

A. WEBER.
FLOOR OILER.

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908,915.

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Fig. 1,

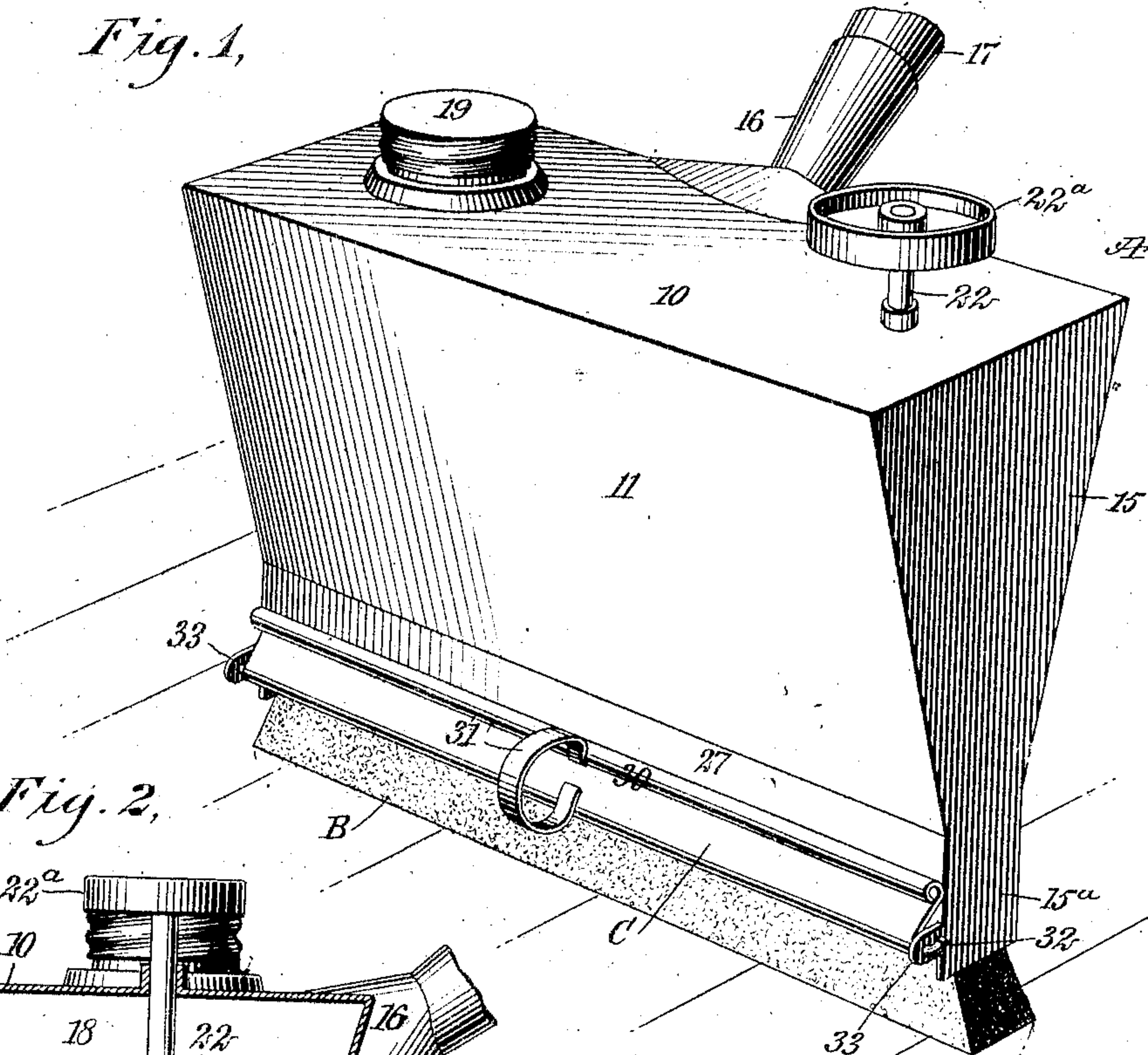
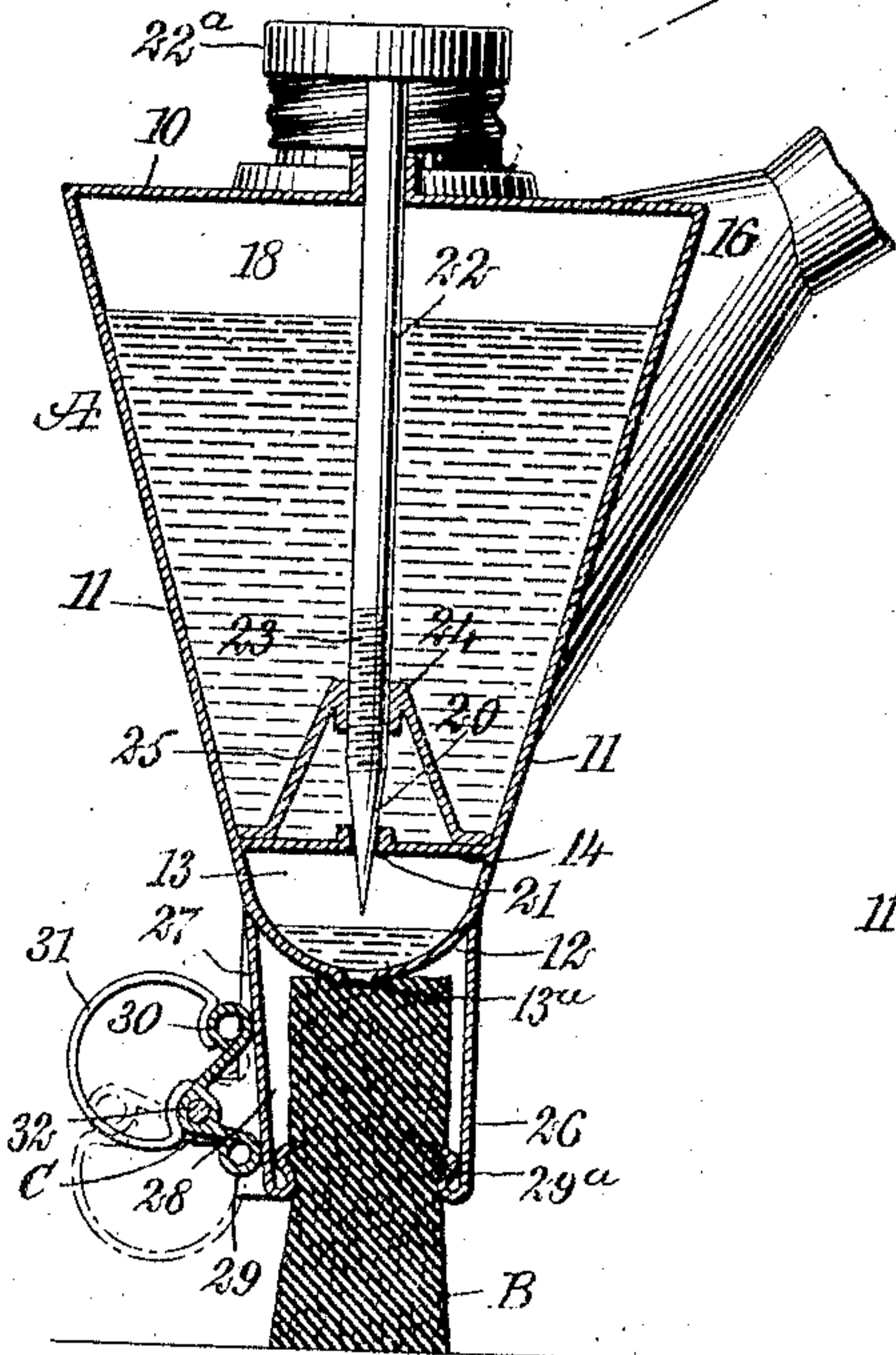


