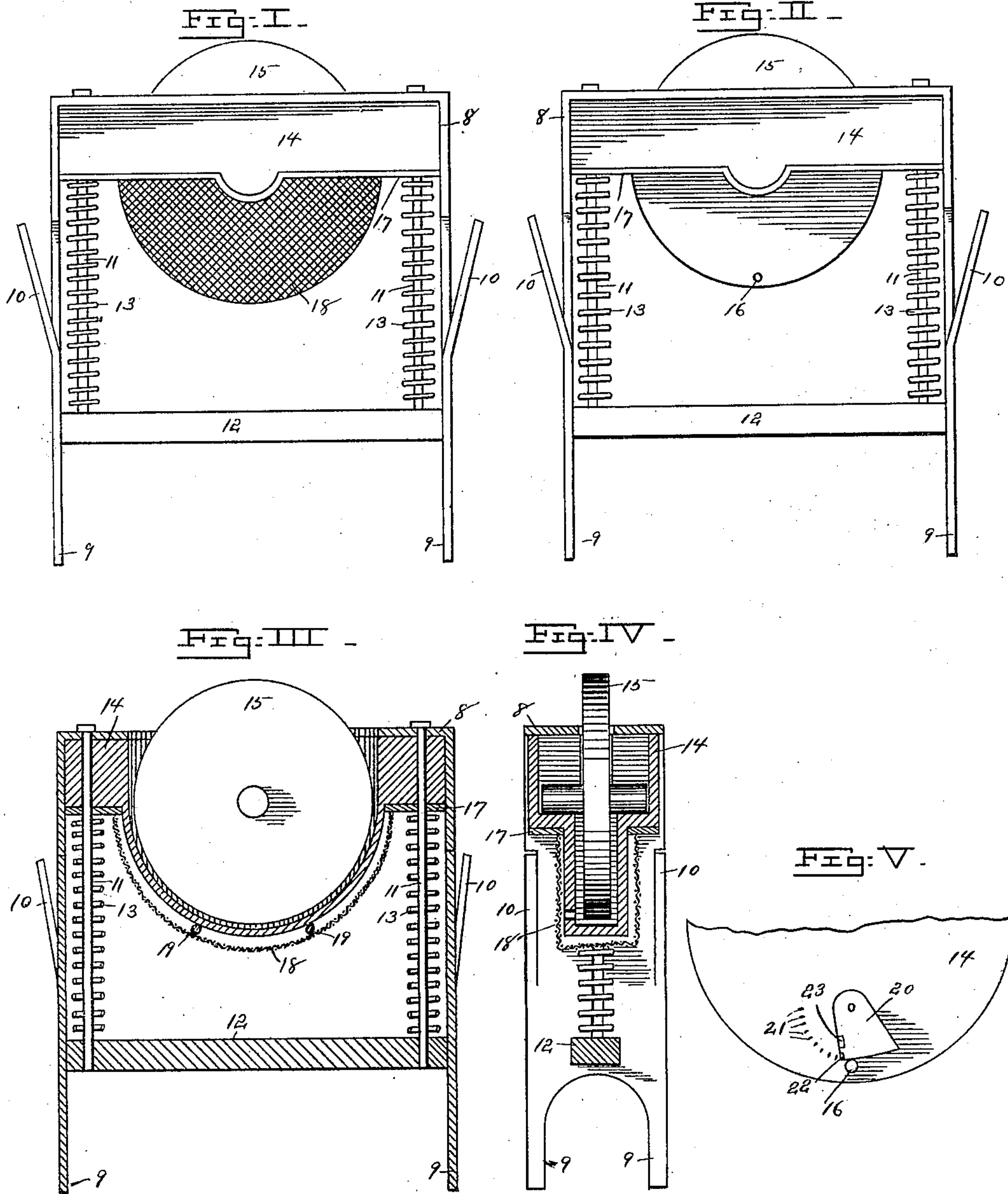


No. 818,373.

PATENTED APR. 17, 1906.

E. W. HANCOCK.
JOURNAL LUBRICATOR.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 10, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. VI.

