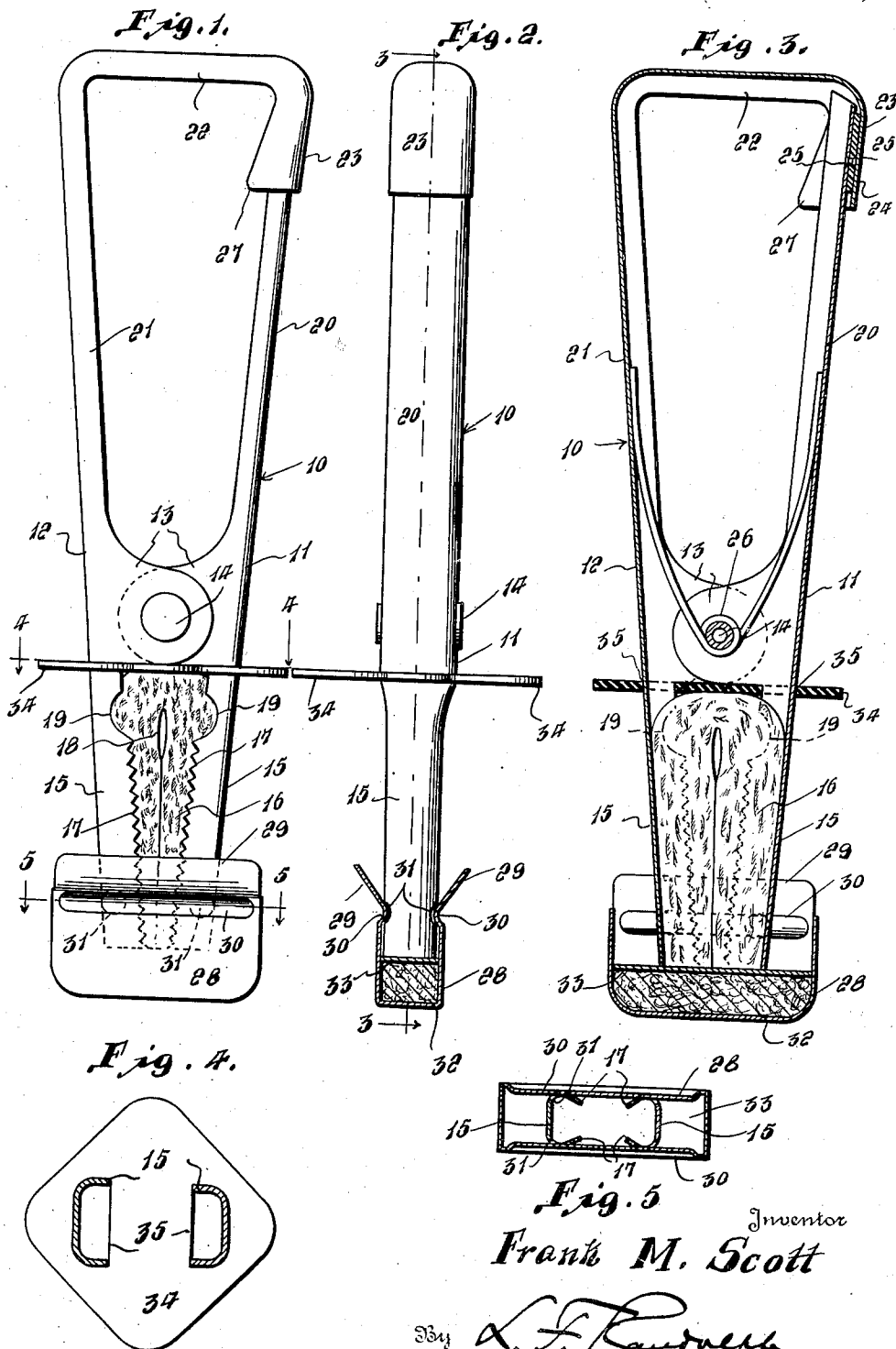


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OIL GAUGE ROD WIPER
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OIL GAUGE ROD WIPER

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5 Claims. (Cl. 15—210)

This invention relates to an improved wiper for oil gauge rods, particularly to a wiper that may be employed for wiping rods of various cross sectional shapes.

It is an object of the invention to provide a wiper having jaws provided with absorbent material for wiping an oil gauge rod and a receptacle carried by the jaws into which the oil removed from the rod can drain and be retained.

Still another aim of the invention is to provide an oil gauge rod wiper having means associated with handle portions thereof, and whereby the wiper may be readily hung and retained in position on brace rods or other supporting means, when not in use.

