J. TOWERS.

ATTACHMENT FOR PLUGS OF OIL OR GREASE CUPS.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 12, 1908.

922,211. Patented May 18, 1909.

Fig. 1.

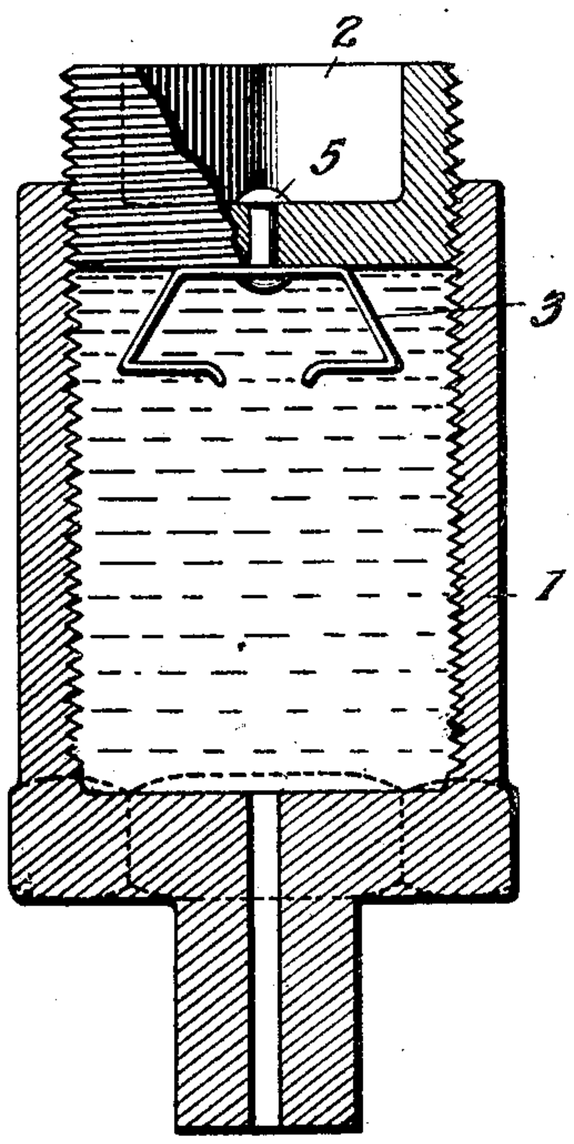


Fig. 2.

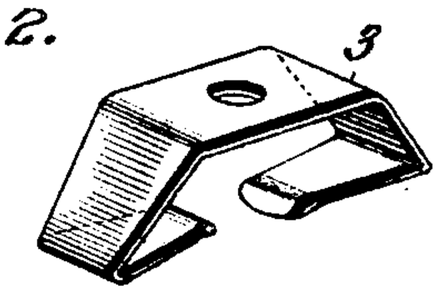
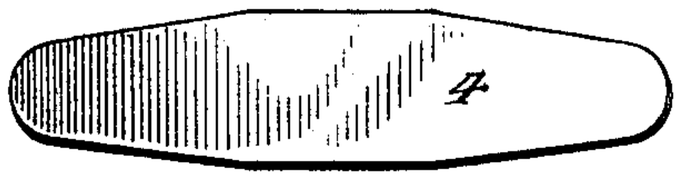


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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ATTACHMENT FOR PLUGS OF OIL OR GREASE CUPS.

No. 922,211. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 18, 1909.

Application filed September 12, 1908. Serial No. 452,803.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES TOWERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albuquerque, county of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico, have invented an Improved Attachment for Plugs of Oil or Grease Cups, of which the following is a specification.

The oil or grease-cups applied to locomotives or other engines, or compressors, are commonly provided with a screw-plug which is adjusted by rotating it for the purpose of expressing oil or grease as required. The constant jar or vibration to which the parts of the engine may be subjected tends to loosen the plug so that it rises more or less in the cup proper and thus fails to perform its required function. I have devised a simple attachment for such plugs which effectively prevents this result. The construction, attachment, and operation of the same are as hereinafter described, reference being had to the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of an oil- or grease-cup provided with my attachment, Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the device attached to the plug; and Fig. 3 is a plan view of the sheet metal blank from which such device is formed.

1 indicates the cup proper, which is screw-threaded internally, and 2, the screw-plug with which it is provided. The plug is provided with a central polygonal socket in its upper side for receiving a wrench, or turning device. To the underside of the plug 2 I apply my improved device 3, which is formed from a sheet metal blank 4; see Fig. 3. I employ improved mechanism for shaping the blank, but the same forms no part of my present invention. The device is essentially angular in form, the top being flat, the sides inclined or beveled, and the underside being formed of the end portions of the blank which are turned inward and then downward, but separated by a considerable space. The device 3 is attached to the plug by a rivet 5.

The lubricant used in cups of this character is thick and viscid, or in other words, semi-solid, it being ordinarily an oil of great density. In practical operation, the plug is filled, or nearly so, with lubricant of this character, and then the plug 2, with the device 3 attached, is inserted. It is obvious that as the plug is screwed in, the grease or oil will be forced between the ends and around the body of the device 3, and also more or less into the threads of the plug. The result is, as practice has demonstrated, that the resistance of the lubricant is sufficient to prevent rotation and loosening of the plug in consequence of the jar or vibration to which the same is subjected in use. Thus the plug cannot be lost out of the cup and the lubricant will remain under due compression until the plug is again adjusted by a wrench, or other suitable tool.

The device is exceedingly simple in construction, and may be applied to the plug at little cost, and enables jam-nuts, which have been commonly used to prevent accidental rotation of the plug, to be dispensed with.

What I claim is:

1. A screw-plug for a lubricant-holder of the class indicated, which comprises the plug proper and an attachment thereof consisting of a metal device secured to its underside and having portions extending downward and curved inward or toward each other, substantially as described.

2. A plug for a lubricant holder of the class indicated, the same comprising a screw-threaded plug, a device attached to its underside and formed of a metal piece whose end portions are bent downward and then inward at an angle, the terminals thereof being extended toward each other, but separated by considerable space, and curved downward, as shown and described.

JAMES TOWERS.

Witnesses:

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PAUL SCOTT.