

J. H. PROUTY & S. S. SPRAGUE.  
 Mechanism for Oiling Spindles in Spinning-Frames.

No. 211,047.

Patented Dec. 17, 1878.

Fig. 1.

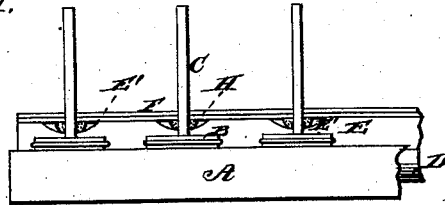


Fig. 2.

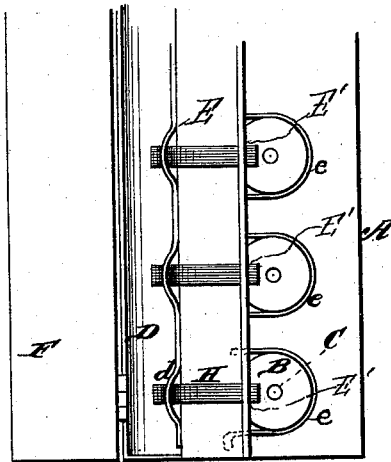
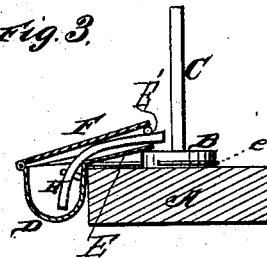


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOEL H. PROUTY AND SOLON S. SPRAGUE, OF WORCESTER, MASS.

IMPROVEMENT IN MECHANISMS FOR OILING SPINDLES IN SPINNING-FRAMES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 211,047, dated December 17, 1878; application filed October 12, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOEL H. PROUTY and SOLON S. SPRAGUE, of Worcester, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Mechanisms for Oiling Spindles in Spinning-Frames; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawings is a representation of a side elevation of our improved mechanism for oiling spindles in spinning-frames. Fig. 2 is an interior top-plan view of the same, and Fig. 3 is a central sectional view thereof.

Our invention relates to a manner and means for oiling or lubricating spindles in spinning-machines; and the novelty consists in the construction and arrangement of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth, and pointed out in the claim.

We have discovered that an oil-conductor of textile material is so flexible as to be easily displaced and disarranged by any accidental impingement on the same, and that a more rigid non-flexible material in practice would be a desideratum. The capillary attraction in wicking is so great as to sometimes feed a lubricant too voluminously, and a consequent flooding results. To avoid these and other evil results we employ a wood, of rattan or other species having longitudinal conducting-pores, and hold the same rigidly at both ends by suitable means, so as to insure one end being in the lubricant and the other in contact with the surface to be lubricated.

Another advantage of this discovery over the textile material is that the outer-surface outside of the lubricant-reservoir is dry and clean, while with wicking it is wet with the lubricating material.

In carrying out our invention we employ a trough having a rigid longitudinal flange or leaf, which rests upon the rail. To this leaf are secured adjusting-loops, of wire or other flexible material, which loops are adapted to embrace the bolsters and hold the trough in

desired position. Sockets within the body of the trough embrace and hold the ends of a series of rattan conductors, the other ends of which are held by loops upon the outer edge of the leaf down to the required proximity to the spindles. A hinged cover extends completely across the trough and leaf, and covers both lubricant and conductors.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the bolster-rail, B the bolsters, and C the spindle. D represents the lubricant-trough, adapted to extend along the side of the bolster-rail A and in front of the series of spindles. Extending laterally therefrom, and in one piece therewith, is a flange or leaf, E, and it is provided with adjustable loops *e*, which engage over the bolsters B, and serve to hold the trough in position along the plane of the spindles C.

The adjusting-loops *e* are of wire or other flexible material, which encircle the bolsters B, and may be bent to tighten or loosen their embrace to draw the trough D and conductors H nearer to the spindles should the ends of the conductors H become worn from any cause. They are furthermore adjustable or adjustable loops, because the trough D and its connections can be removed from the spindles and applied and adjusted to cause the conductors to occupy the position necessary to make the conductors operative.

Within the trough D are loops or sockets *d*, which serve to hold the conductors H, of rattan or other wood having longitudinal conducting-pores, and keep the lower ends of such conductor within the volume of the lubricant, and on the outer edge of the leaf E are loops or sockets *E'*, adapted to embrace the opposite ends of the conductors and hold them in proper relation to the spindles.

A lid, F, is hinged to the outer edge of the trough, and it entirely covers the lubricant-reservoir, the inclined leaf, and the conductors.

The incline of the leaf allows the lubricant to gravitate back to the trough; but in our device it also allows a suitable curvature of the conductor without preventing the flow of the oil, because of too short a bend in said conductor.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination of the bolster-rail A, bolsters B, spindles C, and wooden conductors H, having longitudinal pores, with the trough D, having lid F, inclined leaf E, in one piece with said trough, and provided with adjustable loops *e*, the loops *d*, and sockets E', as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the above we

have hereunto subscribed our names in the presence of two witnesses.

JOEL HARVEY PROUTY.  
SOLON SMITH SPRAGUE.

Witnesses:

EMERY WILSON,  
JOHN A. MCGAFFEY.