

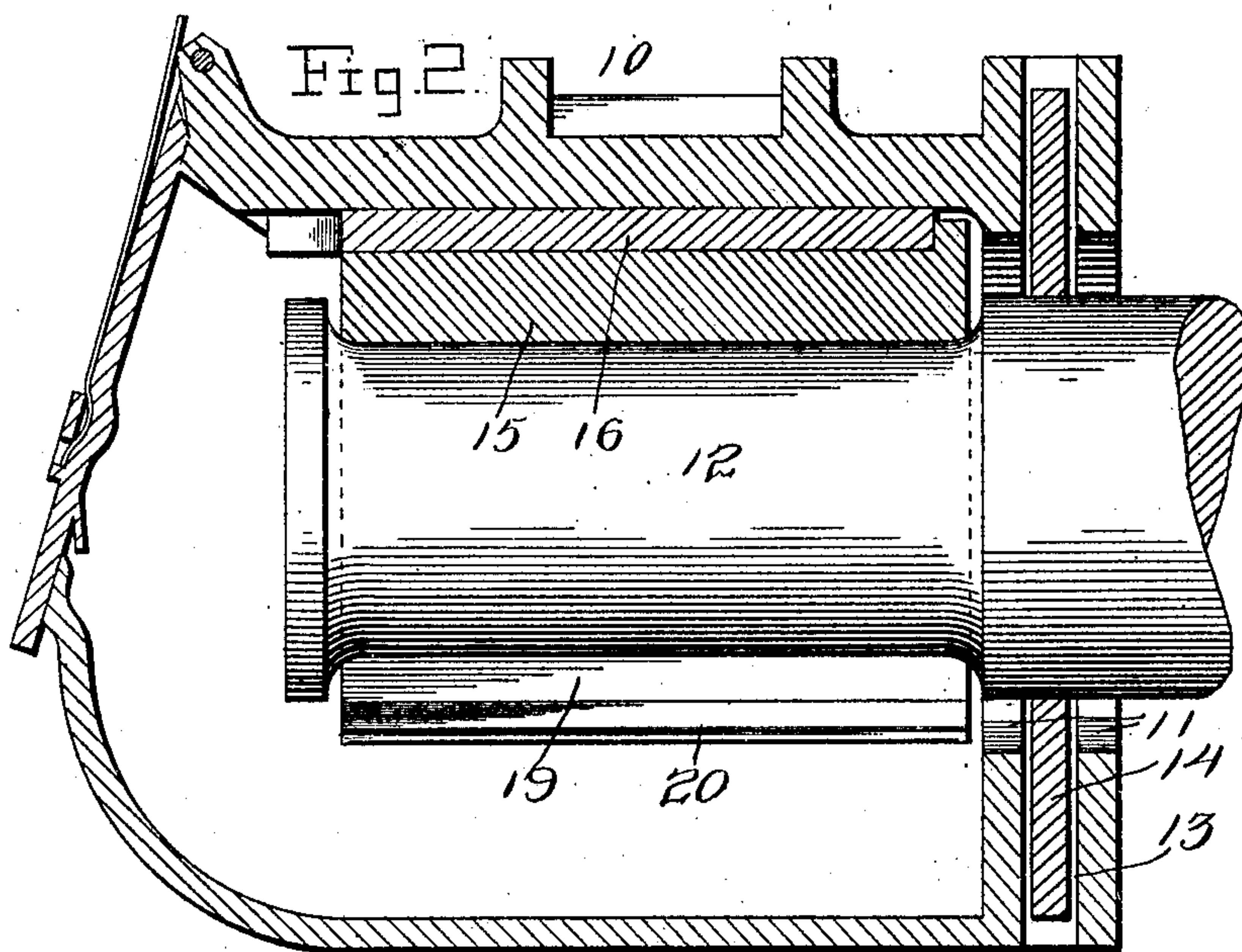
