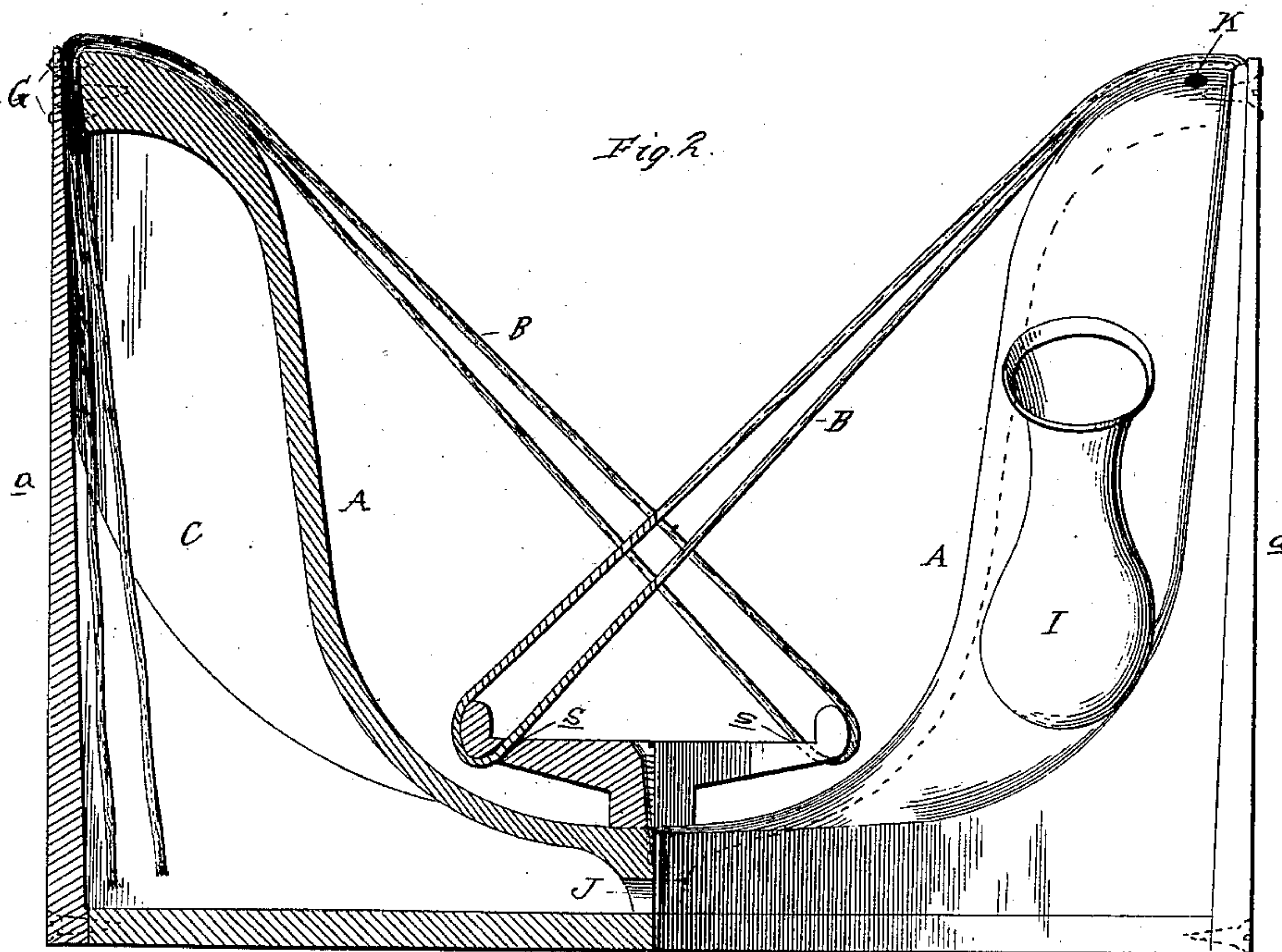
