

No. 818,912.

PATENTED APR. 24, 1906.

J. S. PATTEN.
RIBBED JOURNAL BOX.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 27, 1905.

Fig. I.

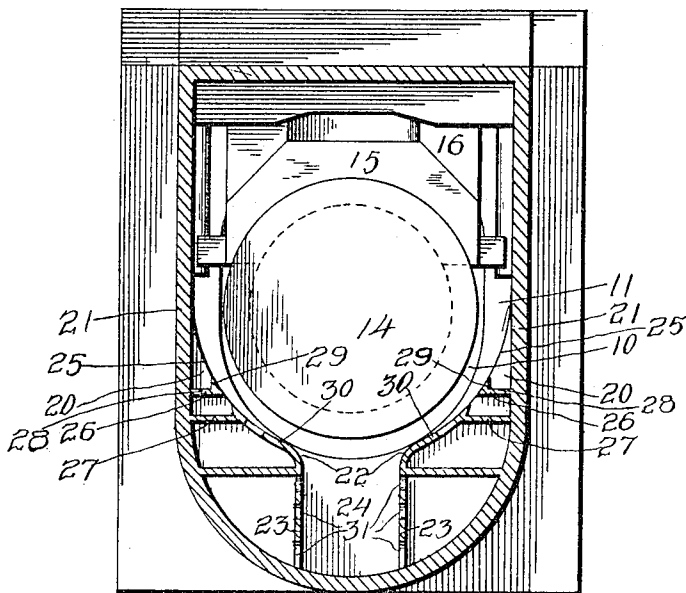
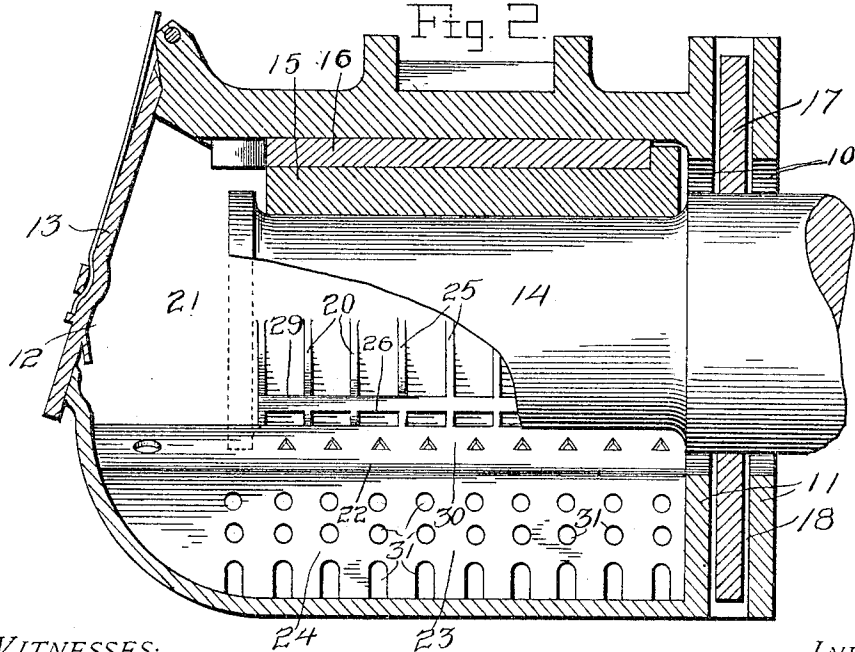


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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JAMES S. PATTEN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO THE
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RIBBED JOURNAL-BOX.

No. 818,912.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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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 Ribbed 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 has for its object to provide an improved structure wherein there will be required a minimum quantity of waste without reducing the efficiency of the box, while the usual quantity of oil may be carried in the box to be fed to the journal through the waste.

A further object of the invention is to provide a structure wherein the waste will be supported in such a manner that the jarring of the waste in use, which tends to settle it away from the journal in the boxes as ordinarily constructed, will cause the waste to feed against the journal, so that efficient lubrication will be maintained.

An additional object of the invention resides in the provision of supplemental oil-pockets, which serve to hold the excess of oil carried up by the waste in contact with the waste, so that proper wetting of the waste will be assured, said pockets serving also to retard the waste in its gravitation.

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 both views, Figure 1 is a transverse section through the journal-box embodying the present invention, the section being in a plane including the journal. Fig. 2 is a vertical section at right angles to Fig. 1, the journal being broken away at its lower portion.

