(No Model.)

J. A. CROSS.

BUCKET FOR CONVEYING ENSILAGE, COAL, PLASTER, &c.

No. 270,756. Patented Jan. 16, 1883.

Fig: 1.

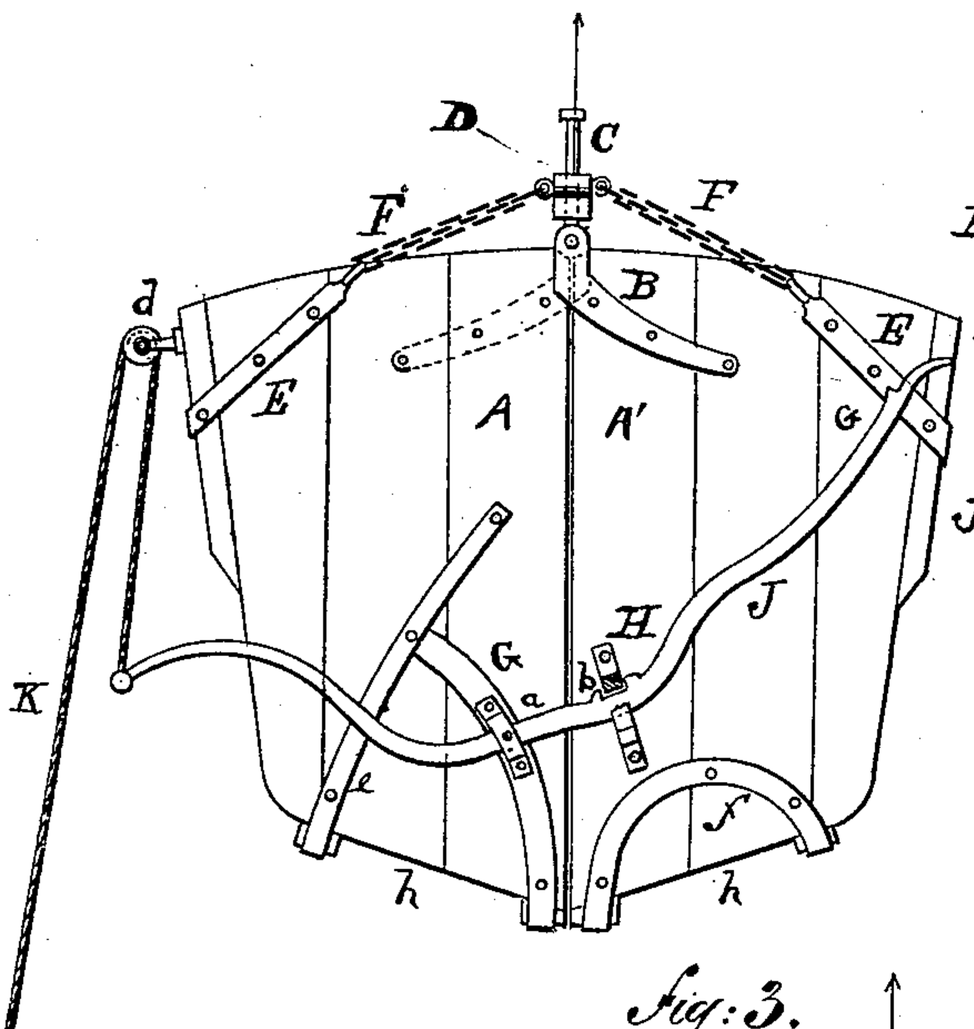


Fig: 2.

