

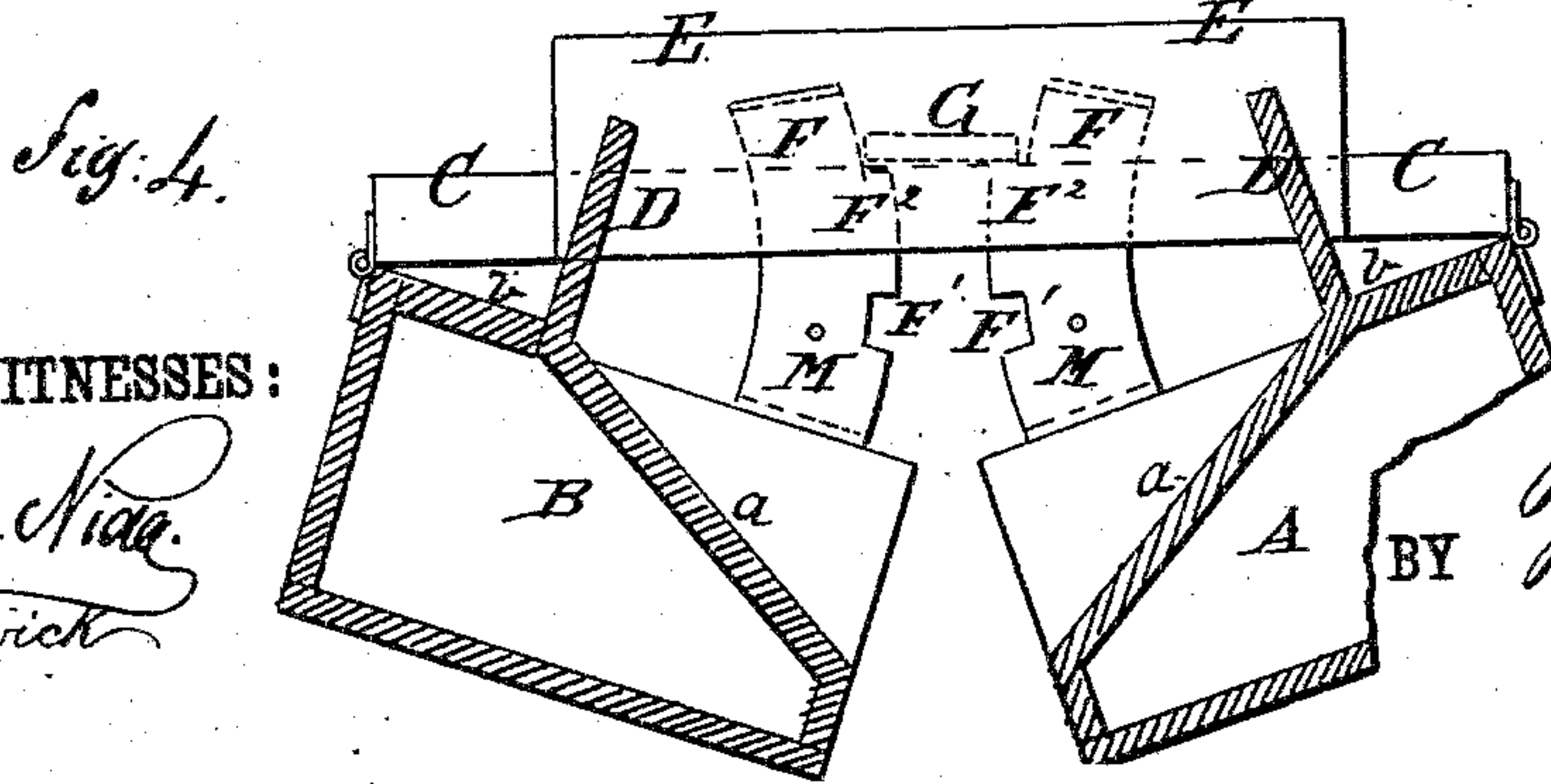
