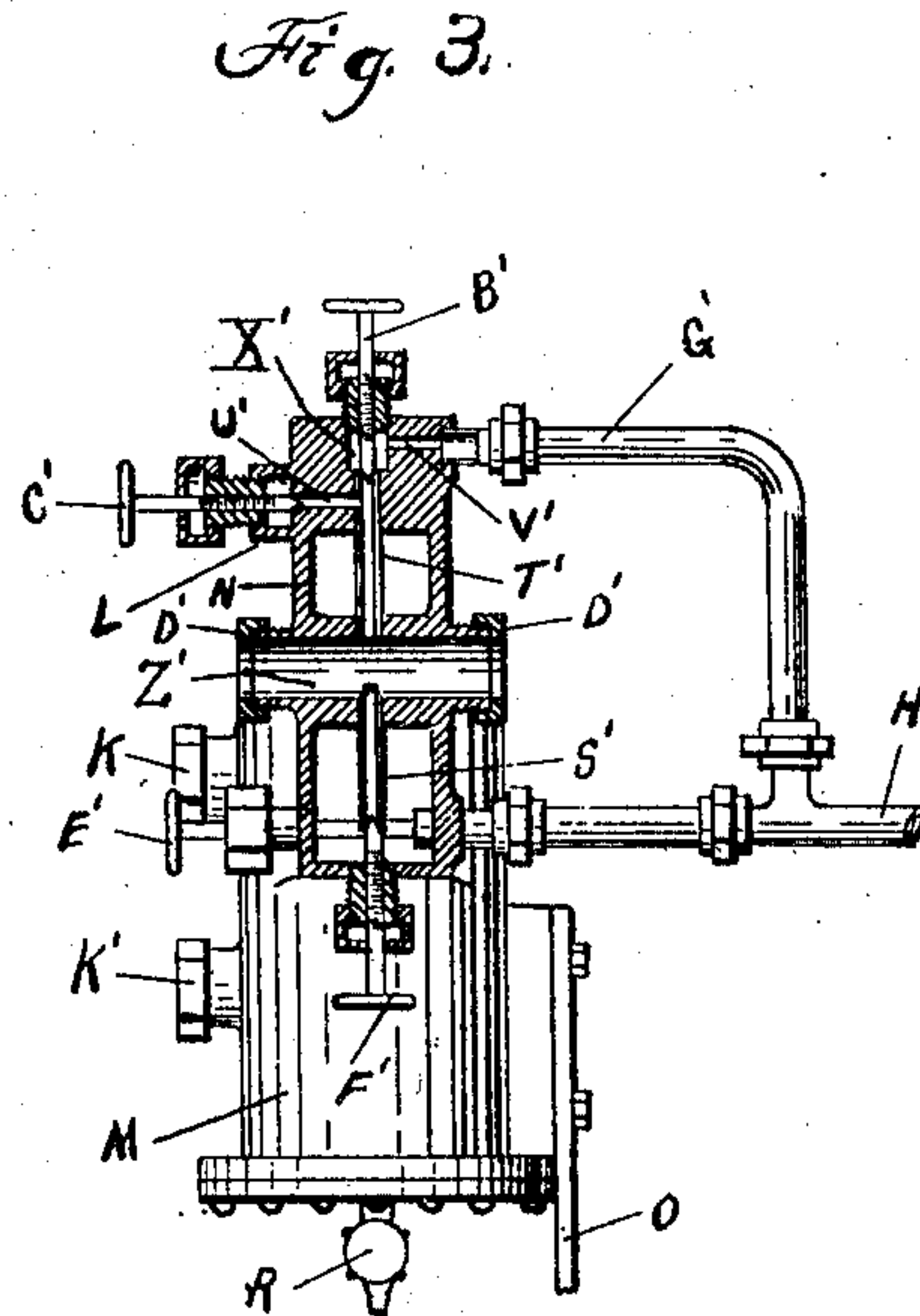
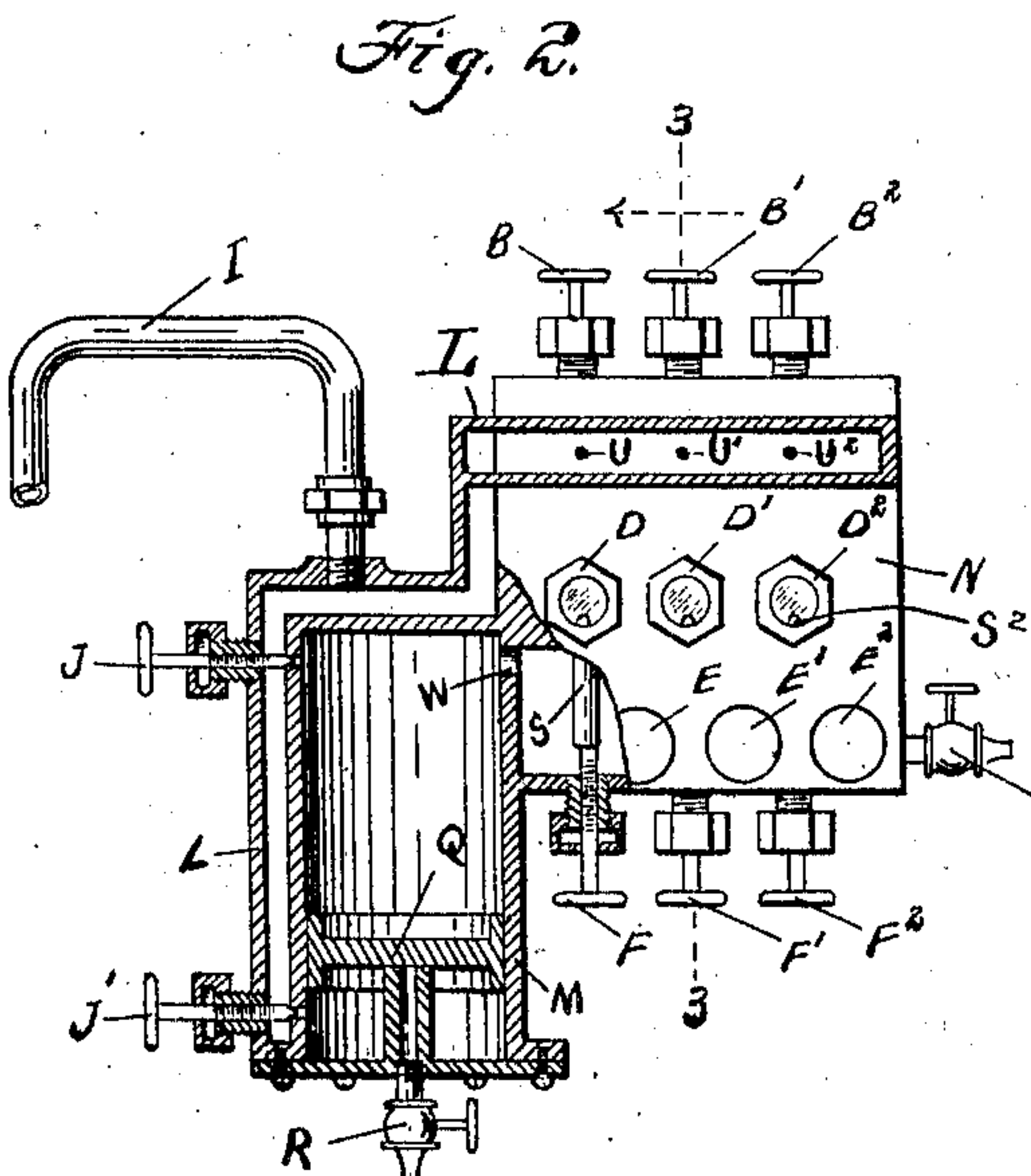
