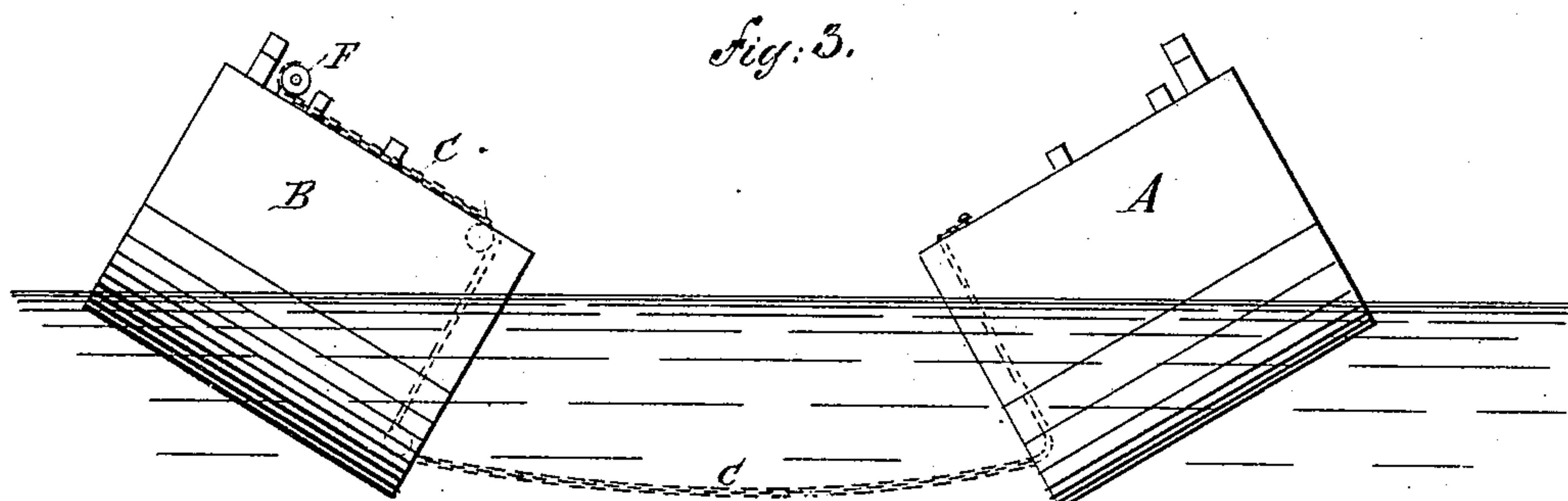
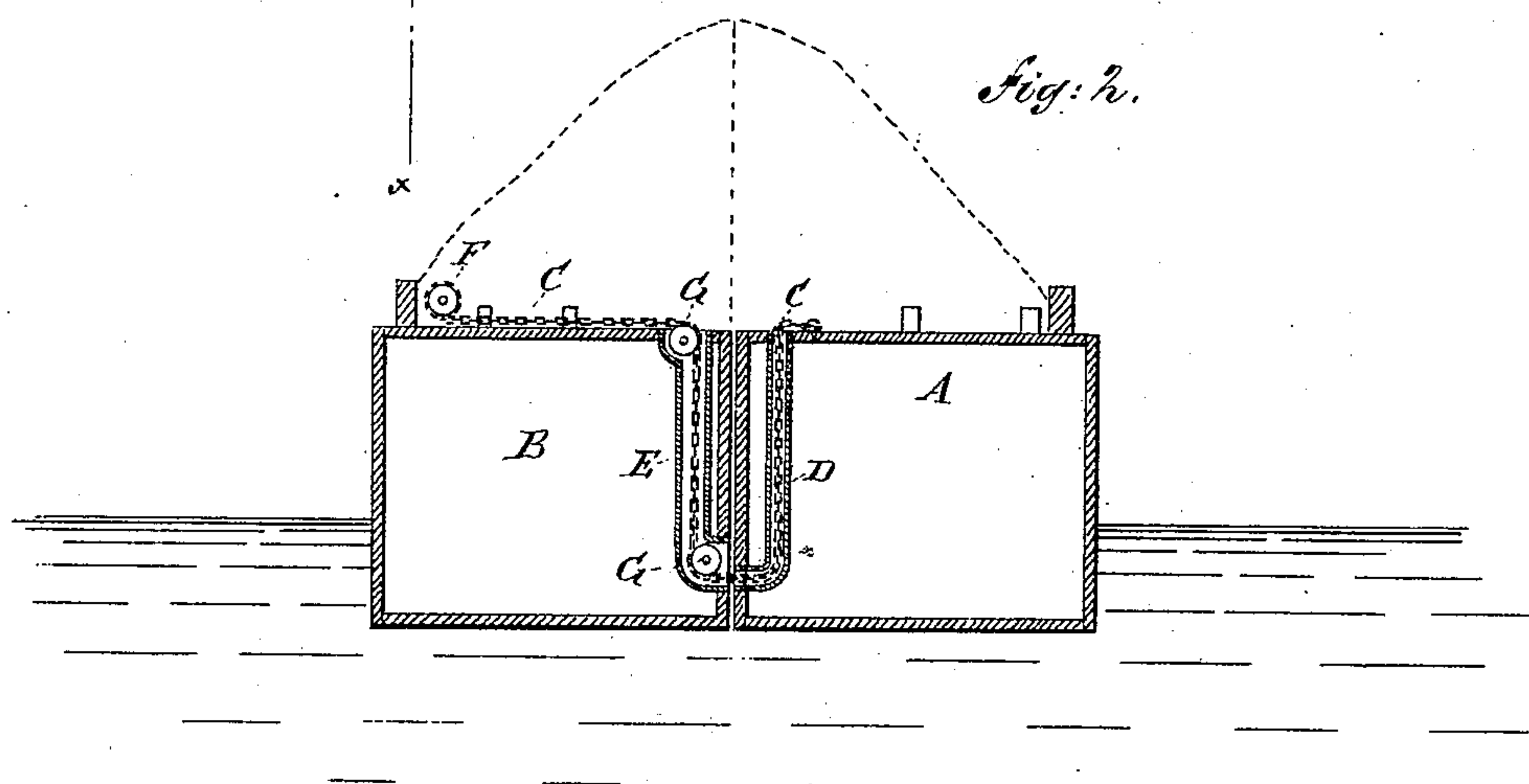