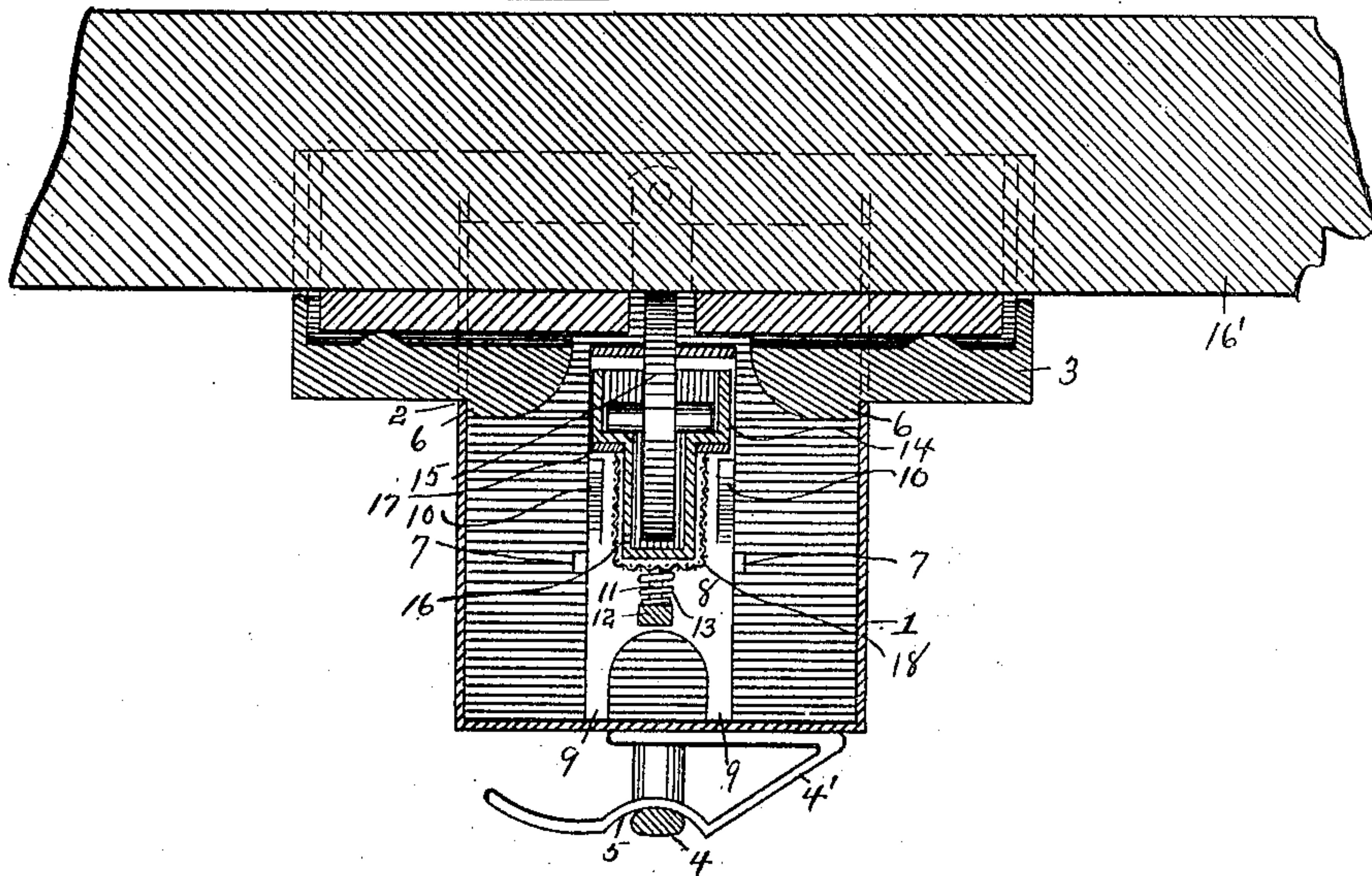


Fig. VII.

