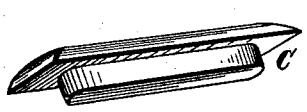
(No Model.)

W. M. BRINKERHOFF.

LUBRICATOR.

No. 261,661. Patented July 25, 1882.



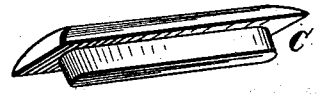


Fig. 1.

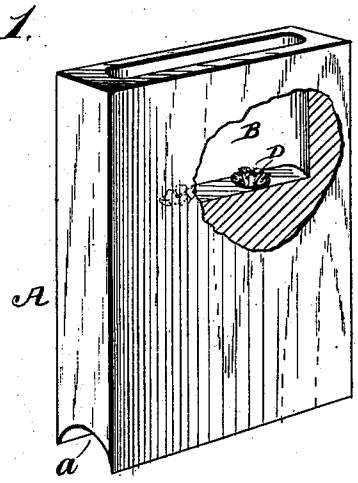


Fig. 2.

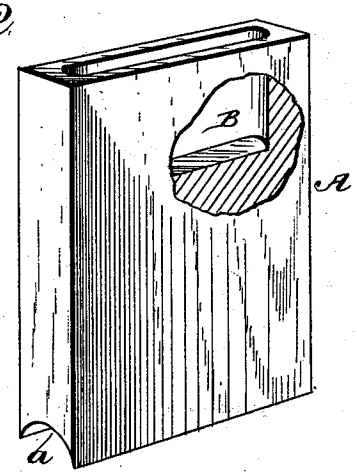


Fig. 3.

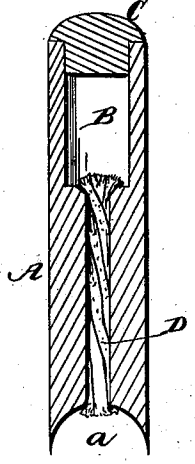


Fig. 4.

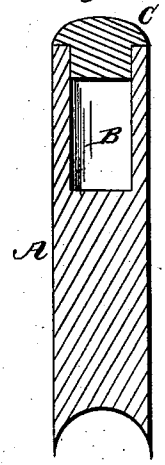


Fig. 5.

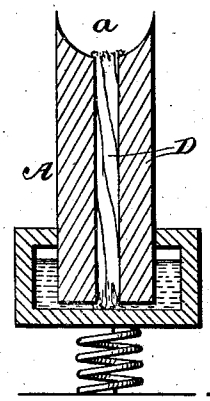
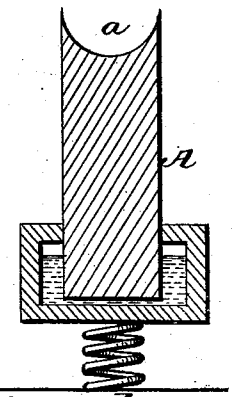


Fig. 6.



Witnesses.
Robert Everett.
Albert H. Norris.

Inventor.
Warren M. Brinkerhoff.
By James L. Norris.
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WARREN M. BRINKERHOFF, OF AUBURN, NEW YORK.

LUBRICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,661, dated July 25, 1882.

Application filed June 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WARREN M. BRINKERHOFF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Auburn, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lubricators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lubricating mechanism for hangers, journals, axles, &c., and all kinds of machinery in which the lubricant is drawn from the oil-cup by capillary attraction or by permeation through a conductor composed of some light porous material.

Heretofore the oil-cup has been made separate from the said conductor.

It is the object of this invention to simplify such construction by forming the oil-cup in one piece, with the conductor inclosed, thereby reducing cost and bulk, rendering the device more convenient and capable of being easier applied, effecting a more ready saturation of the conductor with the lubricant than heretofore, and avoiding the escape of oil between the oil-cup and the conductor.

In the annexed drawings, which illustrate my invention, Figure 1 represents in perspective my combined oil cup and conductor, with an auxiliary wick inclosed in the latter. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but with the auxiliary wick omitted. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section through Fig. 1, with the cover of the oil-cup fitted thereto. Fig. 4 is a like sectional view of Fig. 2, with the cover in place. Figs. 5 and 6 show the conductor made separately from the oil-cup, as in Letters Patent granted to me June 13, 1882, No. 259,470.

Referring by letter to the said drawings, A indicates the conductor, which consists of a block of some light porous wood or other suitable material, for conducting the lubricant from the oil-cup to the journal. This block is concaved at one end, as at *a*, or otherwise fashioned, so as to fit or bear against the journal to be lubricated, and in its opposite end it is provided with a chamber, B, which constitutes the oil cup or reservoir for containing and supplying the lubricant. This chamber extends a portion of the length of the block, and can be closed by a suitable cap or cover, C, which in Figs. 1 and 2 is represented as being detached and in Figs. 3 and 4 fitted to the chambered end of the conductor.

In Fig. 1 I have shown the conductor formed with a bore or perforation extending from the bottom of the oil cup or chamber to the concaved bearing end of the conductor, and in this bore I have arranged a wick, D, of some suitable fibrous material. This wick constitutes an auxiliary means for conducting the oil from the cup to the journal, it being understood that more than one of these bores and wicks can be employed, if desired. These blocks can be cheaply made, and it will be seen that it is not necessary to increase the diameter of the block in order to provide the oil-cup.

As the walls of the oil-cup are integral with the body of the conductor, the oil absorbed by said walls will gradually enter the conductor, and thus supply the same more effectively than if the two were made separately, and the escape of oil between the conductor and the oil-cup prevented.

This combined oil cup and conductor can be arranged above the journal and fed downward by spring-pressure, or allowed to descend by gravity as the bearing-surface of the conductor becomes worn, or the same are arranged under or at the side of the journal and fed forward by spring-pressure or other suitable mechanical means, although the former method is the preferred one. Where the conductor is made solid the oil will be drawn or creep through the same by capillary attraction or by permeation, and thus continuously supply lubricant to the journal or part to be lubricated.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. As a means of lubricating hangers, journals, axles, &c., an oil-conductor made of wood or other suitable material, and provided with a chamber integral therewith for holding a supply of oil, substantially as described.

2. A combined oil cup and conductor for lubricating hangers, journals, axles, &c., consisting of a block of wood or other suitable material, having one end constructed for bearing against the journal, and provided on its

opposite end with an oil-chamber formed integral with the conductor, substantially as described.

3. A combined oil cup and conductor for lubricating hangers, journals, axles, &c., consisting of a block of wood or other suitable material, having one end constructed for bearing against the journal, and provided on its opposite end with an oil-chamber, said conductor having one or more openings for wicking extending from the oil-chamber to the end which bears against the journal, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WARREN M. BRINKERHOFF.

Witnesses:

ALBERT H. NORRIS,

JOS. L. COOMBS.