

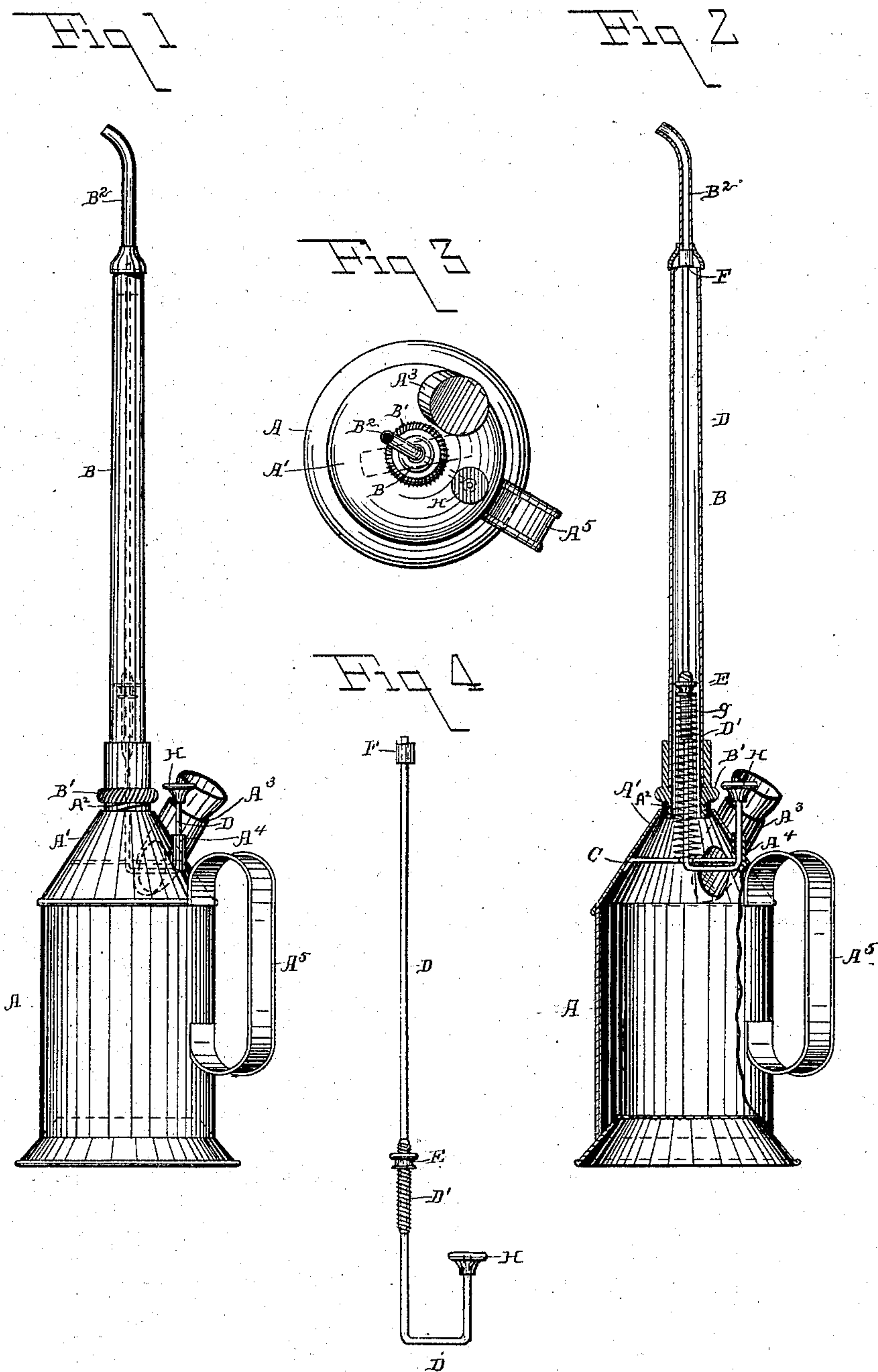
(No Model.)

C. WELDY & G. WITMAN.

HAND OILER.

No. 274,683.

Patented Mar. 27, 1883.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## HAND-OILER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 274,683, dated March 27, 1883.

