

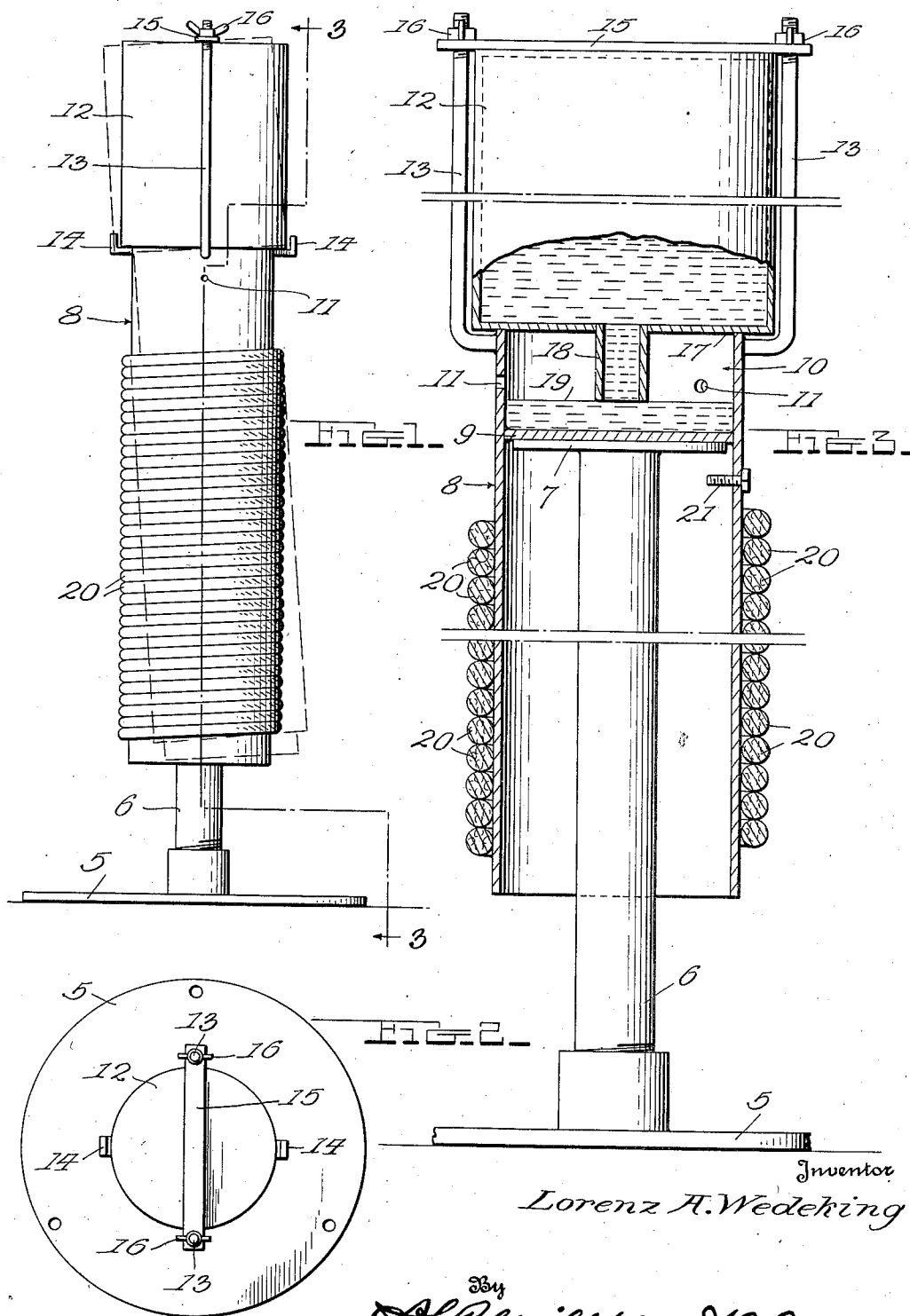
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STOCK OILER

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STOCK OILER

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7 Claims. (Cl. 119—157)

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The invention relates to stock oilers of the general type embodying an upright member for the stock to rub against, and means for automatically supplying oil to the periphery of said member.

The object of the invention is to provide a device of the above type which will be of extremely simple and inexpensive form, yet highly efficient and free from valves or other relatively delicate parts which could cause trouble.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawing is a side elevation showing the rubbing member in one of its tilted positions by means of broken lines.

Figure 2 is an upper end view.

Figure 3 is an enlarged vertical sectional view, partly in elevation as indicated by line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

A preferred construction has been illustrated and will be rather specifically described, with the understanding, however, that within the scope of the invention as claimed, variations may be made.

A suitable base 5 is provided for anchorage to a floor or to the ground, and appropriately secured to this base is a rigid standard 6 preferably formed from a length of pipe. Welded or otherwise secured upon the upper end of this standard, is a flat horizontal disk 7, said disk and standard serving to tiltably support the rubbing member 8. This member is of tubular form and is open at both of its ends. Within this member 8, near its upper end, is a horizontal partition 9 welded or otherwise liquid-tightly secured, to provide an oil chamber 10 in said upper end of said member 8. Oil discharge openings 11 are formed through this member, from the chamber 10 to the periphery of said member, said openings being spaced above the partition 9.

An oil tank 12 rests upon the upper extremity of the rubbing member 8 and closes the upper end of the oil chamber 10. Two vertical rods 13 are preferably welded at their lower ends to the upper end of the rubbing member 8 to receive the tank 12 between them, and two angular positioning brackets 14 are also welded or otherwise secured to said member 8 to prevent movement of the tank 12 from its position between said rods 13. A yoke bar 15 rests on the tank 12, is apertured to receive the upper ends of the rods 13, and is held normally down against said tank by means of wing nuts or the like 16. Removal of these nuts and the yoke bar permit easy removal of the tank 12 for refilling.

