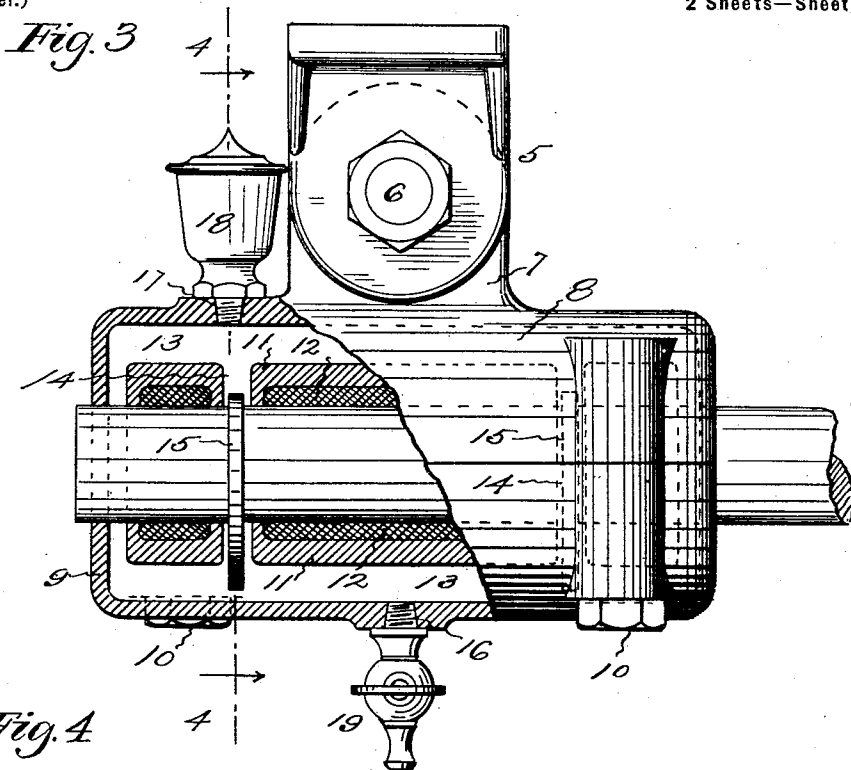
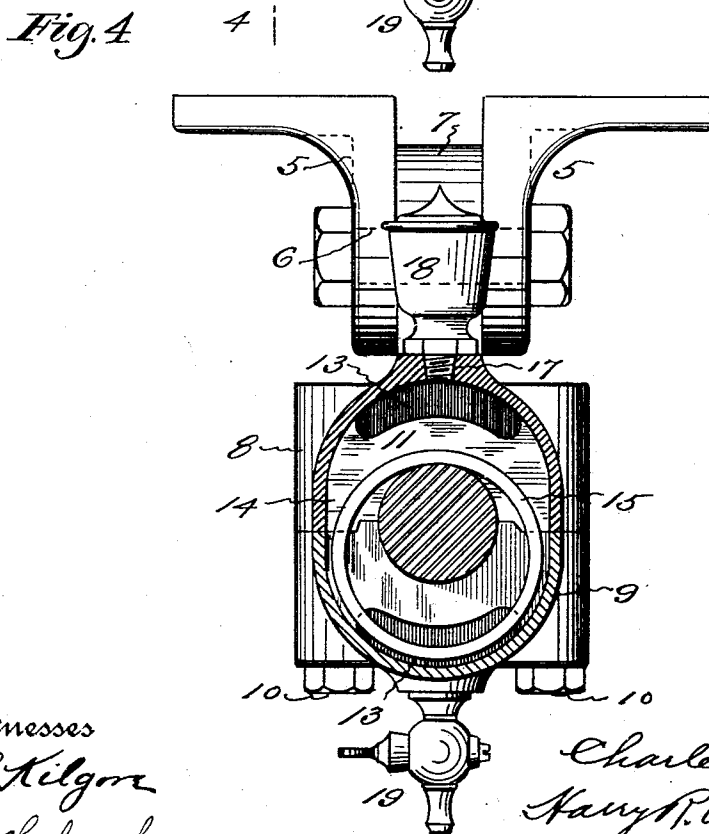


C. H. KEENEY.
JOURNAL BEARING.

(Application filed Dec. 18, 1901.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.



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CHARLES H. KEENEY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

JOURNAL-BEARING.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 710,466, dated October 7, 1902.

Application filed December 16, 1901. Serial No. 86,033. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. KEENEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Journal-Bearings, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a ring lubricating journal-bearing.

The object is to provide a very simple, durable, and efficient bearing of this type which may with equal facility be set upon a foundation or floor or be suspended from overhead timbers or ceiling, as the circumstances require.

