

No. 771,444.

PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

G. W. PERO.  
JOURNAL LUBRICATING DEVICE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 4, 1904.

NO MODEL.

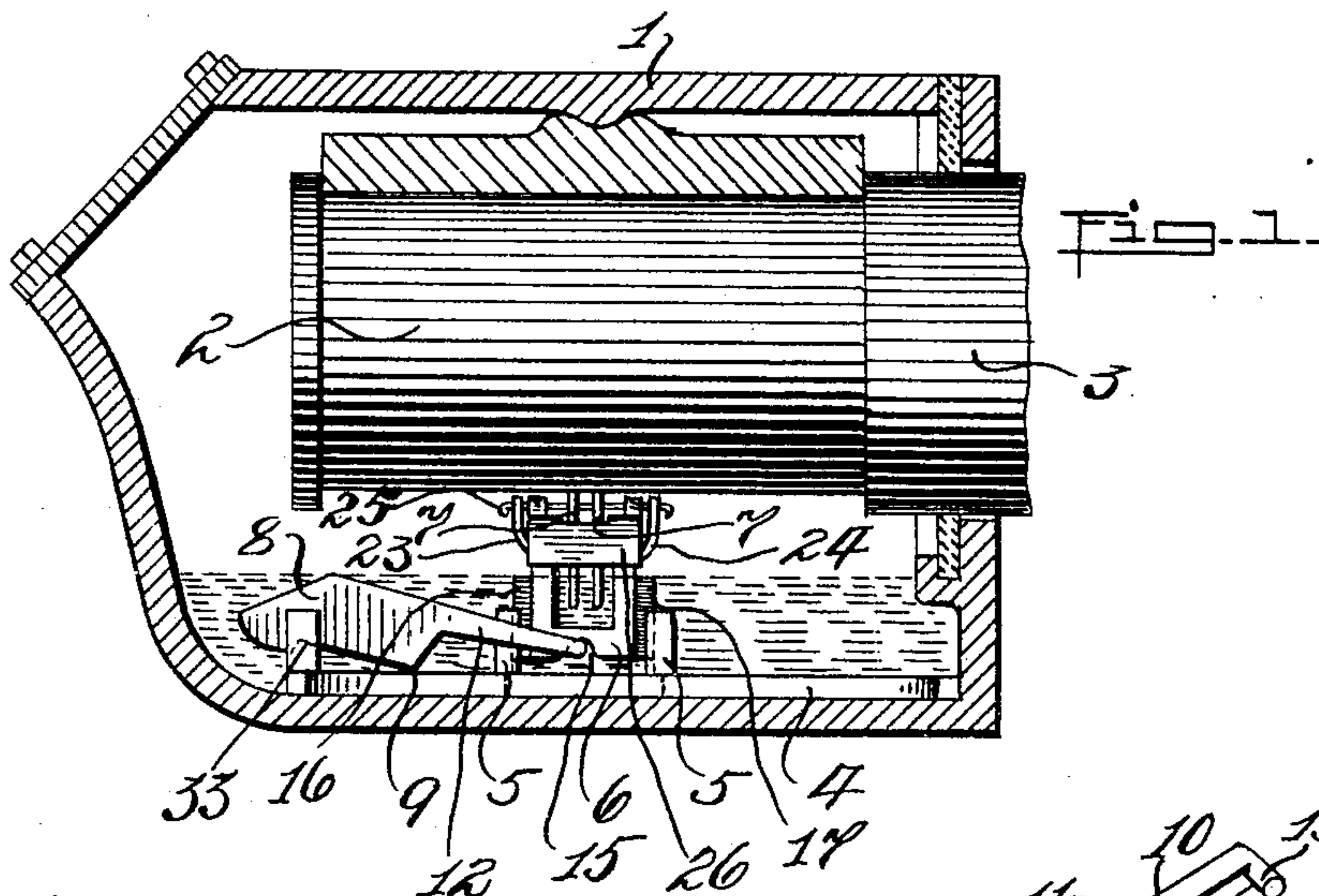


Fig. 1.

