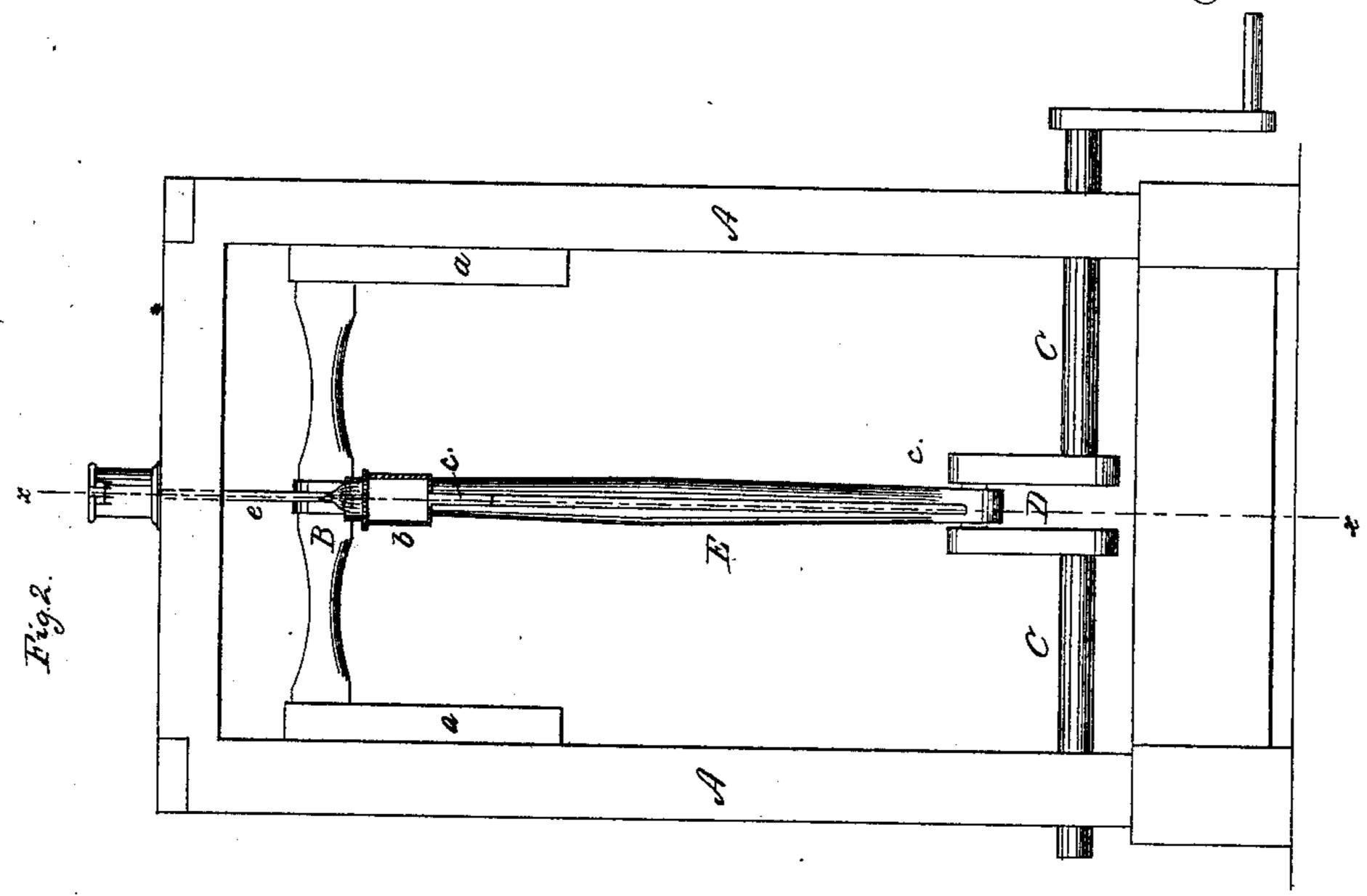
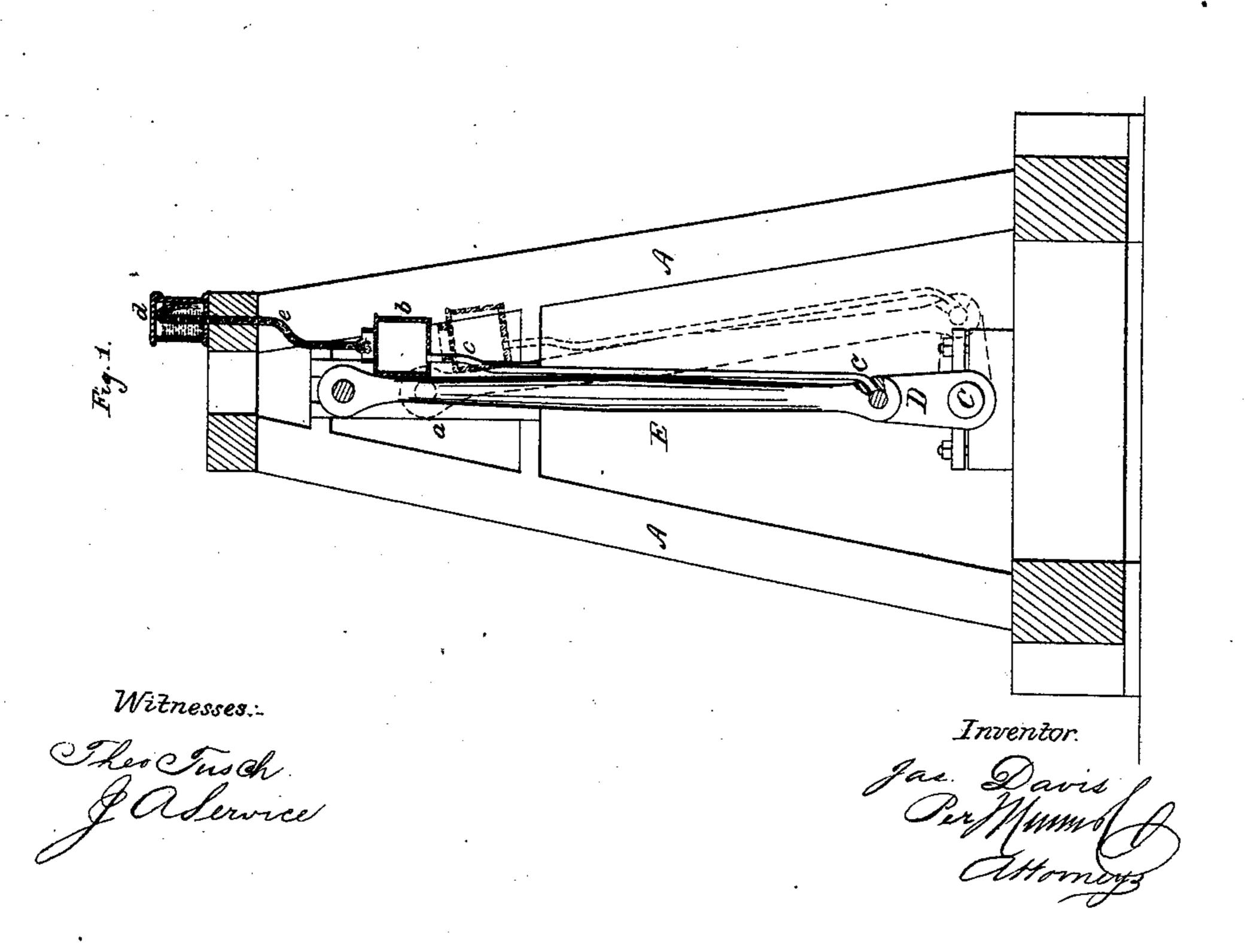
J. Davis, Journal Lubricator.

