July 22, 1947. J. H. MYERS 2,424,364

JOURNAL BOX BUCKET HANGER

Filed July 6, 1945

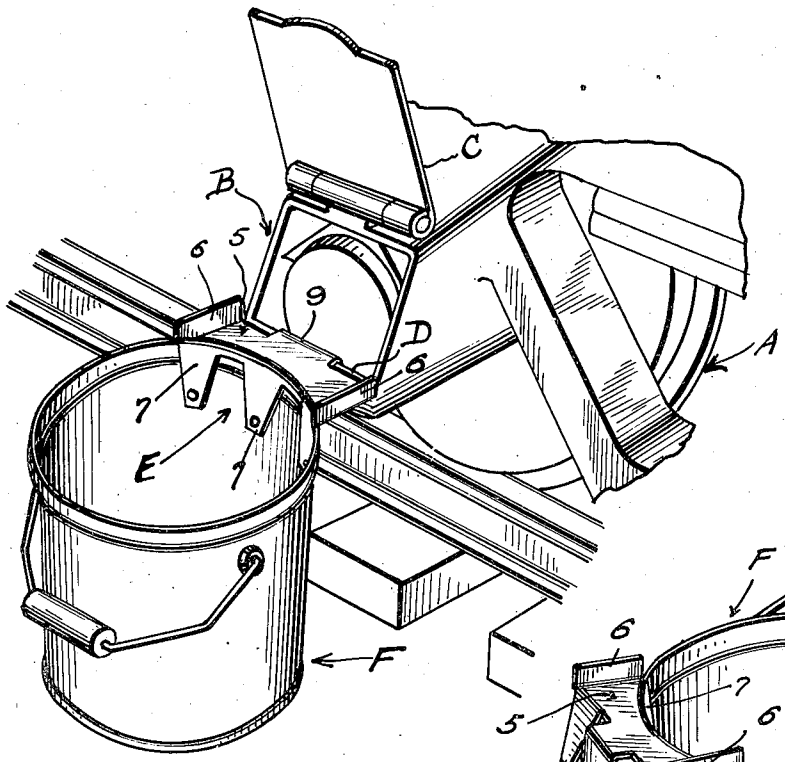


Fig. 1.

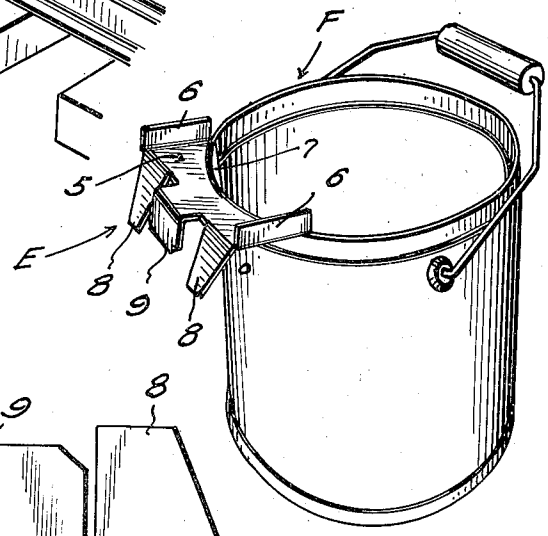


Fig. 2.

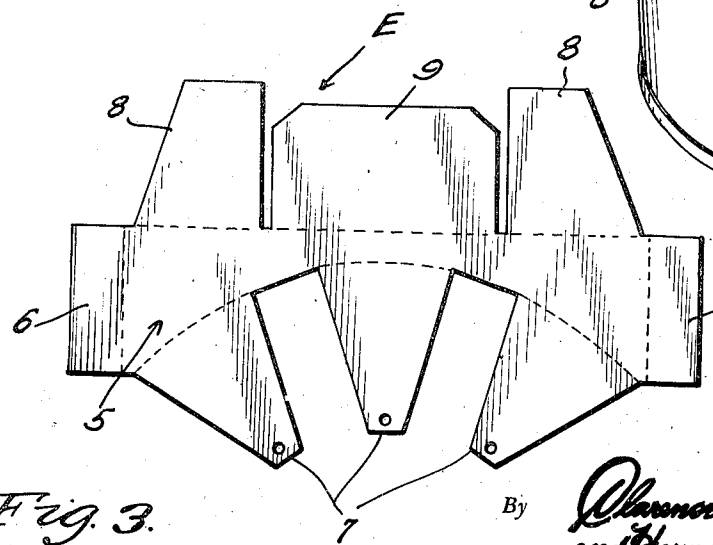


Fig. 3.

Inventor
John H. Myers

By Clarence A. O'Brien and Harvey B. Jacobson
Attorneys

Patented July 22, 1947

2,424,364

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,424,364

JOURNAL BOX BUCKET HANGER

John H. Myers, Baton Rouge, La.

Application July 6, 1945, Serial No. 603,551

3 Claims. (Cl. 248—309)

1

This invention relates to a structurally novel and improved hanger bracket such as is constructed for permanent attachment to a bucket, and is characterized by means for quick and reliable attachment to a conventional journal box. More specifically, I have evolved and produced a simple, expedient and practicable hanger bracket for a so-called dope bucket employed in connection with the step of cleaning, repacking and conditioning conventional journal boxes such as those employed on railway cars.

By way of explanation, a "dope bucket" is almost any kind of iron bucket, such as a five-gallon used and discarded paint bucket, and is used by train crews, shop men, car oilers, and the like, to contain waste and oil used in repacking freight and passenger car journals.

