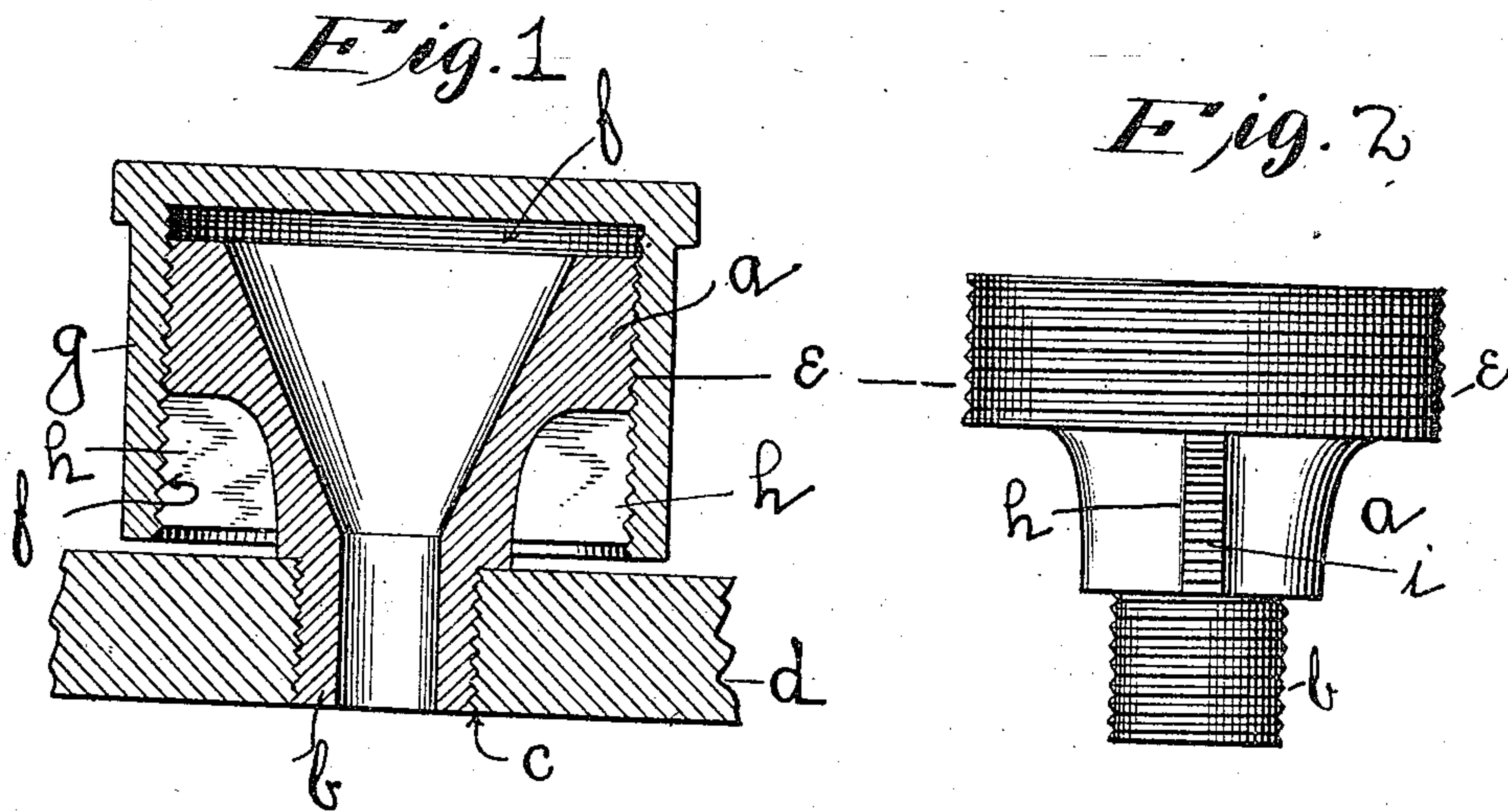


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