Application filed November 11, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES WELDY and GEORGE WITMAN, citizens of the United States, residing at the city of Reading, county of Berks, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hand-Oilers, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in hand-oilers adapted to the use of engineers, machinists, and others; and the object is to supply a want for a simple, reliable, and cheap oiler. This we attain by adding to the rod of the usual plunger-spout oiler a threaded re-enforce of about one-half the length of the spiral spring used thereon, and upon which a milled-head nut freely works.

Referring to the drawings herewith, which form part of this specification, Figure 1 represents an exterior elevation of our improved oiler. Fig. 2 represents a sectional elevation, showing the interior arrangement. Fig. 3 is a plan showing in dotted lines the guide for the rod; Fig. 4, detail of plunger-rod.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A represents the body of the can; A', the cone part of same; A<sup>2</sup>, the usual brass screw-thread; B, the spout, having a nut, B', at the base and a reduced portion, B<sup>2</sup>, at the top.

C is a cross-bar soldered or secured within the cone portion A', and is perforated at the center for the passage of the plunger-rod. This cross-piece is placed so as to fall between the handle and the filling-tube A<sup>3</sup>. Immediately in front of the handle A<sup>5</sup> is soldered upon the cone A' a perforated guide-piece, A<sup>4</sup>, through which the plunger-rod is led out of the can.

D is the plunger-rod, having at its upper end a leather piston, F, fitting the interior of the spout at the intersection of B<sup>2</sup> with the same. Midway between the plunger F and the cross-bar C a threaded re-enforce, D', is soldered to the rod, having a milled nut, E, working freely on the same. The rod after passing through the cross-bar is bent twice at right angles toward the piston F, the distance between the bends corresponding with the distance between the centers of the can and guide-piece A<sup>4</sup>. A spiral spring, g, occupies the

space between the cross-piece C and the milled nut E, while the short protruded end is protected by a thumb cap piece, H.

We do not confine ourselves to the form of can shown, as the improvement may be applied to any of the usual oiler nozzle-cans.

In constructing the cans the cross-piece C is soldered or secured in place in the interior of the cone or top, and the guide-piece A<sup>4</sup> upon the exterior of the cone or top. The bent plunger-rod is passed through the cross-piece and its terminal bend through the guide-piece. The re-enforce D' is then secured upon the rod at the proper place, and the spiral spring g is placed over the rod upon the cross-bar C and the milled nut screwed down upon the same, which secures it in place, and the extreme end is crowned with the plunger F, of leather or elastic material. The cone or top A' is now soldered or secured to the body A. The length of the rod D is so adjusted that the plunger F shall lie in close proximity with the junction of B and B<sup>2</sup>.

The operation of the oiler is as follows: The can is filled through the filling-tube A<sup>3</sup>. Then taking the can by the handle A<sup>5</sup>, with one finger resting upon the cap H, the spout is placed over the hole or place to be oiled and the cap pressed down. This compresses the spring g and withdraws the plunger F away from its seat into a wider portion of the taper spout, and the oil or lubricating material passes around the same and out of the end of spout B<sup>2</sup>. The moment the pressure on the cap is relieved the spring expands and the flow of oil is cut off. Sufficient air passes the rod D into the can through the guide-piece A<sup>4</sup> to balance the column and permit a steady flow of oil as long as the cap H is pressed down. Should the spring become weak, the spout is unscrewed and the milled nut screwed farther down upon the re-enforce, and in case of failure of spring a new one may be placed in position, winding it over the rod until it surrounds the same.

In all the oilers of which we have knowledge, where the spout was closed by an automatic piston, plunger, or valve, the springs would in time clog and become inoperative, and there being no provision for repairs or renewal the cans were thrown away. By our improvement the life of the can is extended, and the cer-



tainty of its operation is insured until worn out, which makes our invention novel, useful, and economical.

Having described our improvement, its construction, and advantages, we desire to secure by Letters Patent the following claims:

1. The continuous plunger-rod D, having a double right-angled bend, a threaded re-enforce, D', with nut E, plunger F, and cap H, in combination with the spring g, cross-piece C, guide-piece A<sup>4</sup>, and spout B of an oiler, A, as described, and substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In an oiler, as described, a centrally-perforated cross-bar, C, in combination with the oiler A A', plunger-rod D, spring g, re-enforce and nut D' E, and guide-piece A<sup>4</sup>, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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