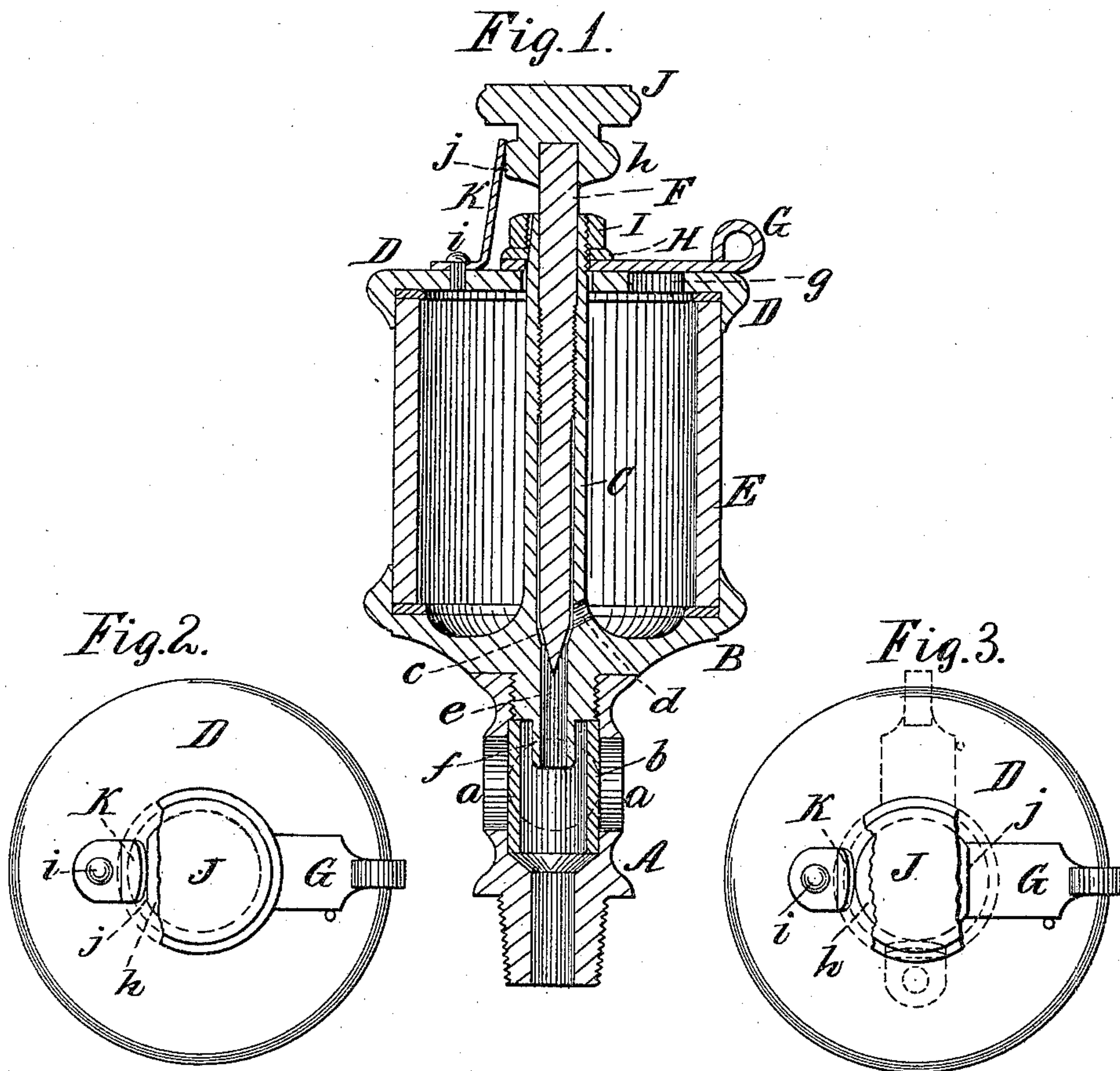


(No Model.)

E. LUNKENHEIMER.
OIL CUP.

No. 409,215.

Patented Aug. 20, 1889.



Witnesses:
W. C. Jirdinoston.
Charles Billon.