Still a further aim of the invention is to provide an oil gauge rod wiper having a shield or guard disposed between the jaw portions and handle portions thereof for preventing the oil, removed by the jaws, from draining along the handles.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will hereinafter become more fully apparent from the following description of drawing, which illustrates a preferred embodiment thereof, and wherein:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of the oil gauge rod wiper,

Figure 2 is an edge view in elevation and partly in section of the same,

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view taken substantially along the plane of the line 3—3 of Figure 2, and

Figures 4 and 5 are transverse sectional views taken substantially along the planes of the lines 4—4 and 5—5, respectively, of Figure 1.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, wherein like reference characters designate like or corresponding parts throughout the different views, 10 designates generally the oil gauge rod wiper which includes arms or levers 11 and 12 which are channel shaped in cross section, as best seen in Figures 3, 4 and 5. The arms or levers 11 and 12, intermediate of their ends, are provided with ears 13 which project from each of the sides of the channel portions thereof. The pairs of ears 13 are provided with openings, not shown, which are adapted to aline when the ears 13 or arm 12 are in overlapping relationship to the ears 13 of arm 11, for receiving a pin or rivet 14 which loosely engages the openings of the ears 13 for pivotally connecting the arms or levers 11 and 12.

The arms 11 and 12 are provided with corresponding ends 15 forming jaws and between

which are disposed a strip of absorbent material 16. The strip 16 is folded, intermediate of its end, and the folded portion thereof disposed adjacent to the pivoted ends of the jaws 15. As best seen in Figure 3, the folded portions of the strip 16 are partially disposed in the channels of the jaws 15 and are retained therein by means of toothed edges 17, of the jaws 15, which are turned inwardly, as best seen in Figure 5 for engaging and holding the folded portions of the strip 16. Parts of the folded portions of the strip 16 extend into the space between the jaws 15 to abut when the jaws are in a closed position, as seen in Figures 1 and 3. The jaws 15, when in a closed position, converge toward their free ends so that the strip 16, adjacent its folded end is not compressed and as a result forms a relatively narrow elongated opening 18, adjacent to which the side edges of the jaws 15 are recessed at 19, for a purpose which will hereinafter be described.

The opposite ends of the arms or levers 11 and 12 form the handles 20 and 21, respectively. Handle 21 is elongated to form an extension 22 which extends laterally across the free end of the handle 20 and which is provided with an intumed end 23. The handles 20 and 21 and the extension 22 are likewise channel shaped in cross section and when the jaws are in a closed position the free end of the handle 20 is disposed within the end 23, as best seen in Figure 3. A pad 24 is secured by means of the fastening 25 to the outer side of the free end of the handle 20 to prevent the handle 20 from directly contacting the end 23, when the jaws 15 are moved to a closed position, and for another purpose which will hereinafter be explained. A spring 26 has its intermediate portion wound on the rivet or pivot pin 14 with the ends thereof extending toward the free ends of the handles 20 and 21 and disposed in the channels thereof, as best seen in Figure 3, to urge the handles away from each other for urging the jaws 15 toward a closed position.

The handles 20 and 21, in a normal position, as seen in Figure 1, form an elongated opening by means of which the wiper 10 may be readily hung on a nail or hook with the jaws 15 in a depending position. The wiper 10 may also be hung on a rod or bar such as a brace rod in a motor vehicle by moving the handles 20 and 21 toward each other so that the extension 22 and its end 23 will form a hook for engaging a bar or rod, not shown, after which the handles 20 and 21 are released so that the handle 20 will move

toward the end 23 and its pad 24 will engage the bar or rod to thereby retain it in engagement with the end 23 until the handles are again compressed relatively to each other. The sides 27 of the end 23 increase in width toward the terminal of the end 23, as best seen in Figures 1 and 3, so that when the handle 20 is in a partially retracted position relatively to the end 23 it will combine with the sloping edges of the sides 27 to form an opening for receiving the rod or bar, which opening will be closed at its lower end by the sides 27 and the handle 20.

An elongated receptacle 28 is provided with outwardly flared sides 29 and with inwardly pressed portions 30 forming opposed ribs in the sides of the receptacle 28 for engaging the recesses 31 in the sides of the jaws 15, adjacent their free ends, for detachably mounting the receptacle 28 on the wiper 10. The bottom of the receptacle 28 is filled with a mass of absorbent material 32, over which is disposed a plate 33 which is urged upwardly by the mass 32 into engagement with the free ends of the jaws 15. The connections 30, 31 provide means for supporting receptacle 28 on the jaws 15 and also enables the jaws 15 to be opened and closed with the receptacle 28 mounted thereon. A pull on the receptacle 28 combined with a rocking motion relatively to the jaws 15 will readily detach it therefrom and the receptacle may be readily applied in the same manner. The receptacle 28 is adapted to receive the oil draining from the strip 16 which oil will pass around the plate 33 and be absorbed by the mass 32.