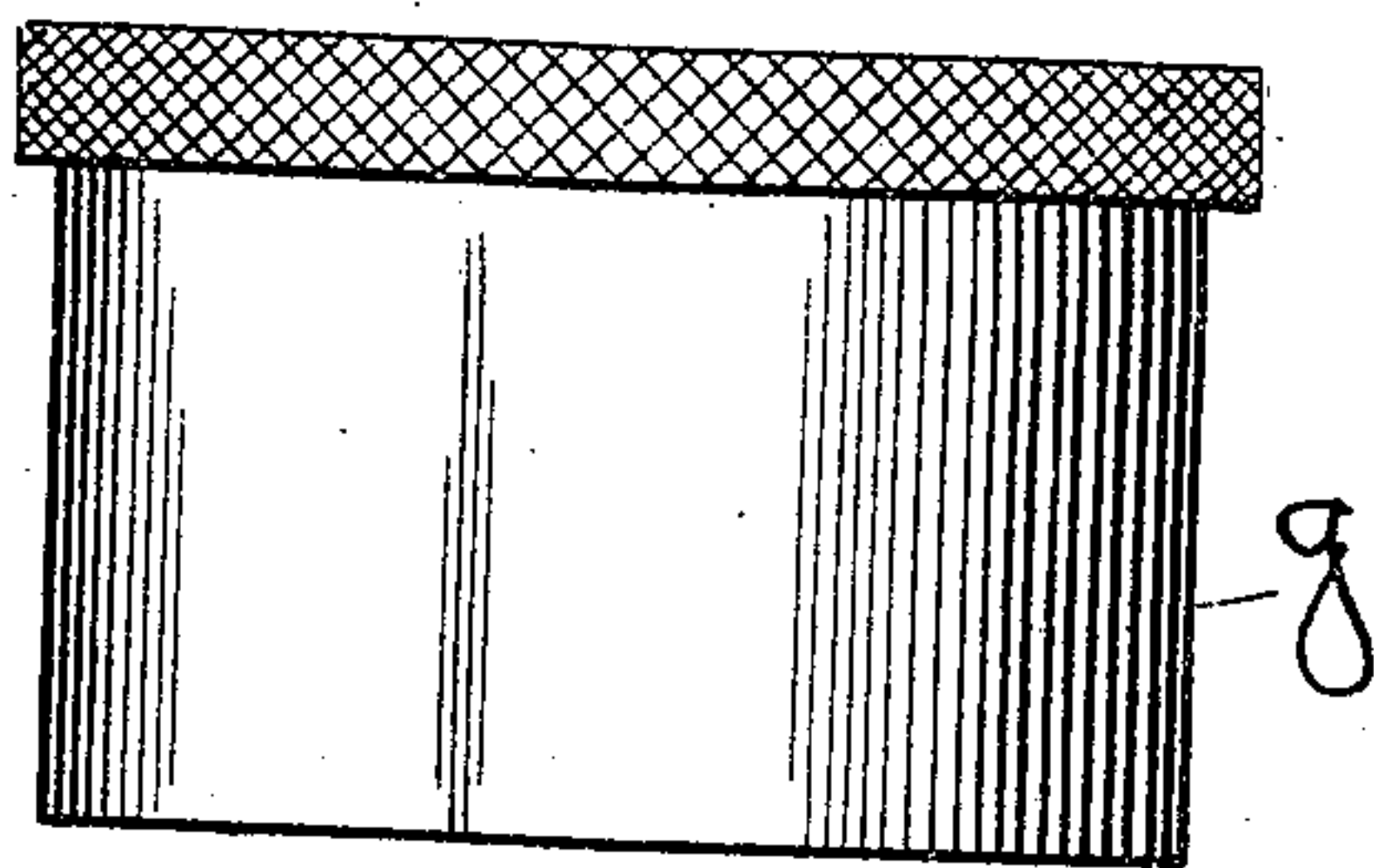
PATENTED FEB. 18, 1908.

