No. 649,534. Patented May 15, 1900.

P. BROWN.

JOURNAL BOX,

(Application filed Jan. 7, 1899.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 1.

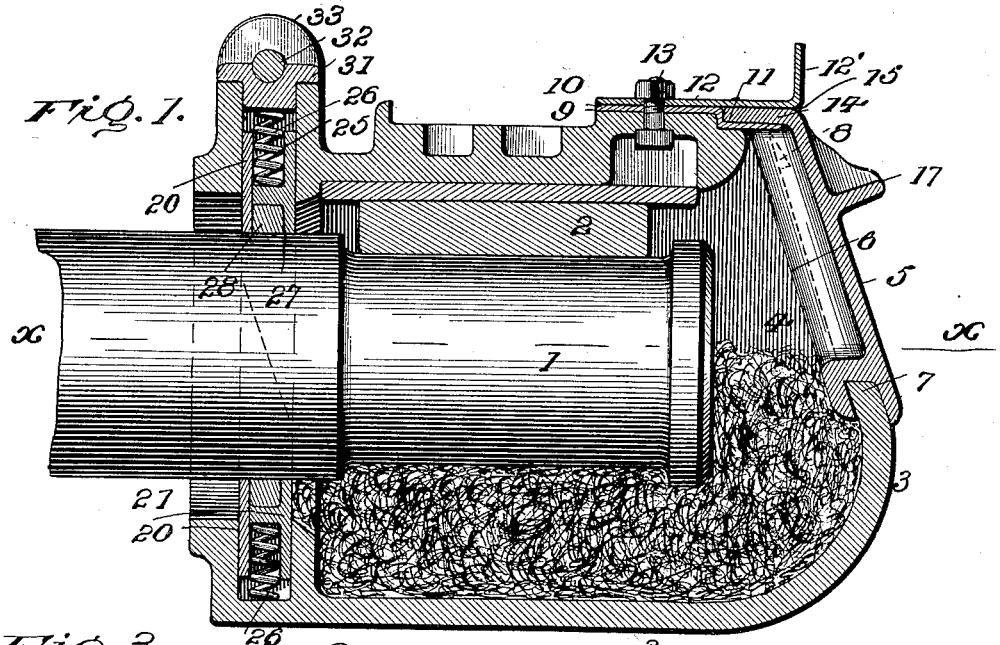


FIG. 3.

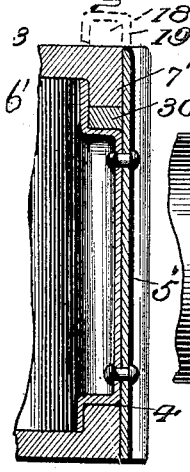


FIG. 2.

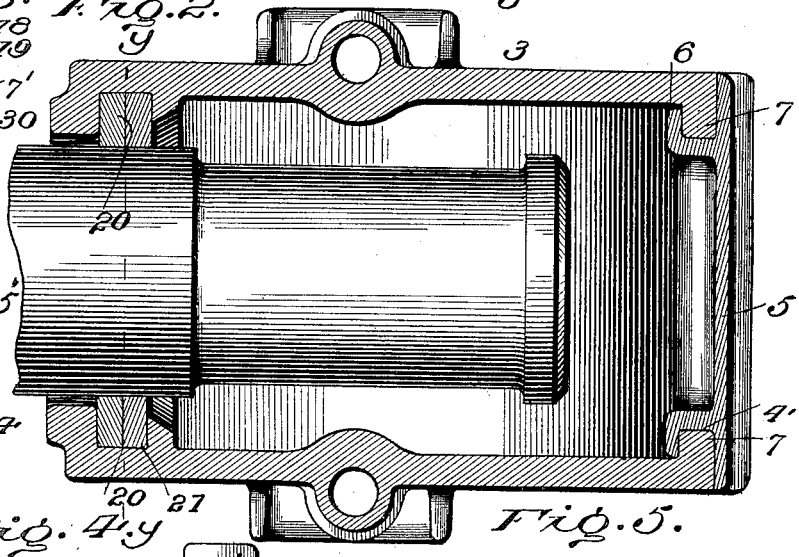


FIG. 4.

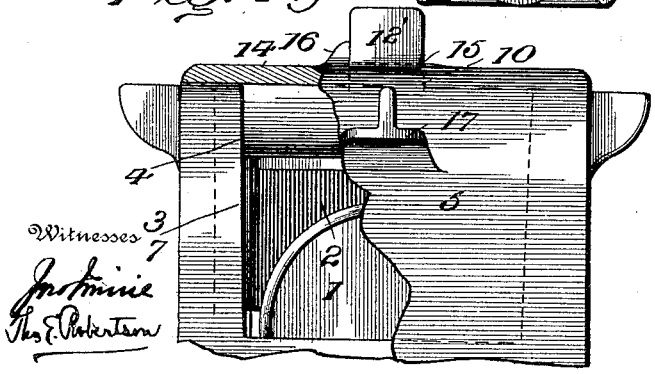
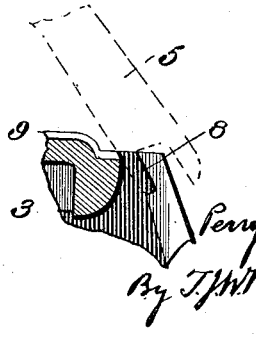


FIG. 5.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PERRY BROWN, OF WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

JOURNAL-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 649,534, dated May 15, 1900.

