

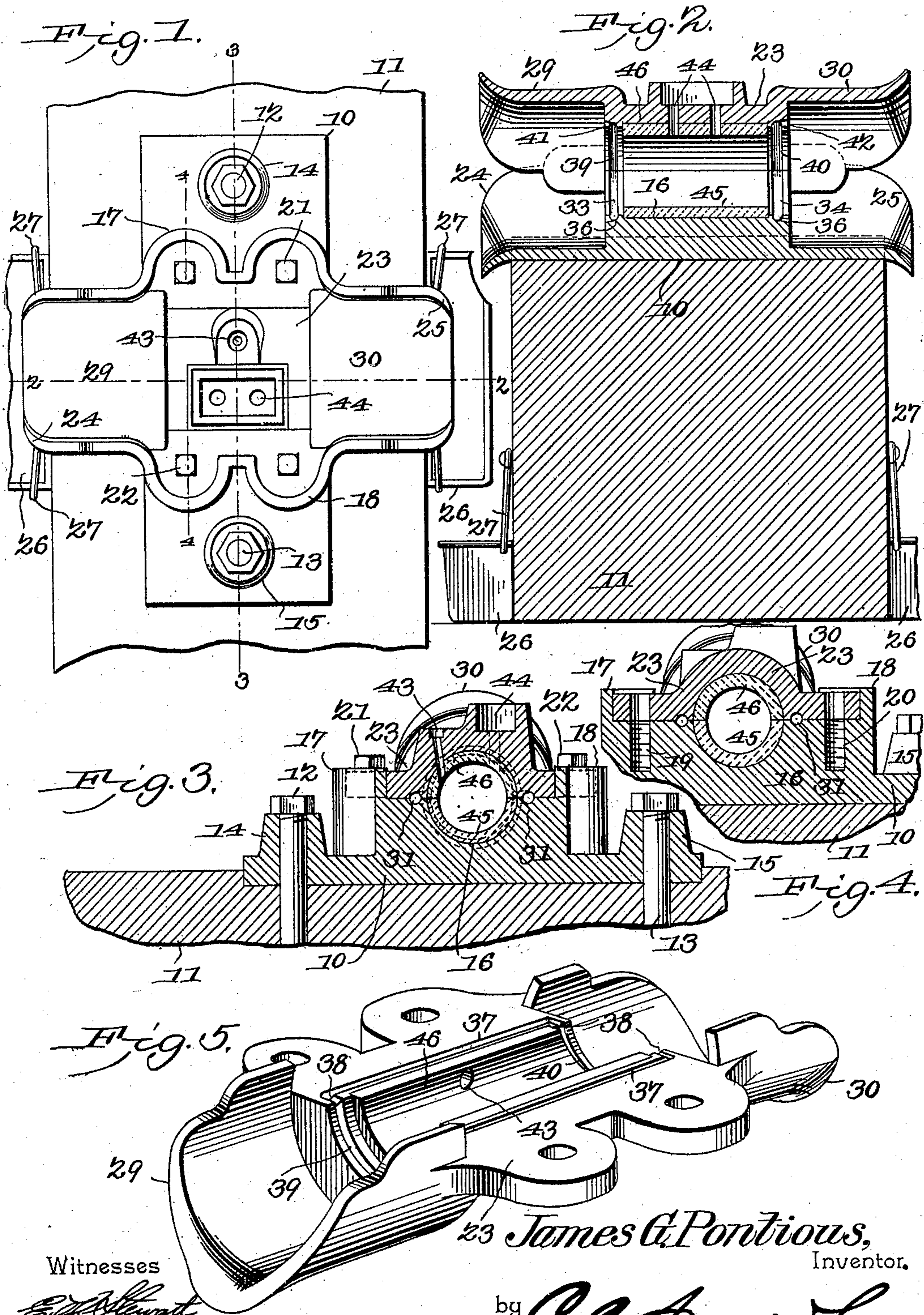
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PATENTED NOV. 28, 1905.

J. G. PONTIOUS.

JOURNAL BOX.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 3, 1905.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES G. PONTIOUS, OF BONAMI, LOUISIANA.

## JOURNAL-BOX.

No. 805,996.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 28, 1905.

Application filed March 3, 1905. Serial No. 248,224.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES G. PONTIOUS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Bonami, in the parish of Calcasieu and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and useful Journal-Box, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to journal-boxes for supporting shafts of various kinds, and has for its object to provide a device of this character so constructed that the waste lubricating material will be effectually disposed of and not permitted to find its way to the supporting timber-work of the building in which the shafting is erected.

With these and other objects in view, which will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in certain novel features of construction as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which corresponding parts are denoted by like designating characters, is illustrated the preferred form of embodiment of the invention capable of carrying the same into practical operation.

In the drawings thus employed, Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved device. Fig. 2 is a section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is an enlarged perspective view of the cap member detached and inverted.

In establishments where shafting is employed much annoyance is experienced from the tendency of the waste lubricating material to find its way to the shafting-supports of the building and not only presenting an unsightly appearance, but being a source of danger from fire, more especially if the supporting members are of wood or having more or less of wood in the construction.

The principal object of the present invention is to effectually "trap" the waste lubricating material and deposit it in receivers provided for the purpose, and thus prevent its escape to the surrounding portions of the supporting structure.

