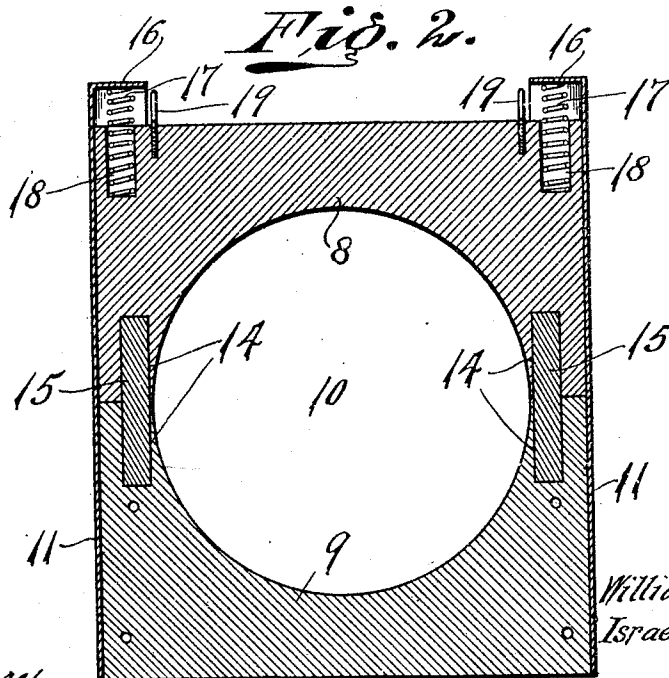
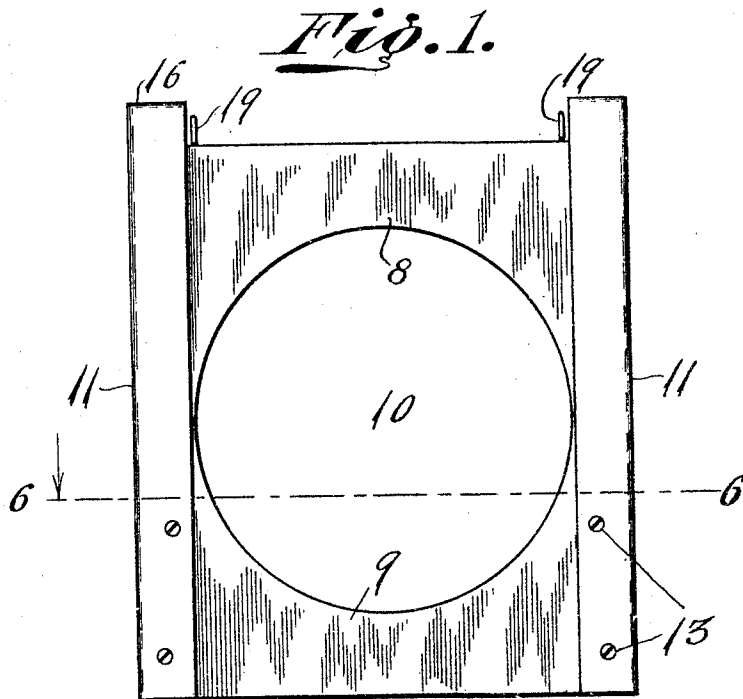


958,953.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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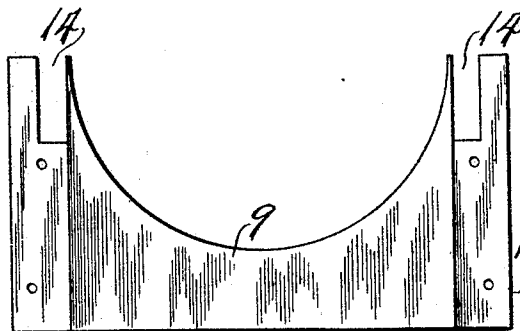
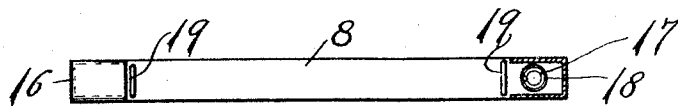
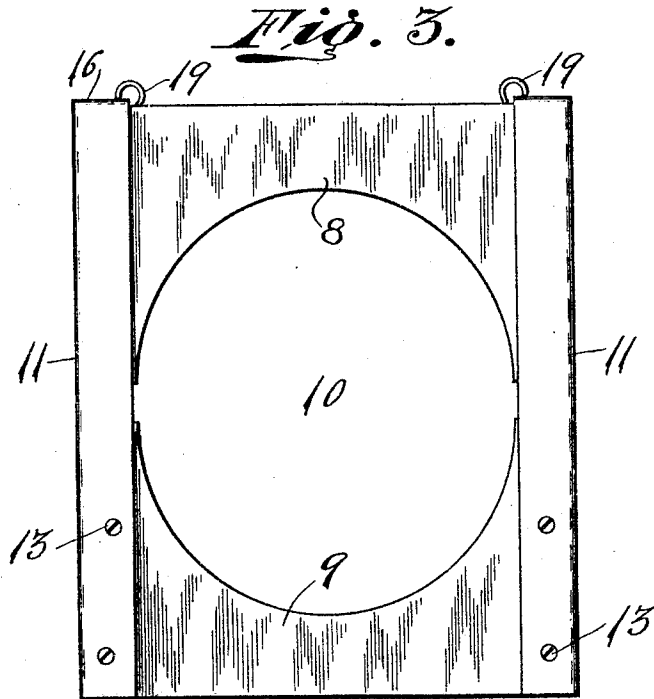
Attorney

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DUST GUARD FOR CAR AXLE BOXES.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 27, 1908.

958,953.