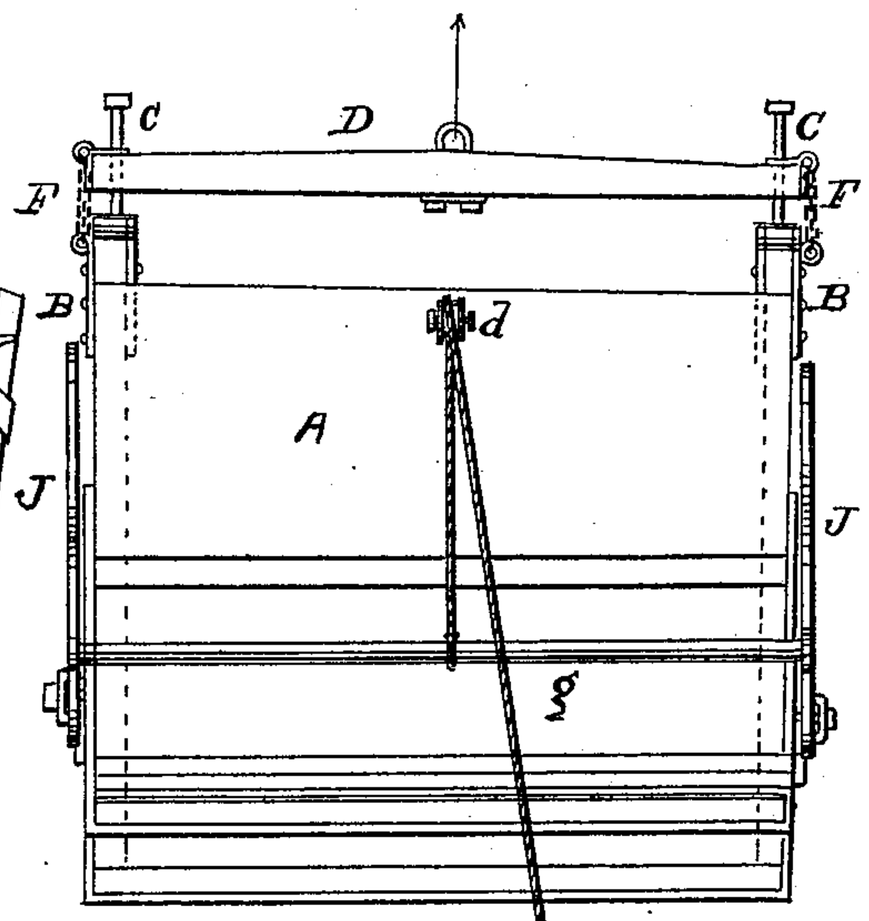
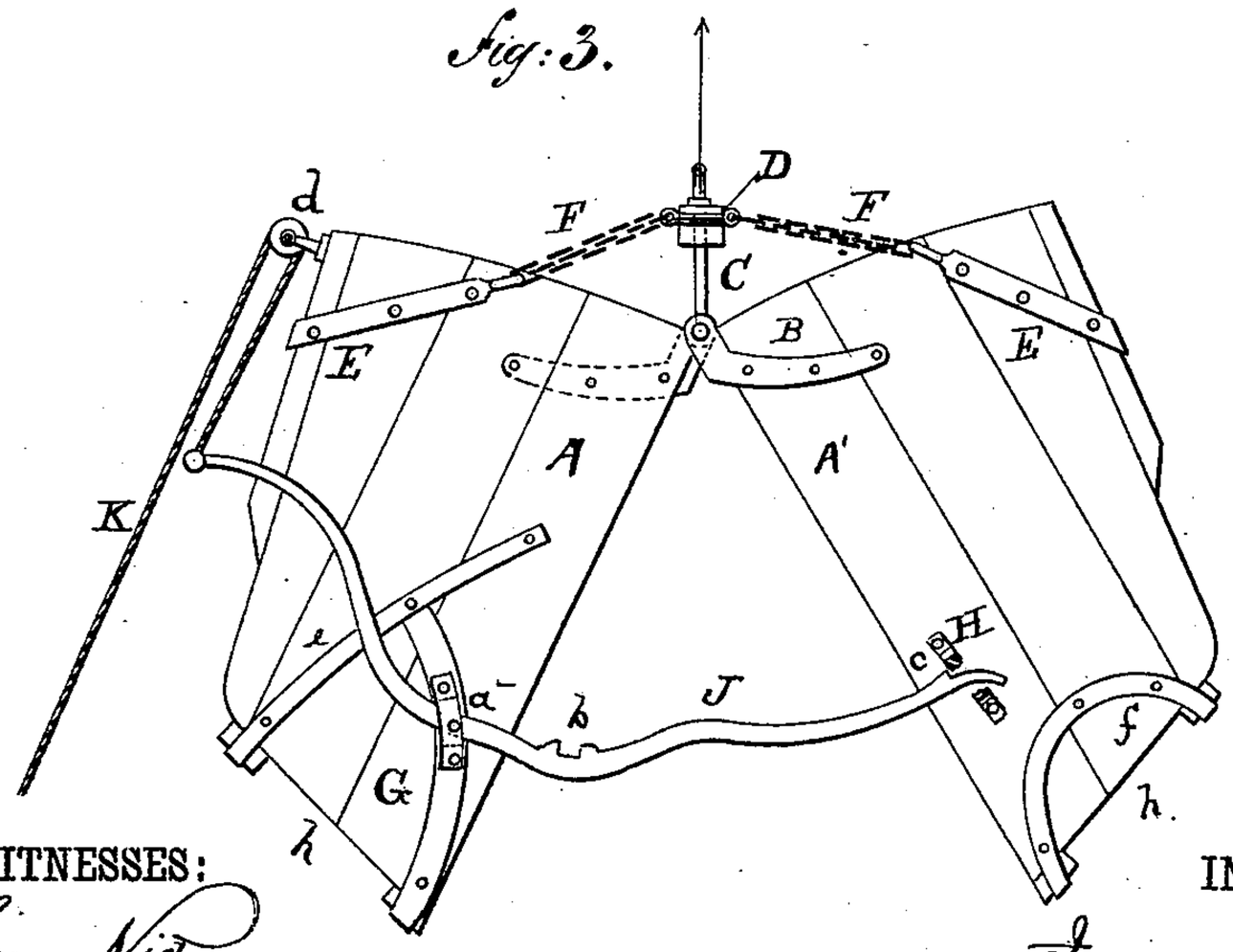


Fig: 3.