Inventor:
Edmund Lunkenheimer
by *Peck & Hector*
his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND LUNKENHEIMER, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE LUNKENHEIMER BRASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

OIL-CUP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 409,215, dated August 20, 1889.

Application filed May 20, 1889. Serial No. 311,377. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND LUNKENHEIMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oil-Cups or Lubricators, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to that class of cylindrical glass-bodied lubricators known as "gravity feed-cups;" and it has for its object the improved construction of such cups by which the feed is readily and certainly regulated as desired.

The novelty of my invention will be here-with set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a central sectional elevation of a cup embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same with a portion of the stem-turning button broken away. Fig. 3 is a corresponding view illustrating in dotted lines the adjustment of the locking-spring.

The same letters of reference are used to indicate identical parts in all the figures.

A is the metal base-tube, usually perforated transversely and quartering, as at *a*, to afford sight-feed apertures, and containing a glass tube *b*. The lower end of the tube A is threaded exteriorly for attaching the cap to the part to be lubricated, and its upper end is threaded interiorly to receive the male threaded stem of the base-plate B of the cup.

C is the central hollow stem integral with the base B and extending up through a central opening in the metal cap or top plate D of the cup, between which cap and the base B the cylindrical glass body E of the cup is clamped. Within the stem C is confined the valve F, which is a rod seated at *c*, from which point an opening *d* extends through the stem into the bottom of the cup, and another opening *e* through the base B and its feeding-nozzle *f* into the glass tube *b*. So much of the cup illustrated and described is old and well known, and the construction of the parts may be varied as desired.

The upper part of the valve rod or stem F is threaded to engage with the interiorly-threaded part of the stem C, and the upper projecting end of said stem is exteriorly threaded and flattened on one side, as shown, to engage a D-washer. Upon this upper projecting part of the stem is first fitted the usual escutcheon G, for covering and uncovering the filling-opening *g* in the cap D. Over the projecting end of the stem is then fitted a D-washer H, which bears upon the escutcheon, and over this is screwed, upon the upper end of the stem C, a locking-nut I, which serves to lock the parts firmly together, as will be readily understood, but not so tight as to prevent the rotation of the cap D, milled on its edge.

Upon the top of the valve-stem F is secured a milled turning-button J, with a subjacent collar *h*, flattened at one side, and rigidly secured to the top of the cap D, as at *i*, is an upwardly-extending flat spring K, whose upper end constantly bears under tension against the collar *h*.

In Fig. 3 the position of the flattened portion *j* of the collar *h* may represent the valve-stem as screwed down tight, and in all the figures the cap D is represented as turned to bring the spring K diametrically opposite the flattened portion *j*. Now, upon unscrewing the valve-stem F and giving it a half-turn the spring K snaps upon the flattened portion and holds the valve locked against accidental displacement. Having thus once set the spring K to any determined rate of feed, the valve may be afterward closed and again opened to that exact rate of feed even in the dark, for the snapping of the spring against the flattened portion of the collar *h* would give audible cognizance of its engagement.

Should the attendant desire to increase the rate of feed temporarily, he could turn the valve-stem to open the valve wider and then return it so as to engage the spring and flattened portion without disturbing the adjustment of the spring.

Of course it is understood that the cap D may be turned to bring the spring K to any desired position of adjustment, and in Fig. 3 I have shown it in dotted lines as turned

three-quarters. In this way a simple and perfect adjustment of the feed and locking of the valve-stem is accomplished.

Having thus fully described my invention, I
5 claim—

1. In an oil-cup, the combination, with the body of the cup and its rotating adjustable valve-stem provided with a collar having a flattened side, of the top cap of the cup made
10 revoluble and having secured thereto a spring bearing against said collar on the stem, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. In an oil-cup, the combination, with the body of the cup having a revoluble cap D, to which is secured an upwardly-extending flat
15 spring K, of the hollow stem C and rotating valve-stem F, provided with a collar *h*, having a flattened side *j*, with which said spring K constantly engages under tension, substantially as and for the purpose described.

EDMUND LUNKENHEIMER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES BILLON,
W. C. JIRDINSTON.