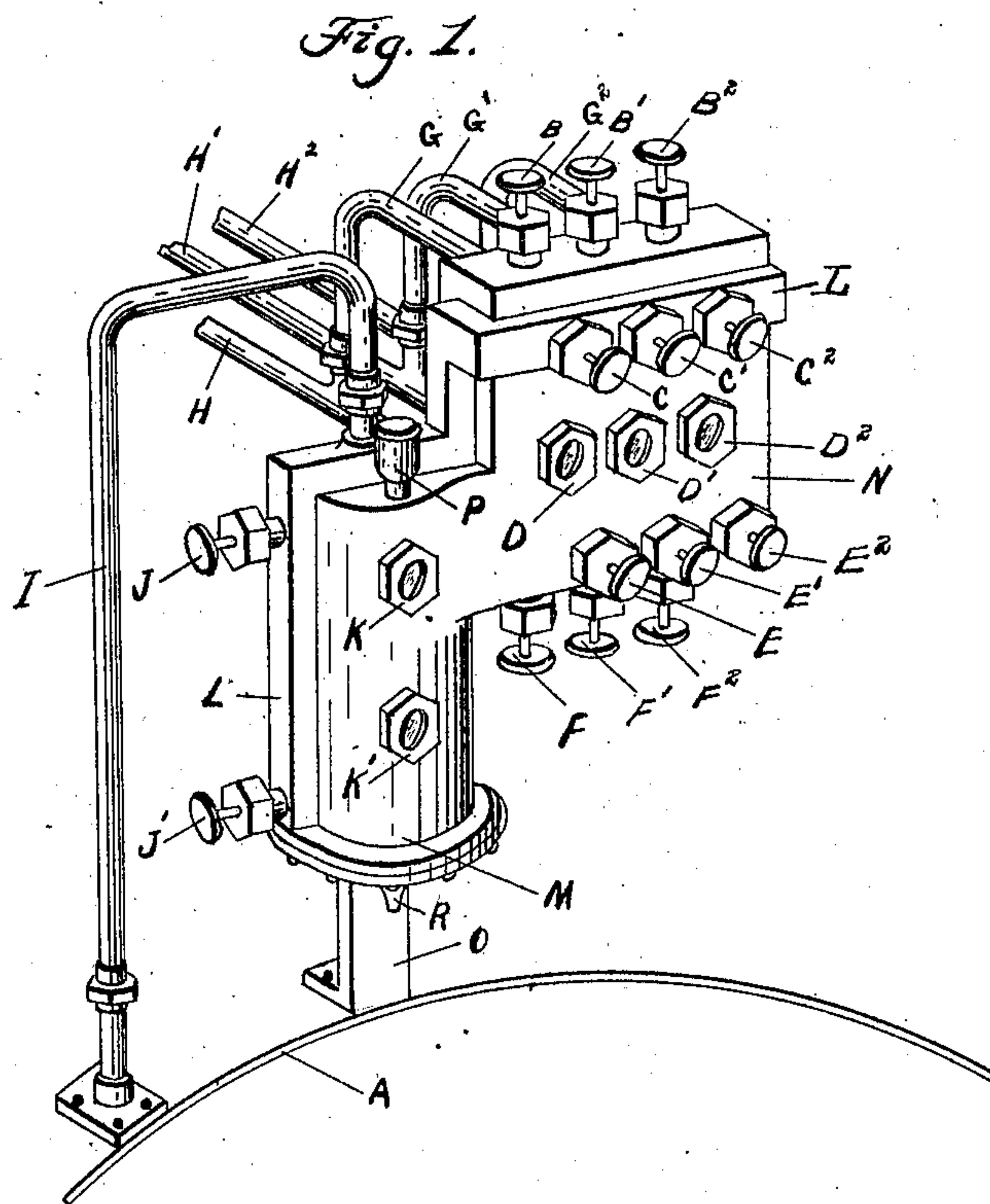