Nº69,638.

Patented Oct.8, 1867.





Anited States Patent Pffice.

JESSE DAVIS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

Letters Patent No. 69,638, dated October 8, 1867.

APPARATUS FOR OILING PROPELLER-CRANKS.

The Schedule referred to in these Petters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JESSE DAVIS, of the city and county of New York, have invented a new and useful improvement in Apparatus for Oiling Propeller-Cranks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a propeller-crank and the oiling-apparatus connected with it, in the line x x, fig. 2.

Figure 2 is a front elevation of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

The oiling of propeller-cranks and other similar working parts of machinery in steamships is commonly attended with much difficulty and a great waste of oil, as it has to be done while the machinery is in motion and the journal is in an inaccessible situation. The ordinary method of oiling journals in such positions is for the engineer to watch his opportunity as the crank comes around to a favorable point, and then squirt the oil from a can upon the journal, a large part of which is usually spilled and wasted. The success of the operation depends on the dexterity of the oil-man, and it often happens that propeller-crank journals are heated for want of skill and attention on the part of the engineer. This invention is designed to obviate that difficulty, and furnish the means of oiling propeller-cranks with regularity and certainty, and no waste of oil. The apparatus is self-operative, and very simple and inexpensive.

A represents an ordinary gallows-frame for supporting the machinery of a steamboat; B, the cross-head, working in the slides a a; C, the shaft turned by the double crank D, and connected with the cross-head by the pitman E. On the upper end of the pitman E is placed a metal box, b, having a cup or dish-shaped cover, which is perforated with small holes. From the bottom of the vessel b extends a pipe, cc, to the lower end of the pitman, where it debouches upon the crank-journal. On the top of the frame A is fixed a feed-oil can or fountain, d, through the bottom of which passes a pipe, e, up into it about two-thirds of its height, as shown in fig. 1. The pipe e is made bell-mouthed at the lower end, to hold a mop or sponge, connected with a string of cotton threads or lamp-wick, which is run up through the pipe, and hangs over the upper end in oil-can d, lying loosely on the bottom. The pipe e is made permanent in position, of such length that the mop-sponge in the lower end shall press upon the cover of the box b every time the cross-head B rises to its highest point in the slides a a. The oil-can d being charged with oil, it is drawn into the cotton wick in the pipe e, by capillary attraction, and runs down to the sponge or mop at the lower end of the pipe, which is thus kept saturated with oil. When the box b rises with the pitman at each stroke of the piston of the steam engine which propels the vessel, the cover presses against the sponge or mop at the lower end of the pipe e, and receives from it a small quantity of oil, which is thus squeezed out, and passes down through the box b and the pipe c c to the crank D, keeping it constantly and regularly lubricated.

Having described the arrangement and operation of my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

Arranging the feed-oil can d, with a cotton wick running through the pipe e to a sponge or mop in its lower end, in combination with a perforated receiving-box, b, and connecting pipe c, substantially as and for the purpose herein described.

JESSE DAVIS.

Witnesses:

WM. F. McNamara, Alex. F. Roberts.