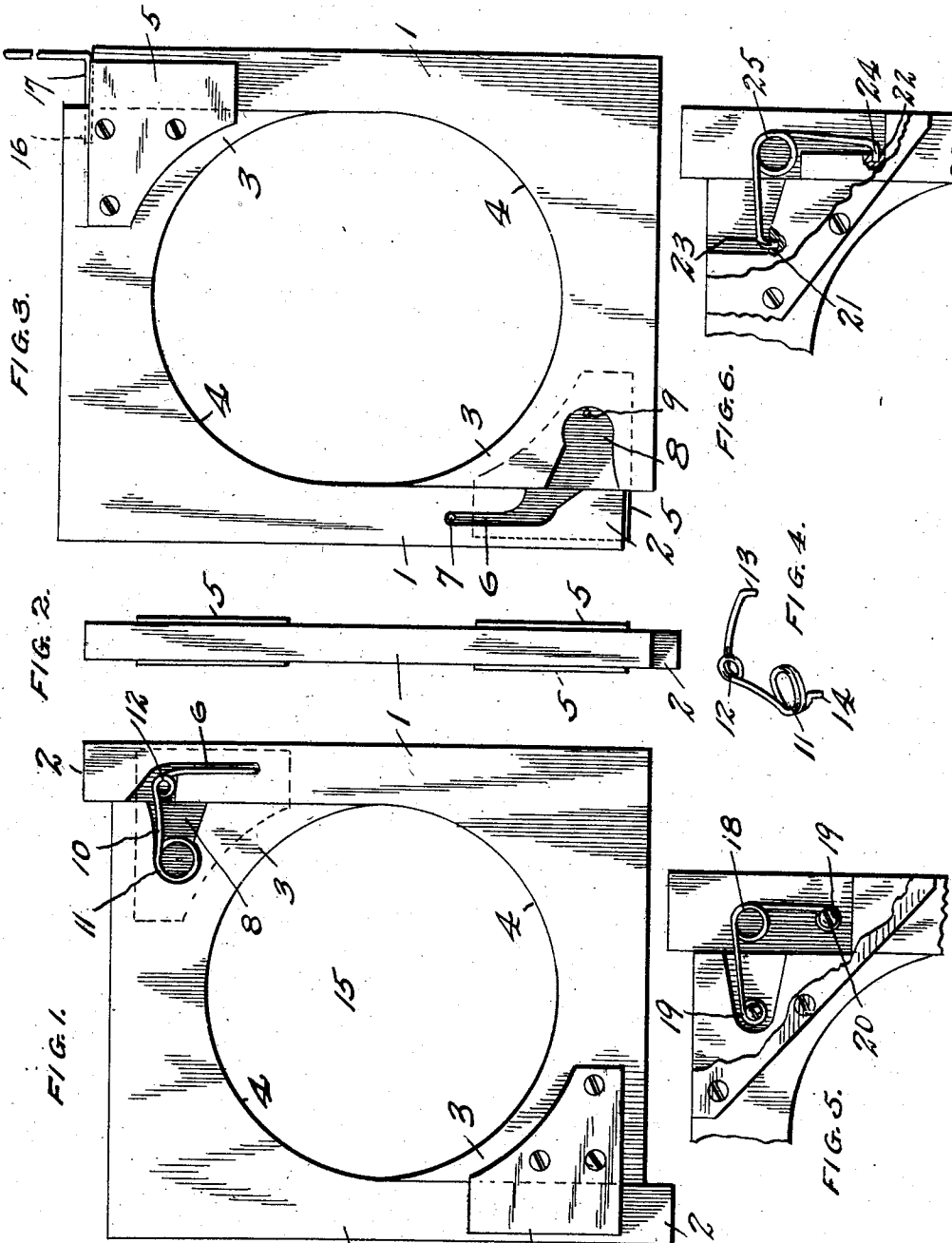


L. Y. WILLIAMS.
DUST GUARD.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 22, 1909.

973,462.

Patented Oct. 18, 1910.



WITNESSES
C. H. Davis
L. Beecher

INVENTOR
L. Y. Williams.
By F. E. Stebbins, Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LACEY Y. WILLIAMS, OF TOLEDO, OHIO.

