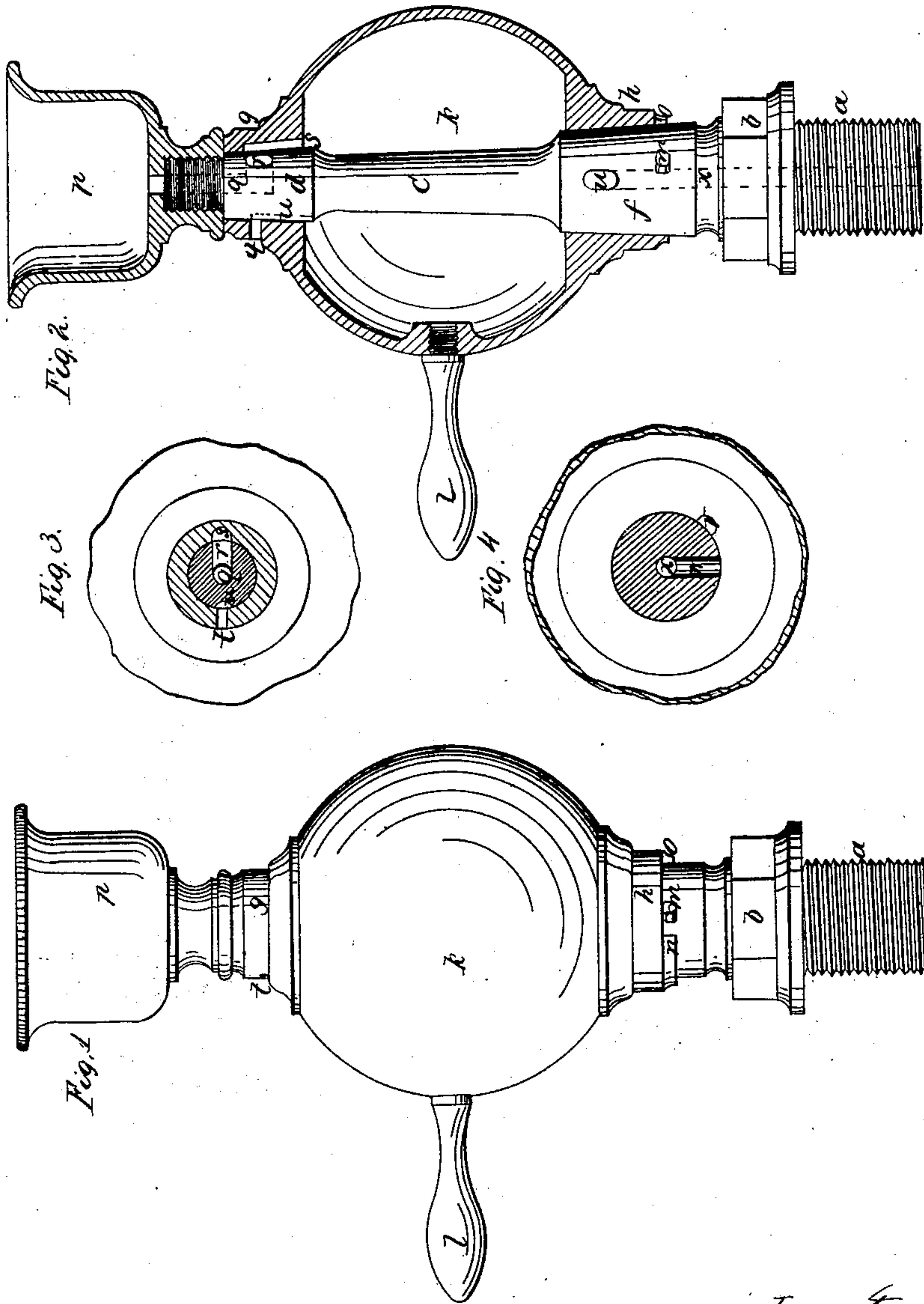


J. REGESTER.
LUBRICATING APPARATUS.

No. 12,047.

Patented Dec. 5, 1854.



Inventor,
Joshua Regester

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSHUA REGESTER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO CLAMPITT & REGESTER.

LUBRICATING APPARATUS.

Specification of Letters Patent No. 12,047, dated December 5, 1854.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSHUA REGESTER, of the city of Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a new and improved apparatus for lubricating the valves and pistons of steam-engines while exposed to the pressure of the steam and for other purposes; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1, is an elevation of the apparatus; Fig. 2, a vertical cross section; Fig. 3, a horizontal section of the upper socket through the air vent; and Fig. 4, a portion of the lower part of the reservoir and a horizontal section of the lower bearing of the central stem through its side openings.