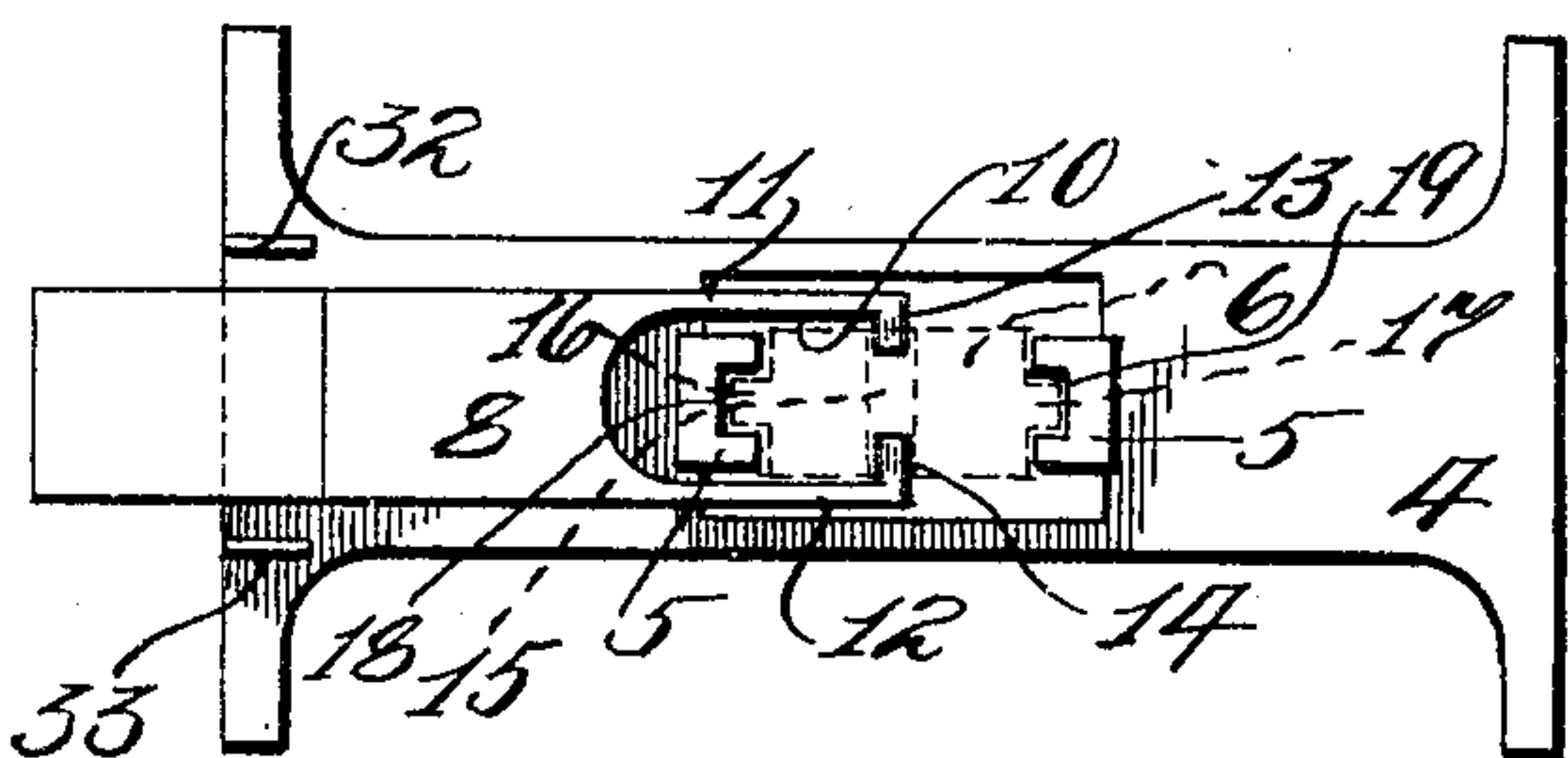


Fig. 2.