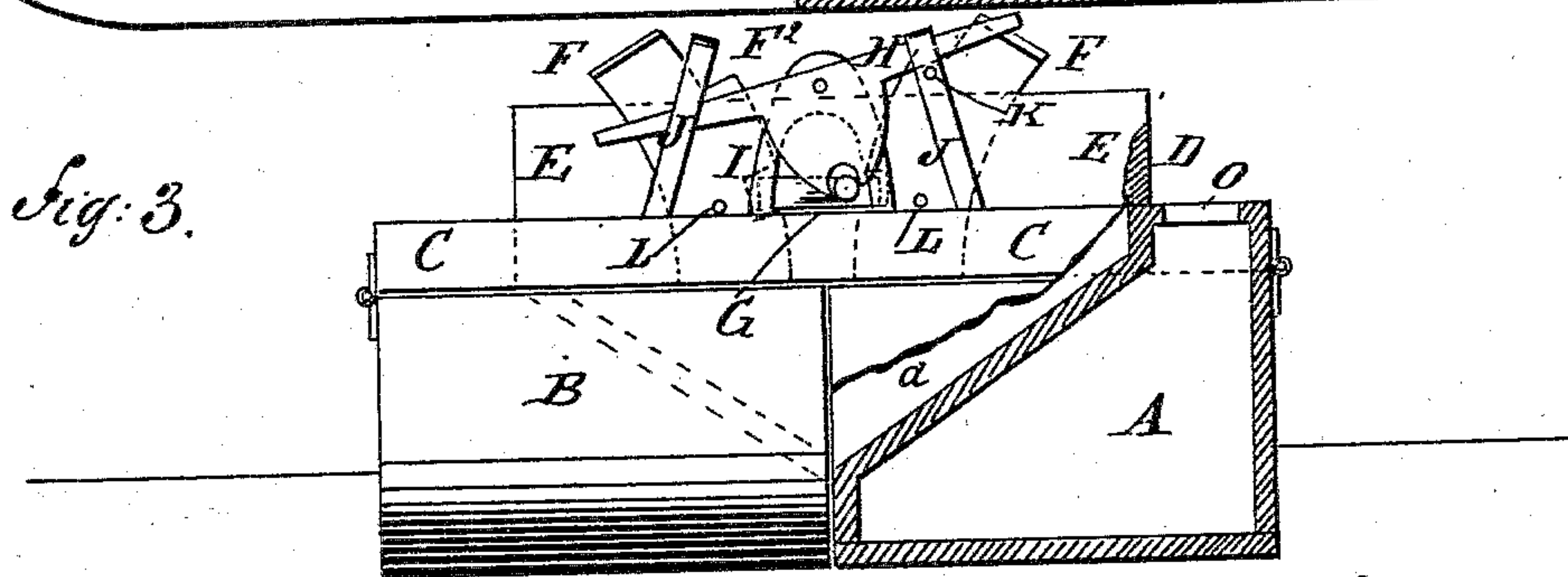
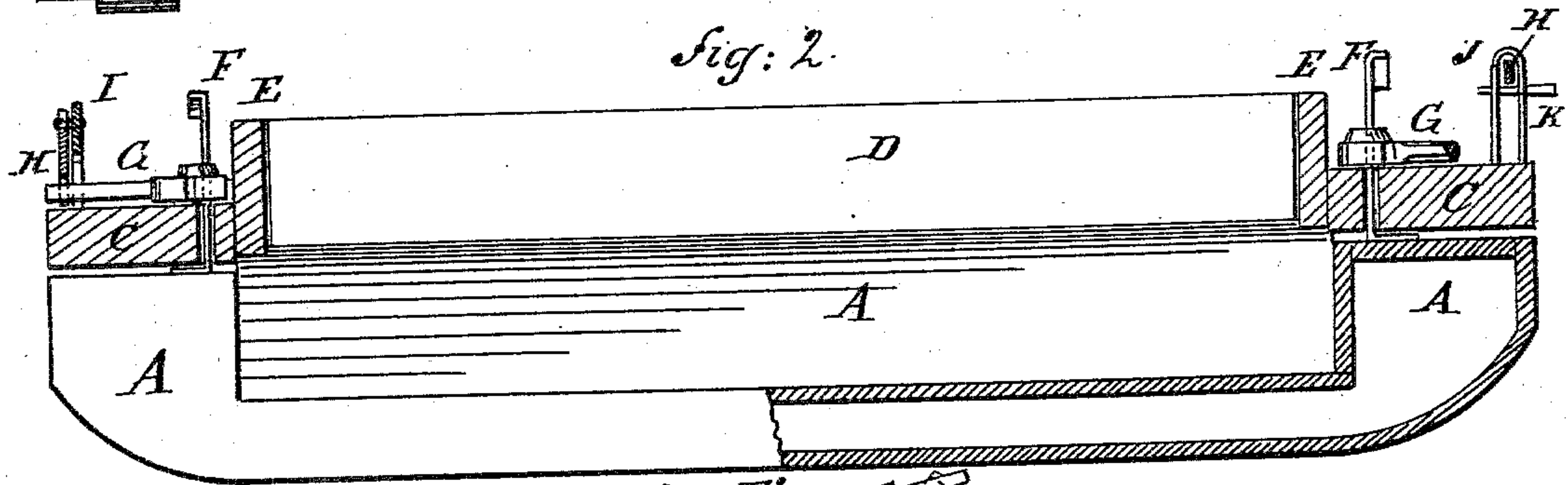