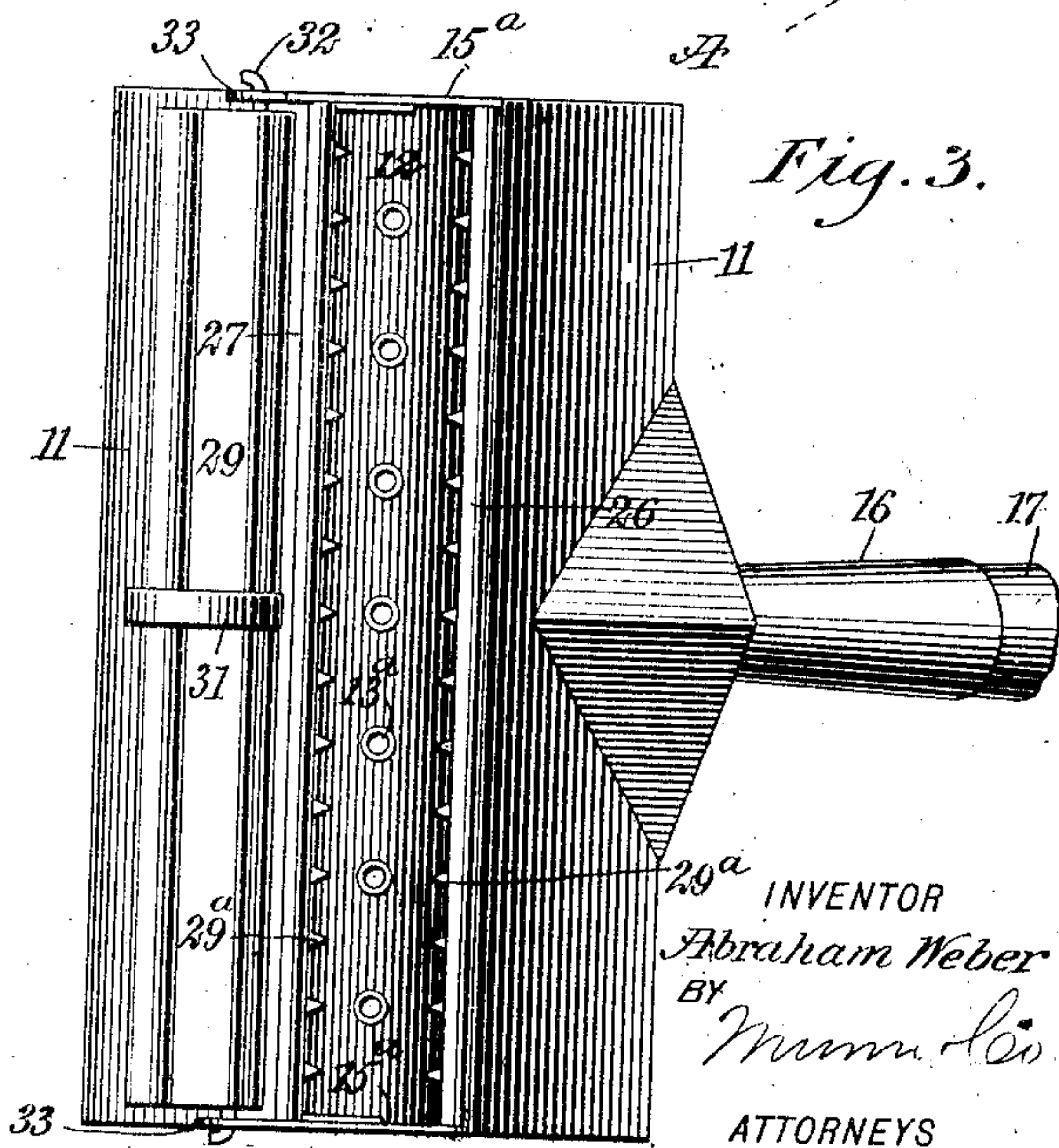
Fig. 2,



WITNESSES

Edward Thorpe
Fred Aches

Fig. 3.



INVENTOR
Abraham Weber
BY *Munn & Co.*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ABRAHAM WEBER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FLOOR-OILER.

No. 908,915.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 5, 1909.

Application filed January 11, 1908. Serial No. 410,465.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ABRAHAM WEBER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Floor-Oilers, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a device particularly adapted for oiling floors, so constructed that when a valve is opened controlling the outlet of oil from a reservoir that is a portion of the device, the oil flowing from the reservoir will be distributed to an absorbent rubber which in turn evenly distributes the oil over the surface of the floor.

It is also a purpose of the invention to provide simple and readily operated means whereby the rubber can be quickly and conveniently introduced into the body of the device or removed therefrom, and wherein when the rubber has been received by the body of the device, said means can be operated to firmly hold the rubber in place until purposely removed.

It is also a purpose of the invention to provide a floor oiler that will be of economic, and compact and light, yet durable construction, and one that can be operated with ease.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved floor oiler; Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section taken through that end portion of the device at which the valve is located; and Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the device.

The device is preferably made entirely of metal. The body A of the device constitutes a tank or reservoir for the oil; this body is provided preferably with a flat top 10 and opposing sides 11 that extend down from the longitudinal edges of the top in direction of each other so that the said sides 11 have an inward inclination. Preferably the two sides 11 of the body A are constructed of one piece of material, which material at the contracted portion of the body A is bent to form a convex bottom 12 for a distributing chamber 13, which chamber is separated

from the main or storage chamber 18 of the tank A through the medium of a flat floor 14 that extends from side to side of the body, and from end to end thereof. The ends 15 of the body of the tank extend down from the top even with the sides 11, but the lower portions of the ends 15 have parallel sides and are consequently straight, and these portions of the end pieces 15 are designated as 15^a.