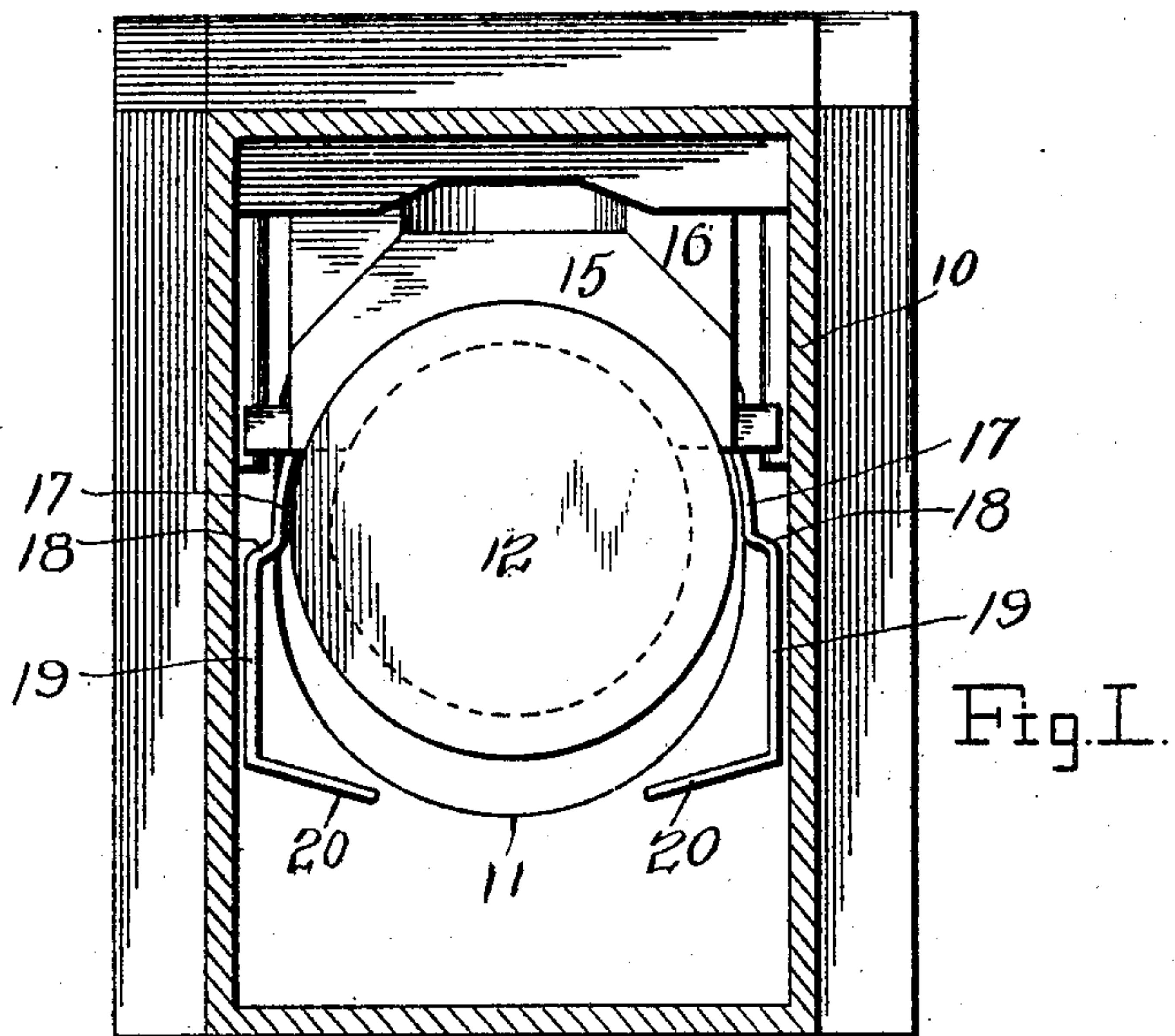
No. 832,500.