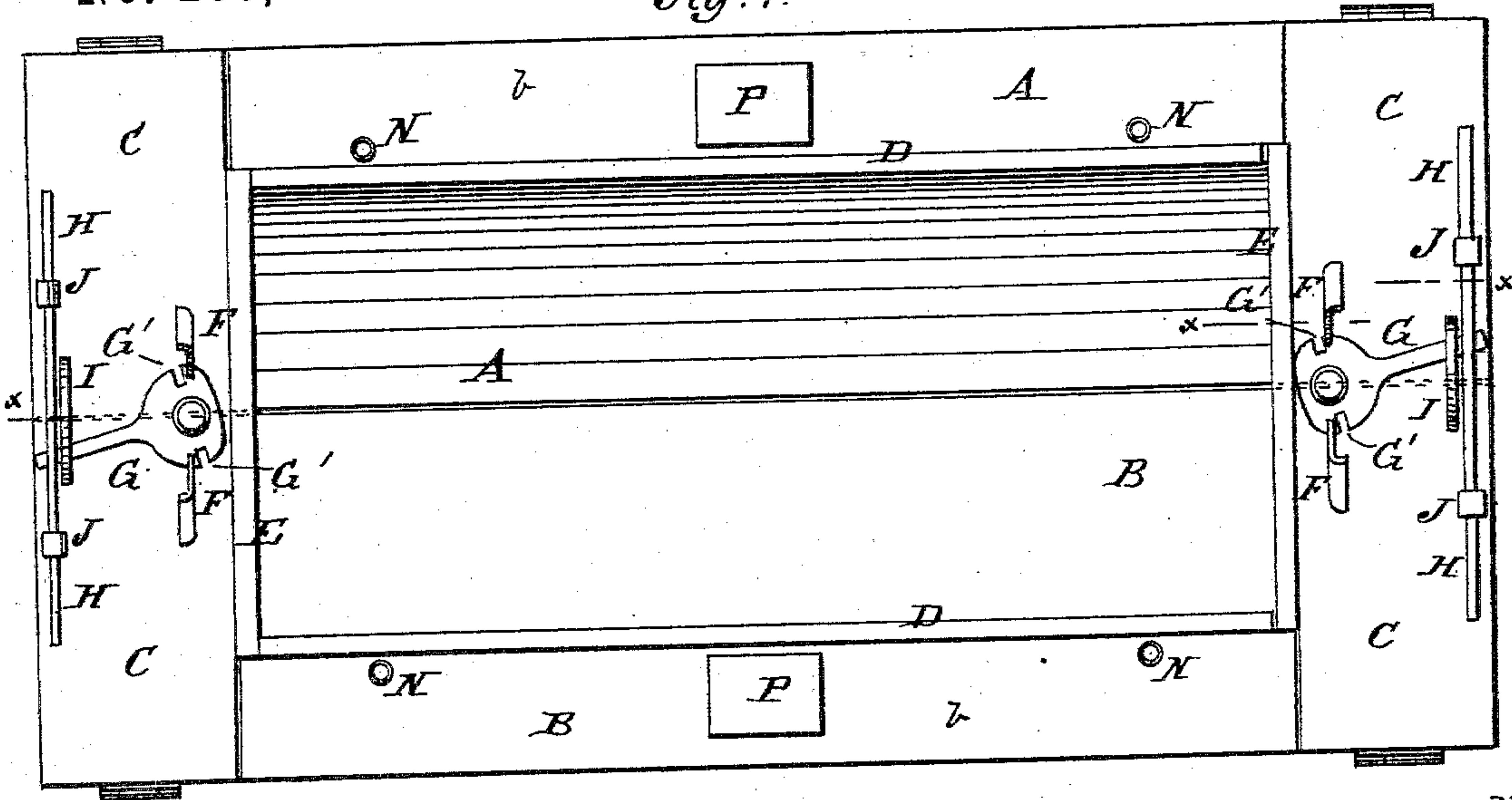
(No Model.)

