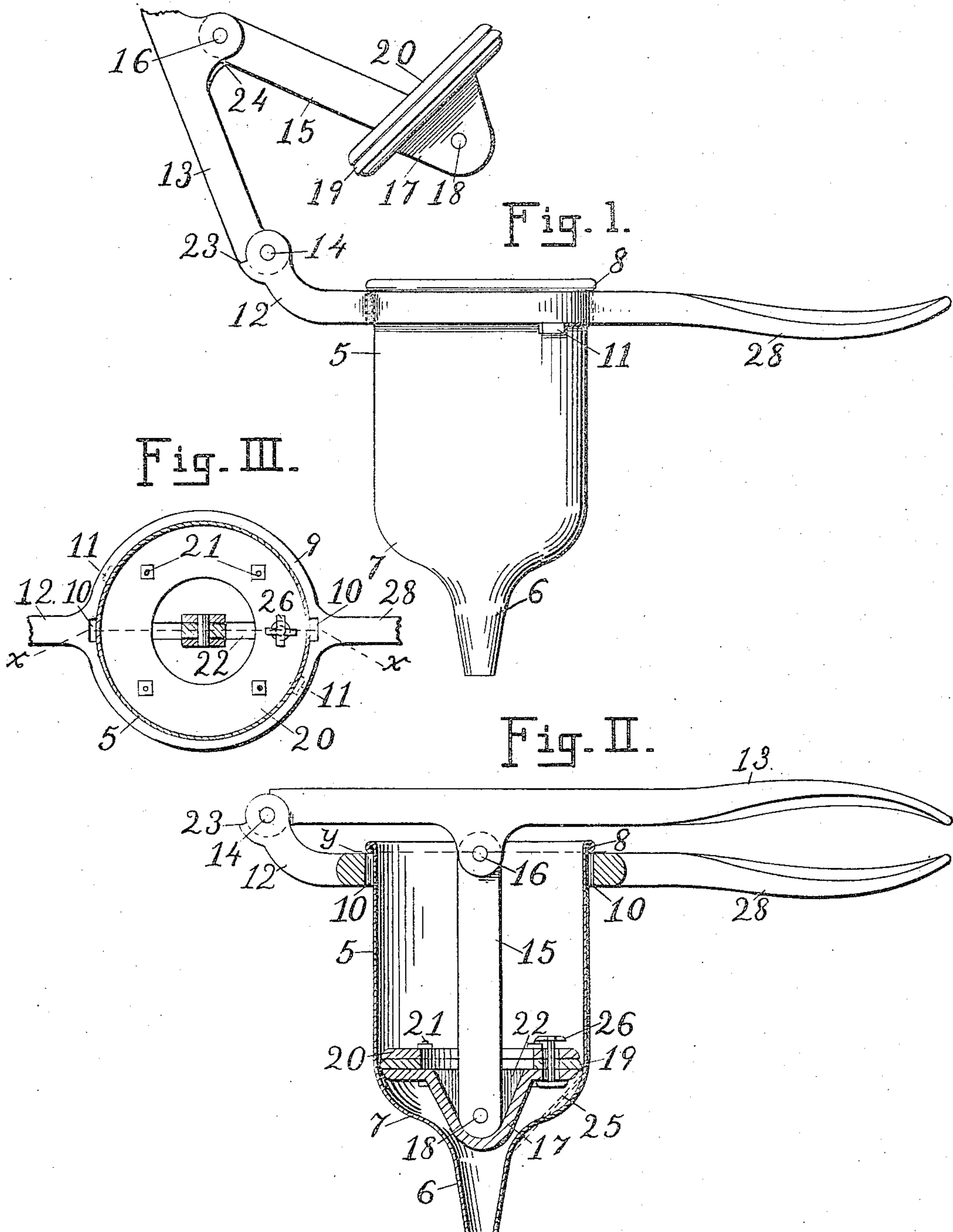


C. D. PARNHAM.  
LUBRICATING DEVICE.  
APPLICATION FILED JULY 13, 1909.

945,474.

Patented Jan. 4, 1910.



Witnesses  
N. S. Waller  
J. M. Bowie

Inventor  
Charles D. Parnham.  
by W. R. Stevens.  
Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES D. FARNHAM, OF ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

LUBRICATING DEVICE.