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JEROME A. CROSS, OF FULTONVILLE, NEW YORK.

BUCKET FOR CONVEYING ENSILAGE, COAL, PLASTER, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 270,756, dated January 16, 1883.

Application filed November 28, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JEROME A. CROSS, of Fultonville, Montgomery county, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Buckets for Conveying Ensilage and other Substances; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying sheet of drawings, forming part of this specification.

This invention is in the nature of an improvement in buckets for conveying ensilage, coal, plaster, &c.; and the invention consists in a bucket for conveying ensilage, constructed in two sections hinged together at their tops to two vertical-sliding bolts, and provided with an operating-lever with a lock-notch formed therein, and an operating-cord, for the purpose hereinafter described.

In the accompanying sheet of drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of my bucket closed; Fig. 2 an end view of the same, and Fig. 3 a side view of bucket opened.

Similar letters of reference indicate like parts in the several figures.

The purpose of this invention is to facilitate the conveying of ensilage from silos to the place where it is to be used, and for conveying coal, plaster, lime, or other substances in a convenient and expeditious manner. My bucket is formed of two sections, A and A′, each section being in shape and construction similar to the other section, the size and proportion of the buckets depending upon the purposes for which they are to be used and the convenience of the manufacturer, each section having a closed side, bottom, and two ends, and being opened on one side and at its top. To the inner upper part of each section are firmly bolted hinges B, which hinges are pivoted to the lower end of bolts C. These bolts pass freely through a suspension-bar, D. Also to the sections A A′, near their top and outer side, are firmly bolted eye-straps E, to which straps are secured the ends of stop-chains F, the other ends of which chains are secured to the suspension-bar D. Also to the section A, and at or near its bottom, are bolted braces G, and to the section A′, also near its bottom, are bolted cleats H. Pivoted to the braces G at *a* are levers J, of irregular form, with notches *b* made thereon and notches *c* near one of their ends. The other ends of these levers J are connected by a rod, *g*, to which rod is secured an operating-cord, K. This cord passes around a pulley, *d*, bolted to one side of the section A near its top. Additional braces, as at *e* and *f*, may be bolted to the sections A and A′ at their bottom, to add increased strength and stiffness to the sections.

Now, when my bucket is constructed substantially as above described it is, when the sections are closed, as in Fig. 1, kept in the closed position by the notches *b* of the levers J, which lock into the cleats H, as in Fig. 1. The bucket may then be filled with the material it is desired to transport or remove. The bucket being filled and suspended by its suspension-bar D to the carriage of a conveyer on an elevated track, or, if desired, by means of a crane, it is, with its contents, moved or swung to the place where the material is to be deposited. Arriving at this place, and immediately over it, the cord K is drawn, causing the levers J to turn on their pivots *a*, disconnecting the notches *b* from the cleats H, when the weight of the load in the bucket will cause the bolts C to descend through the suspension-bar D, permitting the sections A and A′ to swing open or outward by reason of their hinges *b* until the bucket assumes the position shown in Fig. 3, to which position the spread of the sections is limited or held by the stop-chains F. In this position, as is obvious, its load is dumped without further effort. The bucket is retained in its opened position by the catches *c* in the levers J, which engage with the cleats H. To again close the sections of the bucket, the cord K is drawn slightly, causing the notches *c* to disengage from the cleats H, when the sections A and A′ will come together by their own gravity and be locked by the notches *b* and cleats H, as before mentioned. That the contents of the bucket may be entirely and fully discharged from it, the bottom of each section A and A′ is slanted or made at an angle, as at *h* in Figs. 1 and 3.

From the foregoing it will be seen that my bucket is of a simple and cheap construction, and affords a ready conveyer of any suitable material from one place to another, and that it is both discharged and closed by its own gravity. The bucket is designed especially for use in connection with a conveying device

on an elevated track; but, as before stated, it may be used with equal facility with a crane or derrick.

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

1. A bucket for removing ensilage and other material, having the following elements in combination: sections A A′, hinges B, stop-chains F, a suspension-bar, D, levers J, with notches *b* and *c* formed therein, and pivoted to braces G, cleats H, and an operating-cord K, all constructed and arranged as described.

2. In a bucket for removing ensilage, &c., the combination of hinges B, with vertically-adjustable bolts C and a suspension-bar, D, as and for the purpose described.

3. In a bucket for removing ensilage, &c., pivoted levers J, with notches *b* and *c*, in combination with cleats H and an operating-cord, K, as and for the purpose described.

4. In a bucket for removing ensilage, &c., sections A and A′, in combination with a suspension-bar, D, and stop-chains F, as and for the purpose described.

JEROME A. CROSS.

Witnesses:
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