DUST-GUARD.

973,462.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 18, 1910.

Application filed March 22, 1909. Serial No. 485,058.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LACEY Y. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Toledo, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dust-Guards, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is the provision of a dust guard for car journal boxes which shall be adapted to be inserted within a chamber at the rear end of a journal box and to frictionally engage the journal, said guard to be of very simple construction, cheap in first cost, durable, and efficient in operation.

The invention consists in certain novelties of construction and combinations of parts as hereinafter set forth and claimed.

The accompanying drawing illustrates one complete example of the physical embodiment of the invention, and two modifications of the spring actuating means at the corners of the guard.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the complete guard with one guide plate removed to show the location of the spring; the parts of the guard being in the relative positions they occupy when the guard is in use. Fig. 2 is an edge view of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view showing the parts in the relative positions they occupy when the journal is to be passed through the opening in the said guard, the guide plate and spring at one corner being removed. Fig. 4 is a view of one spring in perspective. Figs. 5 and 6 each illustrate a modified form of connecting the parts through the medium of actuating springs.

Referring to the Figs. 1 to 4, the numeral 1 designates the two L-shaped sections, of wood or other suitable material, each the complement of the other; 2, the long arm; 3, the short arm; 4, the semicircular bearing edge; 5, the guide plates secured to the opposite surfaces of each short arm 3 by screws and extended so as to overlap each long arm and hold it in a plane parallel with the short arm; 6, a recess in the body of the long arm; 7, a hole at the end of the recess; 8, a recess in the short arm adjacent the recess in the long arm; 9, a hole at the edge of the recess; 10, a spring having two coils 11 and 12 and with its ends 13, 14 bent at right angles to enter the holes 7 and 9 before men-

tioned; and 15 is the opening through the guard for the axle journal.

The two L-shaped sections are oppositely disposed in the same plane, and each of the two springs performs the triple function of uniting the two sections, holding the edge of a long arm in contact with an edge of a short arm, and also controlling and limiting the longitudinal sliding movement of one section relative to the other section. It is obvious that the two sections normally will be held in the relative positions shown by Fig. 1, wherein the opening 15 is a circle which conforms to the circumference of the axle journal, so that, when in position on the journal, the bearing edges 4 will frictionally engage the journal and prevent the passage of any foreign substance, such as dirt and dust, to the interior of the journal box.

As is well known, ordinarily in assembling the parts the guard is placed within the chamber at the rear of the journal box and the box then adjusted upon the axle journal. To pass the collar of the end of the journal through the opening 15 of the guard the sections must be forced apart and such action in practice very often breaks the guard. To prevent this, I make a hole 16 in the edge of the short arm, pull the sections apart to the relative positions shown in Fig. 3, thus enlarging the central opening, and insert a key or bent pin 17 in the hole, which pin bears against the end of the long arm so the sections are held apart. The guard is then placed within the chamber, the guard passed over the journal, and the bent pin removed, allowing the sections to approach each other under the action of the springs and bear against the journal.

In Fig. 5 recesses are made in the short and long arms of the L-shaped sections and a spring, with a single coil 18 having eyes 19 at each end, secured to the said arms by screws or rivets 20 passed through the eyes 19 and seated in the body of the material.

In Fig. 6 the adjacent edges of the long and short arms are slotted and holes 21, 22 made in the material, within which holes are seated the bent ends 23, 24 of a spring having a coil 25, as shown. Guide plates are secured to the short arms in the two modified forms as in the first example.

From the foregoing description it is clear

that I have provided a very simple, cheap,
durable and efficient guard and one wherein
the bearing surfaces will positively be held
in contact with the exterior surface of the
5 journal.

What I claim is:

A dust guard consisting of two comple-
mental L-shaped sections, each section hav-
ing a semicircular bearing edge, and said
10 sections being oppositely disposed to each
other to form a substantially circular open-
ing, said sections having recesses adjacent

their meeting edges, and springs within the
recesses and overlapping the said meeting
edges and anchored in the complementary 15
parts in such a manner as to hold said parts
in engagement.

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

LACEY Y. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

S. D. TUCKER,
GEO. M. COMTE.