No. 842,477. PATENTED JAN. 29, 1907.

N. LODOR.

BEARING METAL PACKAGE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1906.

Fig. 1.

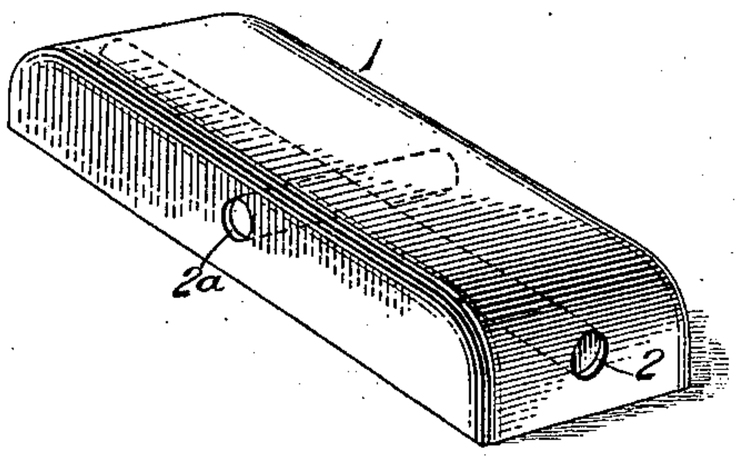
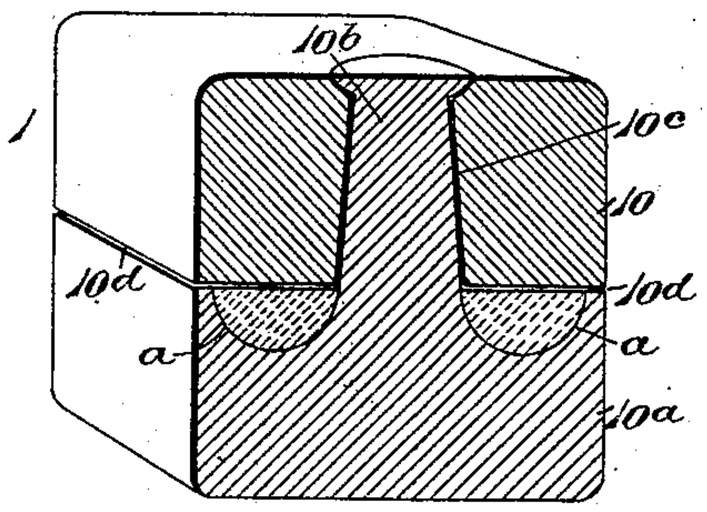


Fig. 2.