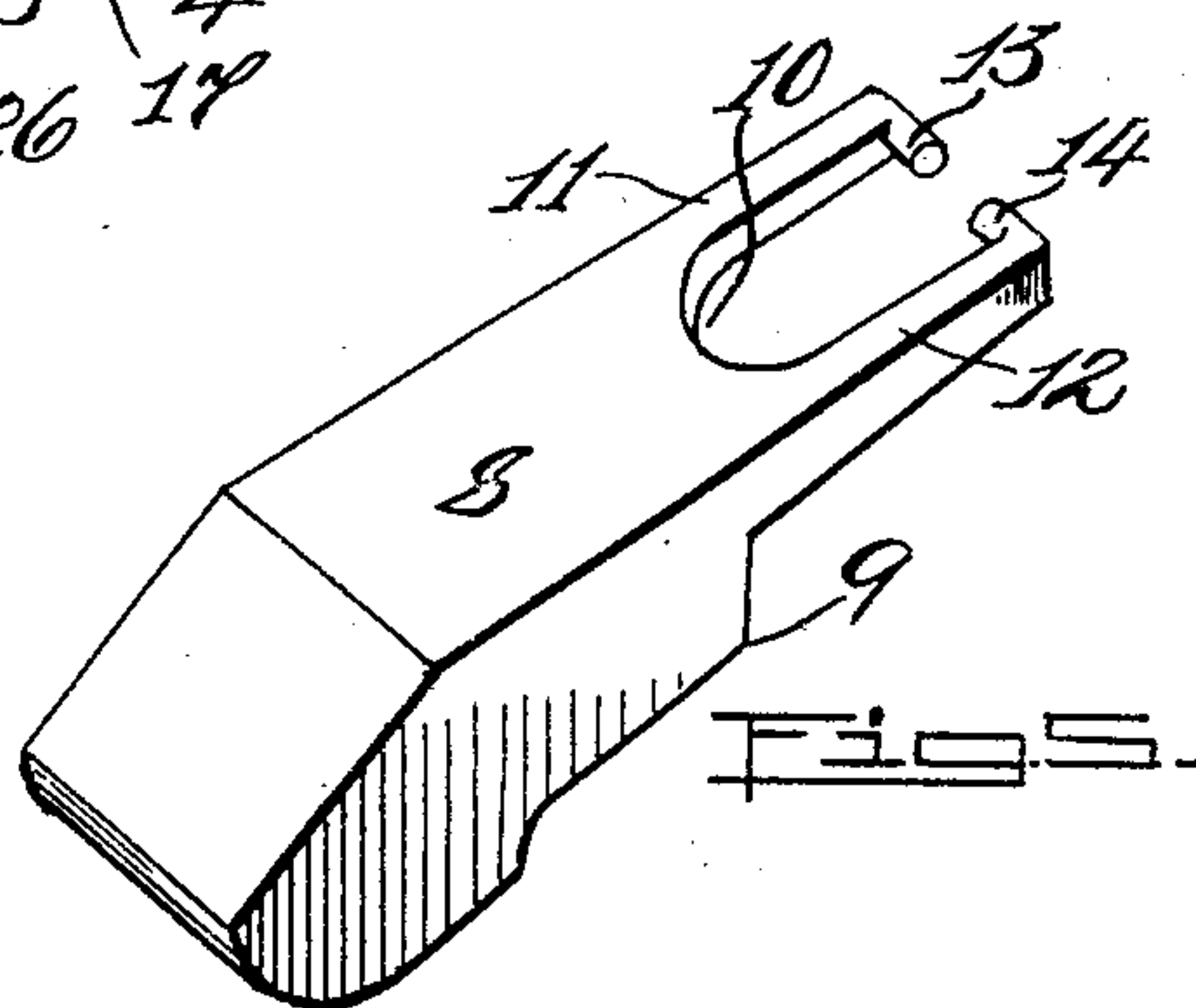


Fig. 3.

