

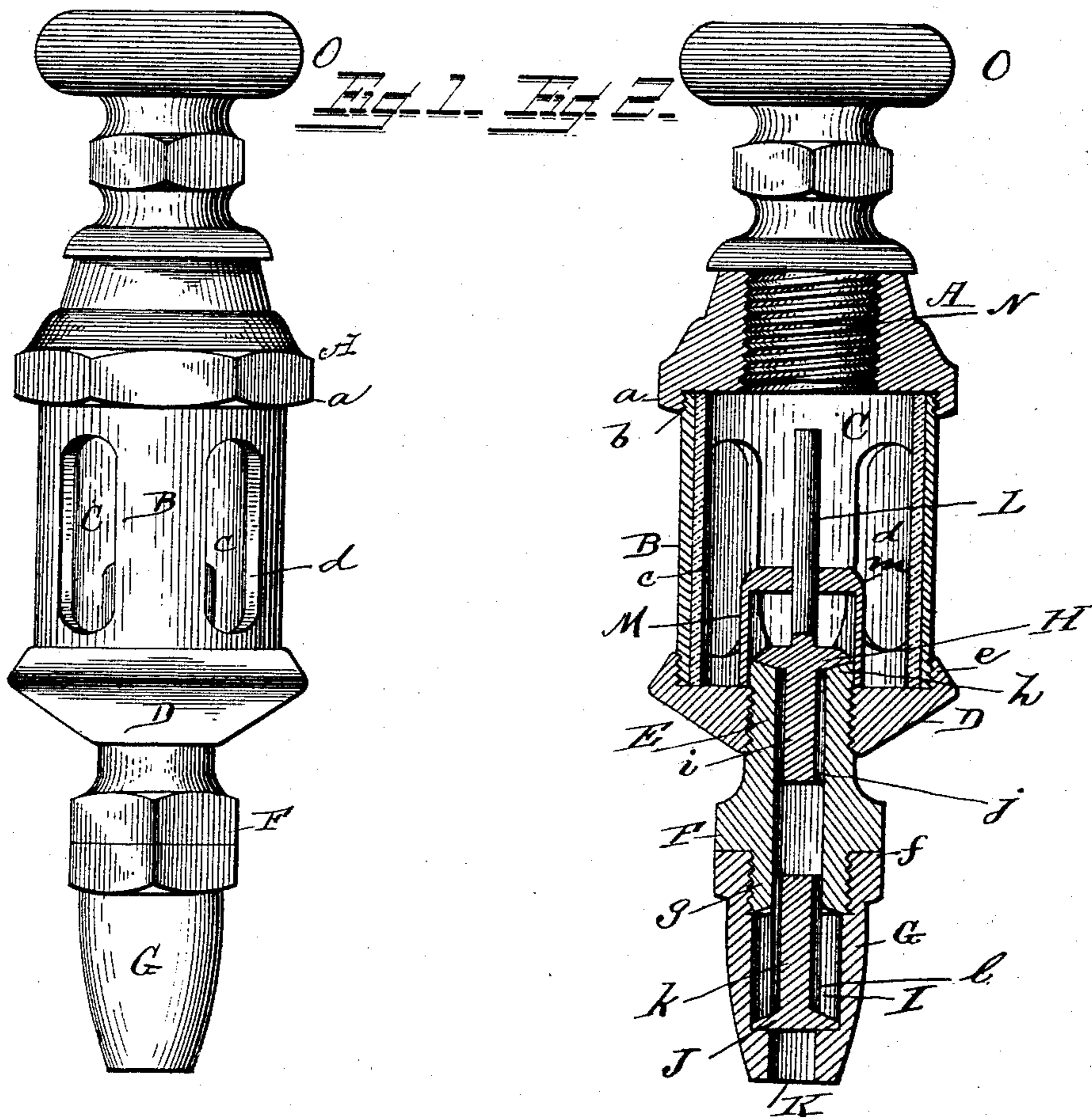
(No Model.)

G. G. PREFANTINE.

OIL CUP.

No. 327,452.

Patented Sept. 29, 1885.