This bearing is more particularly designed for supporting the journal of the fan of an exhaustor or blower; but it is also very serviceable for supporting the journals of other high-speed machines.

The bearing has a chair formed of brackets that may be fastened to a floor or to a ceiling. The casing is formed in two parts bolted together, and each part contains one-half of the babbitt-box. A lug projecting from one part of the casing is bolted between the chair-brackets. Between the casing and the box of each section is a chamber for containing the lubricant, and through the casing into each chamber is a threaded perforation. A lubricant-cup is screwed in the upper of these perforations, and a drip-cock is screwed in the lower perforation. The boxes near each end are cut out or grooved entirely around the journal in order to receive the lubricant-rings.

Figure 1 of the accompanying drawings shows a side elevation of a bearing that embodies the invention in the position occupied when it is set upright upon a floor or other support, a portion being broken away to show the interior. Fig. 2 shows an end elevation of the same bearing in its upright position with a portion cut away on the plane indicated by the broken line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 shows a side elevation of the same bearing in the position occupied when suspended from a ceiling, and Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the bearing in its suspended position with parts cut in section on the plane indicated by the broken line 4 4 of Fig. 3.

The chair is formed of two similar angular

brackets 5, each of which has a base for attachment to a floor, ceiling, or other support, and an ear through which passes the bolt 6, which holds the lug 7 between the chair parts. The lug 7 is integral with a casting 8, to which the casting 9 is secured by bolts 10, these castings forming the casing. In each of these castings and integral therewith is a similar semicylindrical box part 11, which is recessed to receive the babbitt 12. Between the casing and the box of each section is a chamber 13. The box is cut away so as to form a narrow opening 14 entirely around the journal near each end. In each opening and loosely resting upon the journal is a ring 15, that has an inner diameter that is considerably larger than the diameter of the journal. These narrow openings completely encircle the journal, so that the ring, whether the bearing is upright or reversed, will loosely rest upon the journal. Through the casing part 9 is a perforation 16, and through the casing part 8 is a perforation 17. When the bearing is set upright, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, an oil-cup 18 is screwed into the upper opening 16 and a drip-cock 19 is screwed into the lower opening 17. When the bearing is suspended from above, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, the oil-cup is screwed in the opening 17 of the part 8 and the drip-cock 19 is screwed in the opening 16 of the part 9.

The chair which supports this bearing may with equal facility be bolted to a floor, standard, or other foundation, or be bolted to a ceiling, overhead timbers, or other depending support. Whichever way the bearing is placed, whether upright or reversed, there is always a lubricant-chamber below the box and the rings will always loosely rest upon the journal and hang down into the lubricant-chamber. The lubricant-cup is screwed into the perforation through the casing part that is uppermost and the drip-cock is screwed into the perforation through the casing part that is lowermost. It is only necessary in reversing this bearing to change the relative positions of the lubricant-cup and the drip-cock. The interior construction is such that the bearing-surface, the lubricant-chambers, and the rings are always the same in whatever position the box is placed.

This bearing, which has few parts and is

very simple in construction, is serviceable for supporting the journals of the fans of ex-
hausters and blowers, which are driven at
high speeds and which are usually placed in
5 a factory or mill in the most available space
which is left after completion, and this space
sometimes permits the machine to be placed
upright and sometimes to be suspended from
above.

10 This invention provides a very durable and
efficient bearing of approved type which can
be applied to the shaft of a fan at the factory
and sent out without regard to the position
the fan must occupy when set up in the place
15 where it is to be used.

I claim as my invention—

1. A journal-bearing consisting of a chair
supporting a casing formed of two similar
parts, each casing part having a bearing-sur-
20 face with a chamber between the casing and
the bearing-surface, a perforation through
the casing into the chamber and a transverse
opening entirely through and completely
separating the bearing-surface into sections,

a ring loosely located in the transverse open- 25
ing, a lubricant-cup secured in the top per-
foration through the casing, and a drip-cock
secured in the bottom perforation through
the casing, substantially as specified.

2. A journal-bearing consisting of a chair 30
formed of two brackets, a casing consisting of
two similar parts, one casing part having a
lug pivoted between the chair parts, and each
casing part having a babbitted bearing-sur-
face with a chamber between the casing and 35
the bearing-surface, a perforation through
the casing into the chamber and two trans-
verse openings entirely through and com-
pletely separating the bearing-surface into
sections, a ring loosely located in each trans- 40
verse opening, a lubricant-cup secured in
the top perforation through the casing and
a drip-cock secured in the bottom perforation
through the casing, substantially as specified.

CHARLES H. KEENEY.

Witnesses:

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