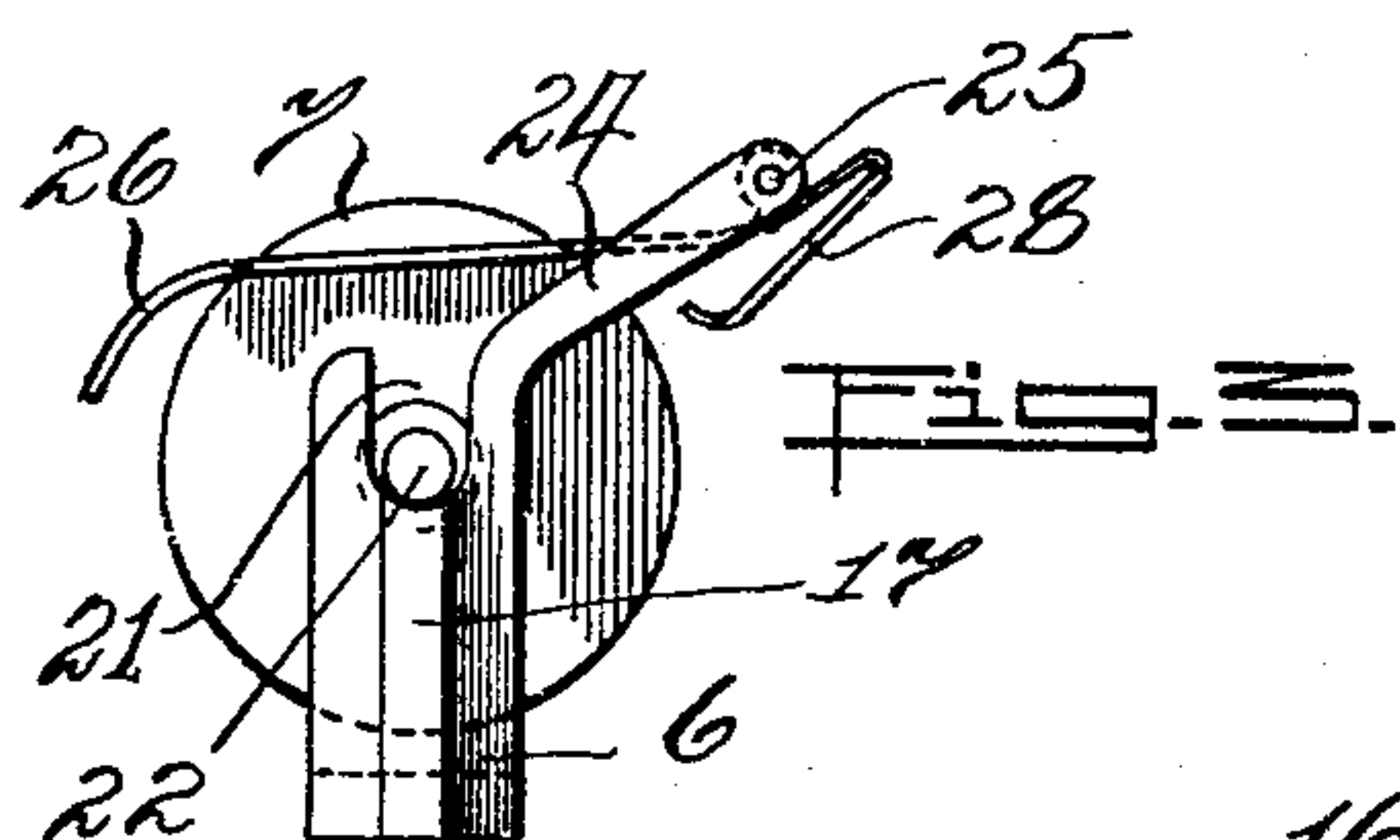


Fig. 4.

