

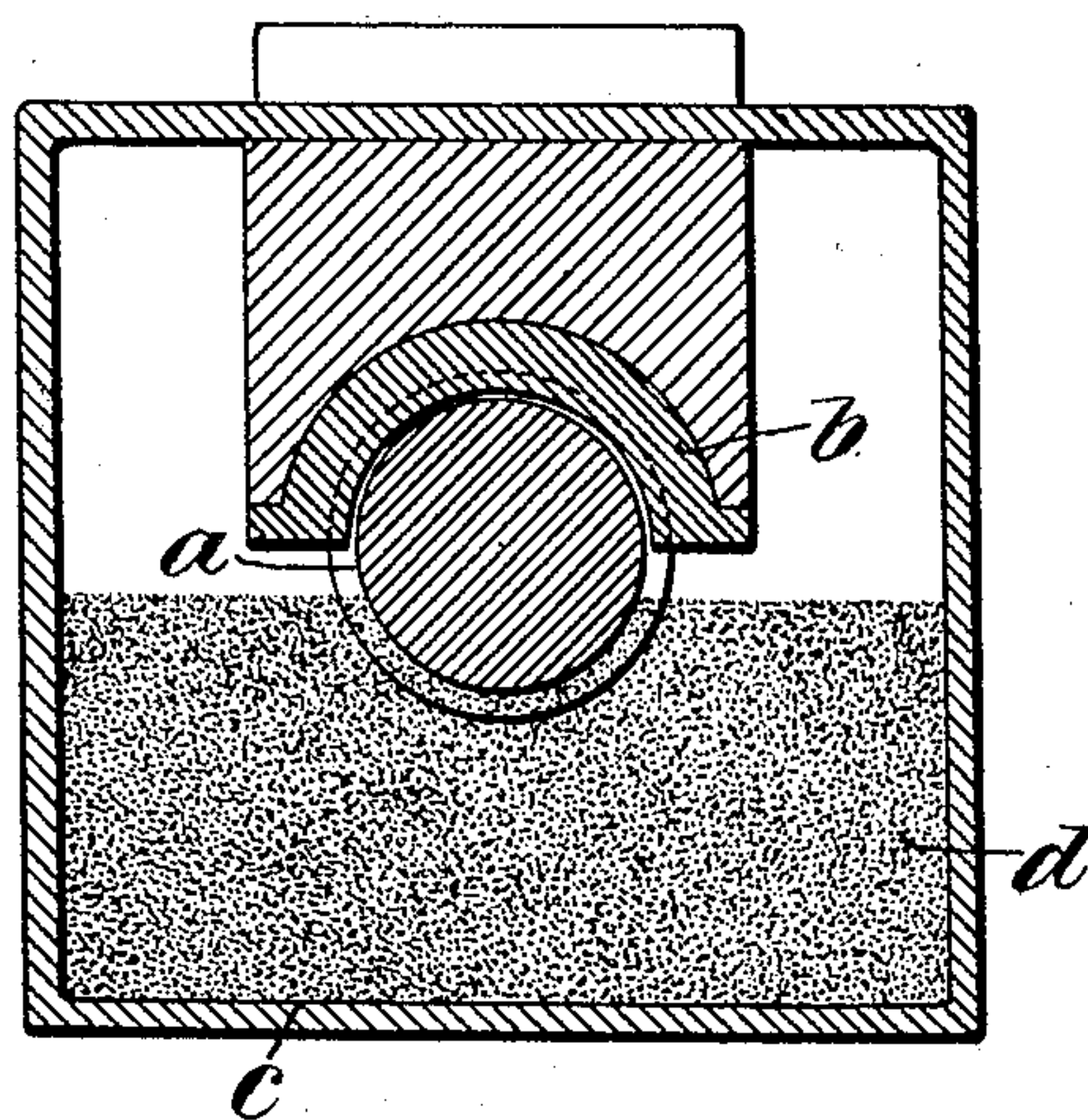
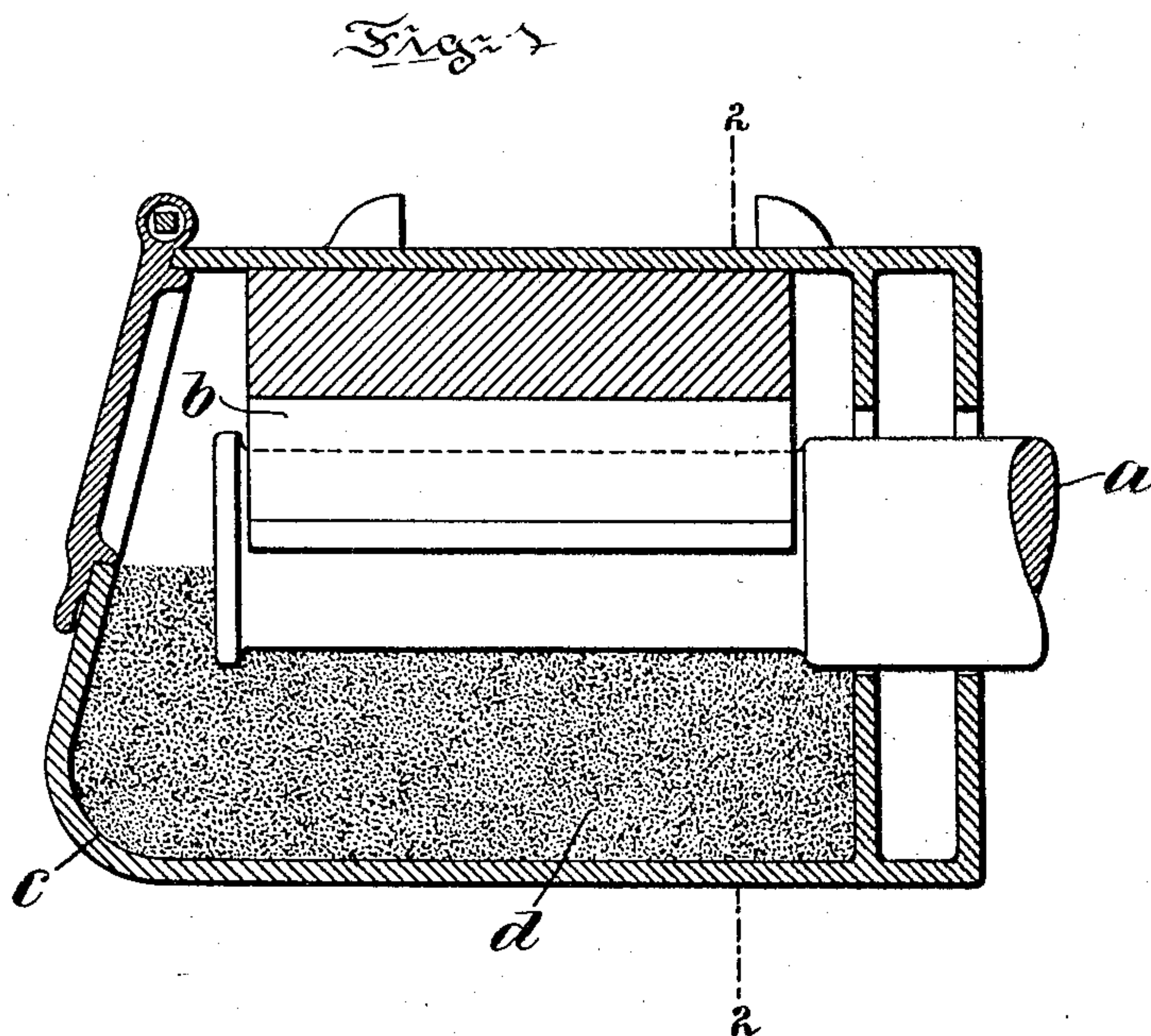
No. 764,890.