Application filed January 7, 1899. Serial No. 701,494. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PERRY BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Wilmington, in the county of New Castle and State of Delaware, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Journal-Boxes, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This improvement is designed to provide a journal-box with a lid and guard that will be easily made, convenient in use, durable in wear, and therefore not likely to get out of order.

To these ends the invention consists in the peculiar construction, arrangement, and combination of parts hereinafter more particularly described and then definitely claimed at the end hereof.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical central section in line with the axis of the journal. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line *x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section of one form of lid for the journal-box. Fig. 4 is a front view of the upper part of the journal-box and lid with part represented as broken away. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of part of the front of the box with the lid removed and on a rather larger scale.

Referring now to the details of the drawings, and more particularly to Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5, 1 represents the journal, 2 the brass, and 3 the box proper, the latter having an opening 4, in which is fitted the liquid 5, provided with an inwardly-projecting flange 6, extending around the sides and bottom of the same, forming, with the outer edges of the lid, a groove around the bottom and sides that embraces the metal 7, forming the sides and bottom of the opening 4. The metal at the sides thus forms guides on which the lid 5 slides. Near the top of the inner side of each guide is a notch 8, whose object will be explained hereinafter.

At the top of the box is a slight recess 9, in which is fitted a plate or stop 10, having a depressed portion 11, and above this is another plate or button 12, having a turned-up end 12′. Both stop and button are secured by the same bolt 13, and the whole is so arranged that the lower plate or stop is stationary, (being set in a recess,) while the upper plate or button turns on the bolt as on a pivot.

The upper end of the lid has an inwardly-turned flange 14, (see Fig. 1,) on the top of which is a slight depression 15, (see Fig. 4,) on one side of which is a projection or stop 16. Near the top of the lid is a projection 17, by which the lid may be raised when desired.

The lid 5 and its flange 6 may be formed of a casting, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, or it may be made in two pieces riveted together, as shown in Fig. 3, in which 5′ represents the outside of the lid and 6′ the flanges. In some cases instead of the flange being made on the inside the box may be made with a projecting flange 18, (see Fig. 3,) and the lid may be turned around it, as shown by 19 in said figure. I sometimes set a strip of packing material in the channel of the lid, as shown at 30 in Fig. 3.

I have provided a dust-guard for my box comprising two main sections, each constructed of two parts 20 and 21, between which is a recess 25 to receive a spring 26. The upper spring is held in place by a cap 31, secured by a pin 32 passing through ears 33. Between the parts 20 and 21 is formed a recess 27, in which is set a curved packing-strip 28. No claim is here made for this feature; but it is substantially shown and claimed in a separate application filed by me September 13, 1899, Serial No. 730,328, and further description thereof is unnecessary here.

The lid when properly made will prevent the lubricant from leaking, as the flanges 6 and 14 will make a tight joint against the inside of the edges of the box. To accomplish this the channel between the lid and its flange should be tapering and the guide 7 of the opening should be correspondingly tapered, so that when the lid descends the joint between the lid and the box will be tight. To open the lid the plate or button 12 is turned to one side, and the lid can then be raised and held in that position by its lower inner edge resting in the notch 8. A touch on the lid that will bring it nearer to a perpendicular and throw its lower edge out of the notch 8 will cause it to descend into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and the button 12 being turned over its top will prevent its rising under the jar of the cars, and thus the lid

will be held tightly in place. When the lid is raised, it cannot be lifted entirely out, as the projection formed by the lower flange 6 will come in contact with the depressed portion 11 of the stop 10, which will prevent any further upward movement of the lid; but when it is desired to remove said lid it can be readily done by removing the stop.

It will be seen that by my construction of the lid there is a double bearing on the guides, so that should the lubricant leak past one of the walls of the groove it will still have the other to pass before it can escape, and yet there is no chance for the dirt and sand to get into the box, as is the case with those boxes where the lid slides in a groove made in the box, and, moreover, there is no chance for dust and dirt to collect in the lower corners of the grooves and thus prevent the closing of the lid, which is another objection to boxes having lids sliding in grooves.

What I claim as new is—

1. A journal-box having an opening in its front and provided with side and bottom flanges, the side flanges forming guides and the bottom flange serving to retain the lubricant in the box, in combination with a lid having grooves at each side, the walls of which tightly embrace both sides of the guides and whose inner lower edge enters the lubricant-receptacle, substantially as described.

2. A journal-box provided with a sliding lid, having tapering grooves fitting tapering guides at the sides of the opening into the box, the grooves and guides being constructed so that the walls of the grooves tightly embrace both sides of the latter, substantially as described.

3. The combination in a journal-box, of a lid, having a projection near its bottom, with the removable stop 10 coacting with said projection, substantially as described.

4. The combination with a journal-box, of the lid 5, the stop 10 and a fastener 12 resting on top of the lid, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 31st day of December, 1898.

PERRY BROWN.

Witnesses:

THOS. E. ROBERTSON,

J. J. NELLIGAN.