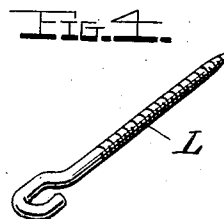
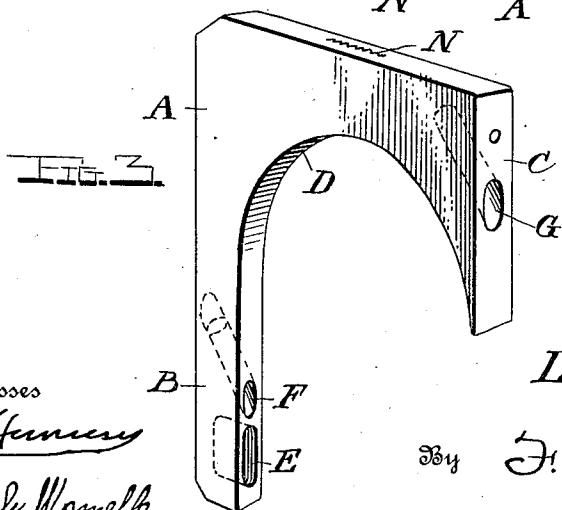
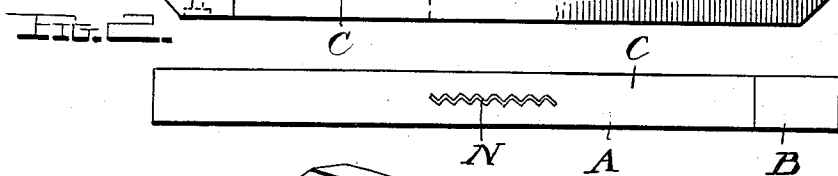
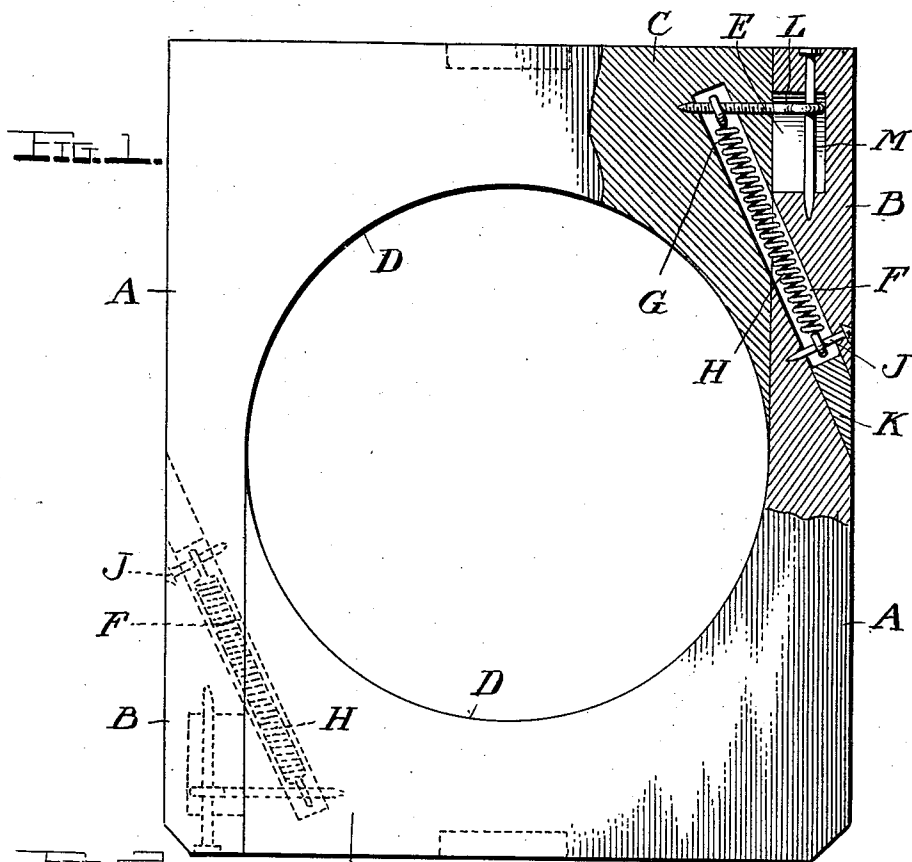


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DUST GUARD FOR CAR JOURNAL BOXES.
APPLICATION FILED AUG. 15, 1911.

1,017,277.

Patented Feb. 13, 1912.



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LACEY Y. WILLIAMS, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

DUST-GUARD FOR CAR JOURNAL-BOXES.

1,017,277.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 13, 1912.

Application filed August 15, 1911. Serial No. 644,201.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LACEY Y. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dust-Guards for Car Journal-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to guards such as are inserted in the chambers at the back ends of car axle journal boxes and which frictionally engage the journals to prevent the entrance of foreign matter, such as dust and dirt, to the interior of the boxes.

The object is the provision of a guard which shall be simple in construction, which shall snugly fit the journal under all conditions of service, and which shall automatically adjust itself to compensate for wear.

With this end in view the invention consists in certain novelties of construction and combination of parts as hereinafter set forth and specified in the claims.