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The bottom 17 of the tank 12, which rests upon the upper extremity of the rubbing member 8, is provided with a downwardly projecting oil discharge nipple 18 within the chamber 10 and projecting downwardly to a plane below the plane of the oil discharge openings 11. Except for this nipple 18, the tank 12 is air-tight. Thus, air can enter said tank and liquid discharge from it only when the lower end of the nipple 18 is exposed. The oil discharging through this nipple rises in the chamber 10 until it forms a liquid seal preventing further entrance of air into said tank. When this occurs, the oil level 19 in the chamber 10 is somewhat below the openings 11 and, therefore, no discharge of oil will occur on the periphery of the rubbing member 8, until this member is tilted by stock pushing or rubbing against it. When such tilting occurs, one or another of the openings 11 is lowered and the oil from the chamber 10 may discharge through it and run down on the periphery of the rubbing member 8 for application to the animal that effected tilting of the rubbing member. The periphery of this member is by preference provided with a more or less absorbent covering which becomes saturated with the oil, said covering being shown as formed of a number of turns 20 of rope.

Due to the flat contacting areas on the horizontal disk 7 (or its equivalent) and the partition 9, the rubbing member 8 will be self-righting to an upright position whenever it is released from a tilted position and hence, there is no danger of wasting any of the oil or other medicating liquid that may be used. As a safeguard, to prevent any possibility of a hog or other animal upwardly forcing the rubbing member 8 from the standard 6, an ordinary cap screw 21 may be threaded through said member 8 in position to underlie the disk 7, being downwardly spaced from said disk, however, a sufficient distance to prevent any interference with the required tilting movement of said member 8.

The base 5 is preferably about sixteen inches in diameter and a half inch thick; the standard 6 may well be formed from one and one-half inch pipe; six-inch well casing is well adapted for constructing the rubbing member 8 and this member may well be say twenty-four inches long with its lower end supported six inches above the base 5. The partition 9 may be approximately two and a half inches down from the upper end of the member 8 and the openings 11 spaced down about a half inch from said upper end of the member 8. The oil tank 12 is pref-

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erably of about two gallons capacity, with a diameter of eight inches and a height of about ten inches. Three-eighth inch rods will suffice for the rods 13 and ordinary strap iron may be used for the lugs 14 and the yoke bar 15.

It will be seen from the foregoing that novel and advantageous provision has been made for attaining the desired end, and while preferences have been disclosed, possessing marked advantages from standpoints of manufacture and use, attention is again invited to the possibility of making variations within the scope of the invention as claimed.

I claim:

1. A stock oiler comprising a normally upright rubbing member and means for tiltably supporting the same, said member having an oil chamber in its upper end and an oil discharge opening from said chamber to its periphery, said oil discharge opening being spaced upwardly from the bottom of said oil chamber, and an oil tank rigidly carried by said upper end of said member and closing the upper end of said oil chamber, said oil tank having a discharge nipple extending into said oil chamber, the lower end of said nipple being below said oil discharge opening, said oil tank being airtight except for said nipple, whereby the oil in said chamber will form a liquid seal for said nipple until said member is tilted and oil discharges from said oil discharge opening.

2. A structure as specified in claim 1; said oil tank being a separate unit from said rubbing member, and manually releasable means securing said tank to said member.

3. A stock oiler comprising a normally upright tubular rubbing member open at its lower end and having a horizontal partition near its upper end, providing an oil chamber in said upper end of said member, a rigid vertical standard loosely surrounded by said tubular rubbing member, the upper end of said standard having means upon which said partition rests in a normally horizontal position to support said member in a normally upright position and to permit tilting of said member, said member having an oil outlet from said oil chamber to its periphery and spaced upwardly from said partition, and an oil tank rigidly carried by said upper end of said member and closing the upper end of said oil chamber, said oil tank having a discharge nipple extending into said oil chamber, the lower end of said nipple being below said oil discharge opening, said oil tank being airtight except for said nipple, whereby the oil in said chamber will form a liquid seal

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for said nipple until said member is tilted and oil discharges from said oil discharge opening.

4. A structure as specified in claim 3; said means upon which said partition rests being a horizontal disk secured to said standard and of slightly less diameter than the internal diameter of said member.

5. A structure as specified in claim 3; said oil tank being a separate unit from said rubbing member, and manually releasable means securing said tank to said member.

6. A stock oiler comprising a normally upright tubular rubbing member having an open lower end and a flat horizontal wall adjacent its upper end, a vertical supporting standard projecting upwardly through the open lower end of said member and loosely surrounded by the latter, the upper end of said standard having a flat top to engage said horizontal wall to support said member in a normally upright position and to permit it to tilt, an oil chamber at the top of said member, and means to maintain a constant level of oil in said chamber when said member is in its normal upright position, said chamber having an oil discharge opening positioned above said constant oil level to permit oil to pass from said chamber to the exterior of said member when the latter is tilted.

7. A stock oiler comprising a normally upright tube, a standard loosely surrounded by said tube and projecting upwardly into it to a point adjacent its upper end, a tube suspending connection between said tube and said standard adjacent their upper ends and including flat and horizontally disposed contacting areas on said tube and standard whereby said tube will be normally supported in an upright position from the top of said standard, all portions of said tube below said contacting areas being radially spaced from said standard to allow pendulum-like tilting of said tube, liquid-holding means positioned above said tube, and means permitting liquid to be discharged to the exterior of said tube when said pendulum-like tilting is effected.

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