June 19, 1928.

1,674,542

A. CLAWSON

GREASE CARTRIDGE FOR GREASE GUNS

Filed Jan. 6, 1927

Fig. 1.

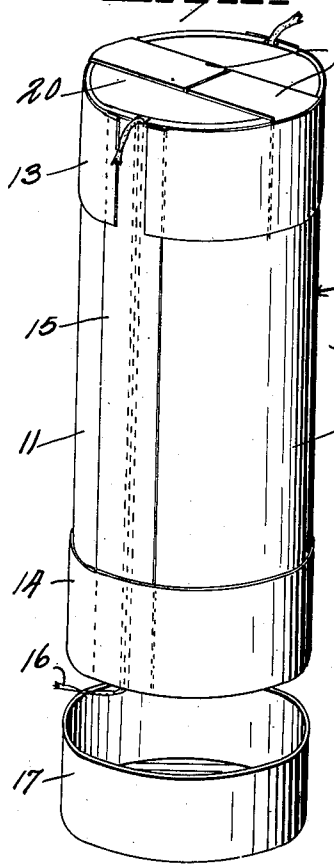


Fig. 2.

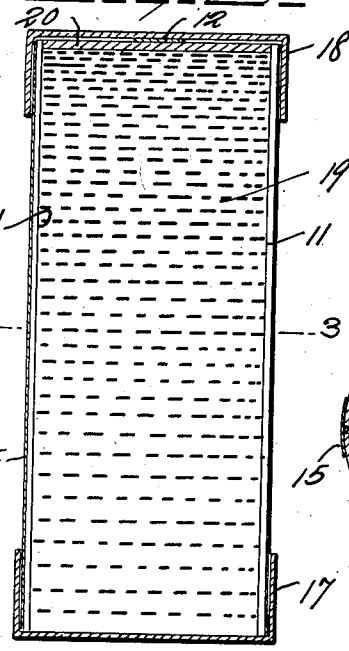


Fig. 3.

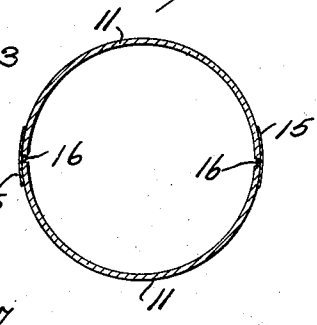


Fig. 4.

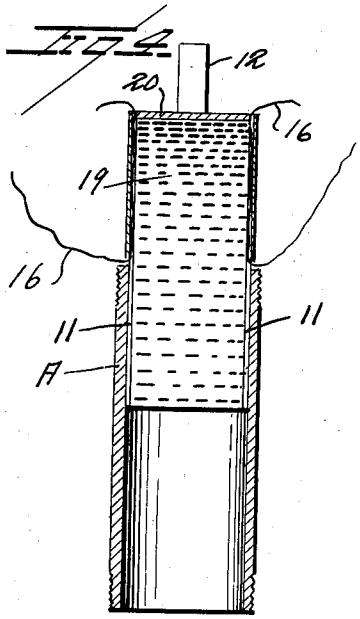


Fig. 5.

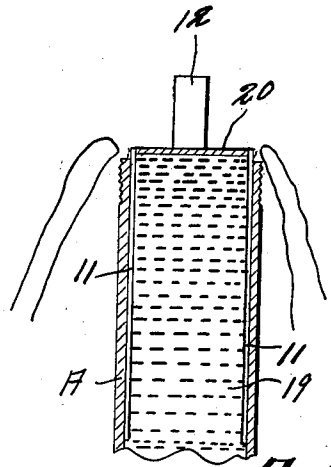
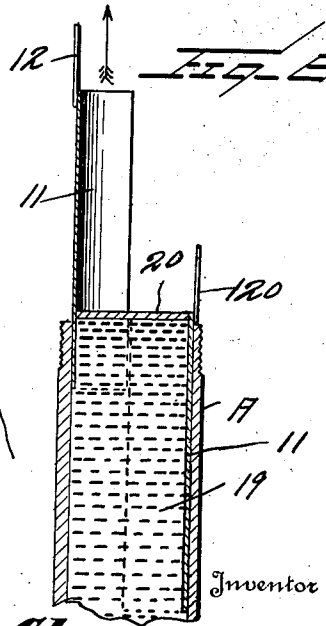


Fig. 6.