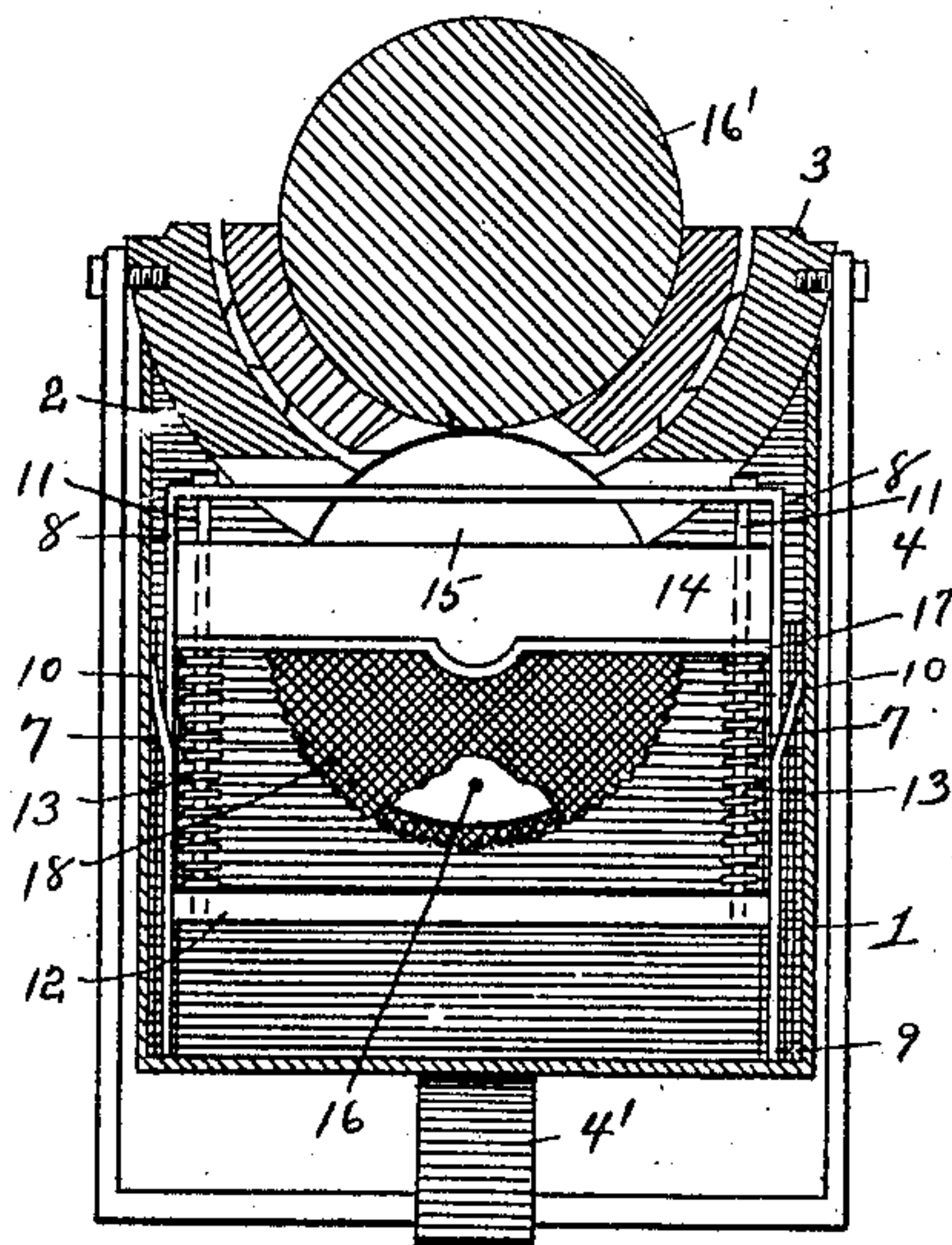
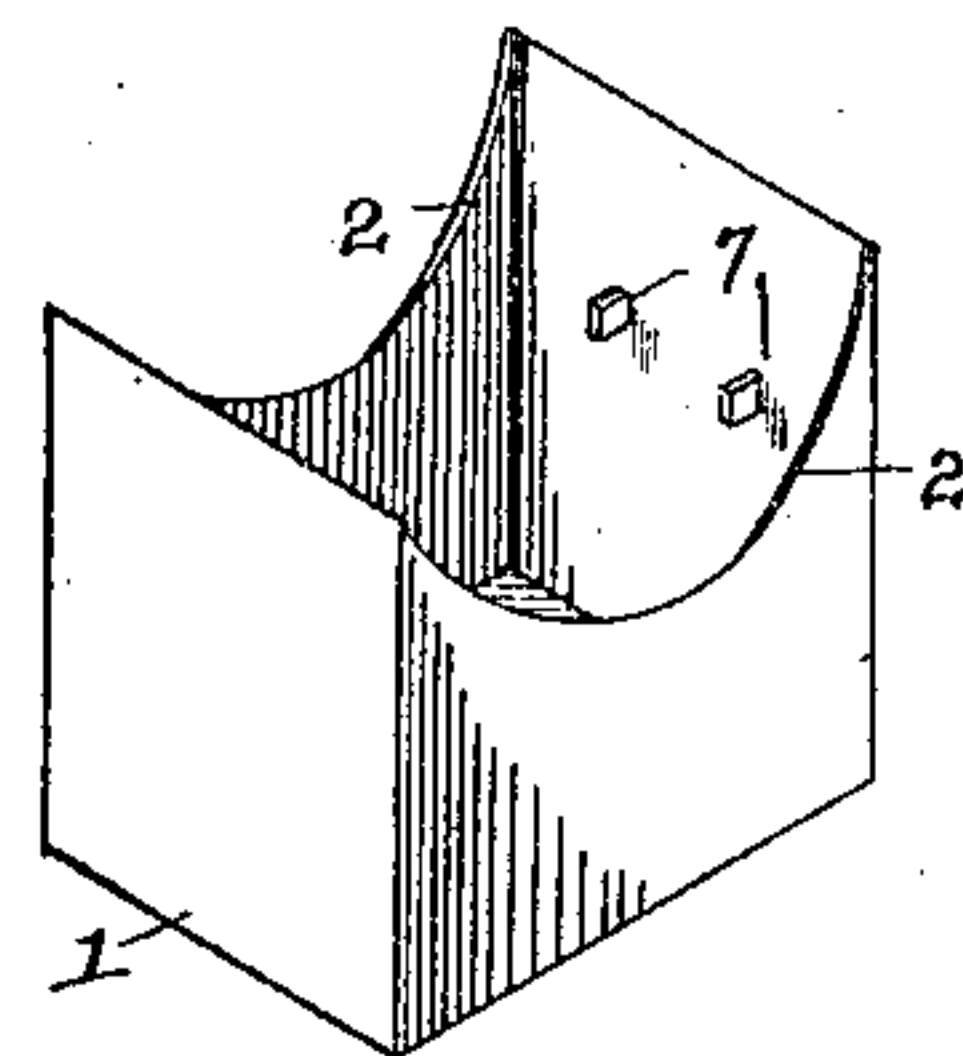