Referring now to the drawings, there is illustrated a journal-box the exterior shape of which follows the regulation type for railway-cars, 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 position of the journal is illustrated at 14 with the usual brass 15 thereon and a wedge 16, while a dust-guard 17 is arranged in the vertical passage 18 in the rear end wall of the box.

From points just below the brass 15 there are formed vertical waste-supporting ribs 20, that project from the inner face of each side 21 of the box, these ribs increasing gradually in projection downwardly from the height of the axis of the journal to points below the journal, from which points (represented at 22) the edges of the ribs are vertical, and hence parallel. The edges 23 or vertical edges of the ribs at one side of the box are spaced from the vertical edges of the ribs at the opposite side of the box, so that there is provided a waste-receiving pocket or waste-pit 24. It will be noted that the edges 25 of the upper portions of the ribs 20 are curved and that they gradually approach the journal 14, the point 22 of each rib being the portion nearest to the journal.

Between each pair of ribs at each side of the box is an upper and a lower oil-receiving pocket 26 and 27, respectively, the upper pockets 26 at each side of the box extending longitudinally of the box at the same height, while the lower series of pockets at each side of the box are also all of the same height. Each of the pockets 26 and 27 is formed by casting between a pair of ribs, horizontal upper and lower plates 28 and 28', respectively, each having at its free edge an upwardly-directed wall or flange 29, that is flush with the edges of the ribs. Thus there is at each side of the journal-box an upper and a lower series of oil-pockets and waste-supporting portions alternating with the pockets of each series. The free edges of the ribs are mutually connected by a web 30 at each side of the box and continuously from the lower pockets 27 to the bottom of the box, excepting for the openings 31, that communicate with the waste-pocket 24, the lowermost openings 31 permitting of flow of oil between the pocket 24 and the interspaces between the lower portions of the ribs.

In practice the waste is packed in the pocket or pit 24 and upon the ribs 20 so as to be in contact with the journal 14, a portion of the waste hanging over the flanges 29 and into the oil-pockets 26 and 27, while a por-

tion of the waste is forced through the upper openings 31 and serves to retard the waste in its gravitation. As the waste gravitates it passes downwardly over the portions 30 and is directed by them against the journal, so that contact of the waste with the journal is maintained and insured. A part of the oil taken up by the waste passes into the pockets 27 and 28, so that the waste that enters the pockets dips into the oil and there is an efficient wetting of the waste at all times.

What is claimed is—

1. A journal-box having at each side a series of alternating waste-supporting portions and oil-pockets.

2. A journal-box having at each side a longitudinally - extending series of alternating waste-supporting portions and oil-pockets.

3. A journal-box having at each side a plurality of longitudinal series of alternating waste-supporting portions and oil-pockets.

4. A journal-box having at each side a plurality of longitudinal series of alternating waste-supporting portions and oil-pockets, the waste-supporting portions converging downwardly of the box.

5. A journal-box having inwardly-directed ribs at its sides, each in a plane at an angle to the axis of a journal in the box, a portion of the free edge of each rib gradually approaching a journal in the box.

6. A journal-box having inwardly-directed ribs at its sides arranged to support waste in contact with a journal of the box and oil-receiving pockets between portions of said ribs.

7. A journal-box having vertical ribs pro-

jecting from the inner faces of its side walls, portions of said ribs gradually approaching a journal in the box in a downward direction.

8. A journal-box having vertical ribs projecting from the inner faces of its side walls, said ribs gradually increasing downwardly in projection, for portions of their lengths.

9. A journal-box having vertical ribs projecting from the inner faces of its side walls, said ribs gradually increasing downwardly in projection, for portions of their lengths, and oil-pockets between portions of said ribs.

10. A journal-box having inwardly-directed ribs at its sides, each in a plane at an angle to the axis of a journal in the box, portions of the free edges of which ribs gradually approach the journal in the box in a downward direction.

11. A journal-box having inwardly-directed ribs at its sides extending in the direction of and at right angles to the journal, the edges of the ribs in the direction of the journal gradually approaching the journal.

12. A journal-box having inwardly-directed ribs at its sides extending in the direction of and at right angles to the journal, the edges of the ribs in the direction of the journal gradually approaching the journal in a downward direction.

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

JAMES S. PATTEN.

Witnesses:

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