

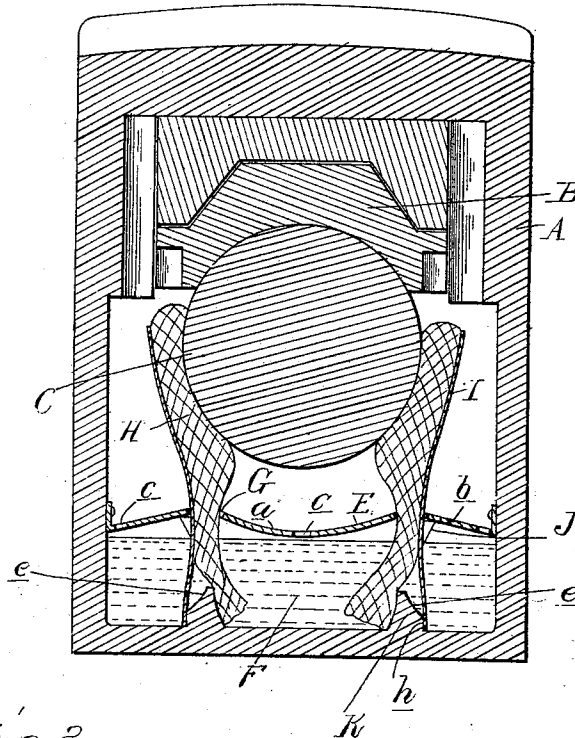
(No Model.)

A. W. WRIGHT.
CAR AXLE LUBRICATOR.

No. 542,214.

Patented July 2, 1895.

Fig 1.



Frö g. 2.

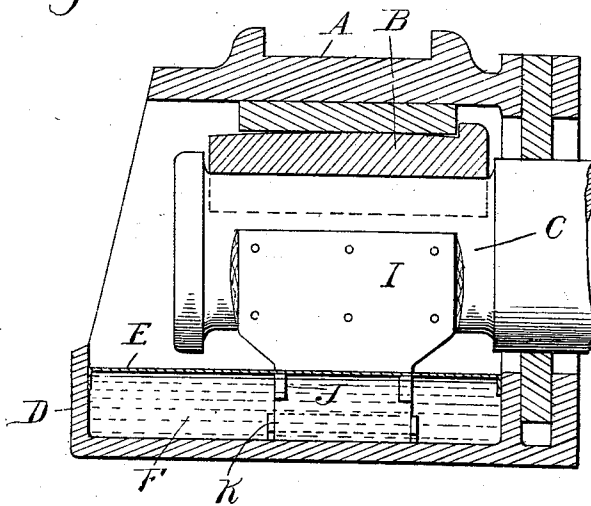


Fig. 4.

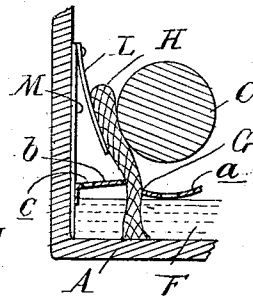
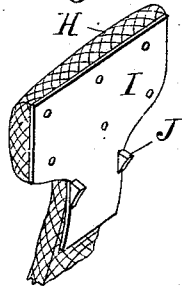


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
A. L. Kobayashi
L. Whittemore

Inventor
Arthur W. Wright
By *Wm. S. Magner & Son* Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR W. WRIGHT, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRTIETH
TO JANE P. WILLIAMS, OF SAME PLACE.

CAR-AXLE LUBRICATOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 542,214, dated July 2, 1895.

Application filed January 8, 1895. Serial No. 534,190. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR W. WRIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Car-Axle Lubricators, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention consists in the peculiar construction of a lubricator for car-journals, and particularly in the construction of a pad for feeding the oil upon the journal by capillary action and a spring-support for such pad, the whole being so combined as to be readily attached and detached and without danger of being accidentally displaced while the device is in use.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central longitudinal section through a car-axle box and bearing, showing the journal and oil-pad in elevation. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section thereof. Fig. 3 is a detached perspective view of the oiling-pad and its supporting-spring. Fig. 4 is a section of one side of a box similar to Fig. 2, showing a slightly-modified form of supporting-spring.

A is a car-axle box, B a brass or bearing, and C the journal, these parts being of known and usual construction, except as hereinafter set forth.

The box I preferably make somewhat different from the usual box by cutting away the frontside of wall D, so that the upper edge thereof shall be in line substantially with the lower edge of the journal, and below the journal I arrange a transverse partition E, below which is formed an oil-receptacle F. This partition I preferably make as shown in Fig. 1, comprising the central curved portion *a* below the journal, its upper face being concentric with the under face of the journal and the oppositely-inclined side sections *b*.

At the bottom of the section *a* and at the lowest points in the side sections *b* I arrange small drip-apertures *c*, so that any oil which may fall onto the partition will quickly drip through these apertures and into the receptacle beneath.

Beneath the front and rear faces of the journal I provide in the partition E longitudinal

nal apertures G, through each of which the foot of the wick or pad H may enter the receptacle. Each of these pads I attach to and support upon a spring or spring-standard of such construction that the vertical vibrations of the journal will not tend to displace the spring, the spring acting practically to press the pad against the side of the journal. In Figs. 1, 2, and 3 I have shown this spring formed by a flat spring-standard I, to the upper end of which the pad is secured, this standard having lugs or shoulders J, adapted to engage beneath the partition E, its lower end being inserted through the apertures G and abutting against the block or lug K.

Each block or lug is provided with the inclined face *e* and a flat face or shoulder *h*, so that when the spring is inserted with the pad through the aperture the end of the spring will strike the inclined face and be guided outwardly until the lugs J engage beneath the edge of the aperture in the partition E, when the standards will be locked in position, being bent sufficiently to give the desired tension to hold the pad firmly against the sides of the journal. By arranging these springs so as to press the pads against the sides of the journal, as shown, I obtain a construction in which the vertical movement of the axle does not affect the tension of the spring or tend to displace the pad or in any way disarrange the spring from its support, simply bending it flat, more or less. This I consider especially advantageous, as most of the constructions which have heretofore been used comprise springs arranged below the journal, so that the vertical oscillations thereof would tend to make them bounce and get out of place.

In Fig. 4 I have shown the spring L, supported on a standard M against the side of the box, passing through an aperture arranged at the edge of the partition E, the effect being the same as in the construction shown in Fig. 2, which last-named construction I consider to be the preferable one.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination of a car axle box, a transverse partition below the journal therein having longitudinal apertures beneath the front and rear faces of the journal, blocks or lugs in the bottom, spring standards having

shoulders on their outer faces and pads secured to the standards, the parts being combined as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a lubricator for car journals, the combination of the box, a transverse partition therein below the journal to form an oil receptacle, the fibrous lubricating pads passing through such apertures into the receptacle, the standards I, to the upper end of which the pads are secured, the lower ends thereof passing through the apertures in the partition, the shoulders J on the standards, the lug K in the bottom of the box having the inclined face *e* and the vertical face *h*, the parts being arranged as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination with a car axle box, of

a transverse partition arranged below the journal, and formed with a curved central section and inclined outer sections, and the elongated apertures G between the sections, on opposite sides of the plane of the journal, wicking pads extending through the openings G, and separated standards passing through the partition and having yielding sections to which the wicking is secured, substantially as described.

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

ARTHUR W. WRIGHT.

Witnesses:

L. J. WHITEMORE,
M. B. O'DOHERTY.