Fig. VIII.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDDIE W. HANCOCK, OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

JOURNAL-LUBRICATOR.

No. 818,373.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 17, 1906.

Application filed October 10, 1904. Serial No. 227,915.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDDIE W. HANCOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Savannah, in the county of Chatham and State of Georgia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Journal-Lubricators, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has relation to journal-lubricators; and it consists in the novel construction and arrangement of its parts as hereinafter shown and described.

The object of the invention is to provide a means for conveying oil or other lubricant from a receptacle adjacent a journal-bearing to the bearing in such manner that the lubricant is economically used and at the same time the bearing is amply supplied with the lubricant.

The further object of the invention is to provide a simple, cheap, and effective means for carrying into effect the aforesaid purpose. The means consists, primarily, of a well which is adapted to move vertically and at all times in a horizontal position. Said well is located in the oil-receptacle, which may be fixed to or detachable from the bearing, as desired. Said well is held in an elevated position by springs suitably arranged or other equivalent means. The well is so constructed as to contain a revolving disk, and the lower portion of the well is provided with an opening through which the lubricant passes from the receptacle into the interior of the well and comes in contact with the aforesaid disk. A strainer, preferably separated from the well, is located over the lower portion thereof and over the oil perforation above referred to. The lubricant in passing through said strainer is relieved of all solid and foreign matter, thus freeing the lubricant within the well of grit and similar substances. The wheel within the well is adapted to bear against the shaft, axle, or journal within the bearing, and as the said shaft, axle, or journal revolves the oil is conveyed by the disk to the same, and the bearing is lubricated. The oil that drips from the bearing may be conveyed back into the original oil-receptacle and may be again used for lubricating purposes, as above indicated.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the oil-conveying means detached from the oil-receptacle. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the oil-conveying means detached from the receptacle and showing the strainer thereof removed. Fig. 3 is a longi-

tudinal vertical sectional view of the oil-conveying means detached from the oil-receptacle. Fig. 4 is a transverse sectional view of the oil-conveying means detached from the oil-receptacle. Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the lower portion of the oil-well, showing a means for opening or closing the oil perforation to regulate the supply of oil admitted to the well. Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional view of a portion of a shaft and a sectional view of a journal-bearing having a detachable oil-receptacle applied thereto. Fig. 7 is a transverse sectional view of the parts as shown in Fig. 6, and Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the oil-receptacle detached.