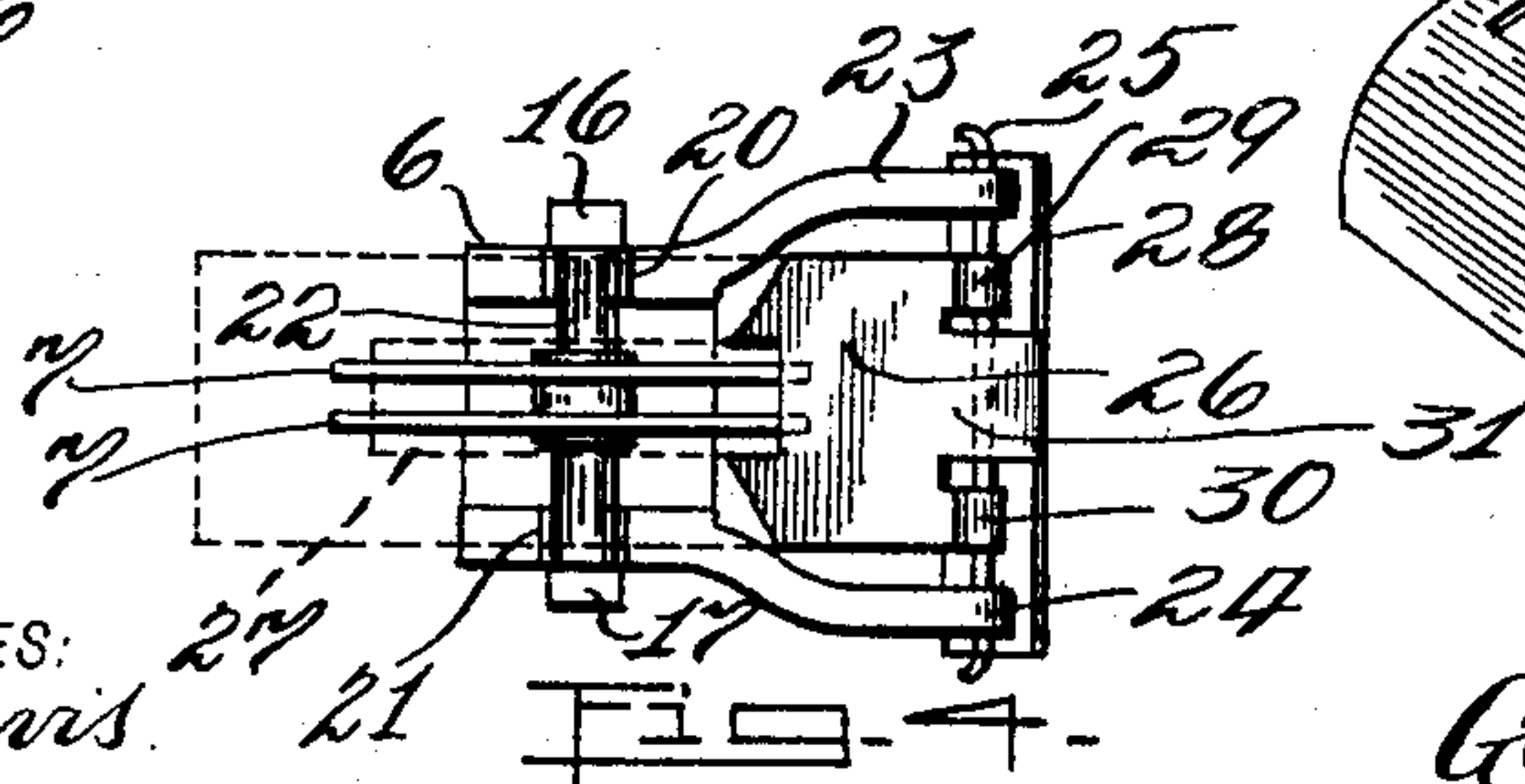


Fig. 5.