PATENTED JULY 12, 1904.

J. G. HENDRICKSON.
JOURNAL PACKING.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 20, 1897.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:
W. Jackson.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH G. HENDRICKSON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR
TO THE MARSDEN COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, A
CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

JOURNAL-PACKING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 764,890, dated July 12, 1904.

Application filed August 20, 1897. Serial No. 648,871. (No specimens.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH G. HENDRICKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Journal-Packings, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to lubricate car-axles and other journals; and to this end my invention consists in a journal-packing composition consisting of vegetable-pith, such as corn-pith, separated from the fibers and charged with oil substantially as hereinafter set forth.

The nature, characteristic features, and scope of my invention will be more fully understood from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, and in which—

Figure 1 is a transverse sectional view taken in the direction of the length of the journal and showing my invention in application thereto, and Fig. 2 is a sectional view taken on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

It is known that vegetable-pith may be so treated as to be very absorbent; but by experiment I have found that this substance has a most extraordinary capacity to feed lubricating materials and, further, to withstand the action upon it of a moving journal.

Referring to the drawings, *a* is a journal, *b* a bearing, and *c* an oil-receptacle. *d* is vegetable-pith.

Corn-pith may be suited to use in the manner above described by drying or dehydrating and breaking it into granules or comminuting it. Corn-pith in its natural state is not suited to the purpose described. Corn-pith is usually associated with fibers and with woody material. The fibrous and woody materials may be removed, but, if present, do not neces-

sarily destroy the feeding properties of the pith.

The pith *d* is a feeder and conveys the lubricant to the journal *b*. The journal *b* licks the oil off that portion of the feeder *d* with which it contacts; but the pith possesses the remarkable property of feeding an ample supply of lubricant at all times to the rubbing-surface. Moreover, it will feed to the rubbing-surface even when the oil-receptacle contains comparatively little oil or lubricant. The feeder described is elastic, so hugs the journal, and it is durable and resists for a long time the action upon it of the journal. Since the feeder *d* takes up and feeds the oil in the manner described, it follows that the same is not so likely to freeze or congeal as it otherwise would be. It results from this that comparatively heavy and inexpensive oils may be satisfactorily used upon car-journals and the like. After the pith has been used oil may be pressed out of it and recovered, and the pith itself may be washed to free it from dirt and dried and then used again as a feeder for oil. Since the pith possesses the remarkable feeding property described and hugs the journal without undue wear, it follows that the efficiency of the journal and bearing is materially increased and that in railway work hot boxes are to a great extent prevented.

I do not limit myself to the mode described of preparing the material; but

What I claim is—

A composition consisting of the light cellular substance of cornstalk-pith separated out from the fibers, the same being charged with oil, substantially as described.

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

JOSEPH G. HENDRICKSON.

Witnesses:

SPENCER J. DALBY,
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