PATENTED OCT. 2, 1906.

J. S. PATTEN.  
COMBINED BRASS AND WASTE SUPPORT.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 19, 1906.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses  
C. K. Reichenbach  
C. M. Gelford

Inventor  
J. S. Patten.

By *Charles J. Chandler*

Attorneys

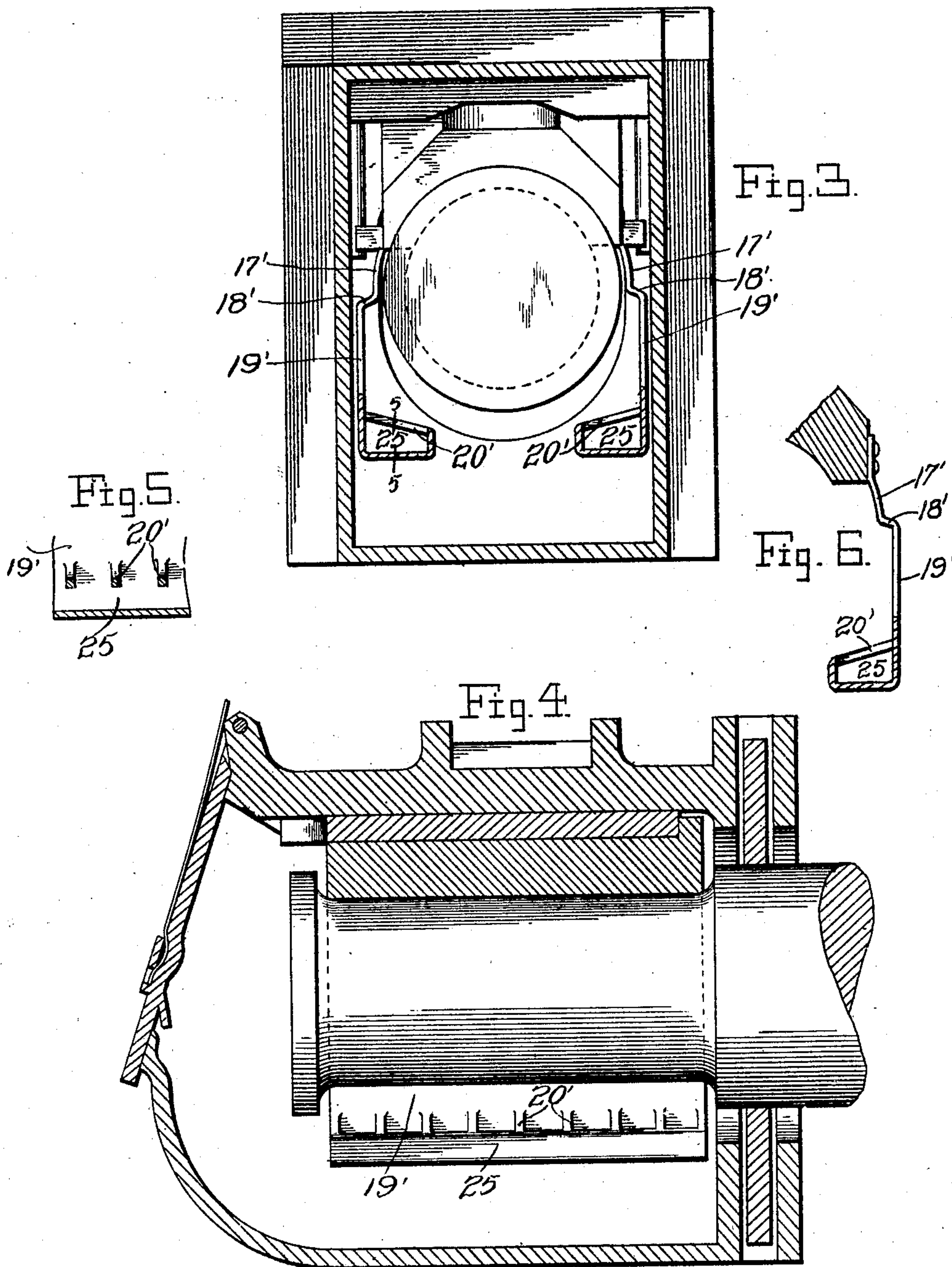
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Inventor  
J. S. Patten.  
By *Charles H. Patten*  
Attorneys



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES S. PATTEN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE  
BALTIMORE JOURNAL BOX COMPANY, OF BALTIMORE, MARY-  
LAND, A CORPORATION OF MARYLAND.