The same letters are used to designate the same parts in all the figures.

The nature of my invention consists in combining the reservoir for containing the oil or lubricating fluid, with a central conical spindle or stem by means of two sockets or bearings, one of which is at the upper and the other at the lower part of the reservoir. In these sockets there are passages corresponding with other passages or vents in the central stem and are opened and shut by moving the reservoir around the central stem. One of the upper passages or vents controls the admission of the oil or fluid into the reservoir, while at the same time, the other passage of the upper socket, permits the air to escape from the reservoir while the oil or fluid is being poured into it. And the passage in the lower part of the reservoir and central stem controls the admission of the oil or fluid into the place to be lubricated. These passages are so placed, relatively to each other, that when the upper passages are open, the lower passages are closed, it is therefore impossible for both sets of passages to be open at one time, which precludes the possibility of the contents of the reservoir being forced out by the pressure of the steam, which would take place were both the top and bottom passages open at the same time.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention I will proceed to describe its construction and operation.

I secure the apparatus by screwing the shank *a*, Figs. 1 and 2, into the steam chest or other part of the engine or machine re-

quiring internal lubrication, and to facilitate this purpose, the part *b* is made with flat sides, upon which, the jaws of a wrench may take hold.

In Fig. 2, *c* is the central stem, of which *d* is the upper, and *f* the lower conical bearing; these bearings fit accurately into their respective sockets *g* and *h* of the reservoir *k*, which is moved around the central stem *c* by means of the projecting handle *l*, which is screwed into the reservoir *k*. The extent of the motion of the reservoir necessary for opening and closing the several passages, is regulated by the stud *m*, Figs. 1 and 2, and may be about one quarter of a turn; a portion of the socket *h* is removed so as to present the two shoulders *n* and *o*, to come against the stud *m*, and thus limit the vibration of the reservoir *k*; if on bringing the shoulder *n* in contact with the stud *m*, the upper passages should be open, then will the lower passages be shut, but on reversing the position of the reservoir and bringing the shoulder *o* into contact with the stud *m*, then will the lower passages be opened and the upper passages be closed, in which case the oil or fluid within the reservoir will pass down through the central stem into the cavity of the machine requiring lubrication. In filling the reservoir with the oil or lubricating fluid, it is first poured into the cup or funnel *p*, from which the oil or fluid passes to the reservoir *k* by means of the vent or opening *q*, which first passes centrally down through the stem till it meets the lateral vent or opening *r*; when the opening *r* is opposite the slot *s*, as shown in Fig. 3, the oil flows from the cup or funnel *p* into the reservoir *k*. But when this receiving passage, between the oil cup *p* and the reservoir *k*, is open, there is also open the small vent *t*, through the side of the socket *g*, Figs. 1 and 2, for the escape of the confined air, which would otherwise prevent the ingress of the oil or other fluid to the reservoir. This vent *t* is also brought into communication with the reservoir by means of a slotform passage *u* Figs. 2 and 3 cut out of the side of the upper bearing *d*. The oil or fluid within the reservoir *k*, passes off to the cavity of the machine requiring to be lubricated by passing down through a slotform passage *v*, Fig. 4, communicating with the opening *w* in the side of the lower bearing *f* and connecting with the central perforation *x* in the lower part of the stem *c* Fig. 2.

The advantages of my improved lubricator over those which have separate cocks and requiring separate manipulations, consist in its compactness of form, certainty of
5 operation and simplicity of movement; the mere revolving of the reservoir around the central stem answering all the purposes of opening and shutting the air cock, the receiving cock and the discharging cock and
10 that too without the possibility of error or mistake. Having thus described the construction and mode of operation of my improved lubricator, what I claim therein as new and not before known or used, is—

15 The combination of the reservoir for containing the oil or lubricating fluid with the

central conical stem or spindle, by means of two sockets or bearings, one of which is at the upper and the other at the lower or bottom part of the reservoir; in which sockets 20 there are passages corresponding with other passages or vents in the bearings of the central stem, which top and bottom passages are alternately opened and shut by the moving of the reservoir around the central stem, 25 in the manner and for the purpose, substantially as described.

JOSHUA REGESTER.

Witnesses:

LOUIS A. JAMORT,
JOHN COCHRANE.

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