A disk 34, of yieldable material, is provided with spaced openings 35 to receive the jaws 15 and is adapted to be mounted thereon between the folded end of the absorbent strip 16 and the pairs of ears, as seen in Figures 1, 2 and 3, to provide a guard or shield to prevent oil from draining from the jaws 15 on to the handles 20 and 21 when the jaws are positioned to extend upwardly.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the oil gauge rod wiper may be readily hung on a nail or hook or attached to a rod or bar for mounting it in a convenient location relatively to a gauge rod. The wiper 10 may also be connected to the handle portion of a gauge rod in the same manner as it is attached to a brace rod, as heretofore described, for supporting the wiper 10 when not in use. For wiping an oil gauge rod, not shown, the handles 20 and 21 are compressed relatively to each other so that the rod may be inserted therethrough after which the handles are released to allow the spring 25 to move the jaws to a closed position so that when the oil gauge rod is drawn back through the jaws it will be wiped by the folded portion of the absorbent strip 16. If the gauge rod is of the flat type it is disposed between the abutting portions of the ends of the strip 16, for wiping the rod, or if it is round or polygonal shaped in cross section, it is disposed in the opening 18 adjacent to which point the strip 16 is loosely disposed relatively to the jaws 15 so that it can be compressed and will readily adapt itself to the shape of the rod for wiping the entire periphery thereof. The cut-out portions 19 are provided to permit the folded portion of the strip 16 to be more readily compressed by relatively large, round or polygonal shaped oil gauge rods.

Various modifications and changes are contem-

plated and may obviously be resorted to as only a preferred embodiment of the invention has been illustrated and described.

I claim as my invention:

1. A gauge rod wiper comprising a pair of arms having inwardly projecting ears, intermediate of their ends, a pin projecting through said ears for pivotally connecting the arms, said arms having corresponding ends forming jaws, spring means associated with the arms for urging the jaws to a closed position, absorbent material attached to the inner faces of the jaws, the opposite ends of the arms forming handles, compressible for opening the jaws, one of said handles having a lateral extension at its outer end, said extension projecting beyond the free end of the other handle and being provided with an intumed end for engaging the outer side of said last mentioned handle for limiting the outward movement of the handles relatively to each other.

2. A gauge rod wiper as in claim 1, said jaws having aligned laterally disposed grooves in their side edges and adjacent their free ends, an elongated receptacle for receiving the free ends of said jaws, the side walls of said receptacle having inwardly projecting oppositely disposed ribs for engaging said grooves for mounting the receptacle on the jaws to permit said jaws to be moved relatively to each other while in engagement with the receptacle.

3. A gauge rod wiper as in claim 1, said jaws having aligned laterally disposed grooves in their side edges and adjacent their free ends, an elongated receptacle for receiving the free ends of said jaws the side walls of said receptacle having inwardly projecting oppositely disposed ribs for engaging said grooves for mounting the receptacle on the jaws to permit said jaws to be moved relatively to each other while in engagement with the receptacle, a mass of absorbent material disposed in the bottom of said receptacle, and a plate covering said mass and yieldably supported thereby in engagement with the free ends of the jaws.

4. A gauge rod wiper comprising a pair of arms having inwardly projecting ears, intermediate of their ends, pivotally connected to each other for pivotally connecting the arms, said arms having corresponding ends forming the jaws, said jaws being provided with absorbent material, projecting inwardly thereof, and disposed in abutting engagement with each other, spring means for normally urging said jaws toward a closed position, a drip receptacle having an open end in which the free ends of said jaws are detachably and slidably mounted for opening and closing the jaws while the free ends thereof are engaging the receptacle, and a resilient shield yieldably mounted on the jaws, adjacent their inner ends and disposed therebetween and therearound.

5. A gauge rod wiper comprising a pair of channel shaped arms pivotally connected, intermediate of their ends, said arms having complementary ends forming jaws and opposite ends forming handles, spring means for urging the jaws toward a closed position, a strip of absorbent material, folded intermediate of its ends, and disposed between the jaws, the ends of the strip extending toward the free ends of the jaws, the folded portion of said absorbent strip being positioned in the channel portions of the jaws and projecting therefrom into the space between the

jaws, said jaws converging toward their free ends so that various complementary portions of the strip will be compressed to different degrees when the jaws are in a closed position, one of said handles having a laterally projecting extension extending beyond the free end of the other

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handle and provided with an inturned end, U-shaped in cross section, to receive the free end of the other handle to form a stop to limit the movement of the jaws toward a closed position.

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