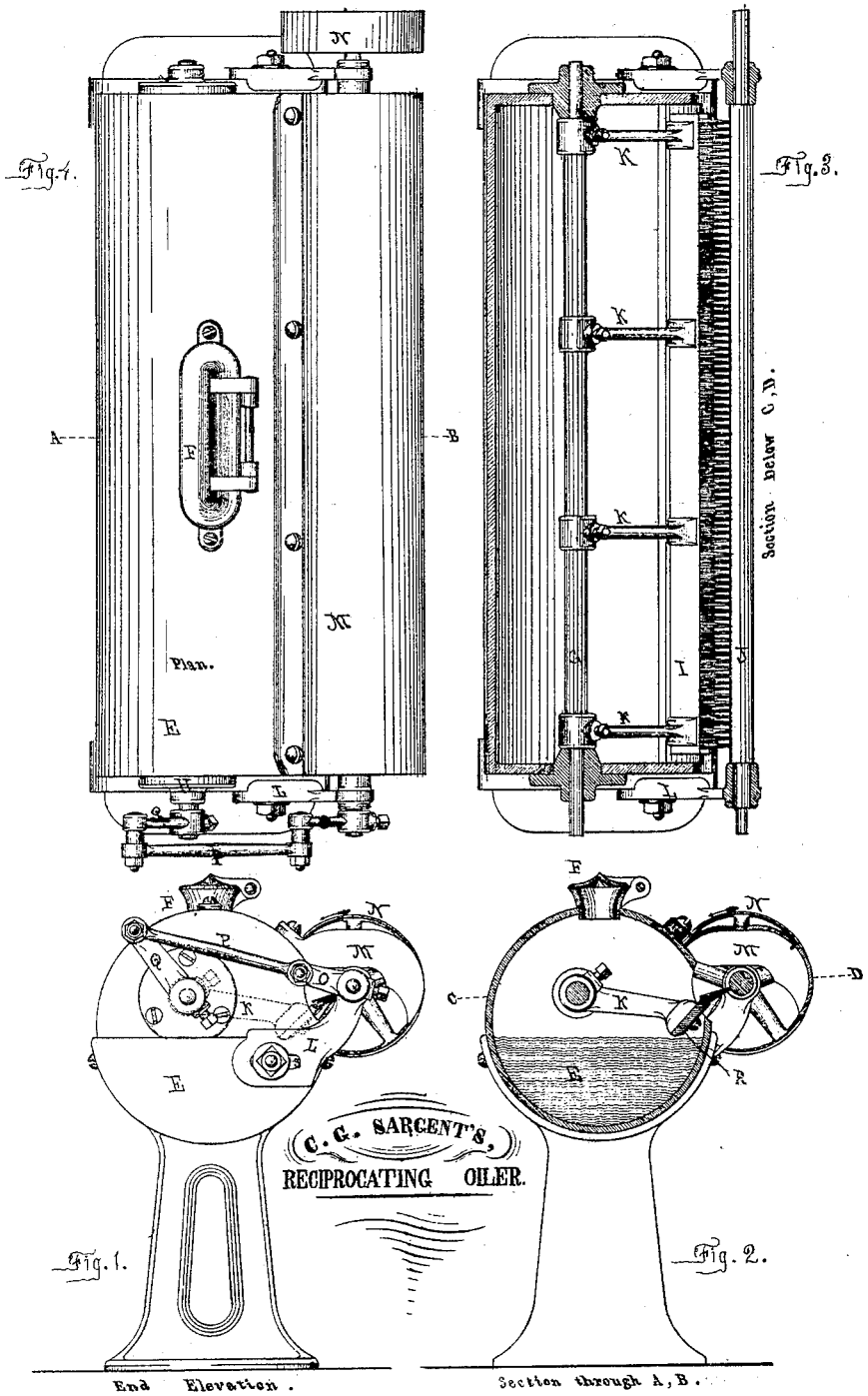
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. G. SARGENT.

MACHINE FOR OILING WOOD.

