

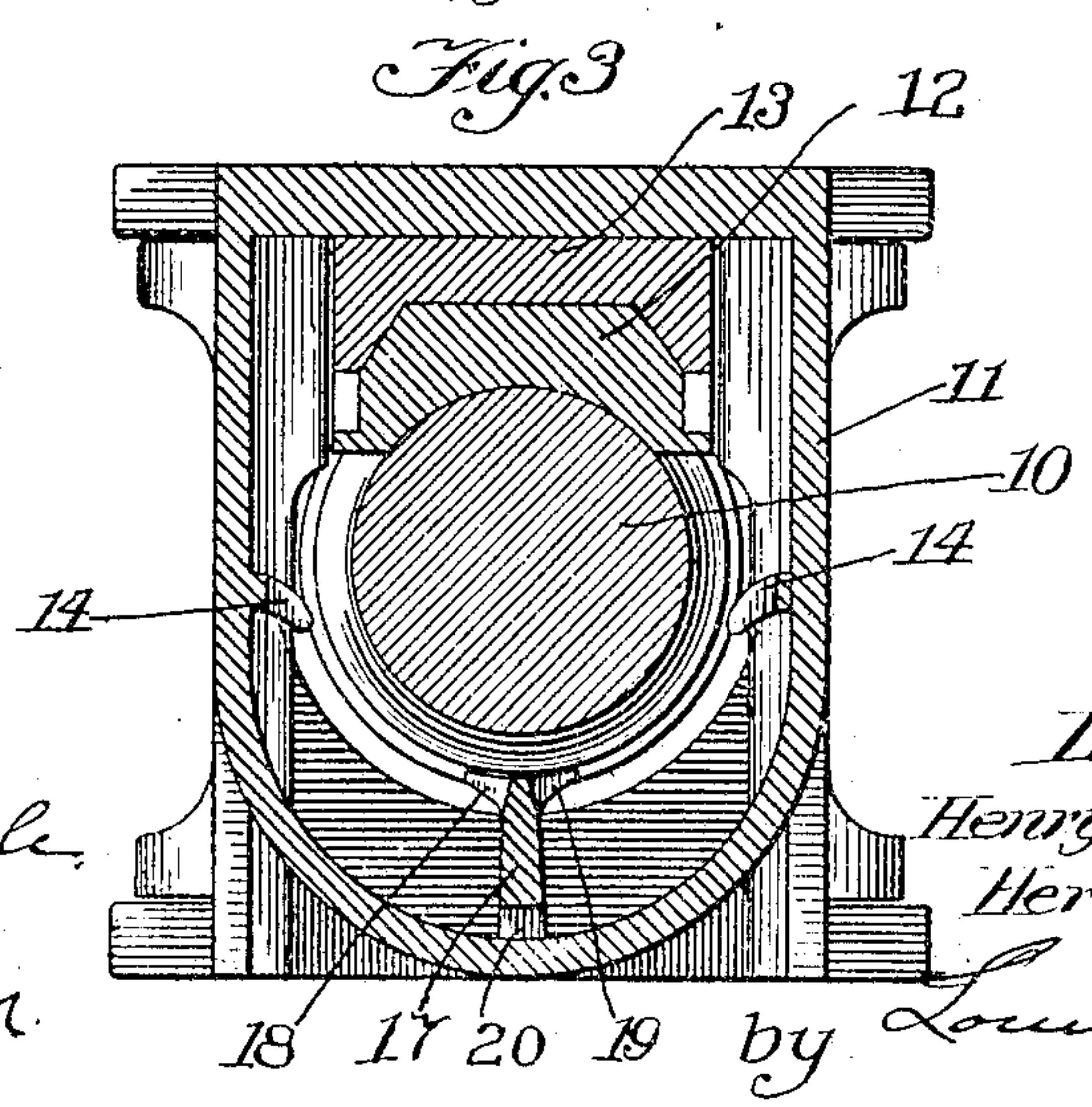
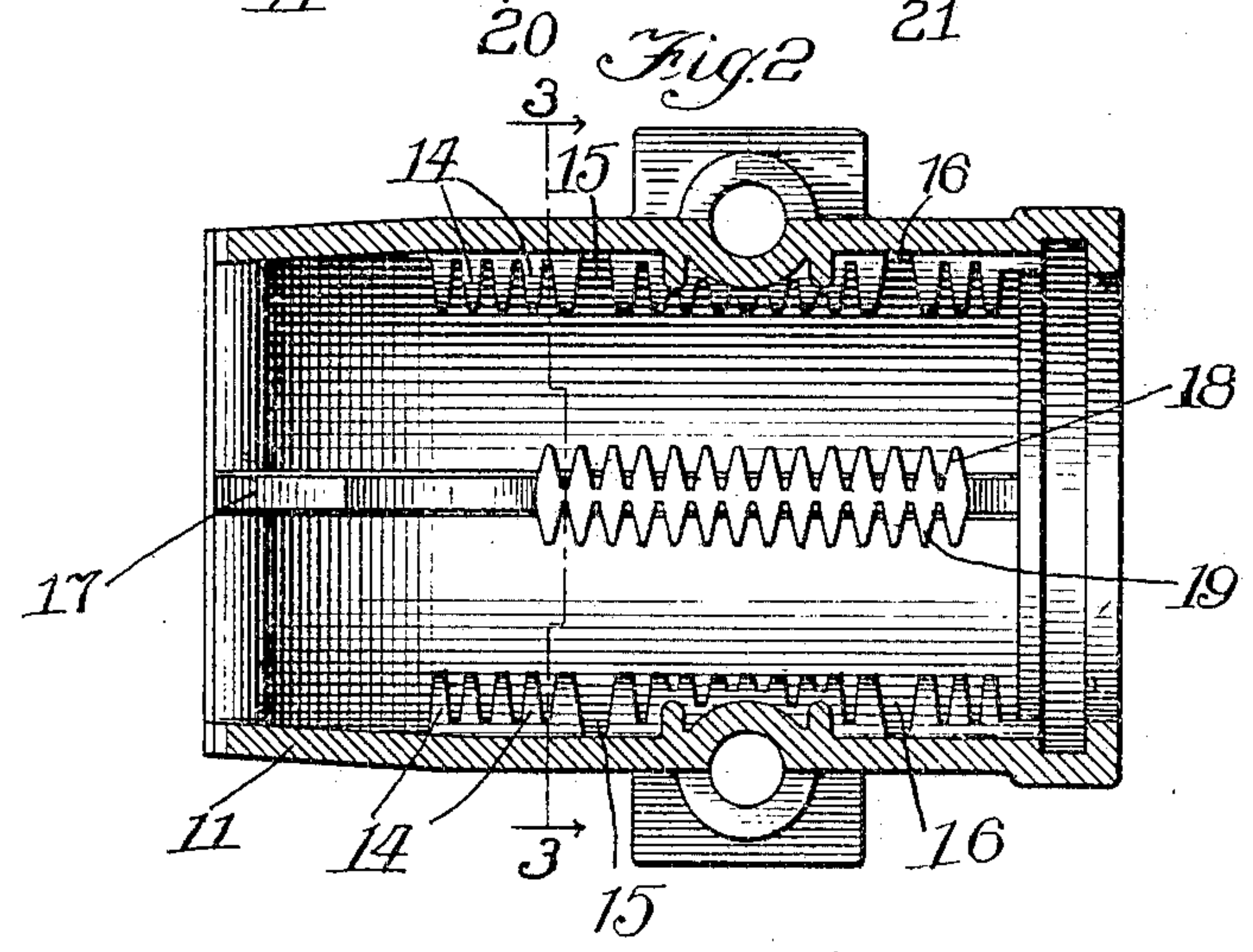