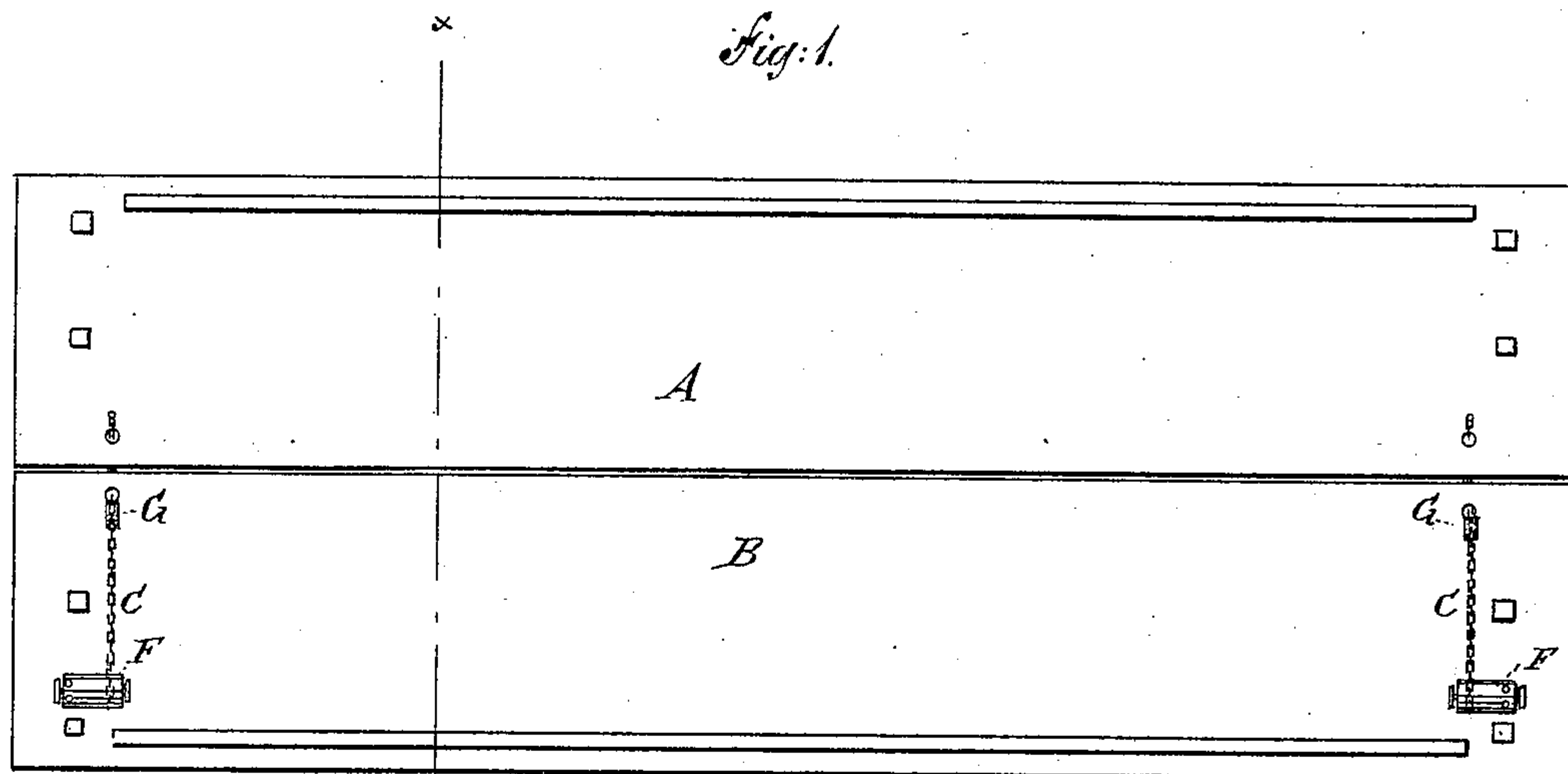


