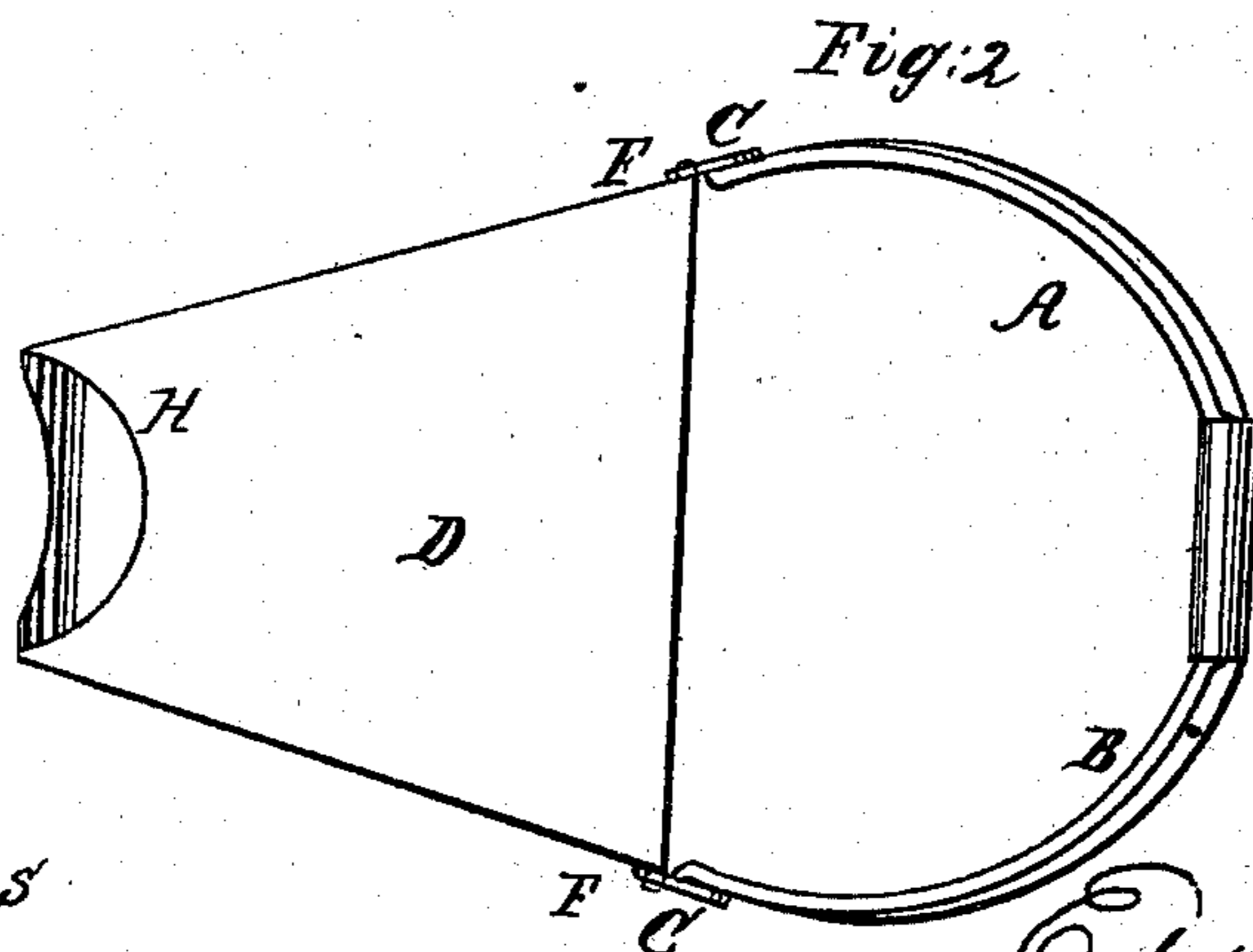
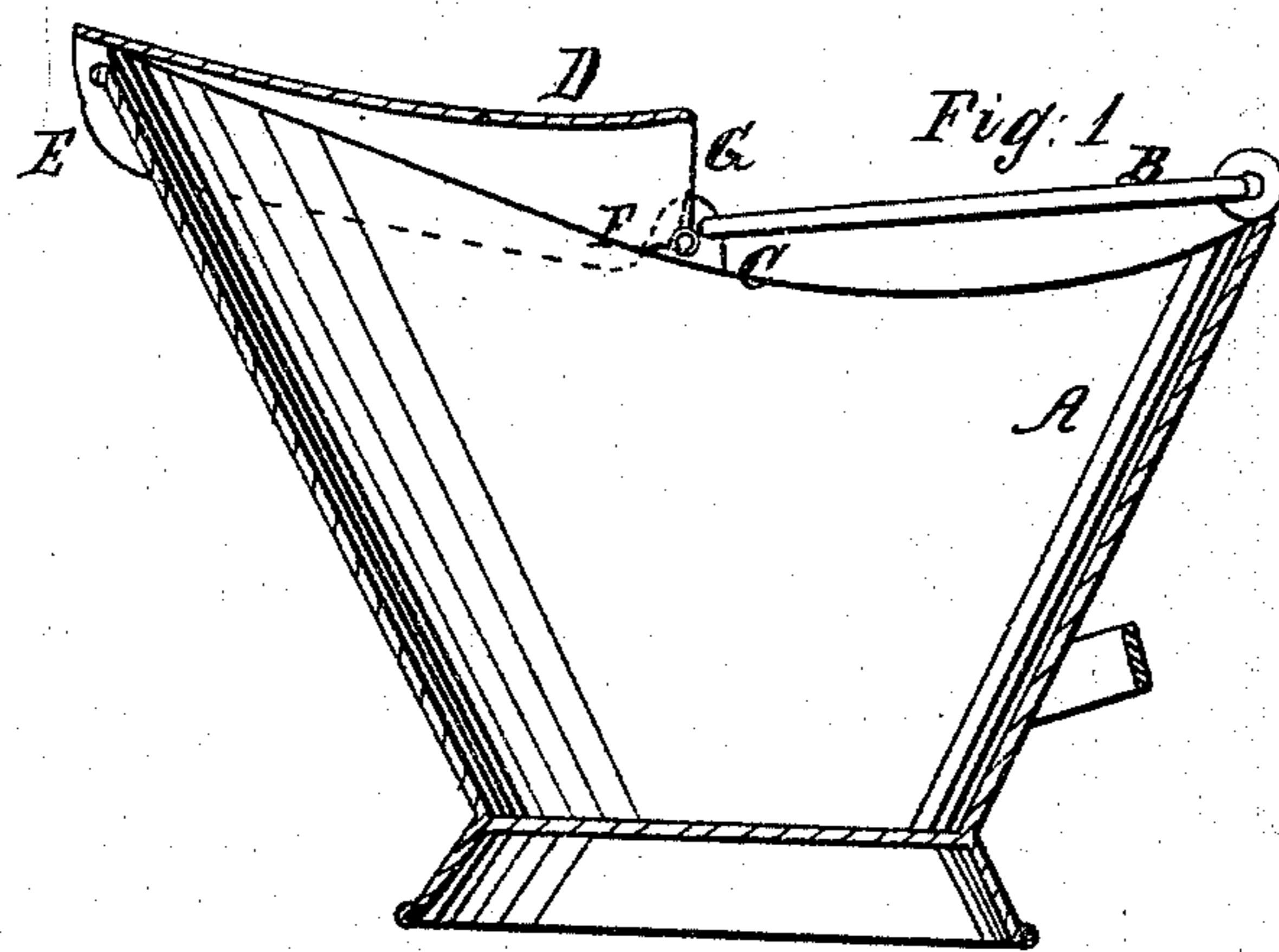