A socket or collar 16 is secured to the upper edge of the body or tank A at its rear central portion, as is illustrated clearly in the drawings, and this socket or collar 16 is adapted to receive an end portion of a handle 17, and the said socket 16 is given any desired upward inclination. An opening is made in the top 10 of the body A, through which the oil is poured into the storage chamber 18, and this opening is preferably surrounded by a threaded collar receiving the customary screw cap 19, and this capped opening is by preference located adjacent one end portion of the tank. At the opposite end portion of the tank, a valve 20 is located within the chamber 18, and this valve 20, which is shown as a needle valve, is adapted to pass through an opening 21 in the bottom 14 of the storage chamber 18, the said valve acting when it is operated, to open or close said opening entirely, or to a greater or lesser degree. A stem 22 has engagement with this valve 20 and the said stem extends upward and out beyond the top 10 of the tank, as is shown in Fig. 1, and is provided at its outer end with a suitable handle 22^a, which is by preference of circular formation. The valve stem 22 just above its connection with the valve 20, is provided with an exterior thread 23, and this threaded portion of the valve stem passes down through a correspondingly threaded sleeve 24 held stationary and supported by a bracket 25 secured to the bottom or floor 14 of the storage chamber 18, as is illustrated in Fig. 2. Thus it will be observed as the valve stem is turned to adjust the valve 20, the valve is held in its adjusted position.

Below the distributing chamber 13, another chamber 28 is formed, and the lower portions 15^a of the ends 15 of the tank or body A constitute the ends of this lower chamber, which is a receiving chamber for the rubber or rubbers B employed. The rear wall 26 of this chamber 28 is straight and extends downward to the bottom portion of the rear parts 15^a of the ends 15, and is secured

to the rear wall of said end extensions in any suitable or approved manner, or in fact may constitute an integral portion of said end extensions 15^a, but the front wall or side 27 of the said chamber 28 is unattached to the extensions 15^a from the ends 15, and this wall 27 being made of a spring material can consequently be forced in direction of the stationary rear wall and when released will automatically move outward, or can be moved if necessary. Both the front and the side members or walls of the rubber receiving chamber 28 are secured by solder or otherwise to the front and the rear sides 11 of the tank or body at that point where the material forming said sides 11 is bent to constitute the bottom 12 of the distributing chamber 13, and it may be here remarked that this distributing chamber 13 is provided with a series of apertures 13^a longitudinally arranged in its bottom portion, as is shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

Inwardly extending teeth 29^a are formed at the lower edge portions of the side members 26 and 27 of the chamber 28, as is especially shown in Fig. 2, and these teeth 29^a extend in direction of each other. When a rubber has been introduced into the chamber 28 adapted to receive it, and an inward pressure exerted upon the side 27 of the said chamber 28, the teeth 29^a are forced to enter the side portions of said rubber, thus holding it in place, and the rubber is forced up into the chamber 28 until its upper edge is in engagement with the apertured portion of the bottom of the distributing chamber 13, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2, and the rubber B extends outwardly sufficiently far below the bottom of the device to have the necessary elasticity and distributing qualities. The rubber B may have one or more faces and may be of any absorbent material adapted for the purpose; ordinarily felt is employed for the purpose.

The movable wall 27 of the chamber 28 is forced inward when it is desired to lock the rubber in place, by means of a cam C acting upon the outer face of said wall, and this cam is preferably angular in cross section, comprising a lower shorter member 29 that terminates in a rounded edge, and a longer member 30 that likewise terminates in a rounded edge, and the cam is of such length that it extends practically from one end of the body of the device to the other. This cam is provided with a handle 31 located at or about its center, and this handle is attached to the central portion of the cam, or where its members connect, and to the longer member 30, as is clearly shown in Fig. 2. The cam at the junction of its members is provided with a suitable eye or bearing through which a spindle 32 is passed which carries the cam. This spindle is rigidly attached to the cam at its inner face, and is mounted to turn at its

end portions in ears 33 that extend forwardly from the extensions 15^a of the end members 15 of the tank. In the operation of this cam, when its longitudinal edges point upward and the shorter member is in an upper position and the longer member in a lower position, the cam has no influence whatsoever upon the movable wall or member 27 of the rubber receiving chamber 28, but when the cam is rocked upward from such position, the shorter member will bear downward and inward upon the said movable wall of the said chamber and will force it inward and after the cam has passed its center the longer member will snap rearward and will be held in pressing and firm engagement with the aforesaid movable member 27 of the chamber 28, holding the said member 27 inward as is shown in Fig. 2, thus causing the teeth 29^a to firmly grip the sides of the rubber. In Fig. 3 the rubber is shown removed and the cam C in open position.

