No. 830,523. PATENTED SEPT. 11, 1906.

J. S. PATTEN.

WASTE SUPPORTING ATTACHMENT FOR JOURNAL BOXES.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 12, 1905.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

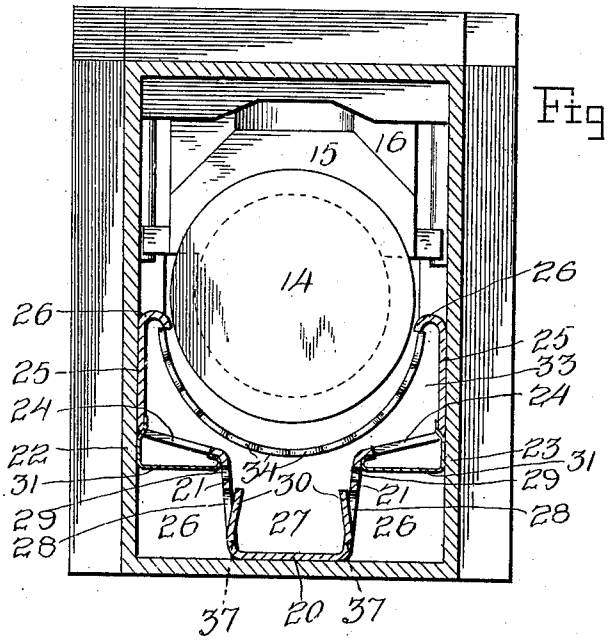
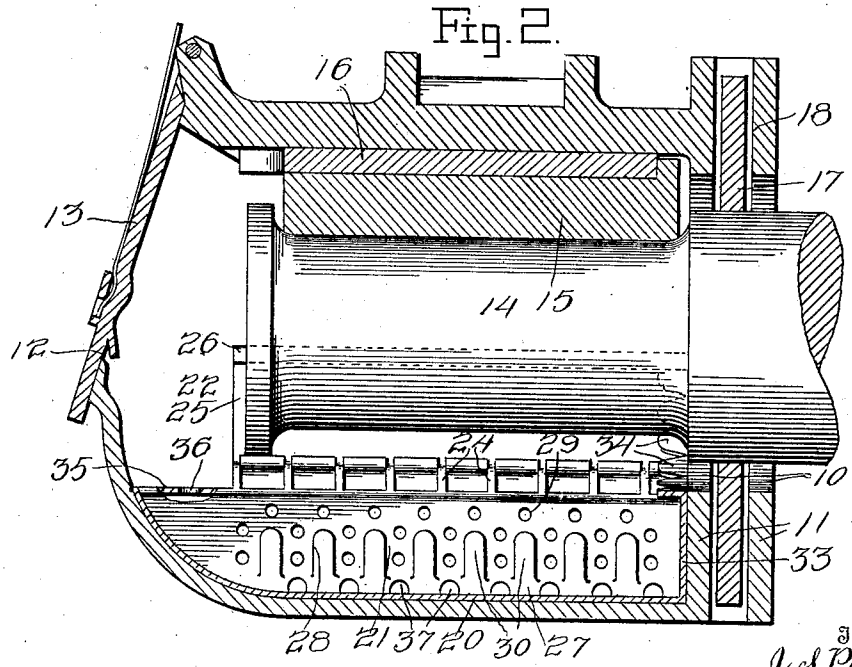