No. 114,048. Patented Apr. 25, 1871



Inventor
Charles G. Sargent
by Abel T. Atherton his attorney

Witnesses.
Albert M. Moore
Henry A. Dalrymple

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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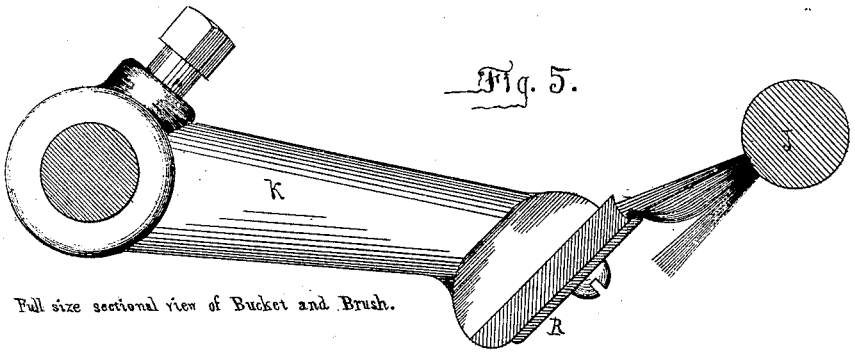
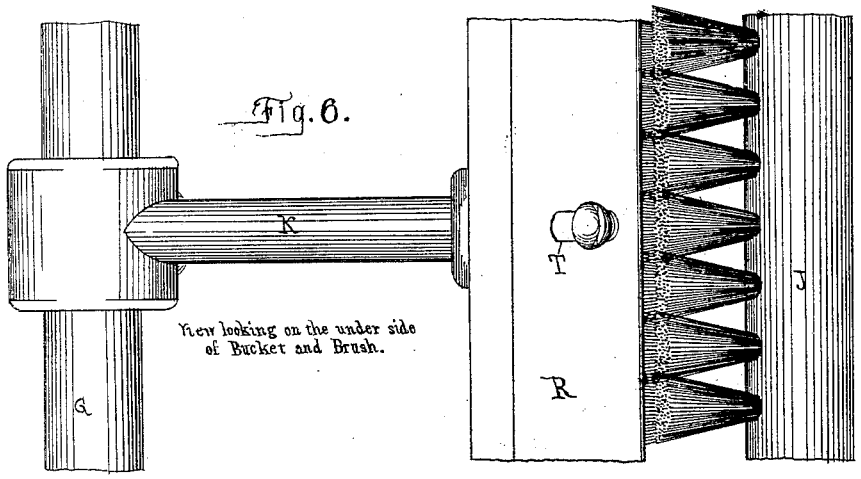
Fig. 5.



Full size sectional view of Bucket and Brush.

Fig. 6.



View looking on the under side of Bucket and Brush.

Fig. 7.

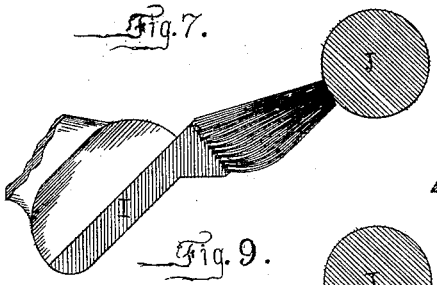


Fig. 8.

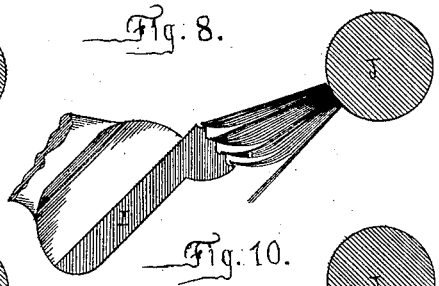


Fig. 9.

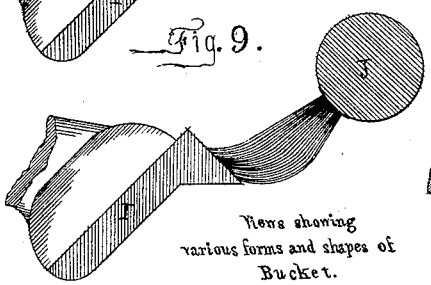
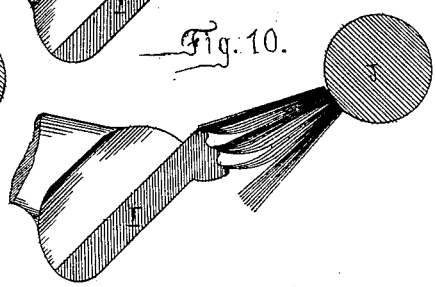


Fig. 10.



