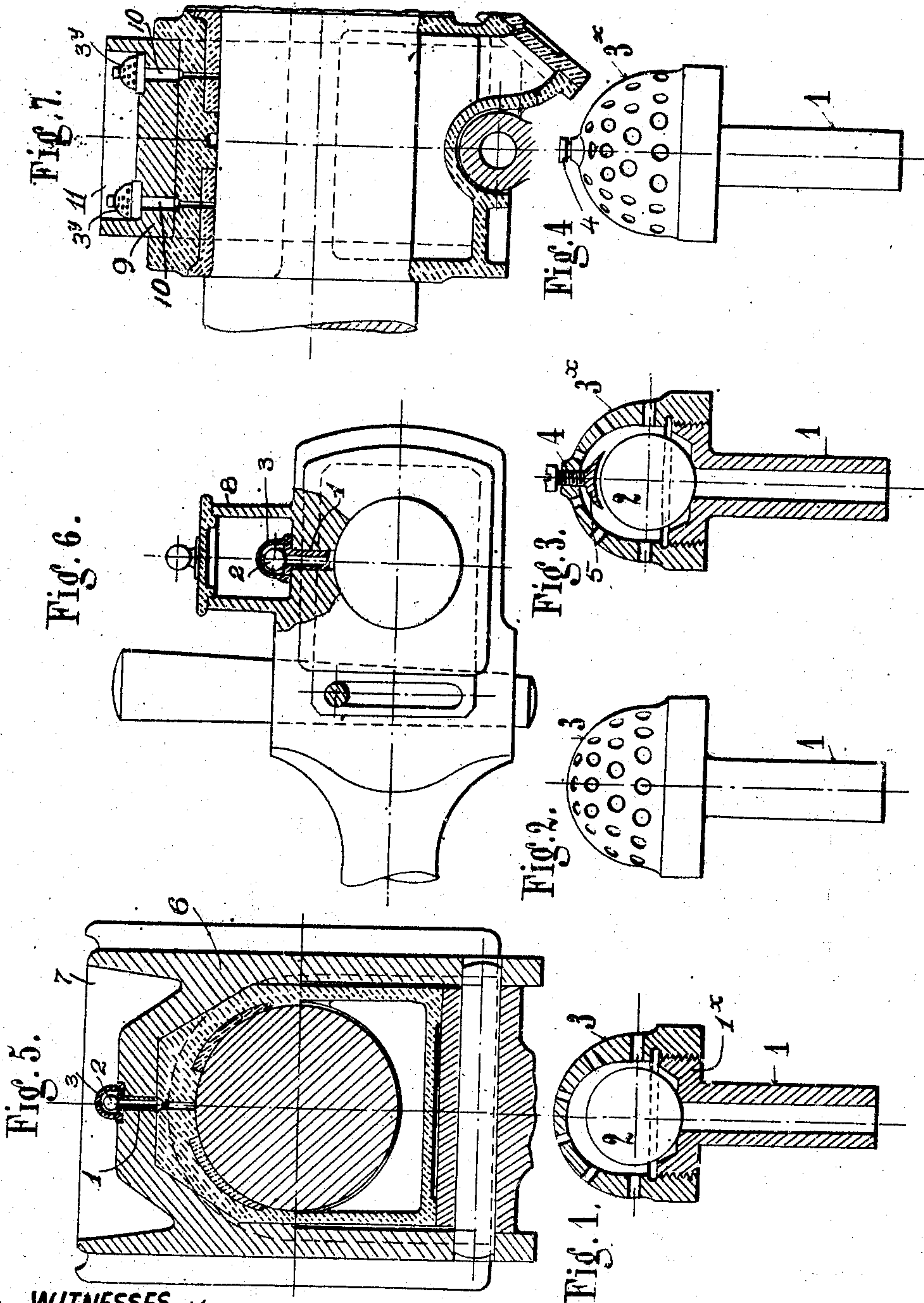


No. 846,507.

PATENTED MAR. 12, 1907.

A. PRIBIL.  
AUTOMATIC LUBRICATOR.  
APPLICATION FILED MAY 9, 1906.



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADOLPHE PŘIBIL, OF MARSEILLE, FRANCE.

## AUTOMATIC LUBRICATOR.

No. 846,507.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 12, 1907.