F. F. JOHNSON.  
LUBRICATOR.

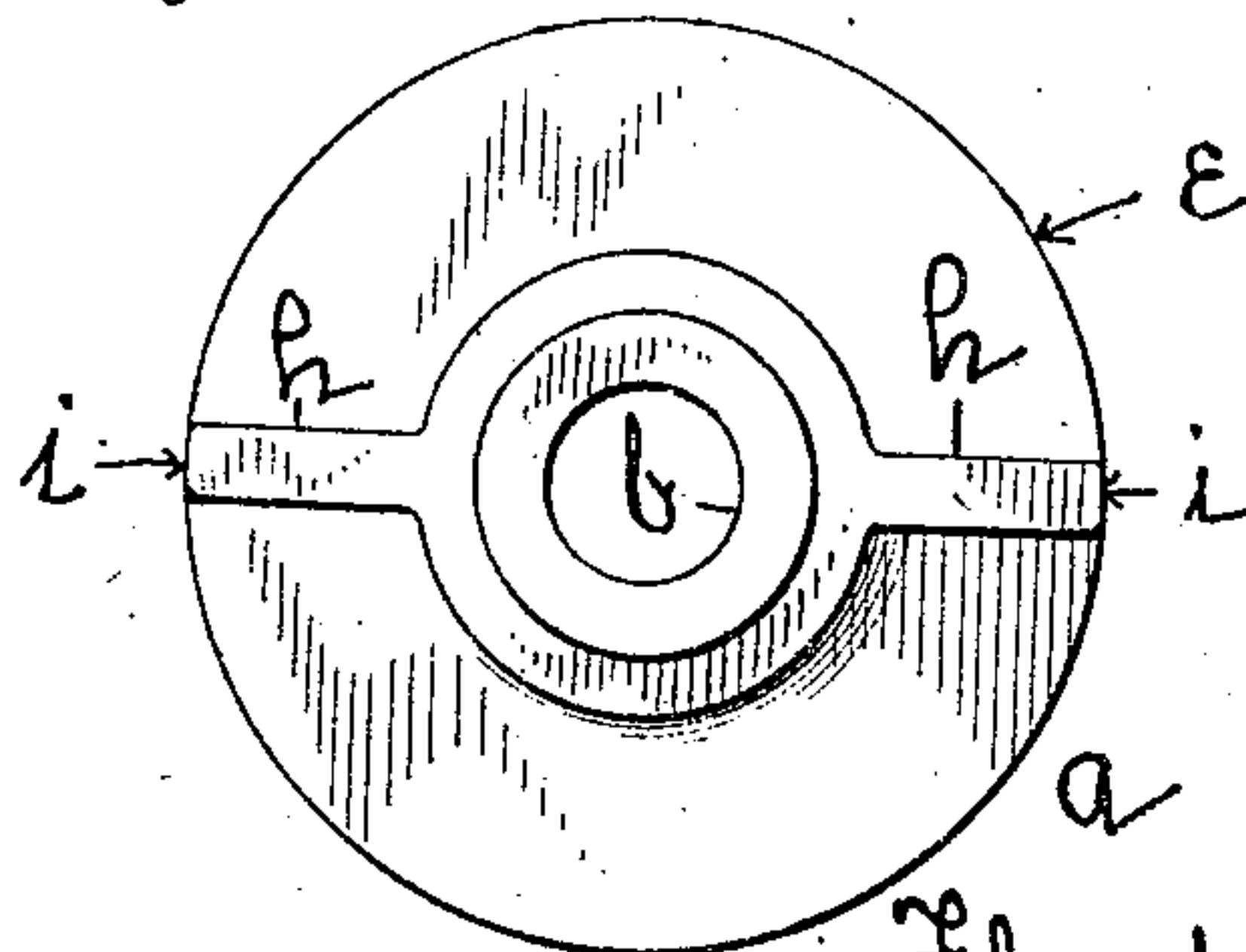
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 3, 1907.



*Fig. 3*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses:  
Harry C. Hebig  
Albert Hamilton

Floyd F. Johnson Inventor  
By *James Hamilton* Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FLOYD F. JOHNSON, OF ROCKTON, ILLINOIS.

## LUBRICATOR.

No. 879,269.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 18, 1908.

Application filed September 3, 1907. Serial No. 391,017.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FLOYD F. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rockton, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lubricators, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in lubricators and particularly to that class of lubricators in which the lubricant is held in a cup upon which is screwed a cap; and an object of my invention is to provide a lubricator of this class with means for keeping the cup and the threads of the cap free from dust, dirt and grit which would otherwise accumulate therein particularly when the lubricator is used about threshing machines, rag-beaters and the like where a great deal of dust is produced in the ordinary operation of the machine to which the lubricator is attached.

In the drawings illustrating the principle of my invention and the best mode now known to me of applying that principle, Figure 1 is a central vertical section of my new lubricator mounted in place; Fig. 2 is an elevation of the cup; Fig. 3 is an elevation of the cap or follower; and Fig. 4 is a bottom or inverted plan view of the cup.

Heretofore, so far as known to me, the threaded portion of the lubricator cup has been provided with continuous threads; but in my new lubricator, I provide the cup with wings the outer or free end of which is threaded to engage the threads upon the interior of the cap.

The cup *a* is formed with a shank or stem *b* which is threaded to engage the threaded aperture *c* in the wall *d* of the bearing to be lubricated. The top of the cup is cylindrical and is formed with continuous threads *e*

adapted to engage the threaded interior *f* of the cap *g*.

The construction so far described is old. That portion of the cup *a* between the stem *b* and its top formed with the continuous threads *e* is provided with two integral wings *h*, the free outer end face *i*, (Fig. 2), of each of which is formed with threads cut to engage the threaded interior *f* of the cap. The edges of the wing *i* serve to scrape the dirt out of the threads in the cap *g* and thereby prevent the dirt finding its way into the grease in the cup *a*. While only two wings have been shown, it would be obvious that any number of wings may be used; the threads *i* being interrupted so as to present the edges for scraping the dirt out of the threads in the cap and open spaces between the wings to permit dirt so scraped out to fall away from the lubricator.

I claim:

In a lubricator, the combination with a cap having a threaded interior, of a cup the outer top portion of which is formed with continuous threads adapted to engage said threaded interior; the portion of said cup below said top portion being formed with wings separated at their outer ends from each other by open spaces and having their outer end faces threaded to engage said threaded interior; the edges of said threaded end faces serving to scrape the dirt from the threads of said interior into said open spaces.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Beloit, Wisconsin, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1907, in the presence of the two undersigned witnesses.

FLOYD F. JOHNSON.

Witnesses:

H. W. ADAMS,  
IDA I. WARD.