The accompanying drawing illustrates an example of the physical embodiment of the improvement constructed according to the best method of procedure I have so far devised for the purpose.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the guard with one corner thereof in section to show the construction, and the opposite corner indicating by dotted lines the location of the spring and means for holding the sections of the guard in alinement. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view in perspective of one of the L-shaped sections. Fig. 4 shows one of the threaded guide hooks or eyes.

Referring to the figures, A designates the two L-shaped sections of wood or other suitable material each the complement of the other; B, the long arms; C, the short arms; D, the semi-circular bearing edges which frictionally engage the journal; E, recesses formed in the long arms; F, oblique holes in the long arms; G, oblique holes in the short arms, each normally in line with an oblique hole in the long arm; H, coil or helical metallic springs located in the oblique holes in the long and short arms and lapping over the meeting edges of the said long and short arms; J, pins passed through the long arms and the eyes of the springs and seated in the material of the guard; K, dowel pins for closing the holes in the long arms at the ends of the springs; L, guide hooks or eyes

each with a threaded shank, each eye being movably located within a recess E of a long arm and each shank passed into a short arm and through an eye of a spring to securely anchor the spring; M, pins or nails each passed into the end of the long arm, through an eye or hook in the recess E and anchored in the material of the arm; and N are corrugated pieces of metal inserted in the material of the guard upon opposite sides to prevent the slipping or breaking of the material.

The guard is inserted endwise into the chamber at the back end of the box in a well known way, and when the journal is inserted through the opening the L-shaped sections can separate sufficiently to allow the passage of the journal. The springs press the curved edges of the sections into frictional contact with the curved surface of the journal and prevent the entrance of foreign matter to the interior of the box.

Fig. 1 shows the relative positions of the parts when the guard is in position within the box and surrounding the journal. Obviously the recesses in the long arms and the oblique holes of greater diameter than the diameter of the springs, allow the springs, which are under tension, to draw the L-shaped sections together and hold the curved surfaces in contact with the journal when the material of the guard defining the opening therein wears away in service. The guide hooks or eyes can move longitudinally of the pins in the recesses and they perform the function of holding the L-shaped sections in alinement and the edges of the long and short arms in contact.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the drawings it is clear that I have provided an efficient guard for the purpose set forth—one which is relatively cheap in first cost, wherein the springs are effective and entirely inclosed, and so constructed that the L-shaped sections are held in alinement and sidewise displacement prevented.

What I claim is:

1. A dust guard consisting of two complementary L-shaped sections, each section having a semi-circular bearing edge, and said sections oppositely disposed to each other to form a substantially circular opening, said sections having alined holes adjacent their meeting edges; helical springs within the alined holes and overlapping the

said meeting edges; means for anchoring the ends of the springs in opposite sections; and means for holding the edges of the sections together which permit the longitudinal movement of one section relative to the other under the action of the springs.

2. A dust guard consisting of two complementary L-shaped sections, each section having a semi-circular bearing edge, a long arm and a short arm with holes in each arm, and said sections oppositely disposed to each other to form a substantially circular opening and so that a hole in each short arm is in alinement with a hole in a long arm; helical springs located at opposite corners of the guard within the alined holes, each spring lapping the meeting edges of the long and short arm, and the end of each spring anchored to a long and short arm; and means for holding the two sections together and against sidewise displacement.

3. A dust guard consisting of two complementary L-shaped sections, each section having a semi-circular bearing edge, a long arm and a short arm, and said sections being oppositely disposed to each other to form a substantially circular opening, springs positively engaging and uniting the sections and located at their diagonally opposite meeting edges or corners and acting to draw the sections together and also to limit the longitudinal sliding movement of one section relative to the other; and means for holding the sections together consisting of pins and guide shanks turned at the ends to engage the pins, said turned ends being movable within recesses in the arms and relative to the pins.

4. A dust guard consisting of two complementary L-shaped sections, each section having a long arm and a short arm, and a semi-circular bearing edge, and said sections

being oppositely disposed to each other to form a substantially circular opening; springs each with its opposite ends anchored to opposite sections; and means for holding the sections together consisting of pins and guide shanks turned at the ends at opposite corners of the guard, a guide shank turned at the end being secured to one arm of the section and projecting into a recess formed in the opposite adjacent arm and a pin passed through the recess and engaging and guiding the said shank turned at the end.

5. A dust guard comprised of two complementary L-shaped sections each with a long arm provided with a hole and a short arm provided with a hole and a semi-circular bearing edge, said sections being oppositely disposed so the hole in the long arm will substantially match a hole in the short arm; and helical springs in the holes each spring having an eye at each end and the opposite ends anchored, respectively, to a short arm and to a long arm by means passed through the eyes and seated within the material of the arms.

6. A dust guard comprised of two complementary L-shaped sections each with a long arm and a short arm and a semi-circular bearing edge, said sections being oppositely disposed; and springs for pressing the guard against the journal; each long arm having a recess in the edge thereof, a pin passed through the recess, and a guide hook loosely engaging the pin and its end anchored in the short arm.

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

LACEY Y. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

SHERMAN T. LASKEY,
MALCOLM E. WILLIAMS.