To this end the improved device comprises a base portion 10 for attachment to the supporting timber or stringer, (represented at 11,) as by bolts 12 13, the base having "bosses" 14 15 surrounding the upper ends of the bolts to prevent any waste lubricating material escaping through the bolt-apertures, as hereinafter explained. The base member will pref-

erably be partially embedded in the supporting-stringer 11 in the usual manner and is provided with a half-bearing 16 for the shaft and raised above the general surface of the base member and with elevated ribs or rims 17 18 at the side edges of the raised portion. The raised portion 16 is also provided with threaded sockets 19 20 to receive the clamp-bolts 21 22, by which the cap 23 is secured in position, the side edges of the cap fitting between the ribs 17 18, as shown, with the ribs projecting a short distance above the cap to prevent the waste lubricating material from flowing over the ribs to the base portion and thence to the stringer member.

Extending from the ends of the raised portion 16 are troughs or lips 24 25, curving to conform to the shaft-bearing and long enough to reach beyond the sides of the supporting member 11 and with the outer ends turned downwardly, the lips to receive the waste lubricating material and convey it beyond the supporting member. Suspended from the supporting member are pans 26 to receive the "drippings" from the troughs 24 25, the pans detachably suspended, as by bails 27, to enable them to be readily detached for cleansing when required. The cap member 23 is also provided with projecting hoods 29 30, similar to but smaller than the troughs 24 25 of the half-box, so that the lower margins of the cap-hoods extend into the upper margins of the troughs of the half-box, as shown, to insure the passage of any waste lubricating material which may be thrown off by the revolving shaft into the conductor-troughs 24 25 and thence to the drip-pans 26. The margins of the hoods 29 30 of the cap 23 will also be of less width than the troughs 24 25 of the half-box, so that any waste lubricating material which may find its way to the upper surface of the cap 23 will also flow into the discharging-troughs 24 25.

Extending along the upper surface of the half-box 16 and parallel to the journal-bearing therein are channels or grooves 31, having lateral extensions at the ends connecting them with semi-annular channels 33 34 at the ends of the bearing, the latter connected at 35 36, respectively, to the conductor-troughs 24 25. The contiguous face of the cap 23 is also provided with parallel channels 37, branch channels 38, semi-annular channels 39 40, and outlets 41 42, leading from the semi-annular channels to the hoods 29 30 and adapted to register with the corresponding channels in

the half-box. By this means any of the lubricating material which may work out laterally from the shaft will also find its way to the conductor-troughs, as will be obvious.

5 Any small quantity of the lubricating material which may find its way over the elevated rims 17 18 of the half-box will spread over the flat surface of the base member 10, from which it may be readily removed by waste or  
10 other similar wiping material and will be effectually prevented from reaching the stringer or support 11 through the apertures for the holding-bolts 12 13 by the elevated guards or bosses 14 15.

15 The usual aperture 43 for connecting an oil-cup and the usual lubricating-aperture 44 are provided through the cap 23.

The half-bearing and the cap members may be provided with the usual Babbitt-metal lining or bushing, as represented at 45 46, if re-  
20 quired.

By this simple arrangement it is obvious that the waste lubricating material will be effectually disposed of and prevented from find-  
25 ing its way to the supporting-timbers.

The expense of manufacturing the improved journal-box is no greater than that of the ordinary device of the same character, while the utility and efficiency is very materially in-  
30 creased and will prevent increase of insurance rates and other additional expenses caused by the presence of waste lubricating material upon the woodwork of the building in which the machinery is installed and also obviate the  
35 labor and time required for removing the same.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. In a journal-box, a base member having  
40 means for attachment to a supporting structure and carrying the lower half-box and with longitudinally-extending conductor-troughs and upwardly-extending side ribs merging into the upper edges of said troughs, and a  
45 cap member carrying the upper half-bearing and having means for attachment over said lower half-bearing with its side edges bearing against the inner faces of said ribs.

2. In a journal-box, a base member having

means for attachment to a supporting struc- 50  
ture and carrying the lower half-box and with longitudinally-extending conductor-troughs and upwardly-extending side ribs merging into the upper edges of said troughs, and a  
55 cap member carrying the upper half-bearing and having means for attachment over said lower half-bearing with its side edges bearing against the inner faces of said ribs, and with longitudinally-extending hoods having the  
60 lower edges fitting within the longitudinal troughs and spaced from the same.

3. In a journal-box, a base member having means for attachment to a supporting structure and carrying the lower half-box and with longitudinally-extending conductor-troughs 65  
and upwardly-extending side ribs merging into the upper edges of said troughs, and a cap member carrying the upper half-bearing and having means for attachment over said  
70 lower half-bearing with its side edges bearing against the inner faces of said ribs, the contiguous surfaces of said lower half-bearing and of said cap member provided with registering channels leading into said conductor-troughs.

4. In a journal-box, a base member having 75  
means for attachment to a supporting structure and carrying the lower half-box and with longitudinally-extending conductor-troughs and upwardly-extending side ribs merging into the upper edges of said troughs, and a 80  
cap member carrying the upper half-bearing and having means for attachment over said lower half-bearing with its side edges bearing against the inner faces of said ribs, the ends of said bearings having registering semi-an- 85  
nular channels communicating with said conductor-troughs and with longitudinally-disposed registering channels in the contiguous surfaces of the lower and upper half-bearings and leading into said semi-annular channels. 90

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES G. PONTIOUS.

Witnesses:

B. H. SMITH,  
R. JEMISON.