E. L. SEIBERT, SR.
LUBRICATOR.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 16, 1909.

987,082.

Patented Mar. 14, 1911.



WITNESSES:

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EDWARD L. SEIBERT, SR., OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

LUBRICATOR.

987,082.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 14, 1911.

Application filed December 16, 1909. Serial No. 533,368.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD L. SEIBERT, SR., a citizen of the United States, residing at Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented new and useful Improvements in Lubricators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improvement on the lubricator on which Letters Patent were granted to me on July 25, 1905, and numbered 795,455.

In my improved construction the casing is simplified, the oil cylinder is placed upright, the steam chest is extended and improved, a direct emergency feed is added, and other modifications of structure are made.

My invention consists in the novel arrangement of the various parts, as hereinafter described, particularly pointed out in the claims, and shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my device; Fig. 2, a vertical cross-section through the center of the oil cylinder, showing a part in elevation; and Fig. 3, a vertical longitudinal section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2, showing the cylinder in elevation.

Similar characters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

In the drawings, the oil cylinder M is set vertically upon a bracket O, fastened on the boiler A. On the top and along one side of the cylinder M, and integral therewith, is the steam chest L, into the top of which leads the steam pipe I from the boiler A. On the top of the cylinder and to one side of the steam chest L is the oil cup P (Fig. 1), whereby oil is introduced into the oil cylinder M. On the side of the oil cylinder M opposite the steam chest and integral therewith is the casing N, having a large lower receptacle, a plurality of intermediate receptacles Z', and a plurality of upper receptacles X'. The steam chest L extends across the upper part of the casing N so that the water of condensed steam may be admitted under pressure into any part thereof. From the upper chambers X', the pipes G, G', and G² lead toward the parts to be lubricated. From the lower chamber corresponding pipes also lead toward the parts to be lubricated, and each pair of upper and lower pipes run into the common pipes H, H', and H² which lead directly to the parts to be lubricated.