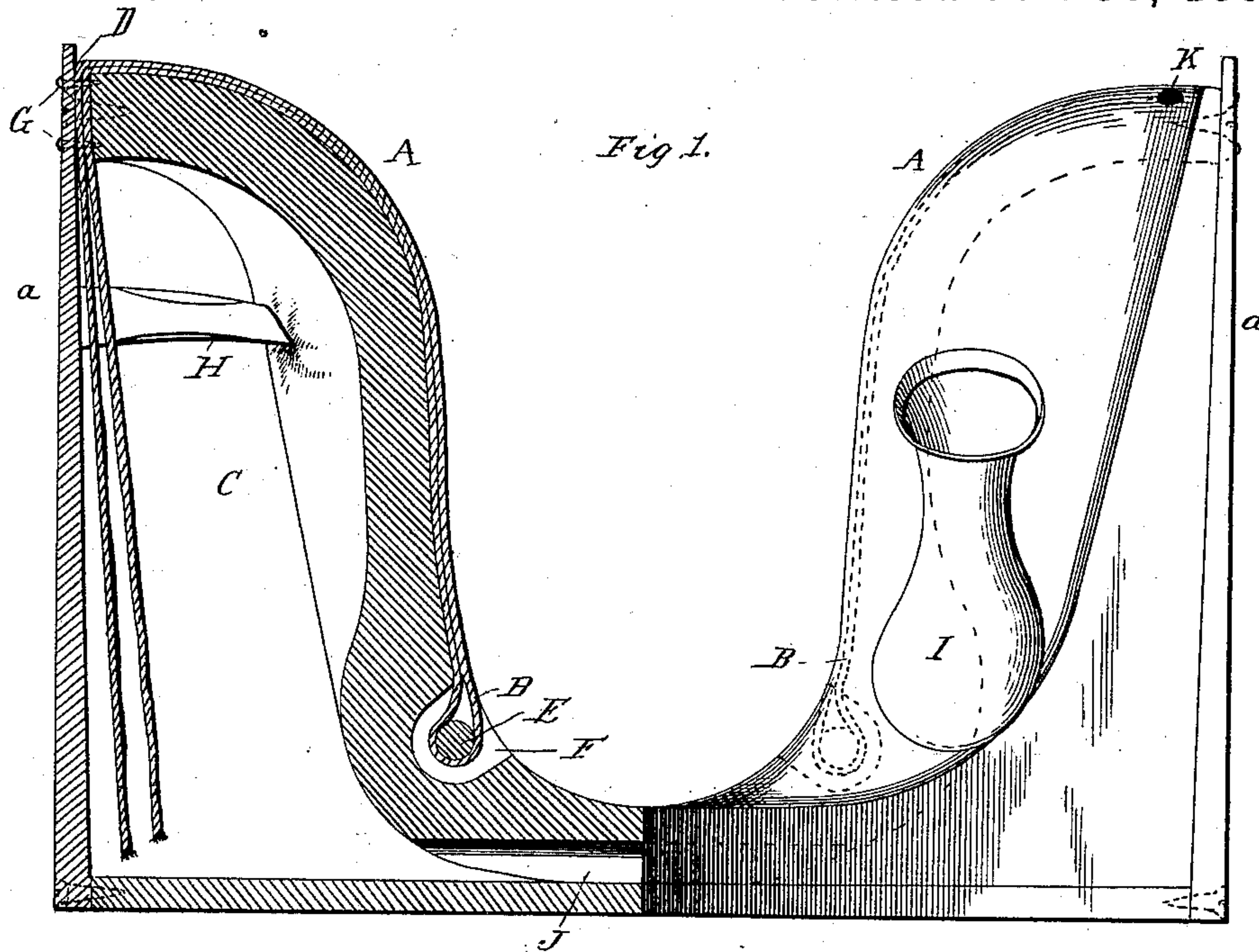


