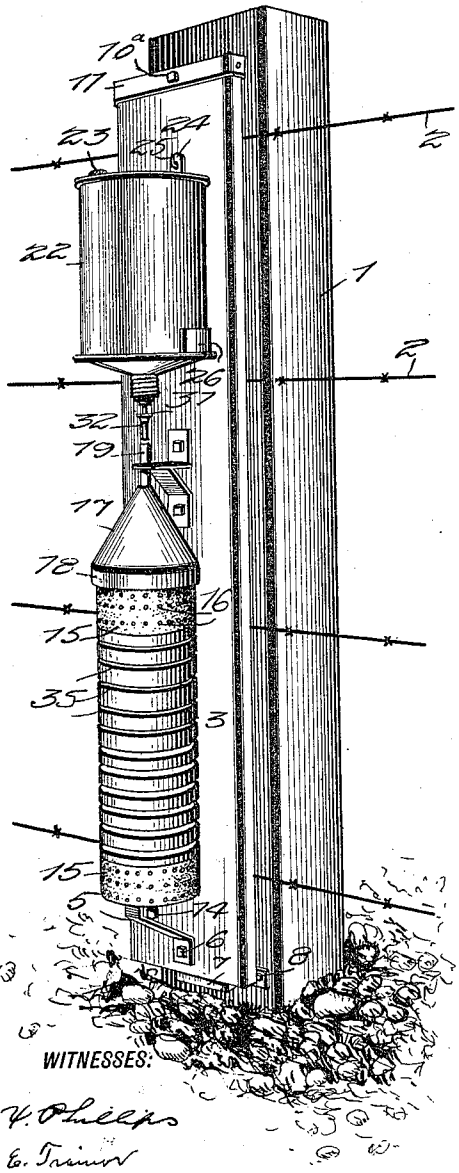
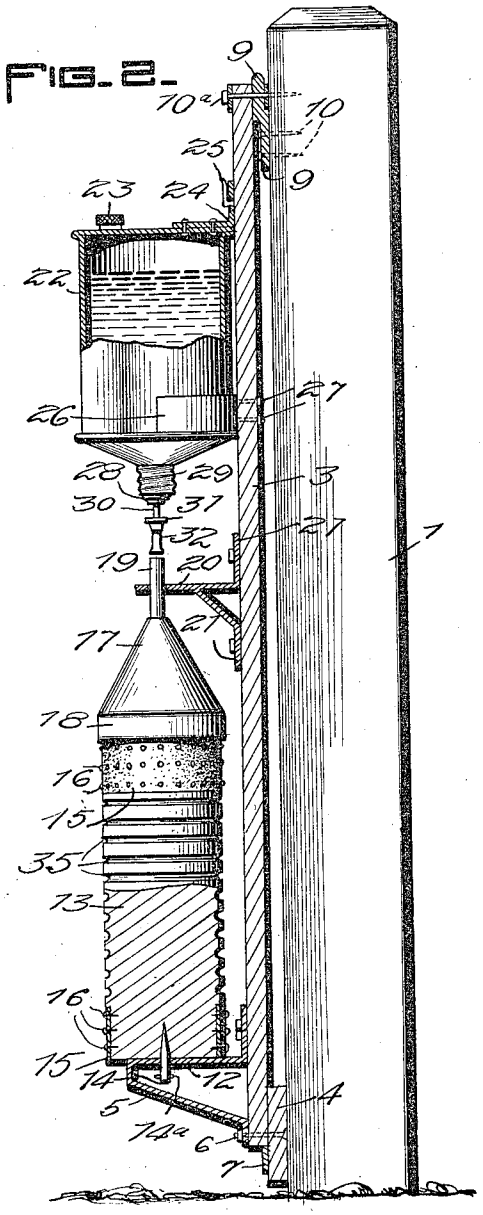


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:

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HOG-OILER.

1,173,761. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 29, 1916.

Application filed November 15, 1915. Serial No. 61,639.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT FRANCIS ARMSTRONG, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Atchison, in the county of Atchison and State of Kansas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hog-Oilers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in hog oilers, and the invention has for its object to provide a device of the character specified, mounted upon a suitable support which may be attached to a fixed object, as for instance a fence post, and wherein a cylindrical body having a roughened surface is mounted on the support to rotate on a vertical axis and move vertically within limits, and adapted to be rotated when moved vertically by hogs rubbing against the said body, and wherein a suitable receptacle for the oil is detachably connected above the cylindrical body, and is provided with valve mechanism at its lower end operated by the upward movement of the cylindrical body during the rubbing movement of the hog, for opening the valve mechanism, to permit a portion of the oil to drop down upon the cylindrical body in such manner that the said body will be oiled and will transfer the oil to the hog during the rubbing operation.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved oiler, and Fig. 2 is an enlarged side view with parts in section.

The present embodiment of the invention is shown in connection with the post 1 of a wire fence 2, and the improvement comprises a support in the form of a plate 3, having at each end means for permitting the plate to be connected to the post. The said means comprises at the lower end of the post a block 4, which is secured to the support, and to a bracket 5 to be later described, by means of a bolt and nut 6, the bolt being passed through the block, the plate and the bracket, and engaged by the nut outside the bracket. The block is connected to the post by means of a stirrup or clamping plate 7, the said plate or stirrup comprising a body arranged transversely of the block below the lower end of the plate 3, and ends offset laterally from the plane of the body into contact with the adjacent face of the post, and the said ends are secured to the post by nails or screws 8, or the like. At the upper end the plate is connected to the post, by means of a block consisting of portions 8 and 9^a offset laterally from each other but integral, the portion 9 being secured to the post by means of nails or screws 10, while the portion 9^a is secured to the post by means of similar nails 10^a. An endless loop 11 connects the upper end of the plate to the portion 9 of the block, the loop being placed over the portion 9 and over the end of the plate, and being secured to the plate, the portion 9 of the block, and the post by the nails 10^a.

