

No. 775,730.

PATENTED NOV. 22, 1904.

J. J. MOSS.
LUBRICATING DEVICE FOR JOURNALS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1904.

NO MODEL.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

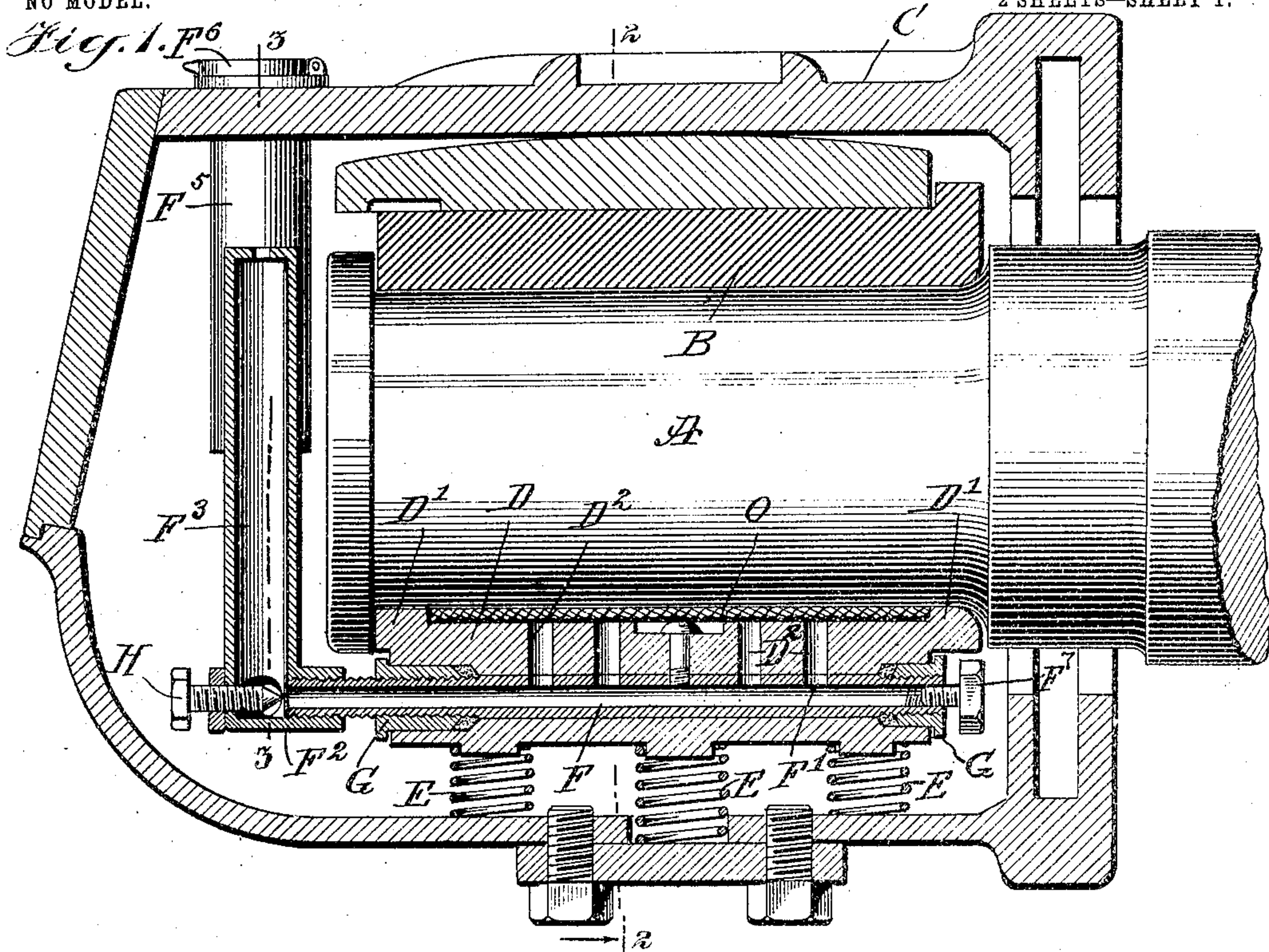
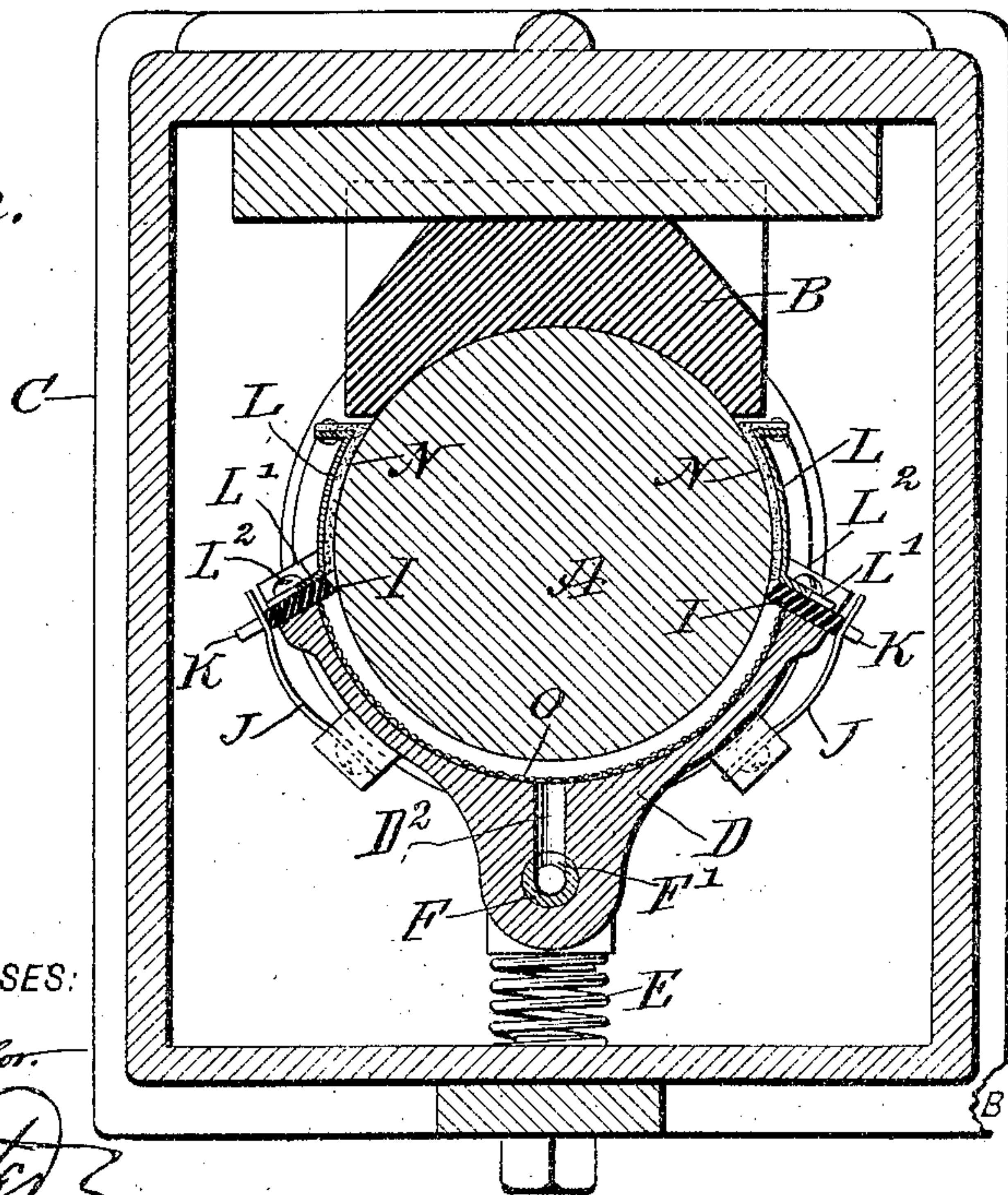


