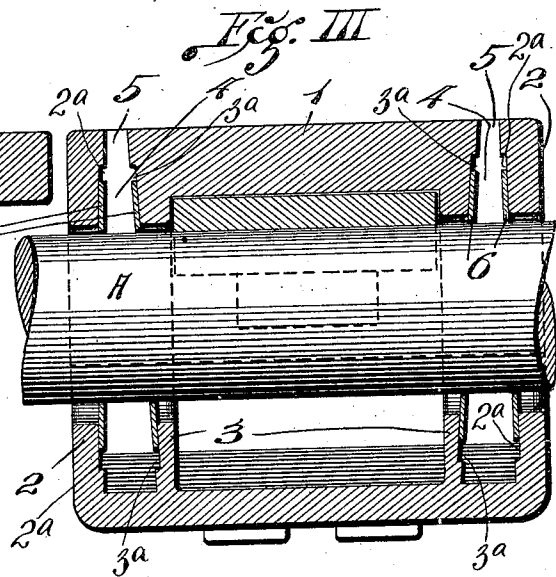
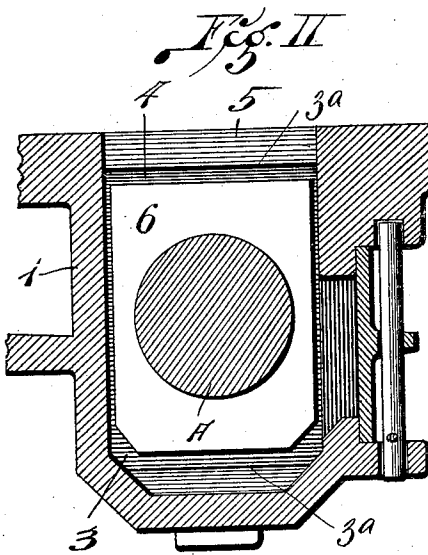
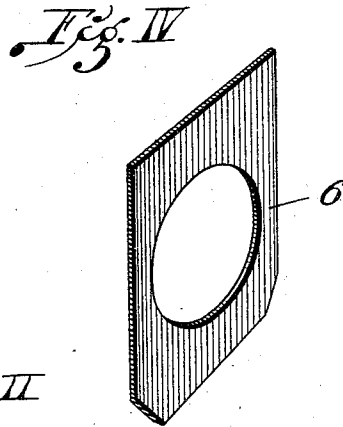
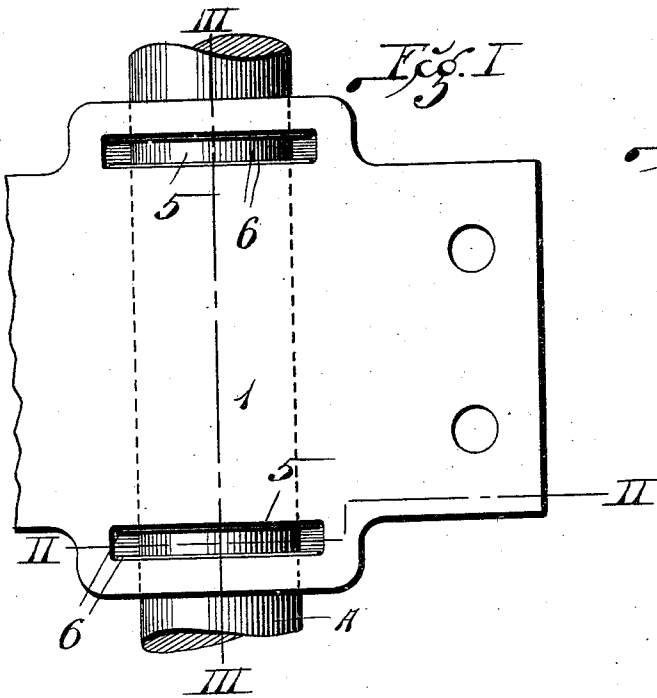


W. M. DUNCAN.
JOURNAL BOX.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 23, 1909.

Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

934,052.



ATTEST.

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WILLIAM M. DUNCAN, OF ALTON, ILLINOIS.

JOURNAL-BOX.

934,052.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 14, 1909.

Application filed February 23, 1909. Serial No. 479,348.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM M. DUNCAN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at the city of Alton, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Journal-Boxes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to a journal box, more particularly intended for use upon railway cars of various kinds, and it has for its object to provide a single piece journal box that is rendered practically dust proof in a simple manner.

Figure I is a top or plan view of my journal box. Fig. II is a vertical cross section taken on irregular line II—II, Fig. I. Fig. III is a vertical longitudinal section taken on line III—III, Fig. I. Fig. IV is a perspective view of one of the guard plates employed in my journal box.

In the accompanying drawings 1 designates the single piece shell of my journal box. This shell is provided with end walls 2 and partitions 3, in one piece therewith the said end walls and partitions being apertured to receive a journal shown at A in the drawings. The partitions 3 are spaced from the end walls 2 to provide downwardly spreading pockets 4 for the reception of waste or other packing material and entrance into said pockets is provided by slots 5 in the top of the shell of the journal box. The opposing faces of the end walls 2 and partitions 3 are formed with recesses 2^a and 3^a respectively.

6 designates perforated guard plates surrounding the journal when it is in position in the journal box shell and which occupy the recesses 2^a and 3^a at the side of the pockets 4 leaving spaces all around them, each guard plate being so placed in its pocket as to rest against either an end wall 2 or a partition 3.

Each end wall 2 of the journal box shell has its inner face inclined downwardly and outwardly and the face of the partition 3 opposing each end wall is inclined downwardly and toward the longitudinal center of the journal box shell. As a consequence the pockets 4 are rendered of downwardly tapering or wedge shape, each pocket being of greater width at its lower end than at its upper end, as seen in Fig. III. By producing the pockets as explained, I provide for the guard plates being more widely separated at their lower ends than at their upper ends, and when waste or other packing is introduced between the guard plates and into the pockets 4, the packing is wedged in the pockets and is caused to remain therein by virtue of the pockets being more contracted at their upper ends than at any point beneath such upper ends. The guard plates and packing are therefore caused to maintain dust proof conditions around the journal and within the journal box.

I claim:—

A journal box comprising a single piece shell formed with apertured end walls having their inner faces inclined downwardly and outwardly and recessed, with apertured partitions spaced from the end walls and having their outer faces inclined downwardly and inwardly and recessed and providing with the inclined inner faces of the end walls, downwardly spreading pockets, extending from the top to the bottom of the shell and with entrance slots in the top of the shell, and the perforated guard plates fitted around the journal and occupying the recesses in opposing faces of the end walls and partitions leaving spaces around the guard plates within the recesses.

WILLIAM M. DUNCAN.

In the presence of—

WALTER L. JUTTEMEYER,
GEO. D. DUNCAN.