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Patented June 19, 1928. 1,674,542

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARCHIE CLAWSON, OF JOLIET, MONTANA.

GREASE CARTRIDGE FOR GREASE GUNS.

Application filed January 6, 1927. Serial No. 159,410.

This invention relates to grease guns which are designed to be loaded with hard oil and particularly to a grease cartridge for such guns.

Hard oil is now packed, at least in many cases, in one pound tins or pails and in tins or pails carrying a greater amount and the only way to load the grease gun it to use a paddle which is a slow and rather messy job.

The general object of the present invention is to provide a grease containing cartridge which is made of pasteboard or like material and formed to fit the Alemite high pressure grease guns or other grease guns of like character, which cartridge may be readily inserted in the cylinder of the grease gun and the pasteboard covering of the cartridge removed, leaving the grease as a body within the gun.

A further object is to provide a cartridge of this character which is formed in readily separable sections, so that the cartridge may be inserted as a whole within the gun and then the sections detached from engagement with each other and removed.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings wherein:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my cartridge with the top cap removed;

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view through the cartridge;

Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3—3 of Figure 2;

Figures 4, 5, and 6 are diagrammatic longitudinal sections showing the manner in which the cartridge is to be used.

As illustrated in the drawings, the cartridge consists of a cylindrical body 10 formed of two or more partially cylindrical sections 11, each of these sections at its upper end being provided with a tab or ear 12, these tabs being preferably held in place by a circular strip of relatively thin paper or like material 13 which extends over the joints between the sections. The lower end of the body 10 is also provided with an embracing strip 14 of thin paper or like material and joining the two sections of the cartridge are longitudinal strips 15 of paper or like material.

Disposed between the sections and held in place by the longitudinal strips 15 are the strings 16 which extend from top to bottom of the cartridge and extend outward some little distance beyond the cartridge at the lower end thereof. Closing the lower end of the cartridge is a bottom cap 17 and a like cap 18 is used to close the upper end of the cartridge. Disposed between the upper cap and the filling of hard oil designated 19, is a disk 20 preferably of pasteboard or equivalent material. The caps 17 and 18 are preferably of pasteboard though I do not wish to be limited to this.

The use of this cartridge is illustrated in Figures 4, 5 and 6. The lower cap 17 is removed first and then the top cap is removed. The cartridge is then held in one hand and the cutting strips 16 are pulled upward about half the length of the cartridge, thus separating the sections from each other from the lower end of the cartridge about half way up. The cartridge is then inserted within the grease gun A to about half its length. The strings are then further pulled, which finishes the cutting operation, tears away the paper strips 15, and entirely separates the sections from each other. The cartridge is then pushed into the grease gun the remainder of its length. The thumb is then placed on the disk 20 to hold the mass of grease in place within the gun, and the operator takes hold of one of the ears 12 and pulls out the section attached thereto. The other section is then pulled out and the disk 20 is removed from over the top of the hard oil or grease. This loads the gun.

It will be understood that these cartridges may be made of any size and that they may be made of other material than pasteboard where a stronger cartridge is required for larger amounts of grease or oil. These cartridges make it easy for the motorist to carry this hard grease in his car just the same as is now done with the one pound or two pound tins of grease. At the same time these pasteboard or other containers are cheaper than the tins are and, therefore, the grease may be sold at a cheaper price.

While I have illustrated the cartridge as formed of pasteboard and having its sections connected by strips of thin paper, I do not wish to be limited to this as it is obvious that it may be made of other material and the sections detachably connected to each other by other means within the terms of the appended claim.

I claim:—

A hard oil grease cartridge comprising semicylindrical, longitudinally extended sec-

tions, said sections being of the same diameter and having the same transverse and longitudinal dimensions whereby their longitudinal side edges may be juxtaposed with relation to each other, cutting cords interposed between the juxtaposed longitudinal side edges of the sections and in close contact therewith, strips adhering to and extending around the ends of the two sections, ears extending from the like ends of each section and adapted to be folded over upon the top of the cartridge, said ears constituting means whereby the sections may be longitudinally pulled with relation to the cartridge, and a disk of relatively stiff material disposed over one end of the grease filling and over which disk said ears extend.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

ARCHIE CLAWSON.