(No Model.)

J. W. KRIEGER.

COAL SCUTTLE.

No. 524,764. Patented Aug. 21, 1894.

Fig. 1.

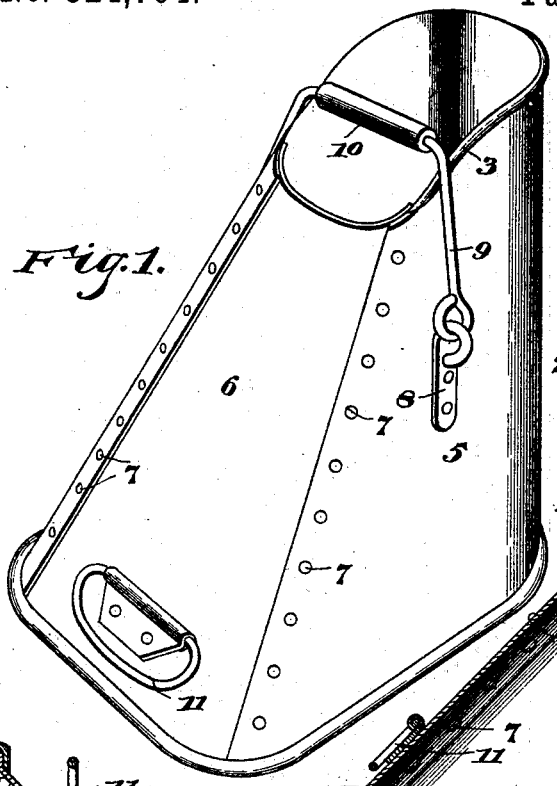
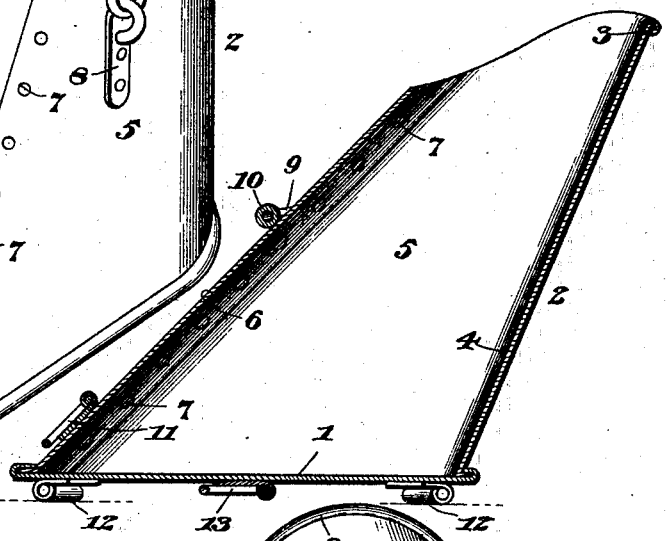


Fig. 2.



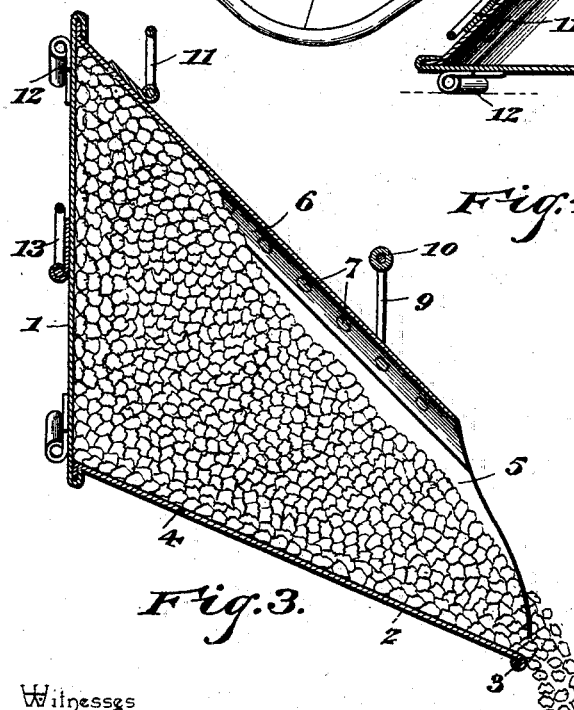
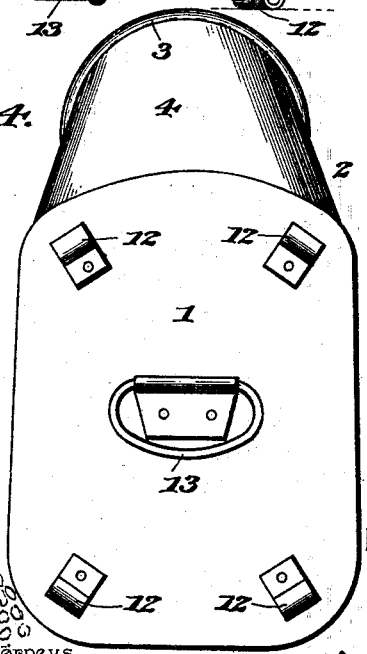


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses
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[illegible]

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. KRIEGER, OF DANVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA.