## COMBINED BRASS AND WASTE SUPPORT.

No. 832,500.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 2, 1906.

Application filed April 19, 1905. Serial No. 256,399.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES S. PATTEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in a Combined Brass and Waste Support; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to journal-boxes, and more particularly to journal-boxes for railway-cars, the object of the invention being to provide means carried by the bearing-brass for supporting the waste in contact with the journal, said supporting means being applicable and removable with the brass.

A further object of the invention is to provide a structure embodying supplemental reservoirs for holding quantities of oil where it will insure proper wetting of the waste and consequent lubrication of the journal.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification, and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a vertical section taken transversely through a journal-box beyond the free end of the journal, the latter, with the bearing-brass and the waste-support, being illustrated in end elevation. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken longitudinally through the journal-box, the journal being in elevation. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing the lower portion of the waste-support with its supplemental reservoirs in vertical section. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken longitudinally through the structure shown in Fig. 3 with the journal in elevation. Fig. 5 is a section on line 5 5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a sectional view showing a portion of a brass with one of the waste-supporting members riveted thereto.

Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1 and 2 thereof, there is shown a journal-box 10 of ordinary shape and construction having the usual rear end opening 11, through which is passed the journal 12. The inner or rear end of the journal-box has a vertical passage 13, that receives a common form of dust-guard 14. Upon the journal 12 is disposed a brass 15, above which

is the common type of wedge 16. The brass 15 is itself of ordinary shape, with the exception of the addition of two waste-supporting members carried by and depending from it. Each of the waste-supporting members above referred to consists of a plate depending from a lower longitudinal outer edge of the brass. Each of the plates comprises an upper portion 17, that is curved outwardly to conform to the curvature of the journal 12, the spacing apart of the portions 17 of both plates being just sufficient to permit of application and removal of the brass in the usual manner over the free end of the journal. Below each of the portions 17, which reaches slightly below the center of the journal, each plate extends away from the journal at an obtuse angle, as shown at 18, and then extends downwardly and parallel with the side of journal-box, as shown at 19, to aline beneath the bottom of the journal, after which it extends inwardly and downwardly below the journal to form a slanting shelf 20. It will be noted that the lower longitudinal edge of each of the shelves 20 is the portion of the shelf nearest to the journal. As illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the shelves 20 extend throughout the length of the brass.

In practice waste is packed upon the shelves 20 and between the portions 19 and the journal 12 and in the bottom of the box between the shelves, the shoulders 18 serving to prevent or retard any upward movement of the waste with the journal. The same conditions which effect the settling of the waste causes it also to move inwardly and downwardly over the shelves 20, and by reason of the fact that the lower edges of the shelves are the portions nearest to the journal the waste moves against the journal as it settles.

In Figs. 3, 4, and 5 of the drawings the portions 20' corresponding to the shelves 20 are in the form of bars that are the tops of supplemental oil-reservoirs 25, the spacing of the bars 20' being sufficient to permit the waste thereon to dip into oil in the supplemental reservoirs. The portions 19', 18', and 17' correspond in every detail to the similar portions of the structure illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. The structure shown in Figs.



3, 4, and 5 is packed with waste in the same manner as that above described, and a part of the oil carried up by the waste passes into the supplemental reservoirs 25 and is subsequently taken as needed by the waste to the journal. The waste-supporting portions may be secured to the brass in any suitable manner, such as by riveting and as illustrated in Fig. 6.

10 What is claimed is—

1. A brass for journal-boxes having depending members disposed to receive between them a journal with which the brass may be engaged, said members having means  
15 for supporting waste in contact with the journal and means for limiting upward

movement of the waste from said supporting means.

2. A brass for journal-boxes having depending members disposed to receive between them a journal with which the brass may be engaged, and lubricant-holding vessels at the lower ends of said depending members, the tops of the vessels being converged downwardly and having slots leading into  
25 the vessels.

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

JAMES S. PATTEN.

Witnesses:

JENNIE M. HARVEY,  
E. M. COLFORD.