WITNESSES  
F. L. Curand  
E. M. Johnson

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*[Signature]*  
Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE G. PREFANTINE, OF WHITEHALL, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO FRANK A. HOTCHKISS, OF SAME PLACE.

## OIL-CUP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 327,452, dated September 29, 1885.

Application filed May 7, 1885. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE G. PREFANTINE, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Whitehall, in the county of Washington and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cups; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to lubricators; and it consists in the improvements hereinafter fully described and set forth.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a lubricator constructed in accordance with my improvements and embodying my invention, and Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of Fig. 1.

The body or case portion of the lubricator consists of a cap, A, with an annular depending flange, *a*, which is integrally threaded, as shown in Fig. 2, to engage the external threads, *b*, on the upper portion of a cylinder, B, forming the annular sides of the oil reservoir of chamber C. The said chamber is preferably lined with glass *c*, which covers a series of vertical openings, *d*, formed in the cylinder B, through which openings the quantity of oil in the said reservoir may be ascertained at all times.

The lower portion of said cylinder B is externally threaded in order to engage corresponding threads formed interiorly on an annular flange, *e*, integral with a base portion, D, which is of a slightly-contracted form, as disclosed most clearly in Fig. 2.

The said base portion D is provided with a vertical perforation, which is threaded to receive the threaded neck E of a depending extension, F, preferably enlarged to present horizontal shoulders *f*, against which bear the upper face of a mouth-piece, G, which has a threaded recess at its upper end to engage a threaded depending flange, *g*, of the said extension F. The upper portion of the latter projects up in the oil-chamber C beyond the

base portion to form a raised seat or bearing, *h*, for a valve, H, which rests on said seat, and has a shank, *i*, depending down into a vertical central opening in the extension F. The sides of said shank are provided with vertical grooves *j*, as seen in Fig. 2.

The interior of the mouth-piece G is cut away to present a chamber, I, the bottom of the chamber presenting a seat for a valve, J, which has a vertical shank, *k*, extending up through the chamber I into the lower portion of the passage formed in the extension F. The said shank *k* is also provided with vertical grooves *l*. An opening, K, forms a discharge for the chamber I.

L refers to vertical spindle which passes through the horizontal portion *m* of a yoke, M, located in the chamber C.

The cap A has a threaded opening, which is closed by a plug, N, having a knob, O, for manipulating the same.

The mouth-piece G enters an opening in the cylinder upon which the device is applied, thereby causing the opening K to have direct communication with the interior of the cylinder. Now, when the motive fluid enters the cylinder, it raises the valve J from off of the seat formed by the bottom of the chamber I, so that the valve will abut against the upper face of said chamber, thus again cutting off communication through the opening K.

It will be noted that when the valve J has reached the position described its shank *l* has contacted with the end of the shank *i*, and lifted the valve H off its seat, thereby permitting oil to pass from the chamber C down into the passage in the extension F. When the fluid-pressure ceases, by reason of the piston changing its position in the cylinder, the valves resume their first position, the oil in the extension-passage finding its way into the chamber G. Upon the valve J again moving from its seat the oil is fed through the opening K to the oil-cylinder. Thus the action of the lubricator is rendered automatic and the positive action assured as long as the cylinder and parts continue operative. The spindle L may be utilized to move the valve H from its seat in order to discharge all the oil from the chamber C, or to feed the oil more freely to any part.

I claim—

The combination, in a lubricator, of an oil-chamber, a depending extension having a neck, E, threaded to engage with an opening in the  
5 bottom of said oil-chamber, the extremity of said neck being extended slightly upon the bottom of said chamber, a valve bearing on said extremity, a mouth-piece threaded at its upper end to engage the lower portion of the  
10 threaded extension and externally recessed to present an internal shoulder, a second valve

bearing on said shoulder, and having an upwardly-extending shank adapted, when said valve is raised, to contact with the depending shank of said first-mentioned valve, substantially as set forth. 15

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE G. PREFANTINE.

Witnesses:

FRANK A. HOTCHKISS,  
HERBERT C. RICE.