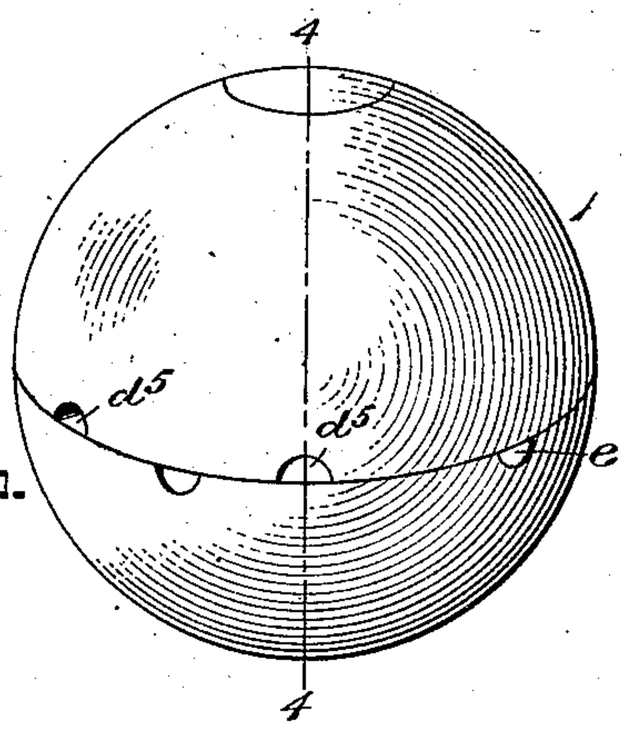


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

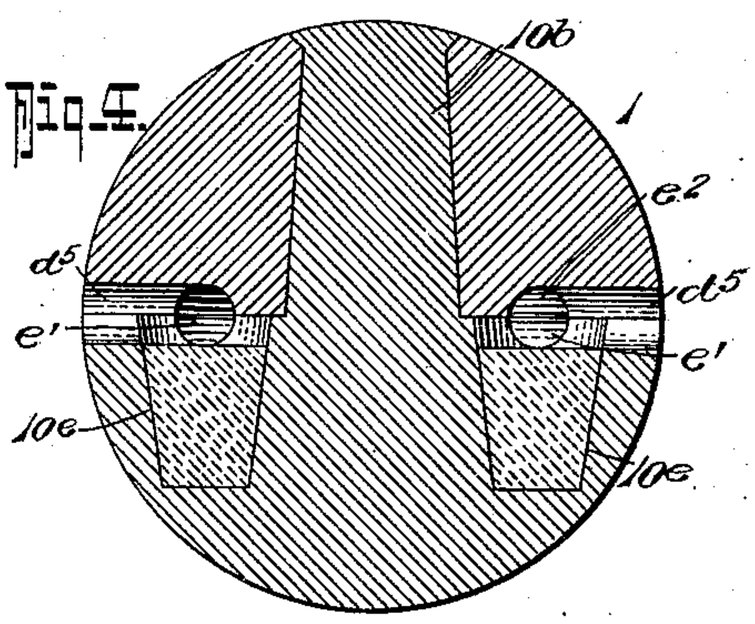
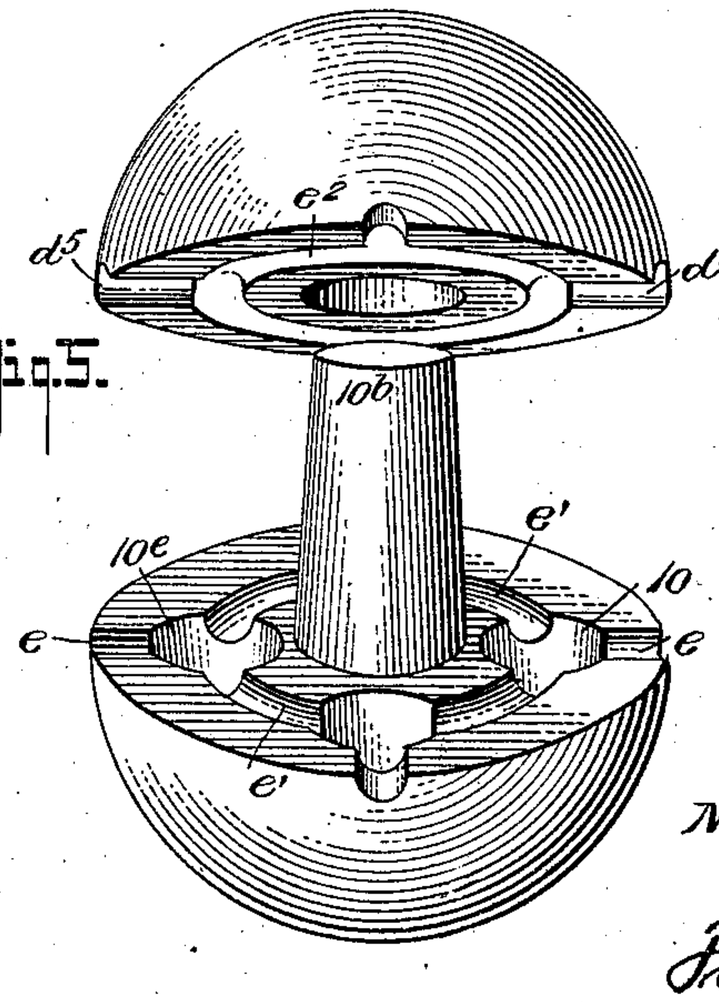


Fig. 5.



WITNESSES:

John T. Schrotte
H. Woodard

INVENTOR

Napoleon Lodor.

BY

Fred J. Dieterich & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NAPOLEON LODOR, OF CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

BEARING-METAL PACKAGE.

No. 842,477. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 29, 1907.

Application filed September 29, 1906. Serial No. 336 792.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NAPOLEON LODOR, residing at Chattanooga, in the county of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and Improved Bearing-Metal Package, of which the following is a specification.

It is now the usual practice in putting up bearing material, such as Babbitt metal, for commercial uses in such shape that it can be conveniently handled to mold it in ingots or packages of the desired size and at the time of molding combine with it the flux which shall give it the required flowing quality when the said ingot or package is again melted or cast in the journal-box in which it is to be finally used. The admixture of the flux does not affect the appearance of the metal, and hence the purchaser ordinarily cannot be sure that the metal package or ingot contains flux, and the melting of the flux for the purpose of mixing it with the metal frequently injures its quality and active properties, because the metal in that case must be remelted when the metal is finally cast, and the two meltings deteriorate the flux and often entirely deprives it of its active power.

My invention primarily seeks to provide for overcoming the objections noted and to maintain the bearing metal at its full strength and quality and for uniting the flux with the metal in such a manner that the purchaser may positively know prior to use that the flux is presented.

Another object of my invention is to provide a bearing metal in such salable shape or shapes and conditions that any melting of the flux prior to the final melting for applying the bearing metal to a journal-box is avoided and the flux at the final melting possesses its fullest strength and efficiency.

Heretofore bearing-metal packages have been provided in which the flux is provided therewith, but in the final melting more or less danger is presented, since in such melting the flux within the package often explodes and by reason thereof frequently injures the manipulator.

In its generic sense my invention comprehends the providing of a flux combined with a bearing-metal package which has means for exhausting any steam or vapors that might accumulate during the final melting, and thereby provide for such melting with absolute safety.