In the operation of the lubricator, after

oil has been introduced through the oil cup P, steam is admitted to the steam chest L through the pipe I, condenses into water, and is held under pressure by the steam pressure in the boiler. The valve J' admits the fluid under pressure to the cylinder below the piston. The piston Q is forced upward and the oil passes through the passage W into the lower chamber of the casing N. The needle valves E, E', and E², or any of them, are opened, and oil passes up the small tubes S, S', and S² into the intermediate chambers Z', at the ends of each of which are pairs of bull's-eye glasses D, D', and D², for viewing the upward passage of the oil. From these intermediate chambers Z' the pipes T' lead upward through the upper parts of the casing into the chambers X' respectively. Condensed steam is admitted from the steam chest to each of the pipes T' through the passages U, U', and U², by the valves C, C', and C². The condensed steam in the intermediate chambers Z' causes the oil to rise to the upper parts of the pipes T' beyond the valves C, C', and C². The valves B, B', and B² are then opened and mingled water and oil are forced into the chambers X' and through the passages V' into the conducting pipes G, G', and G², and through them and the pipes H, H', and H² to the part or parts to be lubricated. No oil can get into the boiler through the pipe I, because the water in the chest L holds any oil which may escape backward through the valves C, C', and C² in the upper part of the chest L.

For emergency purposes the pipes H, H', and H² are extended directly into the lower chamber of the casing N and are there controlled by the valves E, E', and E², whereby oil may be fed direct without the mixture of steam into any one of the pipes H, H', or H². Thus, if any one or more of the glasses D, D', or D² are broken, there will be no interruption in the lubrication of any part. Cocks R and R' are provided for the cylinder M and the casing N respectively for draining them out. The piston Q rests upon a support set upright on the bottom of the cylinder M. Through this support a passage leads down to the cock R. This arrangement of the piston, support, and draining passage, prevents oil leaking from the upper part of the cylinder into the drainage when the piston Q rests upon the support so as to cover the draining passage. When

it is desired to clean the oil out of the lubricator, the valve J is opened and steam blown through the upper part of the cylinder M, the lower chamber of the casing N and out the cock R'. In the sides of the cylinder M are provided the sight glasses K and K'.

I do not limit myself to the exact form in which my invention is herein disclosed any further than is indicated in the following claim.

I claim—

1. In a lubricator, in combination, an upright oil cylinder, a piston therein, a chamber connected with the upper portion of said cylinder, and a receptacle for water of condensation connected with the upper and lower portions of said cylinder and the upper portion of said chamber.

2. In a lubricator, in combination, an upright oil cylinder, a piston therein, a chamber connected with the upper portion of said cylinder, a receptacle for water of condensation connected with the upper portion of said chamber and connected with the source of steam supply at a point lower than said connection with the chamber, and means for directing fluid under pressure into the lower portion of said oil cylinder.

3. A lubricator, comprising a cylinder adapted to contain a lubricant and a piston movable therein, a chest on the top and side of said cylinder adapted to contain a fluid under pressure, upper and lower receptacles arranged adjacent said cylinder, a sight tube arranged between the receptacles and opening into the same, a lower receptacle having communication with the cylinder, said chest having communication with the lower part of the cylinder and the upper receptacle, means for controlling the flow of oil through the sight tube, and a pipe leading from the upper receptacle.

4. A lubricator, comprising an upright

cylinder adapted to contain a lubricant, a piston therein, a support adapted to hold said piston off the bottom of said cylinder, having a vertical passage closed when the piston rests thereon and valve-controlled means for allowing the bottom of said cylinder to be drained; upper and lower receptacles arranged adjacent said cylinder; a chest on the top and side of said cylinder adapted to contain fluid under pressure and having means for admitting said fluid to the lower end of said cylinder and to said upper receptacle; valve-controlled means for directing the lubricant from said lower to said upper receptacle; and valve-controlled means for directing fluid from said chest and the lubricant from said upper receptacle to the part to be lubricated.

5. A lubricator, comprising an upright cylinder adapted to contain a lubricant, a piston therein, a support adapted to hold said piston off the bottom of said cylinder, having a vertical passage closed when the piston rests thereon, and valve-controlled means for allowing the bottom of said cylinder to be drained; a plurality of upper receptacles and a common lower receptacle arranged adjacent said cylinder; a chest on the top and side of said cylinder, adapted to hold fluid under pressure and having means for admitting said fluid to the lower end of said cylinder and to each of said upper receptacles; valve-controlled means for directing the lubricant from the said lower to upper receptacle; and valve-controlled means for directing said fluid and the lubricant from each of said upper receptacles separately to the part or parts to be lubricated.

EDWARD L. SEIBERT, SR.

Witnesses:

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