Views showing various forms and shapes of Bucket.

Inventor.
Charles G. Sargent.
by Abel T. Atherton, his attorney.

Witnesses.
Albert M. Moore
Henry A. Dalrymple

United States Patent Office.

CHARLES G. SARGENT, OF WESTFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 114,048, dated April 25, 1871.

IMPROVEMENT IN MACHINES FOR OILING WOOL, &c.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

I, CHARLES G. SARGENT, of Westford, in the county of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Oilers for Oiling Wool or other Fibrous Materials, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the combination of a revolving brush with a reciprocating bucket, to which is attached a blade, and a cylindrical reservoir containing oil, the object of the bucket being to raise the oil within reach of the revolving brush.

The brush revolving against the blade is bent by the blade, but on being still further revolved, owing to its elasticity, it straightens suddenly and throws off the oil in form of mist upon the wool.

My invention also relates to the method of graduating the quantity of oil taken up by the bucket for the use of the brush.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 is an end elevation of a machine embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical section of the same drawn through the line A B in fig. 4.

Figure 3 is a horizontal section below the line C D in fig. 2.

Figure 4 is a plan of said machine.

Figure 5 is a sectional view of the bucket and brush.

Figure 6 is a view, from beneath, of the bucket and brush.

Figures 7, 8, 9, and 10 are views showing some of the various forms in which said bucket may be made.

In all the figures the same letters indicate corresponding parts.

E is the cylindrical reservoir, the horizontal wavy lines in fig. 2 showing the position of the oil.

In the top of said reservoir is an opening, F, (closed by a cover when not in use,) through which the oil is introduced into the reservoir.

G is a shaft running lengthwise through reservoir E, and supported at each end by the boxes H H.

Arms K K K are each attached at one end to shaft G, and at the other end to the bucket I.

This bucket may be constructed of various forms, as shown.

J is the revolving brush, being a long straight shaft of any desirable shape or material, extending the length of the reservoir E, and supported by and revolving in brackets L L, which are adjustable upon the reservoir by means of the slots S and screws in said slots.

M is a bonnet, which serves to protect the brush from dust.

N is a pulley at the end of the brush, by means of which said brush is operated.

At the other end of the brush-shaft is a crank, O, connected, by the connecting-rod P, with another crank, Q, on the end of the shaft G.

The crank Q is longer than the crank O, so that when the brush is operated a reciprocating motion is communicated to the bucket, which alternately dips into the oil and rises to where it may be reached by the brush.

The two cranks, O and Q, are so adjusted relatively to each other upon their respective shafts that, when the brush is revolved to a certain point, the bristles of the brush dip into the bucket, and then, as the brush revolves further, are bent by the blade R laterally until, passing the blade, they straighten suddenly and snap off the oil from their ends in a fine mist upon the wool, thereby emptying the bucket of its contents.

The blade is capable of such adjustment, by means of the slots and screws at T, as to project more or less above the bucket, increasing or diminishing the capacity of the bucket for holding oil.

The bristles are disposed in one or more rows along the shaft, increasing or diminishing the amount of oil thrown upon the fibrous material in process of manufacture.

I do not confine myself to the method of graduating the supply of oil to a vibratory bucket, as the same method of graduating would be applicable to the buckets of a revolving cylinder.

I claim as my invention—

1. The vibrating oil-supplying bucket I, constructed as described, and operating in a machine for oiling wool and other fibrous materials, substantially as and for the purpose herein specified.

2. The adjustable blade R applied to the vibratory bucket I for graduating the amount of oil taken up by the bucket, substantially as herein set forth.

3. The combination of the vibratory bucket I and revolving brush J, when constructed, arranged, and operating together, substantially in the manner and for the purpose herein specified.

4. The combination of the vibratory bucket I with its adjustable blade R, the revolving brush J and reservoir E, operating together in the manner and for the purpose herein set forth.

CHAS. G. SARGENT.

Witnesses:

THEODORE H. HAMBLET,

ALBERT M. MOORE.