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

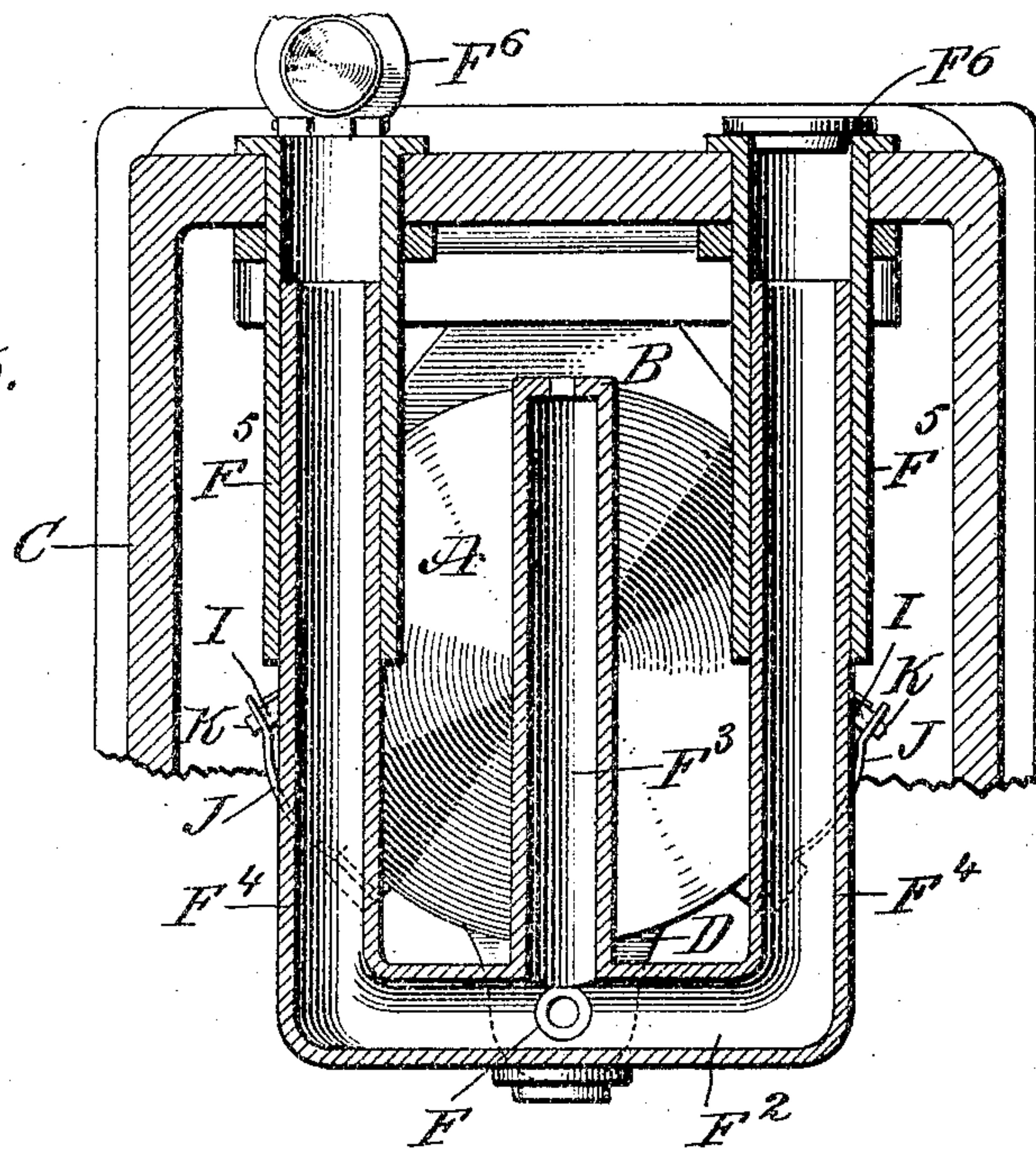


Fig. 4.