J. SMITH & J. P. RHODES.

DUMPING SCOW.

No. 280,871.

*Fig: 1.* Patented July 10, 1883.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SMITH AND JOHN P. RHODES, OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE, NEW YORK.

## DUMPING-SCOW.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,871, dated July 10, 1883.

Application filed September 21, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOHN SMITH and JOHN P. RHODES, of Rockville Centre, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dumping-Scows, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of our improvement. Fig. 2 is a sectional side elevation of the same, taken through the line *x x x*, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is an end elevation of the same, part being broken away. Fig. 4 is a sectional end elevation of the same.

Our invention relates to improvements in dumping-scows; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts, as hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in the claims.

The body of the scow is made in two halves, A B, which are hinged at the upper edges of their outer sides to the side edges of two end platforms, C. The platforms C serve as decks for the crew and to support the locking mechanism of the scow. The inner deck, *a*, of the scow, between the inner edges of the platform C, is inclined downward, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, so that the load will slide off more readily, and the outer deck, *b*, is horizontal, for the convenient passage of the crew from one end deck C to the other. The garbage is confined to the inclined inner deck of the scow by upright planks D, secured to the scow along the division-line between the said inclined and horizontal decks. Upright planks E are secured to the inner edges of the end platforms, C. The two halves A B of the scow-body are made hollow, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, to make them buoyant. With this construction, the inner parts of the halves A B will be lighter than the outer parts, so that when the scow is empty the inner edges of the two halves will be closed and held together by the water-pressure, and when the scow is loaded and the halves A B are unlocked, the weight of the load will press the said inner parts of the halves A B downward, and the load will be discharged into the water. The upper sides

of the end parts, *e*, of the halves A B are made flat, to fit against the under sides of the end platforms, C, as shown in Figs. 2, 3, and 4, and to the said end parts are attached the ends of bars or plates F, curved in the arcs of circles, having their centers in the axial lines of the hinges of the halves of the scow. The curved bars F pass through holes in the platforms C and have heads or flanges upon their upper ends, to prevent them from being drawn out of the said holes by the downward pressure of the load when the said bars are unfastened.

To each platform C, directly between the curved bars F, is pivoted the end of a lever, G, which end is made circular and has slots G' formed in its opposite edges in such positions that when the lever G is in line with the length of the scow the bars F will be in the said slots and can move up and down freely. In the inner edges of the curved bars F are formed notches or recesses F', in such positions that when the scow is closed the said notches will be at the upper side of the platform C, so that the lever G can be turned to bring its edges into the said recesses F', and thus lock the scow closed. In the upper parts of the inner edges of the bars F are formed shoulders F'', so that when the bars F have been unlocked and the inner parts of the scow-halves have been forced down by the weight of the load, the lever G can be turned to bring the edges of its wide end over the shoulders F'', and thus prevent the inner parts of the scow-halves from rising high enough to be closed, so that all the garbage will be swept out from between the said halves as the scow is drawn forward. When the scow is wholly freed from the garbage, the levers G are turned to release the bars F and allow the scow to be closed by the pressure of the water, when the levers G can be again turned to lock the scow closed. The lever G passes through a hole in the end of the middle arm of the three-armed lever H, which is pivoted at its center to the upper part or bend of the arched bar I, attached at its ends to the platform C, so that the said lever G can be easily operated by operating the lever H. The side arms of the lever H pass through slotted standards J, attached to the platform C, and the said lever is secured in place in either position by a pin,



K, passed through a hole in one of the standards J above or below the lever H to lock the said lever in one or the other position. The halves of the scow can be further secured in place while the loaded scow is being towed to the dumping place by inserting pins L through holes M in the curved bars F above the platforms C.

The outer parts or deck, *b*, of the halves A B of the scow have holes N formed in them to receive the suction-pipe of a pump for removing the water should the scow leak. The said outer parts or deck, *b*, should also be provided with openings O, to give access to the interior of the said halves when necessary, which opening should be provided with hatches P or other covers. With this construction, when the loaded scow has been towed to the dumping place, the levers G H are operated to release the bars F, and the weight of the load instantly forces the inner parts of the halves A B downward, discharging the said load into the water. As the inner parts of the halves A B are forced downward the levers G H are again operated to bring the wide part of the levers G over the shoulders F<sup>2</sup> of the bars F and prevent the halves of the scow from being forced upward by the water and closed before all the garbage has escaped from between the said halves, and thus allow the said garbage to be swept out by the water as the scow is being towed forward.

When the scow is clear of the garbage, the levers G H are operated to release the halves

A B and allow them to be closed by the water-pressure, when they are locked in place and the scow is towed back for another load.

Having thus fully described our invention, we claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. In a dumping-scow, the combination, with the end platforms, C, provided with the planks E, of the sections A B, having inner inclined deck, *a*, outer horizontal deck, *b*, flat ends *c*, and upright planks D, and hinged at their outer ends to the side edges of the said platforms, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. In a dumping-scow, the combination, with the end platforms, C, and the two halves A B of a scow hinged to said platforms, of the curved bars F, having notches F<sup>1</sup> and shoulders F<sup>2</sup>, secured to said halves A B and projecting up through the platforms, and the levers G, pivoted to the platforms and provided with notches G<sup>1</sup>, substantially as herein shown and described.

3. In a dumping-scow, the combination, with the hinged halves A B, provided with the curved and notched bars F, and the locking-lever G, of the three-armed lever H, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

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