(No Model.)

F. PIDGEON.  
Dumping Scow.

No. 238,607.

Patented March 8, 1881.



WITNESSES:

*Chas. Nida,*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS PIDGEON, OF SAUGERTIES, NEW YORK.

## DUMPING-SCOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,607, dated March 8, 1881.

Application filed August 12, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANCIS PIDGEON, of Saugerties, Ulster county, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Dumping-Scow, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved dumping-scow which is simple in construction, can be dumped very easily when desired, and will float well.

The invention consists in a dumping-scow formed of two independent floats which are connected by means of chains or ropes which pass from the bottom edge of the longitudinal side of one float to the bottom edge of the corresponding opposite side of the other float, which chains or ropes are attached to a windlass, whereby the floats can be united or separated, as may be desired.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of my improved dumping-scow. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional elevation of the same on the line *xx*, Fig. 1, and Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same, showing the manner in which the scow is dumped.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

The scow is formed of two floats or pontons, A B, of the same size, which are connected by ropes or chains C C, which are rigidly attached to the deck of one of the floats—for instance, A—near one of the longitudinal edges, and pass through hawser-tubes D D down to near the bottom edge of the said longitudinal side, pass over into the other float, B, near to the bottom edge of its corresponding longitudinal edge, and then pass up through hawser-tubes E E to a windlass, F, arranged on the deck of the float B. The hawser-tubes E of the float

B are preferably provided with a pulley, G G, at each end, as shown. A chain or rope, C, and windlass F are to be arranged fore and aft of the scow.

If desired, the chain or ropes may be attached to the float A near the bottom, instead of on the deck.

The within-described scow is used as follows: The chains or ropes C are wound upon the windlasses F, so that the floats are united, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. If desired, one of the floats may be provided with a longitudinal flange or board at the upper longitudinal edge to cover the joint of the two floats. The scow is then loaded and towed to its destination, where the chains or ropes are loosened. As the greatest weight rests on the adjoining inner edges or sides of the floats, these will be immersed deeper than the outer sides—that is, the floats will be inclined toward each other—thereby causing the load to slide into the water, whereby the floats are also separated, as shown in Fig. 3. The floats are then united and are ready for a new load. The dumping takes place gradually, and not suddenly, and does not endanger the lives of the persons on the scow.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

A dumping-scow consisting of two longitudinal float-sections, A B, having their adjacent sides connected near the lower part of each end by a chain working on a windlass, as shown and described.

FRANCIS PIDGEON.

Witnesses:

OSCAR F. GUNZ,  
C. SEDGWICK.