(No Model.)

A. W. WRIGHT.  
LUBRICATOR FOR CAR AXLES.

No. 392,142.

Patented Oct. 30, 1888.



WITNESSES,  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR W. WRIGHT, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

## LUBRICATOR FOR CAR-AXLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 392,142, dated October 30, 1888.

Application filed July 21, 1888. Serial No. 280,684. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ARTHUR WILCOX WRIGHT, a citizen of Canada, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Lubricators for Car-Axles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

10 This improvement relates to a new and useful lubricator for car-axles and other journals of that class in which wicking or fibrous material is used to carry the oil to the journal; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement and combinations  
15 of parts, hereinafter more particularly described, and then definitely pointed out in the claims.

20 This lubricator is made, preferably, of rubber or other elastic material of any desired form, size, or shape for the use required, and is made to fit the different forms of journal-boxes in use.

25 In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows an end elevation of one form of my invention, half in section; and Fig. 2, a similar elevation of a modification.

30 Referring now to the details of the drawings by letter, A A represent the inner walls of the lubricator, having outer walls, a a, forming a lubricating-chamber, C, between them.

35 B B represent feeders, formed of wicking, cloth, or other fibrous material, running from the chamber C through an opening, D, at the top down over the wall around a bar, E, (see Fig. 1,) placed in a recess, F, in the wall at the bottom, thence back to and through the same opening at the top, where the two ends will hang loosely in the oil in the cup. The  
40 openings at the top, through which the feeders pass, are provided with sharp projections—such as teeth or pins G—to prevent the feeders being drawn downward and out of the openings by the revolution of the journal.  
45 On the inside of each chamber a brace, H, is attached to the back wall and projects sufficiently forward to serve as a support for the inner or front wall for the purpose of keeping such front wall in contact with the journal,  
50 if necessary. The oil for lubricating the jour-

nal can be poured in through a suitable spout, I, at the front end at either side of the end of the journal. Suitable openings, grooves, or channels, J, are provided at the bottom of the cup for the passage of oil from one chamber to the other. The end wall of each chamber is made concave to prevent the end coming in contact with the journal when the inner wall is pressed by it. If found necessary, the box, if made of rubber, may be covered with a suitable coating or preparation to prevent its being affected by the oil. I prefer to provide the cups with air-holes K, but do not consider this absolutely necessary.

55 In the form shown in Fig. 2 the feeders are crossed below the journal, and instead of passing around bars in recesses, as in the other figure, they pass through recesses or slots s, formed in a bar fastened to the lubricator and running substantially from end to end thereof.

60 The walls of the cup may be provided, if desired, with a coat or covering of asbestos or other similar material to prevent its being affected by heat.

65 Although I prefer rubber as the material of my lubricator, I do not wish to limit myself to that material, as other substances may be used.

70 For convenience in making, I may make the outer sides separately from the body and attach the same by screws, cementing the joints to make them tight. It will be noticed that by this construction there is a combination of capillary attraction and siphonic action, whereby a steady feed of the lubricating material is automatically produced.

75 What I claim as new is—

80 1. A lubricator having an opening designed to receive the journal, oil-receptacles at the sides thereof, openings at the top of the oil-receptacles, and feeders B, passing from the inside of the oil-receptacles or through said openings and down the inner walls of the lubricator, whereby the oil is fed to the journal by combined siphonic and capillary attraction, substantially as described.

85 2. A lubricator having openings at the top of the oil-receptacle and provided with feeders B, passing from the oil-receptacle through said openings and down over the inner walls of the lubricator to a bar, substantially as shown. 100

3. A lubricator having an opening, D, at the top leading from the oil-receptacle, and a recess, F, and bar E, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

5 4. The rubber lubricator herein shown and described, comprising a receptacle for the oil, curved inner walls, openings D at the top, and the recesses F, having bars E near the bottom,

the whole adapted to receive and hold feeders to supply oil to a journal, as set forth. 10

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

ARTHUR W. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

ELLIOTT J. STODDARD,

EDMUND I. SCULLY.