

(No Model.)

A. W. WALKER.
LUBRICATOR.

No. 495,535.

Patented Apr. 18, 1893.

Fig. 1.

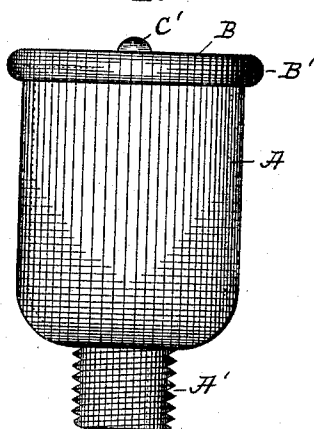


Fig. 3.

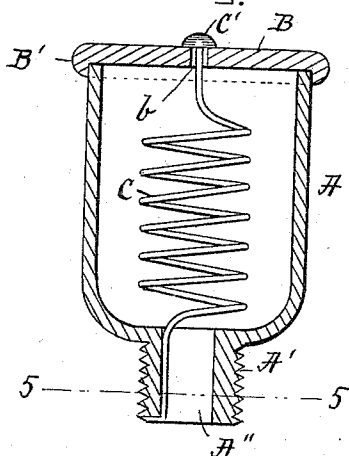


Fig. 4.

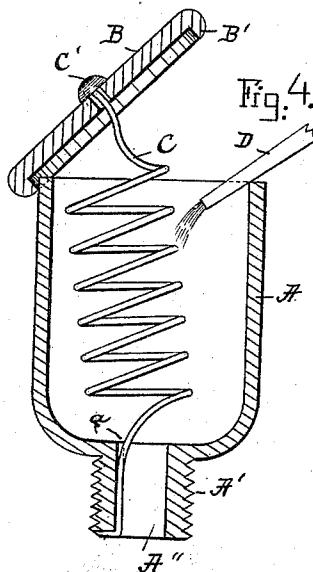


Fig. 5.

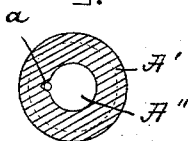
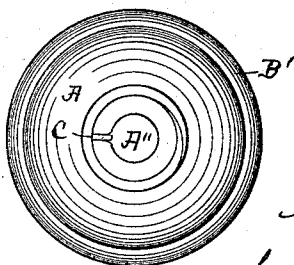


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.

Laurie W. Moore.
Alice A. Perkins.

Inventor.

Alexander W. Walker
by Alvan Andrew
his atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALEXANDER W. WALKER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

LUBRICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 495,535, dated April 18, 1893.

Application filed November 26, 1892. Serial No. 453,184. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALEXANDER W. WALKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cups, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in oil cups and it is especially well adapted for velocipede bearings although it is equally useful for other bearings where lubrication is needed as will hereinafter be more fully shown and described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the improved oil cup. Fig. 2 represents a bottom view of the same. Fig. 3 represents a central longitudinal section of the oil cup. Fig. 4 represents a similar longitudinal section showing the cover swung open in filling the cup; and Fig. 5 represents a cross-section on the line 5—5 shown in Fig. 3.

Similar letters refer to similar parts wherever they occur on the different parts of the drawings.

A represents the oil cup having a preferably externally screw threaded shank A' in its lower end for the purpose of securing it to the bearing that is to be lubricated; the shank A' has a central perforation A'' leading from the interior of the cup A as is usual in devices of this kind.

B is the cover preferably provided with an annular lip B' adapted to fit outside of the upper open end of the oil cup A as shown.

The cover B is normally held closed against the upper end of the cup A by the influence of a coiled spring C, the upper end of which passes loosely through a central perforation b in the cover B, and terminates above the latter as a head or projection C' resting on the top of said cover B as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

The lower end of the spring C is secured in a suitable manner within the hollow shank A' and for this purpose I prefer to make a longitudinal groove a on the interior wall of the hollow shank A', which groove is adapted to receive the lower end of the spring C which is afterward soldered in said groove so as to leave an unobstructed passage for the oil through the conduit A''. If so desired the lower end of the spring C may be bent at a

right angle and placed in a notch or recess in the lower end of the shank A' as shown in Figs. 2, 3 and 4. The advantage of this construction is that the cover B may be turned around the top edge of the cup A and around the upper end of the spring C without any liability of twisting off said spring which would be the case if the upper end of the spring were fastened to the cover in one end and to the lower end of the cup in its other end.

When it is desired to fill the cup A, it is only necessary to tip the cover B, more or less against the upper edge of said cup A as shown in Fig. 4 and hold it in such tipped position to allow the tube D of an oil can to be introduced into the now open upper end of the cup A.

When the cup A is filled the operator adjusts the cover B in position as shown in Fig. 3 where it will be held by the influence of the spring C until the cup needs refilling.

I am aware that oil cups have been made in which a spring has been employed for holding the cover in place, but in such cup the spring has been secured to the cover and loosely connected to the lower shank, which is objectionable for the reason that the spring has to be turned with the cover, and as the lower end in such devices passes through the hollow shank it partially closes up the discharge opening of the cup.

In my device the cover may be turned around its axis without imparting any motion to the spring, and by securing the lower end of the spring to the hollow shank its discharge opening is left free and unobstructed.

What I wish to secure by Letters Patent, and claim, is—

In combination with the oil cup A having a hollow shank A' with an internal groove or notch a, a cover B and a spring C pivoted in its upper end to the cover, and secured within the grooved shank in its lower end, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 11th day of November, A. D. 1892.

ALEXANDER W. WALKER.

Witnesses:

ALBAN ANDRÉN,
JOSEPH F. HANKINS.