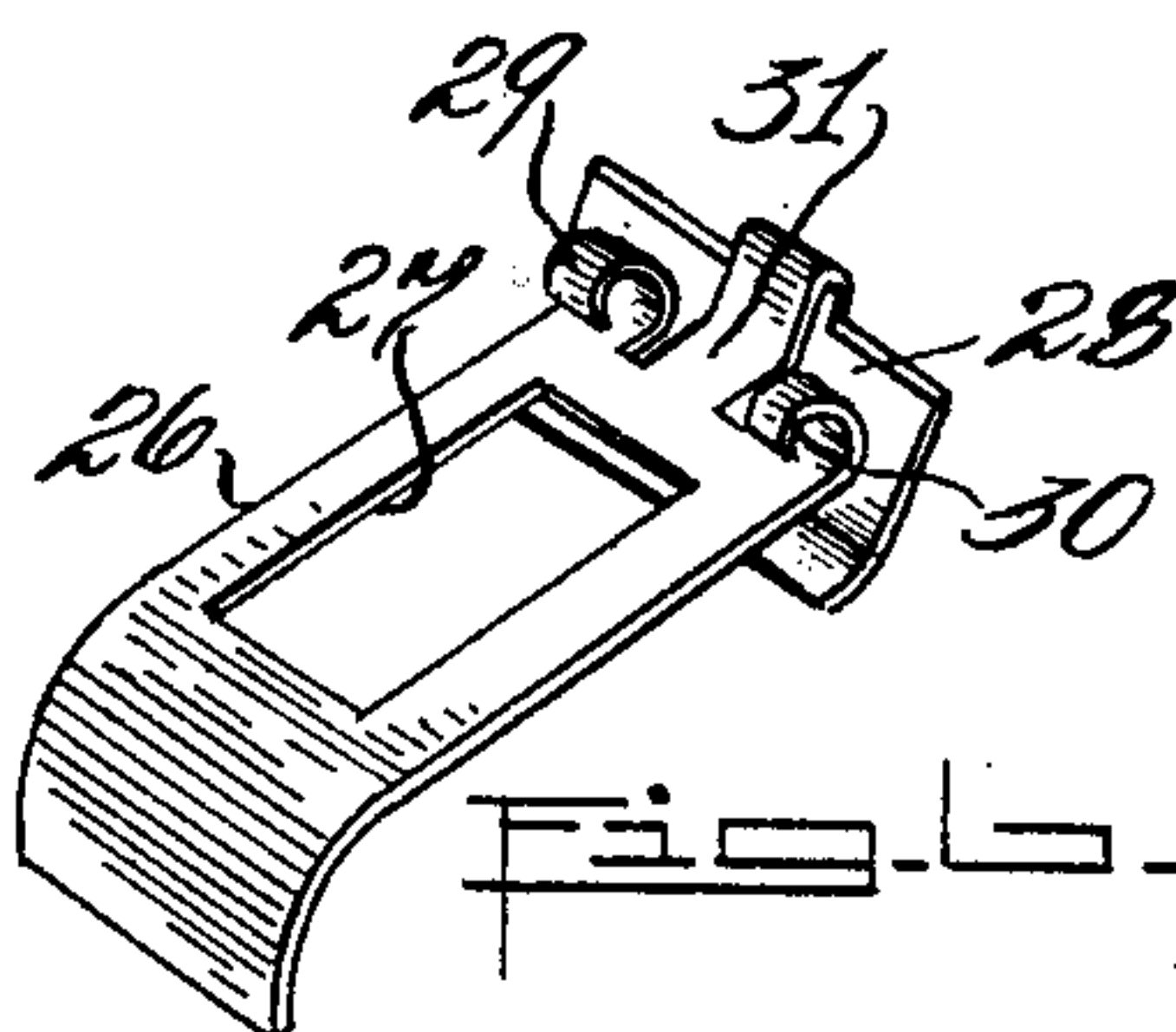


Fig. 6.

WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## JOURNAL-LUBRICATING DEVICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,444, dated October 4, 1904.

Application filed May 4, 1904. Serial No. 206,347. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. PERO, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of West New Brighton, in the county of Richmond and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Journal-Lubricating Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an apparatus whereby a journal can be lubricated with a minimum amount of oil, and has for an object to provide such an apparatus which will be simple in construction and cheaply manufactured, containing few parts, and requiring but little machinery.

In the drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 represents my improved device as applied to an axle-box. Fig. 2 is a plan view, enlarged, of the frame, showing the weighted carrier in position and the slide in dotted lines. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the slide, showing the disks and scraper in position. Fig. 4 is a plan view of Fig. 3 with the scraper shown partly in full lines and broken away and the rest in dotted lines. Fig. 5 is a detail view of the weighted carrier. Fig. 6 is a detail view of the scraper.

Referring now to the drawings, 1 represents an ordinary axle-box containing a journal 2 of an axle 3. Upon the bottom of the box 1 a frame 4 is placed, the said frame having two upstanding guides 5 5, having loosely mounted therein a slide 6, the slide being provided with oiling-disks 7 7, which bear against the journal 2. In order that the disks will always stay in contact with the said journal, I provide a weighted carrier 8, the said carrier contacting the frame 4, the contacting-point of the carrier being in this instance 9, although the point of contact may be changed, and thereby altering the amount of travel of the slide 6, the point 9 being kept in contact with frame by the weight of the carrier.

As shown by Fig. 2, one end of the carrier is provided with a jaw 10, the said jaw being formed by the two arms 11 and 12, which arms embrace one of the guides 5. Each arm 11 and 12 is provided with an inwardly-projecting member 13 and 14, respectively, and upon these members the slide 6 is adapted to

rest, the projecting members entering a recess 15, formed in the bottom of the slide. The opposite end of the carrier is weighted in excess of the jaw end, consequently tending to force the slide 6 upward, the point 9 being the fulcrum or pivotal point. It will be understood that the weight of the heavier end of the carrier is greater than the combined weight of the slide and fittings.