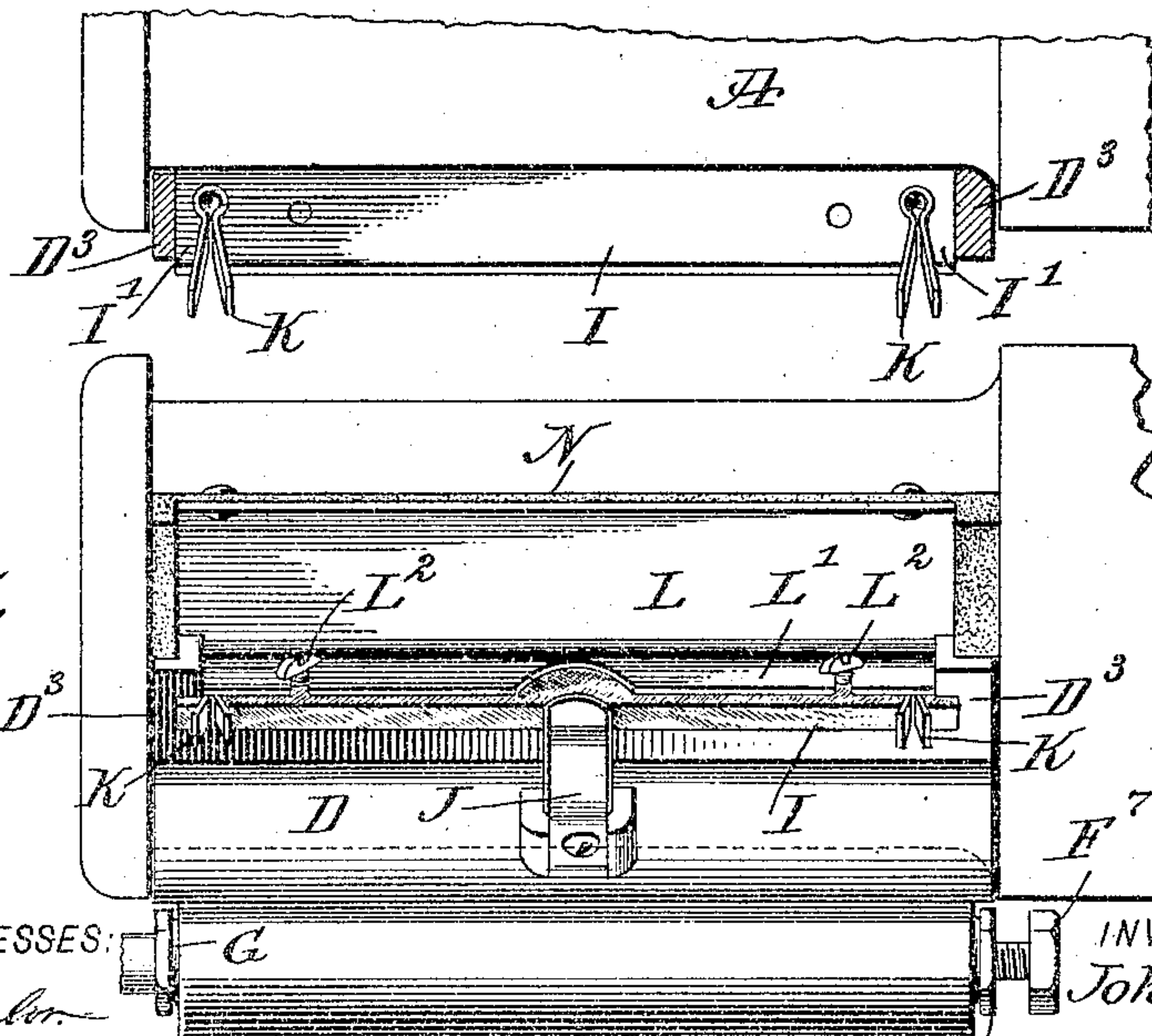


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN JOSIRE MOSS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

LUBRICATING DEVICE FOR JOURNALS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 775,730, dated November 22, 1904.

Application filed June 29, 1904. Serial No. 214,615. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN JOSIRE MOSS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Lubricating Device for Journals, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved lubricating device more especially designed for lubricating the journals of car-axles and like devices and arranged to insure a continuous supply of the lubricant to the journal or other part to be lubricated, to prevent waste of the lubricant by leakage from the oil-retaining vessel, to render the journal completely dust-proof, and to reduce to a minimum the jar incident to the running of the journal in the box.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional side elevation of the improvement as applied to a car-axle journal. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view of the same on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of the scrapers in position on the journal, parts of the oil-retaining vessel being in section; and Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the improvement.

The car-axle journal A to be lubricated is engaged on its top by the usual brass or bearing-block B, held in the journal-box C, and the under side of the car-axle journal A is engaged by an open-top oil-retaining vessel D, resting on coil-springs E, set on the bottom of the journal-box C to hold the vessel in firm contact at the upper edges of its side walls D' with the peripheral face of the journal A. From the bottom face of the vessel D lead a number of ports D² in a downward direction to register with ports F', formed in the top of an oil-supply pipe F, ex-

tending lengthwise in the lower portion or bottom of the vessel D, as plainly illustrated in Fig. 1. The ends of the oil-supply pipe F are engaged by suitable stuffing-boxes G to prevent leakage of oil at these points, and the forward end of the oil-supply pipe F is provided with a transverse pipe F², from which extends a vent-pipe F³ in front of the journal A to about the top thereof, and from the ends of the pipe F² extend upwardly branch pipes F⁴, telescoping in filling-pipes F⁵, held in the top of the journal-box C and provided at their upper outer ends with hinged covers or lids F⁶, which when open permit the operator to pour the lubricant down the filling-tubes F⁵ to fill the pipe F, and consequently the oil-retaining vessel D, with the lubricant, the latter passing from the pipe F by way of the registering ports F' and D² into the vessel D. The inflow of the oil to the forward end of the pipe F is regulated by a valve H in the form of a screw-valve, which when screwed completely inward closes the forward end of the pipe F. The rearward end of the pipe F is closed by a suitable screw F' or similar device.

