C. CARROLL & G. E. MOTT.

OIL-FEEDERS FOR OILING MACHINES.

No. 183,130. Patented Oct. 10, 1876.

FIG. 4.

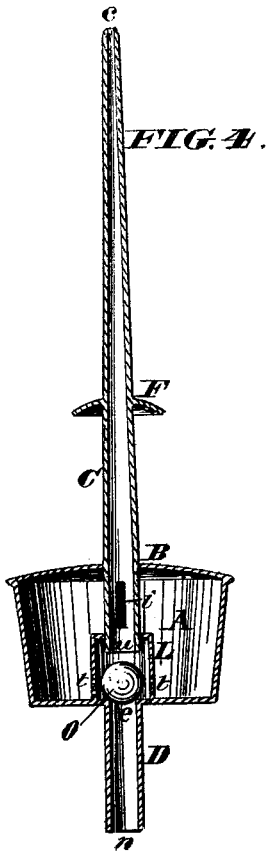

FIG. 1.

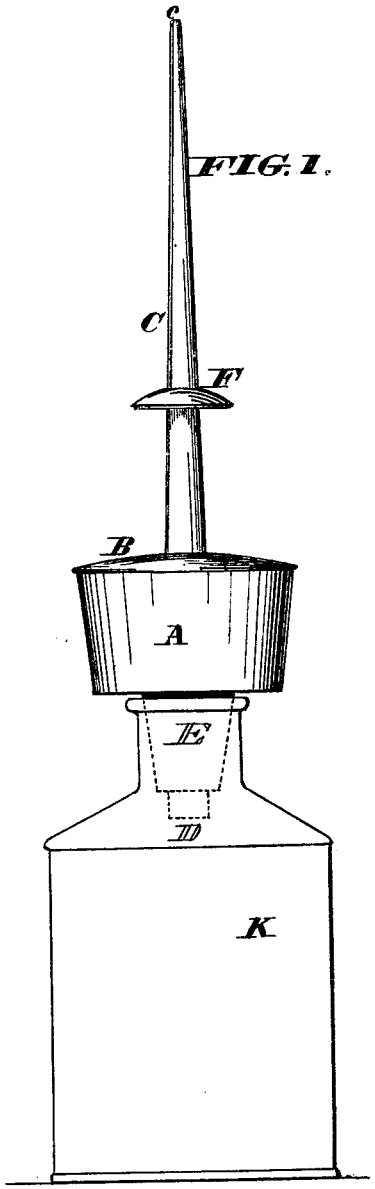

FIG. 2.

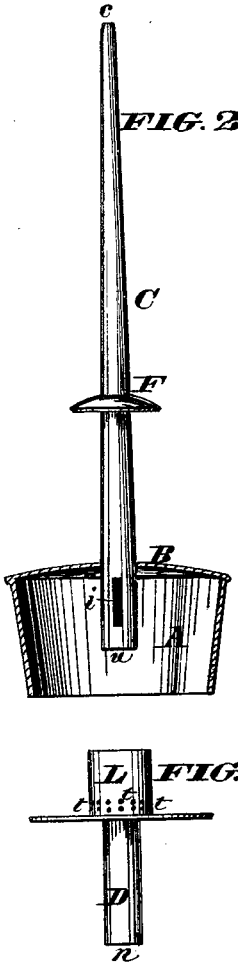

FIG. 3.

WITNESSES

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CHARLES CARROLL AND GEORGE E. MOTT, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

IMPROVEMENT IN OIL-FEEDERS FOR OILING MACHINES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **183,130**, dated October 10, 1876; application filed March 18, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES CARROLL and GEORGE EDMUND MOTT, of New Orleans, in the parish of Orleans and State of Louisiana, have invented a certain new and Improved Oil-Feeder for Oiling Machines, of which the following is a specification:

Our invention consists in constructing an oil-feeder so as to adapt it for ready application to, and use in connection with, a bottle, can, or other vessel containing oil.

The invention further consists in constructing an oil-feeder with a pressure-chamber, at one side of which the oil is introduced through an aperture guarded by a valve, and from the other side of which it is ejected through a nozzle.

The object of our invention is to facilitate the oiling of machinery, and to save time and oil.

The oil is fed or discharged from the apparatus on the same principle as in apparatus now in use, excepting that the top instead of the bottom is made of flexible material, so as to press the air and eject the oil.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is an elevation of our improved oil-feeder applied to the bottle. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the upper portion of the feeder. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the induction portion. Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section of the entire feeder.

A represents a hollow cylinder, the top B of which is made of flexible material, and slightly convex, so that it may be pressed inward to eject the oil. C is a nozzle, secured to the top B, and extending within the cylinder A, with the interior of which it communicates through apertures *i* in close proximity to the cylinder-top B. The nozzle C tapers nearly to a point at the upper end *c*, where a small discharge-orifice is formed. D represents a tube projecting downward from the bottom of the cylinder A. L is an inner chamber formed by a shell, which is permanently secured at its bottom to the cylinder A around the orifice of the tube D, and at its top incloses the base of the nozzle C, so that the inner end of the said nozzle communicates with the said chamber L. The chamber L communicates with the interior of the cylinder A through apertures *t* in its walls. E represents a stopper, of cork or other material, surrounding the tube D, to adapt it to fit within the neck of a bottle, can, or other receptacle containing oil. F is a collar on the nozzle C for applying pressure with the finger, in order to discharge the oil. O is a ball-valve interposed between the lower end *u* of the discharge-nozzle and the inlet-opening *e* of the tube D.

Operation: If the feeder be inserted in the neck of the bottle, as illustrated at K in Fig. 1, or of a can or other receptacle containing oil, and the feeder and oil-receptacle be inverted, with the point *c* downward, the ball-valve O will fall out of the opening *e* of the tube D against the base *u* of the nozzle C. The oil will then enter the tube D through its orifice *n*, and will pass through the orifices *e t t* into the cylinder A until the latter is filled. Pressure being now applied to the collar F, the base *u* of the nozzle C will press the ball O against the orifice *e* and close it; and as, at the same time, the top B is forced inward, the oil will be driven into the nozzle C by the pressure through the slots *i*, and a small quantity will be forced out through the discharge-orifice *c*. When the collar F is released the top B will spring back to its normal position. This relieves the ball-valve O of pressure, permitting it to fall back and leave the orifice *e* open, so that enough oil will flow into the cylinder A to replace that ejected through the nozzle C. If the bottle is placed in an upright position while the cylinder A is full of oil, the ball-valve O will drop into the opening *e*, and thus prevent the oil running back into the bottle.

The device prevents wasting oil, as the operator can always eject the exact quantity desired. It also saves the labor and trouble of filling from a can or bottle.

The machine can be made to fit in small bottles for oiling sewing-machines, &c., and also to fit cans of any size for oiling machinery.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The cylinder A, constructed with an induc-

tion-tube, D, an aperture, *e*, guarded by a valve, O, and a discharge-nozzle, C, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of the cylinder A, the flexible top B, the discharge-nozzle C, fixed in said flexible top, and the pressure-collar F, all as herein described.

3. The combination of the cylinder A, induction-pipe D, and stopper E, for application to a bottle or can, substantially as described.

4. The combination of the cylinder A, inner chamber L, inlet *e*, and nozzle C, constructed and arranged to operate substantially as set forth.

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GEO. E. MOTT.

Witnesses:
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FRANCIS B. LEE.