Patented May 24, 1910.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM A. BRIGGS AND ISRAEL MILLETT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DUST-GUARD FOR CAR-AXLE BOXES.

958,953.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 24, 1910.

Application filed November 27, 1908. Serial No. 464,608.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WILLIAM A. BRIGGS and ISRAEL MILLETT, citizens of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dust-Guards for Car-Axle Boxes; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

The invention relates to dust guards and more particularly to the class of dust guards for car axle or other journal boxes.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of a dust guard for journals of car axles so that it will fit snugly about the said journal and will be automatically adjustable to compensate for displacement and wear of the said journal.

Another object of the invention is the provision of a dust guard for journals of car axles comprising guides having working therein one of a pair of sections, means for automatically retaining the sections snugly about the journal, and means fitted within recesses formed in opposite sides of the said sections to close the space between the latter when the same are displaced with respect to each other.

A further object of the invention of this character is the provision of stop means to limit the separation of the sections forming the dust guard and means to permit the separation of one section with respect to the other.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of the specification is illustrated the preferred form of embodiment of the said invention, which to enable those skilled in the art to practice the invention, will be set forth at length in the following description, while the novelty of the invention will be brought out in the claims succeeding the description.

It is to be understood that changes, variations and modifications may be made such as come properly within the scope of the appended claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a front elevation of the invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical section thereof. Fig. 3 is a front elevation with the upper section raised and locked. Fig. 4 is a top plan view partly broken away.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a detail view of one of the displaceable members removed from the guides.

Similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views in the drawings.

In the drawings, the numerals 8 and 9 designate similar shaped members the inner edges of which are curved to form, when these members are assembled, a complete circular opening 10 to fit the axle to which it is to be applied. Secured to the member 9 at opposite side edges thereof are guide pieces 11 each of which is of U-shape in cross section and both extend throughout the length of the members 8 and 9 to a distance beyond the outer edge of the said member 8 which latter is adapted to freely slide in the said guide pieces to and from the fixed member 9. The guide flanges 12 of the guide pieces have their outer faces lying flush with the outer faces of the said members and the said member 9 is secured to these flanges by fasteners 13. At the mutually adjacent or abutting portions of the members 8 and 9 are vertically disposed registering recesses 14 in which are slidably fitted blocks 15 the same straddling or bridging the joints formed by the meeting or abutting portions of the said members so as to close the spaces therebetween when the members are displaced with respect to each other.

The guide pieces 11 are closed at their extremities projecting beyond the member 8 by cross heads or plates 16 the same forming stops for limiting the separation of the member 8 with respect to the member 9 and also form bearings for the outer ends of coiled tension or expansion springs 17 the opposite ends of which fit within circular sockets 18 formed in the outer edge of the said member 8 and which springs serve to hold the latter member in contact with the member 9 so that both of the same will fit snugly about the journal of an axle to which they are applied.

In the outer edge of the member 8 are mounted eyes 19 which are adapted to be engaged by any suitable tool to raise said member 8 for separating the same from the member 9 when the dust guard is being positioned about the axle to which it is to be applied. Should it be desired to lock said member 8 in its separated position with respect to the member 9 it is necessary to turn

the eyes 19 so as to have the same engage the cross heads 16 which will maintain said member 8 in its shifted position.

It is obvious that the blocks 15 arranged within the recesses 14 of the respective members will positively exclude dust when the said member 8 is being displaced or moved away from the member 9 and these blocks will be retained in position within the said recesses by the flanges 12 of the guide pieces.

What is claimed is—

1. A dust guard of the class described comprising normally contacting members, one slidable to and from the other, guide pieces fixed to one member and slidably supporting the other member, spring means acting upon the slidable member to normally hold the same in contact with the other member, and blocks extending across the meeting edges of the members contiguous to their inner edges and working within the respective members and adapted to close entirely the gaps between the said members when the same are separated with respect to each other.

2. A dust guard comprising a fixed member, a movable member adapted to normally contact with the fixed member, means secured to opposite side edges of the fixed member and adapted to guide the movable member toward and away from said fixed member, spring means held by said first named means and acting upon the movable member to hold the latter in contact with the fixed member, and means independent of the said members contiguous to their inner edges and intersecting the joint between the mutually adjacent edges thereof to form a dust proof closure at the adjacent edges of the members when separated with respect to each other.

3. A dust guard of the class described comprising two normally contacting members, each having a curved inner edge to form a complete circular opening when the members are in normal assembled position, U-shaped guide strips fixed to opposite edges

of one member and slidably supporting the other member, stops formed on the said strips for limiting the movement of the sliding member, springs interposed between the stops and slidable member to normally hold the latter in contact with the other, said members containing registering recesses formed in their abutting edges contiguous to the walls of the circular opening formed by the members, and blocks slidably fitted in said recesses to form sealing closures at the point of separation of the abutting edges of the members.

4. A dust guard of the class described comprising two members, each having a curved inner edge to form a complete circular opening when the members are in normal assembled and contacting position with each other, U-shaped guide strips fixed to opposite edges of one member and slidably supporting the other member, stops formed on the said strips for limiting the movement of the sliding member, springs interposed between the stops and slidable member to normally hold the latter in contact with the other, said members containing registering recesses formed in their abutting edges in close proximity to the circular opening formed by the members, blocks slidably fitted in said recesses to form sealing closures at the point of separation of the abutting edges of the members, the said blocks being disposed contiguous to the walls of said circular opening formed by the members, and eye members mounted in the outer edge of the movable member adjacent the stops to engage the same upon the turning of the eye members to hold the said movable member separated with respect to the other member.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM A. BRIGGS.
ISRAEL MILLETT.

Witnesses:

DAVID J. HARRIS,
C. A. GILLESPIE.