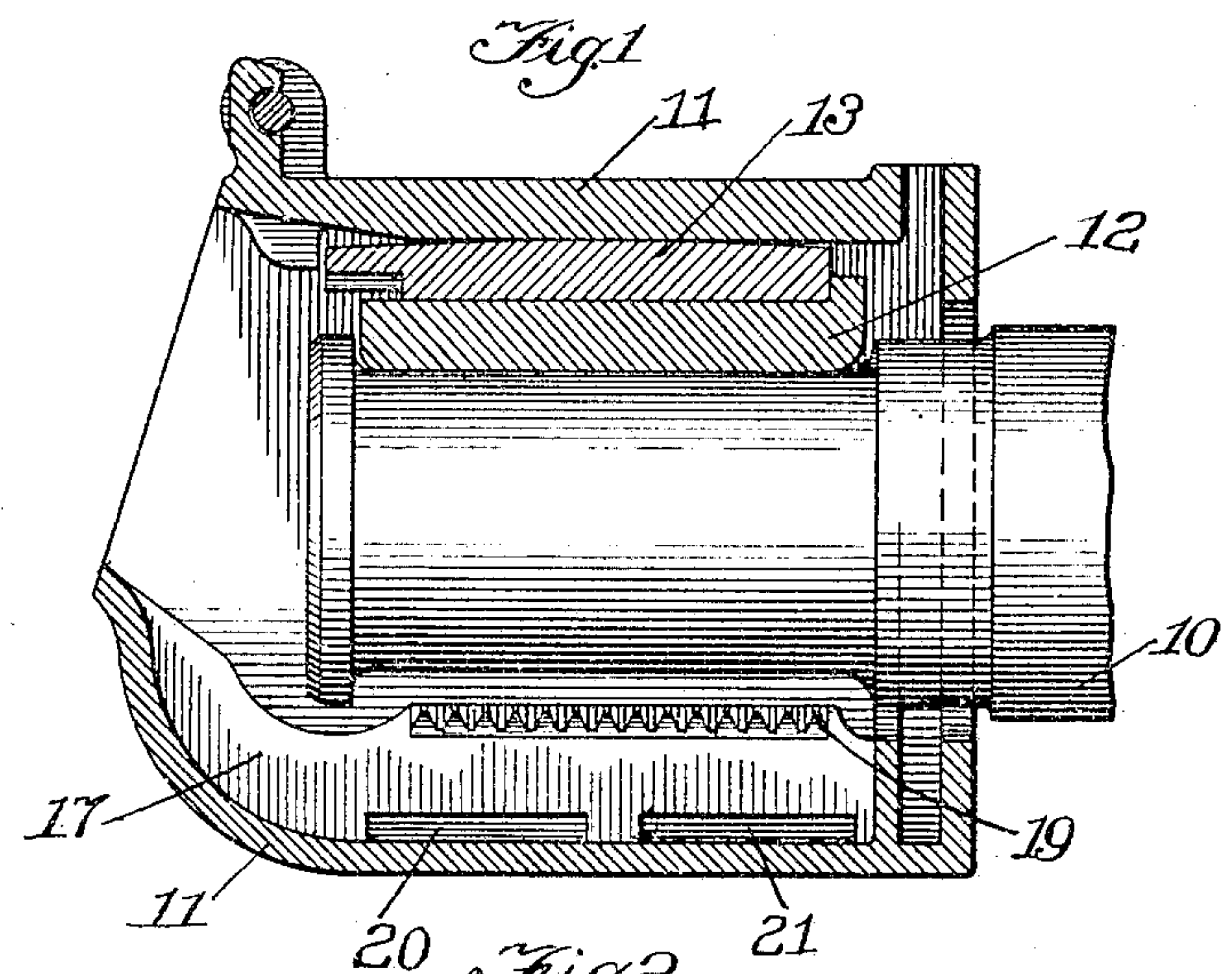
No. 788,007.