Application filed May 9, 1906. Serial No. 315,878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ADOLPHE PŘIBIL, a citizen of the Empire of Austria, residing in Marseille, France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Automatic Lubricators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to lubricators; and the object of the invention is to provide a device of this kind in which the feed of the lubricant is produced and automatically regulated by the movement or vibration of the machine or part to be lubricated.

A further object of the invention is to furnish a lubricating device which takes the form of an attachment for the part to be lubricated and which may be very readily applied to and removed from such part.

With these ends in view the invention consists in the novel features of construction and combinations of parts to be hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, in which the same parts are denoted by the same reference characters throughout the several views, Figure 1 is a vertical central section through a lubricating device constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the device. Fig. 3 and 4 are respectively a vertical central section and an elevation of a modified form of the device. Fig. 5 is a transverse section through a journal-bearing, showing the improved lubricator applied thereto. Fig. 6 is an elevation, partly in section, of a connecting-rod bearing, showing the device applied thereto; and Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section through a journal-bearing, showing a modified arrangement of the lubricator.

The lubricator comprises a tube 1, having a laterally-enlarged cup-shaped end 1<sup>a</sup> threaded upon its periphery. Said cup-shaped end forms a seat for a valve 2, preferably having the form of a ball and this valve controls the passage of the lubricant through the bore of the tube 1. The valve 2 is seated loosely upon the cup-shaped upper end of the tube 1, but is maintained in association with said cup-shaped end by a cap 3, preferably of hemispherical form, having at its lower inner part screw-threads which engage those of the tube 1. By means of this threaded adjustment the extent to which the ball-valve 2 may leave the mouth of the tube 1 may be controlled. The cap 3 is provided with a plurality of perforations in order to admit

the lubricant to the interior of the same and to the tube when the ball-valve is moved away from the mouth of the same.

Figs. 3 and 4 illustrate a modified construction in which the amplitude of movement of the ball-valve 2 is regulated by an adjusting-screw 4, threaded through the upper central portion of the cap 3<sup>a</sup> and having at its lower end a curved foot 5, adapted to restrain the movement of the ball-valve away from the tube.

Fig. 5 shows the improved lubricator as applied in practice to a bearing. The tube 1 is countersunk in the journal-box 6 and communicates with a passage leading to the journal. The cap 3 and ball 2 of the lubricator are arranged within a pocket 7, formed in the upper part of the journal-box 6. In practice the pocket 7 is filled with oil or other lubricant, and the movement or vibration of the journal-box causes the ball 2 to be moved up and down on its seat and to consequently permit the ingress of the lubricant which has passed through the perforations of the cap into the tube, from whence it is conducted to the journal. Thus the movement or vibration of the part to be lubricated is factitive in bringing about the feed of the lubricant in the proper amount. Thus, also, when the part to be lubricated is at rest there is no feed and consequent waste of the lubricant.

In Fig. 6 is shown an arrangement wherein the cap 3 of the device is located within an oil-cup 8 of the usual construction. The bearing illustrated is a bearing for a connecting-rod.

Fig. 7 shows a modified arrangement in which the tube 1 is dispensed with. In this case the journal-box 9 has formed therein passages 10, each of which corresponds to the tube 1, and a cap 3<sup>v</sup> is placed directly over each passage and within a lubricant-receiving pocket 11, formed at the upper portion of said journal-box. The passages 10 lead, by means of other passages, such as shown, to the journal to be lubricated.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In an automatic lubricator, the combination, with the journal-box having a lubricant-receiving pocket and a passage communicating with said pocket and leading toward the journal, of a ball within said pocket loosely seated on the inlet-mouth of said passage, and a hemispherical cap inclosing said



ball and provided with a plurality of perforations.

2. In an automatic lubricator, the combination, with the journal-box having a lubricant-receiving pocket formed therein, and a  
5 passage leading to the journal, of a tube arranged within said passage, a ball loosely seated on the inlet-mouth of said tube, and a perforated cap inclosing said ball and at-

tached to said tube, said cap being arranged to within said lubricant-receiving pocket.

In testimony whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ADOLPHE PRIBIL.

Witnesses.

MAURICE HUBERT,  
PIERRE P. CORRADI.