As above indicated, the oil-receptacle may be fixed to or detachable from the bearing. The preferred form of such a receptacle, however, as used in connection with my invention is detachable.

The receptacle 1 is provided with the concaved edges 2 2, which are adapted to fit under the bearing 3. The upper ends of the bail 4 are pivoted to the bearing 3, and the said bail is adapted to swing under the receptacle 1. The spring 4' fits against the under side of the receptacle 1 and is provided with a detent 5, which is adapted to receive the lower portion of the bail 4. Thus the receptacle 1 is supported and its upper edges held in close contact with the bearing 3 in the manner as shown in Figs. 6 and 7. The said bearing 3 is provided with the shoulders 6 6, which enter the upper end of the receptacle 1. On two of its opposite sides the interior of the receptacle 1 is provided with the lugs 7. Between the said lugs a frame 8 is adapted to fit. The lower ends of the said frame 8 are made thin or pointed, as at 9 9, so that the said ends may be bent to make the said frame extend to any desired height within the oil-receptacle. Incisions are cut in the sides of the frame 8, and the spring-tongues 10 10 are formed, which are adapted to bear against the sides of the receptacle 1 for the purpose of preventing the said frame from having any lateral movement. The pins 11 11 extend from the top of the frame to the cross-piece 12 thereof and are surrounded by the coil-springs 13. The well 14 is located within the frame 8 and is provided with perforations that receive the pins 11 11. The said well 14 is adapted to move vertically, the said pins 11 11 acting as guides and at all times maintaining the said well in a horizontal position. The disk 15 is journaled in the well 14. The up-

per edge of said disk extends above the top of the well 14 and through a slot in the top of the frame 8 and is adapted to bear against the shaft or journal 16'. The lower edge of said disk extends well down into the bottom of the well 14. In one of its sides and near the lower edge thereof the well 14 is provided with an oil-inlet perforation 16. The plate 17 is located against the under side of the top portion of the well 14. Said plate 17 is provided with a screen 18, which completely incases the lower portion of the well 14. Said screen 18 is held away from the bottom of the well 14 by the lugs 19 or their equivalent. The upper ends of the coil-springs bear against the plate 17 and are adapted to maintain said plate and the well 14 in an elevated position, the tension of said springs, however, being just sufficient to maintain the periphery of the disk 15 in contact with that of the shaft 16'. The object of the said well is to permit only sufficient oil to pass to the disk 15 for the purpose of lubricating the bearing of the shaft 16'. Otherwise the disk would convey too much oil to the bearing, which would result in flooding and waste.

For the purpose of regulating the oil admitted to the bottom of the well 14, I provide a pivoted lid 20, (see Fig. 5,) which is adapted to be swung over the perforation 16 and partially close or completely close the same. The side of the well 14 is provided with a series of punch depressions 21, which are adapted to receive the slightly-bent-down corner 22 of the cover 20, and thus hold the said cover in a desired position with relation to the opening 16. The said cover is also provided with a lug 23, by means of which the said cover may be moved.

The oil or lubricant is placed in the receptacle 1. The oil passes through the strainer 18. Then it passes through the opening 16 into the bottom of the well 14, when it is taken up by the disk 15 and conveyed to the shaft or journal 16', which in turn carries the same into the bearing. It is obvious that any excess of oil from the bearing will flow back into the receptacle 1, when it is again taken up and used as above described.

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

1. A lubricator comprising an oil-receptacle, a well located within said receptacle and having an oil-opening, a disk journaled in said well, and means adapted to move said well and disk vertically only while held in a horizontal position.

2. A journal-lubricator comprising a detachable oil-receptacle adapted to engage at its upper edge a journal-bearing, a suitable oil-conveying means located within said receptacle, a bail pivoted at its ends to the bearing and adapted to receive said receptacle and hold the same in position.

3. A journal-bearing comprising a detachable receptacle, an oil-conveying means located within said receptacle, a bail pivoted at its ends to a journal-bearing and adapted to receive said receptacle, and a spring located at the bottom of said receptacle for retaining said bail.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDDIE W. HANCOCK.

Witnesses:

A. E. GLASCOCK,
GEO. FRANCIS WILLIAMS.