The bracket 5 before mentioned, at the lower end of the plate 3 is inclined, at its upper end, and the said bracket is provided with an inwardly extending horizontal lug 12, upon which rests the lower end of a cylindrical body or roller 13, and the lug is received on the plate 3. A journal pin 14 passes through an opening in the portion 12 of the bracket, and into engagement with the cylindrical body, and a pin 14^a is passed through the lower end of the journal pin to limit the upward movement of the cylindrical body. The pin 14^a is spaced far enough below the portion 12 of the bracket to permit some upward movement of the roller, when the hog rubs against the same.

The central portion of the roller is normally grooved as indicated at 35, the grooves extending from one end to near the other and being of greatest depth at the lower end of the roller. The said roller is of wood or other suitable material, and near each end a ring 15 of felt is secured to the roller by means of tacks 16 or the like, the said tacks being arranged in annular series, as shown. The rings of felt are about three inches in width, and it will be noticed that the rings are countersunk in the material of the roller. The rings above the center of the roller are shallow, while those below

the center are deeper. The heads of the tacks provide projections for scratching the hog, when it rubs against the roller.

A substantially conical cap 17 is mounted on the upper end of the roller, the cap having a flange 18 which fits over the upper end of the roller, and the cap has a journal pin 19, which is journaled in an opening in a bearing bracket 20, having two feet 21, which are secured to the plate 3. The roller rotates freely on its journal pins 14 and 19, and the said roller is also movable vertically within limits prescribed by the cross pin 14^a before mentioned, and the upper end of the conical cap 17. A receptacle 22 of suitable size and construction is mounted above the roller on the plate, and the said container has a filling cap 23 at its top. An angle bracket 24 is secured to the top of the container, and the upstanding portion of the bracket has an opening for engaging a hook 25 on the plate 3.

A semicircular guard plate 26 is secured to the plate 3 at the lower end of the container, and the said lower end of the container or receptacle fits within the guard plate, the said plate preventing any rolling movement of the container. The guard plate is secured to the plate 3 by bolts and nuts 27, and a valve 28 is threaded into a nipple 29 at the lower end of the container, the said lower end being conical or hopper-shaped, as shown.

The valve is operated by means of a stem 30 connected therewith and extending below the same, and this stem has a stop 31 for limiting the upward movement of the stem on the valve. The stem also has an extension 32, which is in alinement with the journal pin 19, and it will be obvious that when the roller 19 is moved upwardly far enough to engage the extension 32, the stem will be moved upward and the valve will be opened to permit a portion of the oil or dip contained in the container to flow outward through the valve down upon the journal pin 19 and over the cap 17 to the felt facing 15 of the roller 13.

As is known, hogs are accustomed to rub themselves against rough surfaces, as for instance trees, posts and the like. The roller furnishes a rough surface, and the hogs will soon discover this, and will rub themselves against the roller. The roller may rotate as they rub and may also move vertically, and whenever it is moved vertically the valve will open and a portion of the oil or dip will flow down upon the facing of the roller and will be transferred to the hog. The flow of oil is sufficient to keep the facing 15 saturated, and it will be evident that any character of dip may be used instead of oil if desired. In practice, crude oil may be used.

The improved oiler may be arranged wherever desired, and may be transferred from place to place if found necessary.

The upper ring 15 of felt is an oil retainer, holding the oil and letting it down gradually onto the wooden surface of the roller. The rings 35 serve to hold the oil, and furnish a rough surface against which the hogs will rub. The lower ring 15 catches the oil after it has passed down too low for the large hogs, and furnishes a means for oiling the small pigs.

I claim:

1. A hog oiler, comprising a supporting plate having means for connecting the same with a post or the like, bearing brackets on the plate, one of the said brackets being at the lower end and one intermediate the ends, a roller having journal pins engaging the brackets, the upper end of the roller being conical, and said roller having a facing of felt or the like, at each end, and having a series of annular grooves between the facings and of greater depth near the lower facing, and headed tacks for connecting the felt to the roller and providing a roughened surface at the periphery of the roller, a receptacle for oil or dip detachably connected with the upper end of the plate and having an outlet in alinement with the axis of the roller and above the same, a valve controlling the outlet, a stem connected with the valve and adapted to be engaged by the journal pin at the top of the roller when the roller is moved upward, to open the valve, said roller being movable vertically within limits, a stop on the valve stem for limiting the opening movement of the valve, said plate having an arc-shaped guard embracing the lower end of the container, and the container having a perforated lug, the plate having a hook for engagement by the lug.

2. A hog oiler, comprising a supporting plate having means for connecting the same with a post or the like, bearing brackets on the plate, one of said brackets being at the lower end and one intermediate the ends, a roller having journal pins engaging the brackets, the upper end of the roller being conical, and said roller having a facing of felt or the like, at each end, and having a series of annular grooves between the facings and of greater depth near the lower facing, and headed tacks for connecting the felt to the roller and providing a roughened surface at the periphery of the roller, a receptacle for oil or dip detachably connected with the upper end of the plate and having an outlet in alinement with the axis of the roller and above the same, a valve controlling the outlet, a stem connected with the valve and adapted to be engaged by the journal pin at the top of the roller when the roller is moved upward, to open the valve, said roller being movable vertically within limits.

3. A hog oiler, comprising a supporting plate, a roller having a roughened surface and having retaining rings of absorbent material at its ends, means for mounting the roller for rotation on a vertical axis and for movement vertically, a receptacle having a valve controlled outlet above the roller, and means on the roller for controlling the valve when the roller is moved upward to permit the oil to flow.

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