Fig. 2 shows the slide 6 as having two projecting members 16 17 adapted to work within the recesses 18 19 of the guides 5 5, thereby retaining the slide in position. Within slots 20 and 21 of the slide a spindle 22 is adapted to rest, the said spindle carrying the disks 7 7, which may be rigid or loose upon the spindle. The slide 6 is also provided with two projecting arms 23 and 24, which arms have passing therethrough a pin 25, which pin supports a wiper 26, the said wiper being provided with an opening 27, through which the disks 7 7 project, the wiper contacting the disks at each end of the opening 27, being held in contact by gravity.

In order that the wiper shall not be displaced, I provide upon the back end thereof a stop or apron 28, which being wider than the distance between the arms 23 24 will contact the same if the wiper is forced upwardly too far.

By referring to Fig. 6 it will be seen that the wiper, apron, and hinges or eyes thereon are made in one piece. The piece after being blanked out has the two members 29 and 30 turned upwardly, forming eyes, another member, 31, forming a neck, and the remaining broad member being forced downwardly, forming the stop 28, hereinbefore referred to.

In order that the carrier 8 shall not be displaced laterally, I provide upstanding projections 32 33 upon the frame 4, between which the carrier is adapted to work. In practice the frame and fittings will be inserted in the box before the journal is placed therein.

This device may be assembled in a variety of ways without departing from the spirit of the invention.

From the foregoing description it is apparent that the slide 6 will be forced upward by the carrier as the journal wears; also, that the



lower portion of the disks are immersed in oil.

What I claim, and desire to cover by Letters Patent, is—

5 1. In a lubricating device the combination of a journal, a support, a vertically-movable member carried by the support, lubricating means carried by the said member, and a weighted lever contacting, at one end there-  
10 of, the said movable member, the said lever adapted to contact, intermediate of its ends, the said support, the point of contact being the fulcrum of the said lever, together with means independent of the said lever whereby  
15 the vertically-movable member may be maintained in a vertical position.

2. In a lubricating device, the combination of a journal, a support, upstanding guides carried by the support, a vertically-movable mem-  
20 ber carried by the guides and adapted to work therein, a weighted lever contacting, at one end thereof, the said movable member, the said lever fulcrumed, intermediate of its ends, upon the said support, together with lubricat-  
25 ing means, carried by the movable member, adapted to bear against the said journal.

3. In a lubricating device, the combination of a journal, a support, upstanding guides upon the support, a vertically-movable member car-  
30 ried by the guides and adapted to work therein, a weighted lever adapted to fit, at one end thereof, in a recess formed in the bottom of the said movable member, the said lever fulcrumed, intermediate of its ends, upon the  
35 support, together with oiling means, carried by the movable member, adapted to bear against the said journal.

4. The combination of a journal, a support, and a weighted lever having upon its under side  
40 a projection intermediate of its ends, the said

projection adapted to contact the said support, thereby acting as a fulcrum, and to remain in contact by gravity alone, upstanding posts, integral with the said support, one upon each side of the said lever whereby the said lever 45 is secured against lateral displacement, together with means, adapted to lubricate the said journal, carried by the lighter end of the weighted lever.

5. The combination of a journal, a support, 50 and a weighted lever having upon its under side a projection intermediate of its ends, the said projection adapted to contact the said support, thereby acting as a fulcrum, and remaining in contact by gravity alone, upstanding posts, 55 integral with the said support, one on each side of the weighted lever whereby the said lever is secured against lateral displacement, upstanding guides also upon the said support, a movable block carried by the guides, the said 60 block provided, within its under side, with a recess into which the lighter end of the weighted lever is adapted to fit, and means carried by the block adapted to lubricate the said journal.

6. The combination of a journal, a support, 65 upstanding guides upon the support, a vertically-movable block carried by the said guides, oiling-disks, adapted to lubricate the said journal, carried by the said block, and means whereby a vertical movement may be imparted to 70 the block thereby causing the disks carried thereby to contact the said journal.

Signed at West New Brighton, in the county of Richmond and State of New York, this 27th day of April, A. D. 1904.

GEORGE W. PERO.

Witnesses:

E. A. JARVIS,  
WILLIAM E. WELLS.