PATENTED APR. 25, 1905.

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CAR JOURNAL BOX.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 21, 1904.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CAR JOURNAL-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 788,007, dated April 25, 1905.

Application filed November 21, 1904. Serial No. 233,689.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY C. WILLIAMSON and HERMAN PRIES, citizens of the United States, and residents of Michigan City, county of Laporte, and State of Indiana, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Car Journal-Boxes, of which the following is a specification and which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

This invention relates to the internal construction of car journal-boxes, its object being to provide means for retaining the "waste" or packing material ordinarily placed in such boxes for the purpose of leading the lubricant by capillary action to the face of the journal; and it consists in the structure hereinafter described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a detail longitudinal vertical section of a journal-box, a portion of the car-journal being shown in elevation. Fig. 2 is a detail central plan section of the journal-box, the journal being removed; and Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2.

It is found in practice that the packing used in car journal-boxes is liable to be carried up between the journal and the bearing-block or "brass" and also to be carried downwardly and impacted at the bottom of the box. To avoid these objections, it has heretofore been proposed to form flanges on the interior of the box which are intended to serve as stops to retain the filling material in place; but in practice there is a tendency of the material to wedge between the edges of these flanges and the journal.

The purpose of the present invention is to provide means for holding the material back, so that it does not have a tendency to enter the interspace between the holding means and the journal.

In the drawings there is shown the end of a car-journal at 10 and a journal-box of the usual contour, except as hereinafter described, at 11. The brass or bearing-block is illustrated at 12, and the wedge or key interposed between the brass and the top of the box is represented at 13. The box is represented as having its cover removed.

Projecting inwardly from each side wall of the box 11 and on a level with or a little below the axis of the journal is a row of downwardly-curved hooks 14. Each row of these hooks is arranged in a plurality of sections, as shown, the sections being divided by an interspace 15 and 16, allowing for the free downward flow of any lubricant which may have been carried upwardly above the row of hooks by the journal.

A longitudinal rib 17 rises from the median line of the bottom of the journal-box and is provided at its upper edge with two rows of laterally-projecting and oppositely-directed hooks 18 19. The rib 17 is apertured at its base, as indicated at 20 21, to allow the lubricant to pass through it.

The filling material is placed between the rib 17 and the two rows of hooks 14 and is, as usual, to be saturated with oil. As the journal rotates in either direction it tends to carry the filling material with it; but the latter is stopped by one of the rows of hooks 14 and by one of the rows of hooks 18 or 19, depending upon the direction of rotation of the journal. These hooks enter the mass or inclose it by reason of their curved form and hold it against the tendency to enter between their points and the surface of the journal.

We claim as our invention—

1. A car journal-box having longitudinally-arranged downwardly-curved hooks projecting from the inner faces of its side walls.

2. A car journal-box having longitudinally-arranged downwardly-curved hooks projecting from the inner faces of its side walls; a longitudinal rib rising from its bottom; and a series of laterally-projecting hooks at the top of the rib.

3. A car journal-box having longitudinally-arranged downwardly-curved hooks projecting from the inner faces of its side walls, and two series of longitudinally-disposed, laterally-directed hooks rising from the bottom of the box.

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