Each side of the vessel D is provided at the top with transversely-extending bearings D³, (see Fig. 5,) in which are mounted to slide scrapers I, preferably made in the shape of plates formed of hardened fiber, rubber, or the like and beveled at their inner ends, so that their sharp inner edges are in firm contact with the peripheral face of the journal A at the sides thereof, said scrapers I closing the vessel at the sides thereof, as will be readily understood by reference to Fig. 2, so that the oil is retained in the vessel and in constant contact with the peripheral face of the journal, the scrapers wiping off all surplus oil to keep the journal lubricated without undue waste of the lubricant. Each of the scrapers I is pressed inward by a spring J, secured to the vessel D at the outside thereof, and each scraper I is provided at its ends with integral tongues I', engaging the bearings D³, the said tongues being pressed on by springs K, preferably of an approximately U shape, fitted into recesses formed in the scraper I adjacent to the tongues I'.

By this arrangement the tongues I' are pressed in firm contact with the bearings, so as to prevent leakage of the lubricant at the bearings.

- 5 In order to render the journal A dust-proof, the following device is provided: On the top of each scraper I is secured a metallic segmental support L, carrying at its inner face a dust-proof fabric N, of leather or like material, and extending from the scraper I up to the brass or bearing-block B to prevent dust from passing to the peripheral face of the journal as the upper portion thereof is in contact with the brass or bearing-block, and 15 the lower portion is engaged by the vessel D and the portion intermediate the bearing-block and the scraper I is inclosed by the said dust-proof fabric N. Each support L is provided at its lower end with a flange L', having 20 transverse slots engaged by screws L², screwing in the corresponding scraper I, so as to permit of adjusting the supports L and their fabrics N to bring the latter in proper relation to the peripheral face of the journal and 25 to allow of adjusting the supports L relative to the scrapers I as the latter wear by being in contact with the peripheral face of the journal.

- It is understood that by mounting the vessel D on the springs E and having the telescoping connection of the supply-pipe with the filling-pipes F⁵ said vessel is always held in proper relation to the journal A and to the filling-tubes to insure a continuous supply of 30 lubricant to the car-axle journal to prevent the latter from running dry.

- A fine piece of gauze or similar fabric O may be placed on the face of the bottom of the vessel D to prevent dust and other impurities in the oil from clogging the ports D². 40

- It will be seen that the upper edges of the sides of the oil-retaining vessel D are beveled outwardly and downwardly, thus to cause the scrapers to assume the proper inclination for effective operation, said edges forming seats 45 for said scrapers, as will be understood.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A lubricator for journals, comprising an 50 oil-retaining vessel in contact with the under side of the journal, and having the upper edges of its sides beveled outwardly and downwardly, scrapers slidably seated upon said edges, in contact with the sides of the journal,

and means on the vessel pressing the scrapers 55 inwardly.

2. A lubricator for journals, comprising a bearing-block for the journal, an oil-retaining vessel at the under side of the journal, and scrapers seated upon the upper edges of the 60 sides of the vessel, and provided with means for preventing dust from passing to the journal.

3. A lubricator for journals comprising an oil-retaining vessel in contact with the under 65 side of the journal, scrapers movably held on the vessel and in contact with the sides of the journal, springs supporting the vessel in the journal-box and pressing the vessel in firm contact with the peripheral face of the journal, an oil-supply tube held in the said vessel 70 and provided with a vent-tube and branch tubes, and filling-tubes fixed on the journal-box and telescoping with the said branch tubes.

4. A lubricator for journals comprising an oil-retaining vessel in contact with the under side of the journal, scrapers movably held on the vessel and in contact with the sides of the journal, springs supporting the vessel in the 80 journal-box and pressing the vessel in firm contact with the peripheral face of the journal, an oil-supply tube held in the said vessel and provided with a vent-tube and branch tubes, filling-tubes fixed on the journal-box 85 and telescoping with the said branch tubes, and a regulating-valve for the said oil-supply tube.

5. A lubricator for journals, comprising an oil-retaining vessel constructed at the sides 90 thereof at the ends with transverse bearings, scrapers seated upon the edges of said sides, in contact with the journal, each scraper being provided at each end with a tongue adapted to one of said bearings, and spring devices 95 for pressing the tongues into the bearings.

6. A lubricator for journals provided with an oil-retaining vessel, an oil-supply tube for said vessel, having branch tubes and a vent-tube, and filling-tubes fixed on the journal-box 100 and telescoping the branch tubes.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN JOSIRE MOSS.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM T. ARLEN,
GEO. O. COOPER.