Fig. 2.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

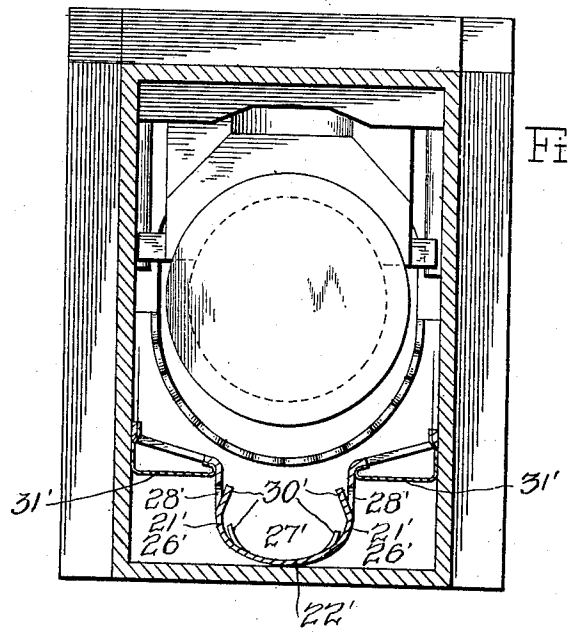
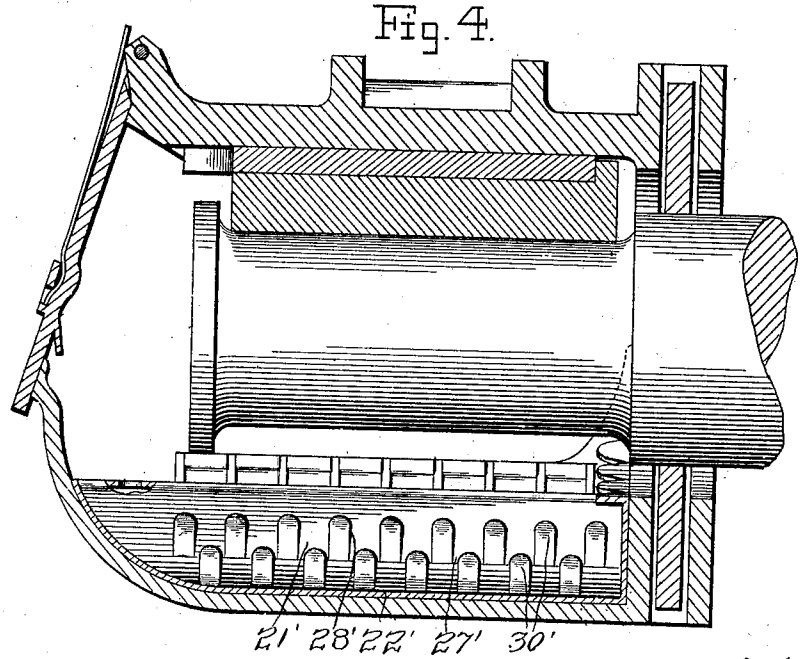


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES S. PATTEN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE BALTIMORE JOURNAL BOX COMPANY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, A CORPORATION OF MARYLAND.

WASTE-SUPPORTING ATTACHMENT FOR JOURNAL-BOXES.

No. 830,523. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 11, 1906.

Application filed April 12, 1905. Serial No. 255,227.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES S. PATTEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Waste-Supporting Attachments for Journal-Boxes; and I 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.

This invention relates to journal-boxes for railway-cars, and more particularly to waste-supporting attachments therefor, the object of the invention being to provide an article that may be disposed within a journal-box of common or ordinary type and which when in place will act to support the waste in contact with the journal and feed it in the direction of the journal as it settles, so that contact of the waste with the journal will be maintained.

A further object of the invention is to provide an attachment which will permit of use of a lesser quantity of waste than is ordinarily employed in the box when unequipped with the present invention.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be understood from the following description.

In the drawings forming a portion of this specification and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a transverse section through a journal-box embodying the present invention and in a plane beyond the free end of the journal, which latter is shown in elevation. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken longitudinally through the structure shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, illustrating a second embodiment of the invention. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken longitudinally through the structure shown in Fig. 3.