COAL-SCUTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 524,764, dated August 21, 1894.

Application filed February 21, 1894. Serial No. 501,018. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. KRIEGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Danville, in the county of Montour and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Coal-Scuttle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to coal scuttles, and has for its objects to provide a device in which the body portion of the container is elongated vertically, whereby the load is mainly located below the point of attachment of the handle; to provide a device which may be used as a scoop for filling to obviate the use of a shovel, and so constructed as to enable it to be emptied easily when inclined to project the coal into a stove or furnace; and to provide means whereby, when carried, the device is free from vibration upon the pivotal point of the handle.

Further objects and advantages of my invention will appear in the following description, and the novel features thereof will be particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view of a coal scuttle embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the same. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the scuttle in position for emptying. Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The scuttle is provided with a flat bottom 1, from the edges of which rise the walls 2, the front and rear walls being inclined forward, and the inclination of the rear wall being greater than that of the front wall, whereby the scuttle is reduced in horizontal section, or is tapered, toward its upper or outlet end. The front wall is extended above the plane of the upper edge of the rear wall to serve as a means of guiding the coal as it is discharged from the scuttle, and the upper edges of the side walls are curved from the upper edge of the front wall to the upper edge of the rear wall, and are beaded, as shown at 3, for a purpose hereinafter explained. The front wall 4 and the side walls 5 are preferably formed from a single sheet of metal, as shown in the drawings, and the rear edges of said side walls overlap the adjacent edges of the rear wall 6, and are secured thereto by means of rivets 7, or similar devices. The front wall is preferably rounded, as are the several corners of the body of the scuttle. Loosely connected to ears 8 upon the side walls near the top of the scuttle is a bail or handle 9 provided with a grip 10, whereby, when the scuttle is suspended as when carried, the bail bears against the downwardly curved upper edges of the side walls, thus bringing the greater portion of the weight below and slightly in rear of the pivotal attachment of the handle. The beading of the upper edges of the side walls prevents chafing the hand of the carrier. Attached to the rear wall near the bottom of the scuttle is a hand-hold 11 which may be grasped to enable the operator to incline the scuttle to discharge its contents or to fill the same in the manner of a scoop. The bottom of the scuttle is provided with feet or rests 12, which may be of any desired shape or construction, but which preferably consist of rolls formed of sheet metal and riveted to the bottom; and secured to the latter at or near its center is a hand-hold 13, similar in construction to the hand-hold 11 above described.

From the above description, it will be understood that the reduced mouth of the scuttle and the tapered shape of the body thereof enable the device to be inserted into a stove or furnace door to facilitate the discharge of its contents; and owing to the peculiar relative inclinations of the front and rear walls, an inclination of the scuttle, such as is shown in Fig. 3, causes the coal to pass freely therefrom.

In Fig. 1 the scuttle is shown in the carrying position, and by reference thereto it will be seen that the coal which passes into the rear portion of the scuttle causes the upper edges of the side walls to bear against the sides of the bail or handle, thus steadying the device and preventing the vibration common to those scuttles in which the weight is equally divided upon opposite sides of the attachment of the handle.

The connection of the bail or handle 9 to the sides of the scuttle is made near the upper portions of said sides, whereby when the device is suspended by means of its bail or handle

the length of the scuttle is substantially vertical and in line with said bail or handle, whereby the major portion of the weight is below the point of connection of the handle.

Various changes in the form, proportion and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of my invention.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

A scuttle having forwardly inclined front and rear walls, the inclination of the rear wall being greater than that of the front wall, and the front wall being extended above the plane of the upper edge of the rear wall, side walls having their upper edges curved to connect the upper edges of the front and rear walls, and a bail or handle loosely connected to the side walls at points near the top of the scuttle, whereby, when suspended by its bail or handle the bulk of the weight or the center of gravity of the scuttle is slightly in rear of a vertical plane embracing said points of connection, and the upper edges of the side walls bear against the bail or handle to hold the scuttle from vibration substantially as specified.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. KRIEGER.

Witnesses:
WM. L. SIDLER,
G. E. BORTZ.