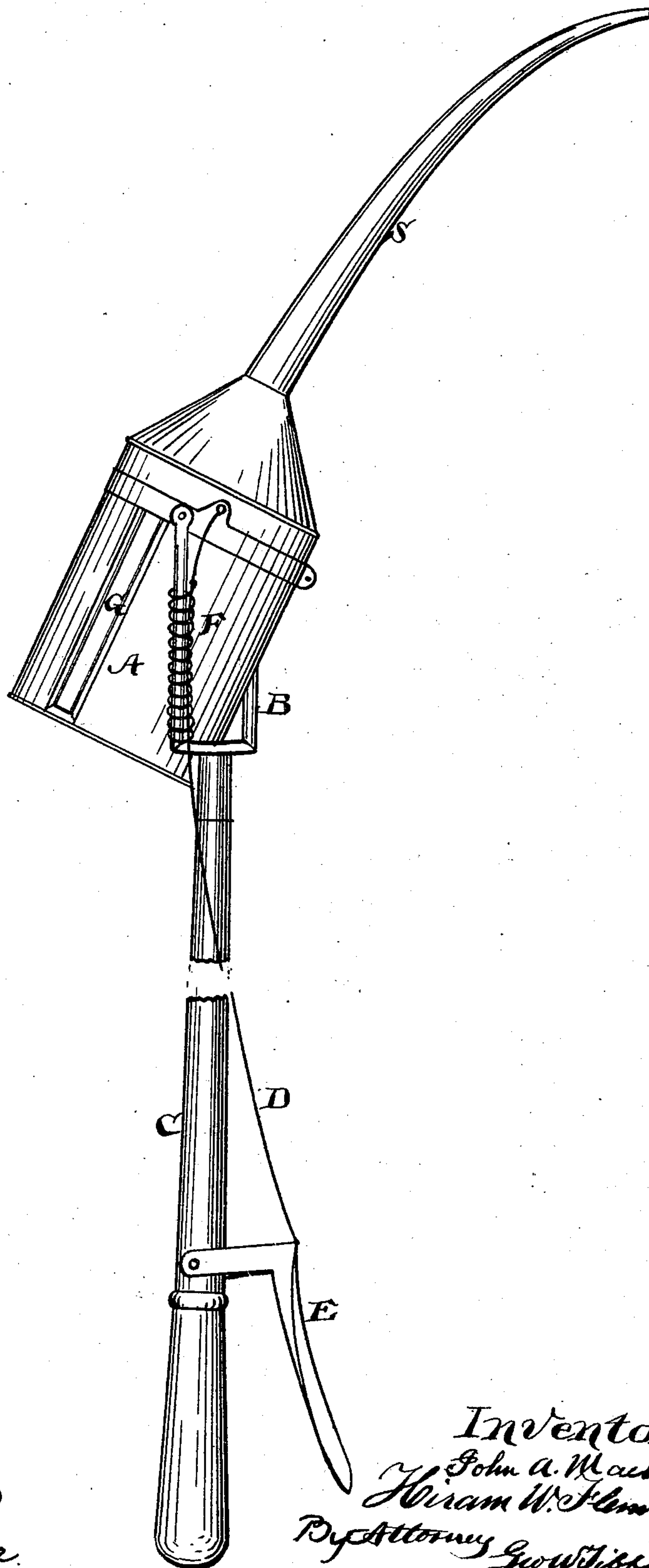


(No Model.)

H. W. FLEMING & J. A. MACK.
OILER.

No. 506,312.

Patented Oct. 10, 1893.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HIRAM W. FLEMING AND JOHN A. MACK, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.

OILER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 506,312, dated October 10, 1893.

Application filed October 12, 1892. Serial No. 448,717. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HIRAM W. FLEMING and JOHN A. MACK, citizens of the United States, and residents of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Oilers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to oilers for machinery, and has for its object to provide a convenient device for oiling the journals of overhead shafting, and it consists of the new construction and combinations substantially as hereinafter described and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawing the figure is a perspective view of our new oiler showing its peculiar construction and the manner of operating the same.

A represents an oil-can which may be of the well known forms, provided with a long spout S.

B is a yoke in which the can is suspended by pins *b*, suitably fixed to the sides of the can, and supported in the eyes in the arms of the yoke, and at a little distance above the center of gravity of the can.

C is a pole or handle to one end of which the yoke is attached, and may be of suitable length to carry the can upward to reach journals and bearings overhead near ceilings and otherwise.

D is a wire or cord attached to the can a short distance above the journal pin *b*, on one side of the can, and extends downward to the handle on the lower end of the pole C, and is fixed to a hand lever E pivoted to the pole

just above the handle, the object and purpose of which are for tilting the can, by pressing the lever and pulling on the wire.

F is a coiled spring on the arm of the yoke and through which the wire or cord passes, which serves to withdraw the wire when the pressure on the lever E is relinquished, and allows the can to tilt back into the upright position.

In the side of the can is provided a glass panel G to enable the user to see the oil therein and ascertain whether or not the oil has flowed.

The working of this device is readily seen to be as follows: The can may be carried to the journals or bearings and easily tilted by the pressure of the hand, and requires but one hand to operate leaving the other hand of the user free for other purposes.

We claim—

The herein described oiler consisting of can A having spout S, and trunnions *b*, handle or pole C, having yoke B secured in one end, having eyes in which the can is suspended by said trunnions, angle hand lever E pivotally attached to pole C near its other end, rod D, attached to the angle of lever E, and extending to and connected with the can near one of the trunnions, and the coiled spring F, embracing the rod D and one arm of the yoke B, constructed to operate substantially as and for the purpose specified.

HIRAM W. FLEMING.
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Witnesses:

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