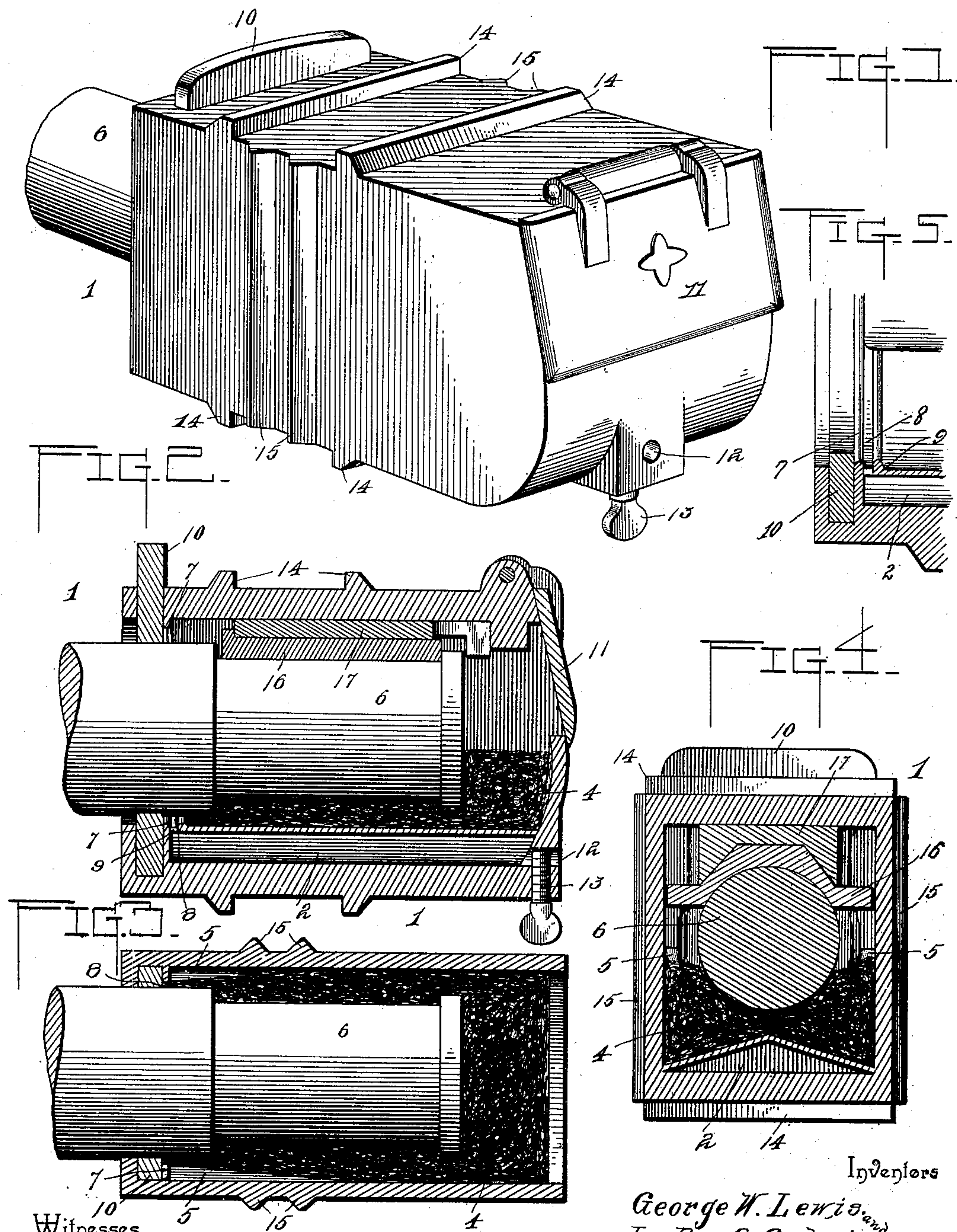


(No Model.)

G. W. LEWIS & LE ROY C. GODWIN.
CAR AXLE JOURNAL BOX.

No. 599,944.

Patented Mar. 1, 1898.



Witnesses

W. J. L. Lamm.

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By their Attorneys,

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. LEWIS AND LE ROY C. GODWIN, OF PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA,
ASSIGNORS OF ONE-THIRD TO CAMILLUS A. NASH, OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

CAR-AXLE JOURNAL-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 599,944, dated March 1, 1898.

Application filed November 16, 1896. Serial No. 612,345. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE W. LEWIS and LE ROY C. GODWIN, citizens of the United States, residing at Portsmouth, in the county of Norfolk and State of Virginia, have invented a new and useful Car-Axle Journal-Box, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to car-axle journal-boxes, and has for its object to provide an improved construction and arrangement of parts, whereby the packing or waste is held positively in contact with the surface of the car-axle journal to insure the constant application of the lubricant thereto.

Further objects and advantages of this invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a preferred embodiment of our invention, showing the journal-box detached from the usual pedestal and contiguous supporting devices. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section. Fig. 5 is a detail longitudinal section of a portion of the journal-box with the axle-spindle omitted.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a journal-box embodying our invention, having a centrally-raised or longitudinally-ridged bottom or floor of hollow construction to form an oil-receptacle 2, the ridge or apex of said floor being arranged longitudinally of the box to provide lateral oil-receiving depressions upon opposite sides thereof in which the lubricating material may be stored for subsequent absorption by the packing or waste. The side walls of the journal-box are contracted or converged inwardly, as shown at 5, to compress the packing or waste around the axle-journal 6, contiguous to the dust-collar 7, which is arranged at the inner end of the box. This collar is preferably provided in its lower side with a collecting-groove 8, designed to catch lubricating material which is carried out of the journal-box by means of the axle-journal, said collecting-groove 8 com-

municating, by means of a duct or channel 9, with the oil-receptacle in the floor of the box.

10 represents the usual dust-guard, which is arranged in the plane of the dust-collar. 55

In order to remove an accumulation of oil in the receptacle for the purpose of again introducing it into the interior of the journal-box through the usual opening in the outer end, which is closed by the journal-box cover 60 11, we employ an outlet-port 12, communicating with the said receptacle and provided with a valve 13.

The exterior of the journal-box, which is illustrated in the drawings, is provided with 65 the usual transverse equalizing-bar seat 14 and the vertical side guides 15.

From the above description it will be understood that the centrally-ridged floor of the journal-box is arranged at its apex contiguous to the under side of the axle-journal and therefore holds the waste or packing in contact with the journal at that point, while the depressed or declined surfaces upon opposite sides of the ridge form chambers adapted to 75 contain the requisite amount of lubricant in which the portions of the waste or packing upon opposite sides of the ridge are submerged to insure the conveying of the same to the surface of the journal. Above the journal 80 are shown the usual journal-bearing 16 and journal-bearing key 17.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit 85 or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

1. A journal-box having an imperforate 90 longitudinally-ridged floor, of which the uppermost portion is upon a central longitudinal line arranged midway between the side walls and parallel with the axle-journal, and from which central line the floor declines in 95 opposite directions to its points of intersection with the side walls to form depressed oil-receptacles upon opposite sides of the central ridge, whereby packing or waste arranged on the floor of the box and extending transversely 100 across the central ridge thereof is submerged at its side portions in the contents of the de-

pressed oil-receptacles, and is held at an intermediate point in contact with the under side of the axle-journal by the ridge, substantially as specified.

- 5 2. A journal-box having a cross-sectionally-convexed floor, and side walls which converge toward the inner end of the box, substantially as specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE W. LEWIS.
LE ROY C. GODWIN.

Witnesses:

JAMES W. BAIN,
F. W. CLARK.