945,474.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 4, 1910.

Application filed July 13, 1909. Serial No. 507,449.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES D. FARNHAM, a citizen of the United States, residing at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lubricating Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates, in general, to means for greasing the bearings of machinery, and its object is to provide a light and simple device that may be operated by hand to force thick grease or dope into the oil-holes in machinery.

To this end my invention consists in the construction and combination of parts forming a lubricating device hereinafter more fully described, and particularly set forth in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure I shows in side elevation a lubricating device according to my invention, the piston being out for the cup to receive a charge of grease, and a part of the lever broken away. Fig. II shows a vertical section of the same on the irregular line *x* Fig. III, partly in side elevation. Fig. III shows a horizontal section at line *y* Fig. II.

Numeral 5 represents the body of the device, consisting of a cylindrical cup, of thin metal, open at the top and having at its lower end, a tapering nozzle 6, connected with the cylinder by a truncated cone 7, having neatly curved sides. The top edge 8, may be stiffened by turning it into a flange or by wiring it if necessary. A handle 28, is provided with a ring 9, which fits freely around the body 5, under the flange 8. and has passages 10, down its inner side, through which lugs 11, fixed on the cylinder, may pass to enter the cup downward into the ring. When thus entered, the cup may be rotated a little in the ring to bring the lugs under a solid portion thereof, to keep the cup from being unintentionally removed in service.

An arm 12, projects radially from the ring at the side opposite to the handle 28, and serves as the bearing or fulcrum of a lever 13, which is pivoted thereto by a pin 14. A rod 15, pivoted at 16 to the lever, connects with the piston 17, by means of a pin 18. A packing 19, fitting the interior of the cylinder, is held upon the piston by a collar 20, and bolts 21.

The piston is formed with a deep recess

22, to receive the connecting rod 15, in order that this rod may be attached at a point considerably below the plane of bearing of the piston at the packing ring 19. Thus, while the rod 15, operates with a pushing movement in service, its action on the piston is to pull it downward against circumferential resistance, or the resistance of any substance in the cup. This tends to keep the piston in its proper plane at right angles to the line of the cylinder. A valve 26, permits air to pass through the piston to relieve it from air pressure when being withdrawn.

In operation the lever 13, is to be raised and thrown over back until it rests on the shoulder 23, on arm 12; taking the piston out of the cup and away from its mouth, as shown in Fig. I. Now the cup is to be charged with the amount of grease required. A shoulder 24, on the lever, supports the rod 15, with the piston in position to re-enter the cup when the lever is brought forward. Now if the nozzle 6, be inserted in the oil hole of a machine bearing and the lever 13, be pressed downward the required amount of grease may be forced into the bearing. The curved sides 7, may be made by the usual process of stamping or spinning sheet metal, with the idea of making the whole body integral and ornate in appearance; but the body can be more cheaply made with the sides of the cone straight, as shown in dotted lines 25. If desirable the device may be further cheapened by using rivets in place of the bolts 21, but the screw bolts are more readily removable for adjusting or replacing the packing 19, when it becomes worn in service. By means of this lever pressed piston, grease or dope of any practicable degree of thickness may be readily forced into the oil holes in machinery. The device may be very cheaply constructed or it may be made to any degree ornate.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I believe to be new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is particularly stated in the following claims.

1. In a lubricating device, a cylindrical cup wide open and flanged at one end and conical with a nozzle delivery at the other end; lugs fixed upon the cylindrical portion below the flange; a handle having a ring to receive the cup and to support it by the flange, the ring having passages down its inner face to admit the said lugs; an arm

projecting radially from the ring at the side  
opposite to the handle; a lever pivoted upon  
this arm; a rod pivoted at one end to the  
lever and at the other end to a piston; a  
5 packing ring fitting the piston to the cup; a  
collar over the packing; the piston having  
a recess in its upper side, and the said rod  
pivoted to the piston in that recess at a point  
below the circumferential bearing plane of  
10 the piston.

2. In a lubricating device, a cylindrical

cup; a piston fitted for circumferential bearing in the cup and having a recess in its outer side; and a rod pivoted to the piston within said recess at a point below the said 15 circumferential bearing.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature  
in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES D. PARNHAM.

Witnesses:

D. J. BANKS,

W. C. KING, Jr.