In the operation of this device, the valve 20 having been properly seated to close communication between the storage chamber 18 and the distributing chamber 13, the storage chamber is filled with oil through the opening closed by the cap 19; then if the rubber B is not in position relatively to the said receptacle the cam C is brought to its open position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 2, and the rubber is introduced into the lower chamber 28 until its upper edge is brought in close engagement with the bottom of the distributing chamber 13, then the aforesaid cam C is turned to its locking position shown in full lines in Fig. 2, which forces the member 27 of the aforesaid chamber 28 inward and holds it in said inward position, causing the pins or teeth 29^a to enter the sides of the rubber and hold it in position. The device is now ready for use. By operating the valve 20 through the medium of the handle 22^a it can be unseated to a greater or lesser extent and therefore a greater or lesser amount of oil can be continuously supplied from the reservoir chamber 18 to the distributing chamber 13, and the oil in said chamber 13 will find its way through the apertures 13^a to the absorbent rubber B and will continuously supply it, while the device is in use. When the device is to be put to one side, the valve 20 is closed, thus preventing any oil from the storage chamber 18 passing to the distributing chamber 13, and avoiding the necessity of using a pan or like receptacle to place the rubber of the device in when it is not in use.

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

1. In a floor rubber, the combination with a receptacle for oil having its sides inclined downward in direction of each other and its bottom apertured, a partition dividing the

receptacle into an upper storage chamber and a lower distributing chamber, and a valve operated from the exterior of the receptacle, regulating the supply of oil from the storage to the distributing chamber, of an extension from the sides and ends of the receptacle at its bottom, forming a chamber open at its lower portion, one side of which chamber is attached to its end portions, the other side being free for movement between the said end portions, inwardly extending teeth carried by the side walls of said lower open chamber, and a cam mounted to operate upon the movable wall of said chamber and force the said movable wall inward and lock it in such position.

2. In a floor rubber, the combination with a receptacle for oil having its sides inclined downward in direction of each other and its bottom portion convexed and provided with a series of longitudinally arranged apertures, a partition extending from end to end and side to side of the said receptacle, dividing it into an upper storage chamber and a lower distributing chamber, a needle valve that passes through an aperture in the said partition, a screw guide for the needle valve, the stem of said valve extending out through and beyond the top of the said receptacle, and is provided with a handle, means for introducing material into the said receptacle, and a socket carried by the said receptacle adapted for the reception of a handle, of extensions from the end and side portions of the receptacle at its bottom portion, which extensions collectively constitute a lower chamber, one side wall or member of which lower chamber is free for inward movement, the other wall thereof being stationary, inwardly extending teeth carried by the side walls or members of the said lower chamber, a rubber introduced into the said lower chamber between its side walls or members to an approximate engagement with the apertured bottom of the distributing chamber, and a cam mounted to revolve upon extensions from the end portions of the said lower chamber in front of the movable side member of said chamber, being adapted in one position for pressing engagement therewith,

which cam is of angular construction, comprising a lower short member and an upper longer member, both of said members terminating in rounded edges, said cam extending from one end of the device to the other, and a handle for said cam that is attached to the upper or longer member thereof and to the cam where said members connect and where the cam is pivoted.

3. In a floor rubber, a receptacle having outlet openings in its bottom and provided below the bottom with an extension, one side wall of which is fixed and the other movable towards and from the opposing fixed side wall, and a cam carried by the receptacle and engaging the movable side wall of the extension.

4. In a floor rubber, a receptacle having outlet openings in its bottom and provided below the bottom with a chamber open at its bottom and having its side walls provided with inwardly projecting teeth, one side wall having its ends disconnected from the ends of the chamber and movable towards and from the opposing side wall, and an angular cam pivoted to the receptacle and engaging the movable wall of the extension.

5. In a floor rubber, a receptacle having an opening in its bottom and provided below the bottom with a chamber having its side walls provided with inwardly projecting teeth, one side wall having its ends disconnected from the ends of the chamber and movable towards and from the opposing side wall, apertured ears projecting from the ends of the chamber, and an angular cam extending the length of the chamber and provided with trunnions projecting from its ends at the junction of its members into the apertures of the said ears, said cam being provided with a handle and adapted to engage the movable side of said chamber.

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

ABRAHAM WEBER.

Witnesses:

J. FRED ACKER,
JOHN P. DAVIS.