The general practice is to set the dope bucket on the ground near the journal to be repacked. This is undesirable and objectionable for the following reasons:

It is very seldom that suitable footing is available for the bucket to rest upon, due to the shape and slant of the road bed, or by the cross-ties not being immediately under the journal box, on which to rest the dope bucket, and the presence of snow concealing the footing, or ice, covering the footing and causing the dope bucket to slide down embankment or turn over. Then, too, the loss of efficiency of the workman caused by the journal box packer having to turn aside in order to carry the waste and oil from the bucket to the journal box is a further factor to consider.

The principal object of repacking a railroad journal box is to remove therefrom all grit, gravel, cinders, worn metal and other foreign substances which cause journals to heat up, and which are generally known as "hot boxes." These hot boxes are not only a source of wear on railroad equipment, but are a source of expense and a frequent cause of train wrecks.

Under the prevailing practice, a car oiler or journal packer places a dope bucket on the ground under the adverse conditions stated above, and very frequently the bucket turns over, spilling the waste, packing and oil onto the ground. When it is retrieved by the attendant, it has become impregnated with sand, gravel, cinders and other foreign matter which, if placed in the journal box, results in heating up the journal and nullifying the sole object and purpose of repacking.

The objects and functions of this invention are as follows:

(1) It places and holds the dope bucket directly in front of the journal box and directly in front of the packer, thus facilitating packing and saving valuable time and labor.

2

(2) It prevents and eliminates any possible chance of foreign matter entering the journal box while repacking.

(3) In the regular and periodical repacking of journals under the practice heretofore followed, or in emergency repacking, a great deal of reclaimable waste and oil is dragged out of the journal box and allowed to fall upon the ground, but with a dope bucket hung directly under the journal box by this hanger, all of the waste and oil is collected and can be renovated and reclaimed without an additional amount of grit and dirt getting into the old waste and oil as under the old practice, thus constituting a great item of saving for loss of journal packing.

Other objects, features and advantages will become more readily apparent from the following description and the accompanying illustrative drawing.

In the drawing, wherein like numerals are employed to designate like parts throughout the views:

Figure 1 is a fragmentary perspective view showing a car, or portion thereof, with a conventional journal box, illustrating the so-called dope bucket and the special hanger bracket for suspending same from the journal box.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the bucket with the attached hanger bracket removed from the box.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the flat wrought iron blank or pattern from which the hanger bracket is fashioned.

Referring now to the drawings by distinguishing reference characters, it will be seen that A designates a fragmentary portion of a freight or passenger car, the same being equipped with the conventional journal box B with a hinged lid C and a flange D to accommodate the hanger and suspension bracket E carried by the customary waste-oil or dope bucket F. Obviously, and as previously indicated, I am interested in the combination of a bucket having means to fit on the conventional flange D, and the particular means, that is, the hanger bracket E, which accomplishes this.

The bracket E is fashioned from a single flat plate of wrought or equivalent iron or material and is characterized by a sector-shaped flat ledge or plate portion 5 having outstanding guard flanges 6 arranged transversely across opposite ends and also having a plurality of V-shaped or

equivalent attaching tongues 7 riveted to the body of the bucket as shown. These tongues 7 are on the curvate edge of the plate or ledge while the members on the opposite edge thereof constitute a triple-prong hanger claw. That is to say, the two end prongs 8 are of corresponding construction and engage against the outer face of the box flange D, while the remaining prong is somewhat wider and bent upon itself to form a retaining hook 9. Thus, we have a simple plate 5 with flanges 6, attaching tongues 7 on one edge and retaining prongs forming an attaching claw on the opposite edge. The bracket is permanently attached to the bucket and therefore the bucket is conveniently attached to and detached from the journal box, this in an obvious manner.

A careful consideration of the foregoing description in conjunction with the invention as illustrated in the drawings will enable the reader to obtain a clear understanding and impression of the alleged features of merit and novelty sufficient to clarify the construction of the invention as hereinafter claimed.

Minor changes in shape, size, materials and rearrangement of parts may be resorted to in actual practice so long as no departure is made from the invention as claimed.

I claim:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a hanger bracket for a bucket of the class described comprising a flat plate having transverse upstanding flanges at opposite marginal ends, provided along one longitudinal edge with depending fingers for anchorage on a bucket, and provided on the opposite longitudinal edge with a plurality of prongs, said prongs being bent to form a claw-like gripping means for detachable connection with an existing flange on a standard journal box.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a pre-cut blank plate for formation into a hanger bracket of the class described comprising a flat plate portion, transverse bendable ends for formation of spaced parallel upstanding flanges, a plurality of longitudinally spaced bendable attaching tongues along one longitudinal edge, and a plurality of bendable prongs along the opposite longitudinal edge, said prongs being fashioned to provide co-acting detents in a multiple claw flange grip.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a hanger bracket for a dope bucket of the class described comprising a substantially sector-shaped flat plate having upstanding parallel guard flanges arranged transversely across opposite ends, said plate having a plurality of V-shaped bucket attaching tongues, said tongues being on the curvate edge of the plate and being bent at right angles to the body portion of the plate, the opposite longitudinal edge of the plate being provided with a plurality of prongs, the two end prongs being bent obliquely to the body of the plate and the intervening prong being bent into the form of a hook, said end prongs and hook lending themselves adaptable to quick detachable connection with an existing flange on a regulation journal box.

JOHN H. MYERS.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,833,690	Penners	Nov. 24, 1931
1,854,069	Rowe	Apr. 12, 1932
802,861	Hetherington	Oct. 24, 1905
2,349,691	Amstutz	May 23, 1944
755,432	Bainbridge	Mar. 22, 1904
1,240,852	Israelson	Sept. 25, 1917