

C. H. LEONARD & W. B. HICK.
Lubricator for Journal-Boxes.

No. 217,884.

Patented July 29, 1879.

Fig: 1.

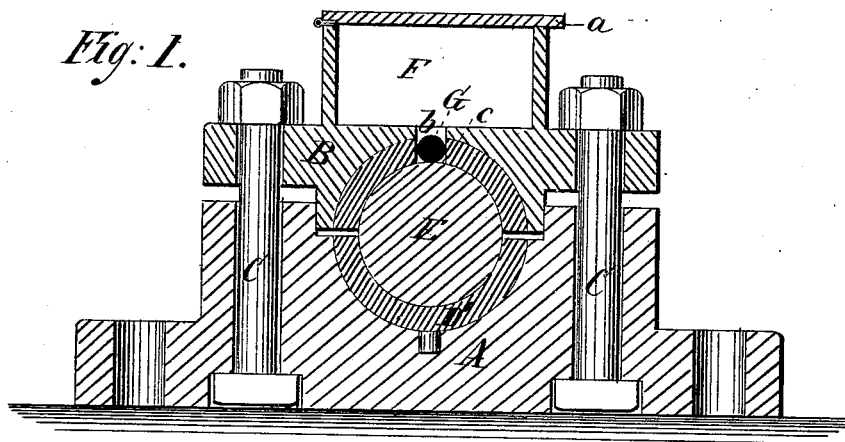
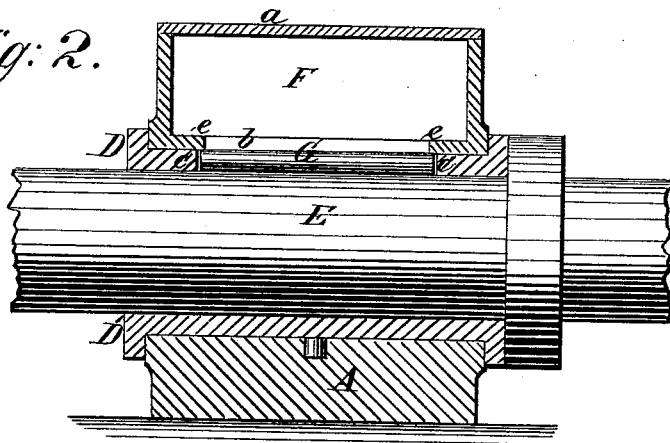


Fig: 2.



WITNESSES:

A. Seckel.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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IMPROVEMENT IN LUBRICATORS FOR JOURNAL-BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **217,884**, dated July 29, 1879; application filed November 22, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES H. LEONARD and WILLIAM B. HICK, of Wilkesbarre, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and Improved Lubricator for Journal-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is to enable the lubricating material to be fed to the journal and bearings evenly and without waste.

The invention will first be described in connection with the drawings, and then pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a transverse section of a journal-box furnished with our improvement. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Referring to the drawings, the pillow-block of the journal-box is represented by A, the cap thereof is shown at B, and the bolts for connecting the two parts together are represented by C C. The brasses are indicated by D D', and the journal by E, all of which, in the main, are of the old and well-known form of construction.

An oil-reservoir, F, is made on the top of the cap B, either by casting or fitting thereto. This reservoir is provided with a hinged lid, *a*. The bottom of the oil-reservoir is provided with a slot, *b*, which communicates with another slot, *c*, immediately underneath, in the top brass, D. The slot *c* is a little longer than the one above, so that the parts *c c* of the bottom, forming the ends of the slot *b*, project slightly over the slot *c*.

G represents a roller, made of metal, wood, or other suitable material, longer than the slot *b*, which is placed in the slot *c* in the brass D, and fits easily therein.

When the cap B is placed on the pillow-block, the parts *c c*, projecting over the slot *c*, confine the roller in the said slot, but do not interfere with the freedom of its movement.

The roller G rests upon the journal E, and is, of course, frictionally rotated by it.

Such is the description of the parts of our invention and their relation to each other. The manner of using it is as follows:

The lubricating material is placed in the reservoir F, whence it passes down through the slot *b* and comes in contact with the roller G, which partially obstructs its free passage to the bearing and journal; but as the journal rotates it rotates the roller, which takes up the lubricant in small but adequate quantities, and distributes it evenly on the surface of the journal.

The fitting of the roller in the slot should depend largely upon the nature of the lubricant it is intended to use. For example, if an oil is used, the roller should fit snugly in the slot, so as to prevent a too free passage of the oil; but if a compound is used more space must be left, and the extent of the space must depend upon the solidity of the compound.

We are aware that it is not new to employ a ball on a car-axle journal in connection with a tube leading to a separate oil-cup; but this is inconvenient, expensive, and entirely inapplicable to revolving journal-boxes, as in mining-car wheels.

We are also aware that a wheel having shaft and journals with bearings has been used to distribute oil on a car-axle journal; but

What we claim as new and of our invention is—

A lubricator for journals provided with a roller, G, arranged longitudinally in contact with the journal, inclosed in a top slot of bearing D, and connected by a corresponding slot directly with the oil-reservoir F, as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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D. S. BENNET.