My invention in its more complete make-up embodies a two-part package internally constructed to contain a desired quantity of flux, provided with vents for the gaseous vapors that might evolve during the final melting and having means for locking the two parts together, and in its still more subordinate features my invention consists in certain details of construction and peculiar combination of parts, hereinafter fully explained, pointed out in the appended claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view which illustrates the simplest form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section of a modified construction hereinafter referred to. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the preferred form and construction of my invention. Fig. 4 is a cross-section thereof on the line 4 4 on Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the two parts constituting the preferred form separated.

In the practical application of my invention the package or ingot, which may be made in various shapes, has such internal construction whereby the unmelted fluxing material may be contained therein and whereby the flux-holding cavity is vented, so that gases evolved during the melting may be readily discharged.

In the simplest form the bearing-metal ingot or package 1 may be shaped, as shown in Fig. 1, which illustrates the flux-holding cavity formed by the longitudinal and transverse bisecting bores 2 2^a, which are made in the body when it is molded in shape or after it has been shaped in any approved manner.

Within the cavities 2 2^a a desired quantity of unmelted flux material is placed, which material may or may not extend to the side and end extremities of the body 1, whereby the ends of the fluxing material are exposed to atmosphere.

In Fig. 2 is shown the modified construction in which the package or ingot is of spherical shape and is composed of two parts 10 and 10^a, one of which has a tapering stem 10^b, that fits the tapering aperture 10^c in the opposing part and which extends through said aperture 10^c sufficiently that its upper end may be upset, whereby to clench or lock the two parts loosely together, so as to provide for an annular vent 10^d between the said two parts for an annular recess *a* in the bottom part, it being understood that before

the two parts are fitted together the unmelted fluxing material is filled in the recess *a*.

Figs. 3, 4, and 5 illustrate another and preferred form of my invention, which also comprises a two-part package or ingot of spherical shape, and in this form when the parts are closed (the lower one being so shown) is a number of pockets 10^e, each of which has a radial vent-groove *e*, that extends to the peripheral edge, and all of the pockets are joined by an annular vent-groove *e'*. The stem 10^b in this latter form is relatively of such length that when it is upset or hammered down it will serve to hold the two half-sections firmly locked, whereby to give the package a perfect ball shape, and in this latter form the upper section is made with an annular groove e^2, that registers with the groove *e'*, whereby to form an annular vent that communicates with the radial vent-groove *e'* and a small vent-groove d^5 in the upper section, which latter in practice may or may not register with the groove *e*, it being preferred that they do not register, since thereby a larger number of radial vents is provided for leading off the vapor or steam created in the package or ingot during the final melting of the metal and flux.

In referring to the "flux material" it should be understood that I do not confine myself to any particular kind of flux, since any of the well-known fluxing compounds applicable for the purpose may be utilized.

While my invention is not limited to any particular shape of the ingot or package, a cylindrical or ball shape is preferred, since no matter in what position the ingot may be laid a vent-opening will always be exposed.

While I have not shown special vents or channels on the form shown in Fig. 2, it will be understood that in practice the meeting edges of the members 10 and 10^a may also be provided with vents similar to those as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

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

1. A bearing-metal ingot, having an internal cavity, adapted to receive the unmelted body of flux, the said cavity having open vents extended through the face of the ingot.

2. A package or ingot composed of a body of bearing metal having an internally-held fluxing material prepared and ready for melting, said bearing-body having an open vent in communication with the fluxing material, for the purposes described.

3. A bearing-metal ingot provided with an internal cavity, a body of flux adapted to be melted and cast with the ingot held within the said cavity and an open vent in the ingot in communication with the flux, for the purposes described.

4. A bearing-metal ingot of spherical shape, having an internal cavity, a body of flux adapted to be melted and cast with the ingot held within the cavity and an open vent in the ingot that discharges through the side of the spherical body.

5. A bearing-metal ingot, composed of two sections, one of said sections having an internal cavity and a vent in communication therewith that extends through the side of the ingot, said cavity being adapted to receive the flux to be melted and cast with the ingot, the two parts having means for locking together, as set forth.

6. A bearing-metal ingot prepared and ready for being bodily melted, consisting of two sections, one of which has a cavity and a vent-groove that extends through the peripheral edge of the ingot, a body of flux, adapted to be melted and cast with the ingot held within the said cavity and means forming a part of the ingot for joining the two parts together.

7. A bearing-metal ingot prepared and ready for being bodily melted, composed of two parts, one of the said parts having a plurality of pockets in communication with each other and vents for the said pockets that extend through the sides of the ingot, one of the said parts having a central aperture and the other part having a shank adapted to project through said aperture whereby it can be upset to clench the two parts together for the purposes described.

8. As a new article, a bearing-metal package, consisting of two half-sections, one of which has cavities adapted for receiving the body-flux adapted to be melted and cast with the ingot, one or both of the sections having vent-grooves in communication with the said cavities, the two sections having means for locking together after the body of flux has been filled in the internal cavity, as set forth.

NAPOLEON LODOR.

Witnesses:
J. C. LODOR, Jr.,
CHAS. W. BOURNE.