E. ELTINGE.
Coal Scuttle.

No. 60,349.

Patented Dec. 11, 1866.



Witnesses

Wm. B. Huntington
Thos. Lusk

Inventor

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COAL SCUTTLES.

EDGAR ELTINGE, OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 60,349, dated December 11, 1866.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, EDGAR ELTINGE, of Kingston, Ulster county, State of New York, have invented a new and useful improvement in Coal Scuttles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable others skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a coal scuttle made according to my invention.

Figure 2 is a top view.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of coal scuttles, and it consists substantially in providing them with self-adjusting covers or shields, having on their sides flanges that extend over and outside the edges of the scuttles as low as desirable for the purpose of controlling and guiding the coal or other contents of the scuttles to the place of discharge, preventing it from passing over the sides of the scuttles. The covers or shields are hinged to ears, which also hold the ends of the bail.

The letter A designates a scuttle, and B its bail hinged to ears C, which are formed on the rim or top of the sides of the scuttle. D is a shield, made large enough to extend from the ears, C, to the nose of the scuttle, its front edge being cut out in the form of a crescent, H, whose horns extend beyond or as far as the front corners of the scuttle, while its concave part is within the line of its nose or front edge. The shield is wider than the top of the scuttle, so as to overlap its sides; and it has flanges, E, which are brought down low enough to prevent coal or other contents from spilling or pouring over the sides of the scuttle when it is being emptied. The flanges, E, are continued backward throughout the whole length of the shield, and from the lower back corners of the flanges project journals, F, which enter holes made for them in the ears, C. The middle of the back edge of the shield is raised above the level of the sides of the scuttle by the height, G, of the flanges, whereby ample room is provided under the shield for coal or other articles. Instead of journals, F, extending from the corners of the flanges, a rod may be extended across the scuttle, going through the corners of said flanges. The shield can be readily detached from the scuttle by springing its sides outward and then slipping the journals, F, out of the ears. The shield as well as the scuttle may be varied in shape without departing from the principle of construction herein set forth.

When coal is discharged from the scuttle, A, the coal passes upward against the front of the shield and raises it as high as is required to make room for its discharge, the flanges, E, also moving upward along the sides of the scuttle, but still inclosing the current of coal on each side and confining and guiding it between them so as to pass out only at the mouth formed by the front edge of the shield and the front or nose of the scuttle.

I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The shield D, when constructed as described, and applied as and for the purpose specified.

EDGAR ELTINGE.

Witnesses:

J. VAN SANTVOORD,
GUSTAVE DIETERICH.