Referring now to the drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1 and 2 thereof, there is illustrated a journal-box, which in shape follows the regulation type, there being an opening 10 in the rear wall 11 thereof to receive the journal, and a front opening 12, provided with a hinged lid 13, and means for holding it yieldably in closed position. The journal is illustrated at 14, with the usual brass 15 and wedge 16, while a dust-guard 17 is disposed within the vertical passage 18 in the rear end wall of the box. Within the box is disposed a removable waste-support, which embodies also supplemental oil-reservoirs. The attachment comprises a bottom 20, from which extend upwardly the divergent walls 21, which are spaced inwardly from the walls 22 and 23 of the journal-box. From the upper edge portions of the walls 21 there extend in opposite directions and slanting upwardly the shelf or waste-supporting portions 24, which are in the form of slats and connect the walls 21 with the lower ends of the vertical walls 25, that lie snugly against the inner faces of the side walls 22 and 23 of the journal-box. The upper edge portions of the walls 25 are arched, as shown at 26, in the direction of the journal 14 at points slightly below the brass 15, for a purpose to be presently explained. Between each portion 21 and 24 and the bottom and the adjacent side wall of the box there is an oil-chamber 26, and between the portions 21 and 20 there is what may be termed a "waste-pit" 27, the waste-pit having communication with the oil-chamber through the lower opening 28 and the upper perforations 29 in the walls 21. The openings 28 are formed by striking inwardly the upwardly-directed tongues or barbs 30, upon which the waste lodges and by which it is held against rapid settling under working conditions. Secured to the portion 24 at each side of the attachment and directly beneath the bars is an open-topped pan, access to which is had through the interspaces between the bars 24.

In use the waste-pit 27 and the spaces between the portions 24 and 26 are packed with waste, the portions 26 preventing the waste passing around with the journal and the portions 24 serving to direct the waste toward the journal by reason of the fact that the lowermost portions of the part 24 are the portions nearest to the journal. In practice the waste carries the oil from the pit 27 to the supplemental reservoirs or pans 31, and the waste by hanging between the bars 24 dips into the oil in the supplemental reservoirs or pans, so that an efficient wetting of the waste under all working conditions is secured. At the rear end of the attachment is a vertical

wall 33, the upper edge of which is recessed curvingly to correspond to the curvature of the journal 14, and from the edge of the recess there extend fingers 34 in the direction of the front end of the journal-box to prevent waste from working out through the opening 10 at the rear end of the journal-box. The walls 21 and the bottom 20 of the attachment extend from end to end of the journal-box, while the portions 24 and 25 and the pans 31 extend from the rear end of the journal-box slightly beyond the free end of the journal, as illustrated in Fig. 2. The portions of the walls 21 that extend beyond the pan have portions 25 extending in the directions of the walls 22 and 23 of the journal-box to cover the forward end portions of the oil-chambers 26, and in the portions 25 are openings 36, which permit of inspection of the oil-chambers to determine the quantity of oil therein. Additional openings 37 are formed through the lower portions of the walls 21, so that the oil may flow freely from the oil-chambers to the waste-pit.

In the construction illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4 of the drawings the side walls 21′ are rounded into the bottom 22′ of the waste-pit 27′, and a plurality of fingers 30′ are struck from the side walls and bottom to retard the settling movement of the waste and produce openings 28′ for passage of oil from the oil-chambers 26′ to the waste in the waste-pit. The pans 31′ correspond to the pans 31 in the structure above described, and other details of the embodiments shown in Figs. 3 and 4 are the same as those shown in Figs. 1 and 2, with the exception that the walls 25 and arched portions 26 are omitted.

What is claimed is—

1. An attachment for journal-boxes comprising waste-supporting means arranged to lie at each side of the journal when in position in the box and said supporting means having openings therethrough, and supplemental oil-reservoirs above the bottom of the box and with which said openings communicate in a downward direction to permit of dipping thereinto of waste.

2. An attachment for journal-boxes comprising a waste-pit and waste-supporting means above and at the sides of the pit, the side walls of the pit having inwardly and upwardly directed fingers.

3. An attachment for journal-boxes comprising a waste-pit and waste-supporting means above and at the sides of the pit, the side walls of the pit having perforations and inwardly and upwardly directed fingers.

4. An attachment for journal-boxes comprising a waste-pit, waste-supporting means above and at the sides of the pit arranged to lie with their loosely-adjacent edges beneath and spaced from the journal when in position, the sides of the attachment at the outer edges of the waste-supporting portions being continued upwardly and having their upper edge portions turned inwardly and downwardly, whereby the parts will mutually support and hold each other in position in the box.

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

JAMES S. PATTEN.

Witnesses:
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