

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

J. SMITH.
COAL BUCKET.

No. 335,249.

Patented Feb. 2, 1886.

FIG 1.

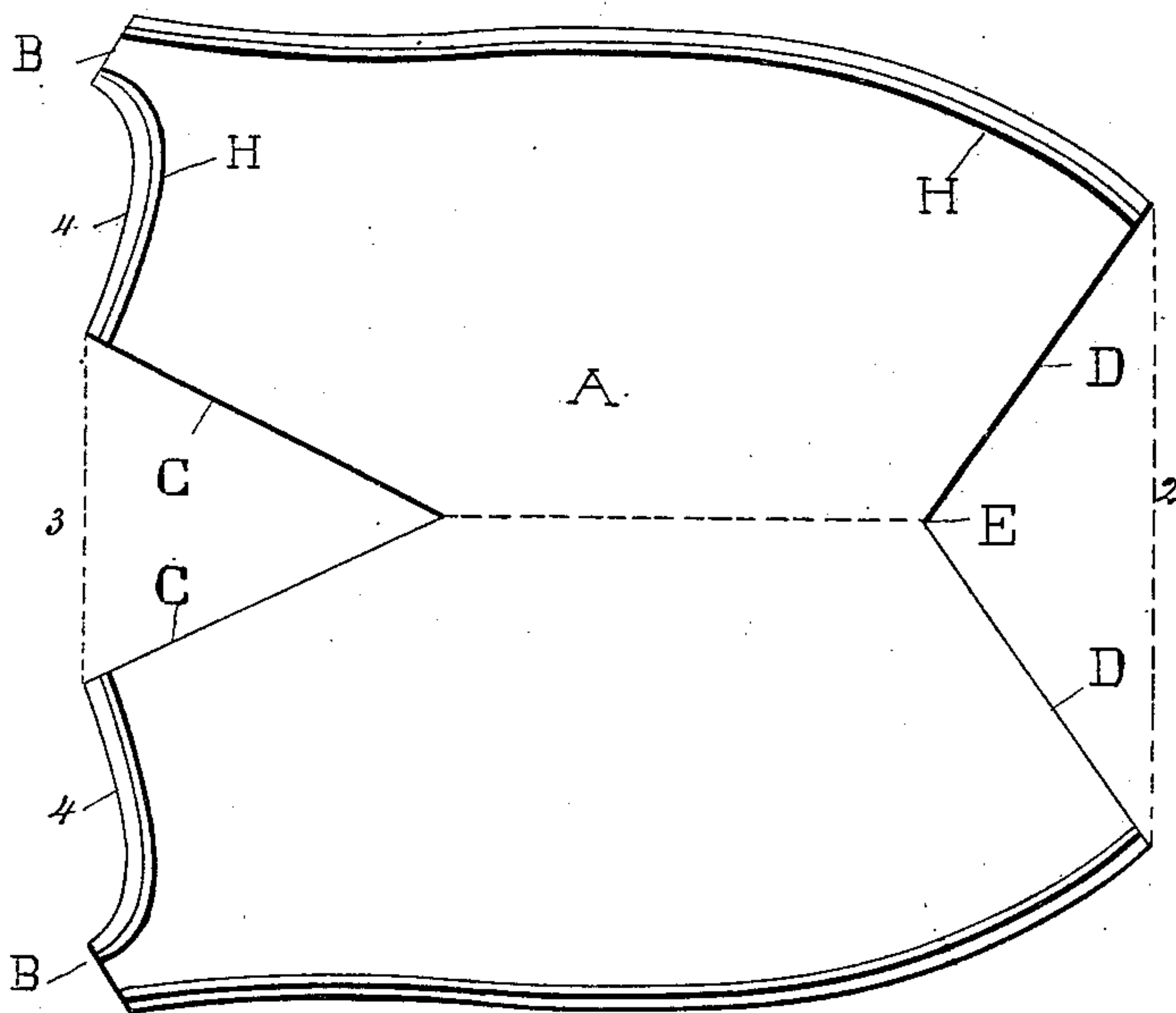
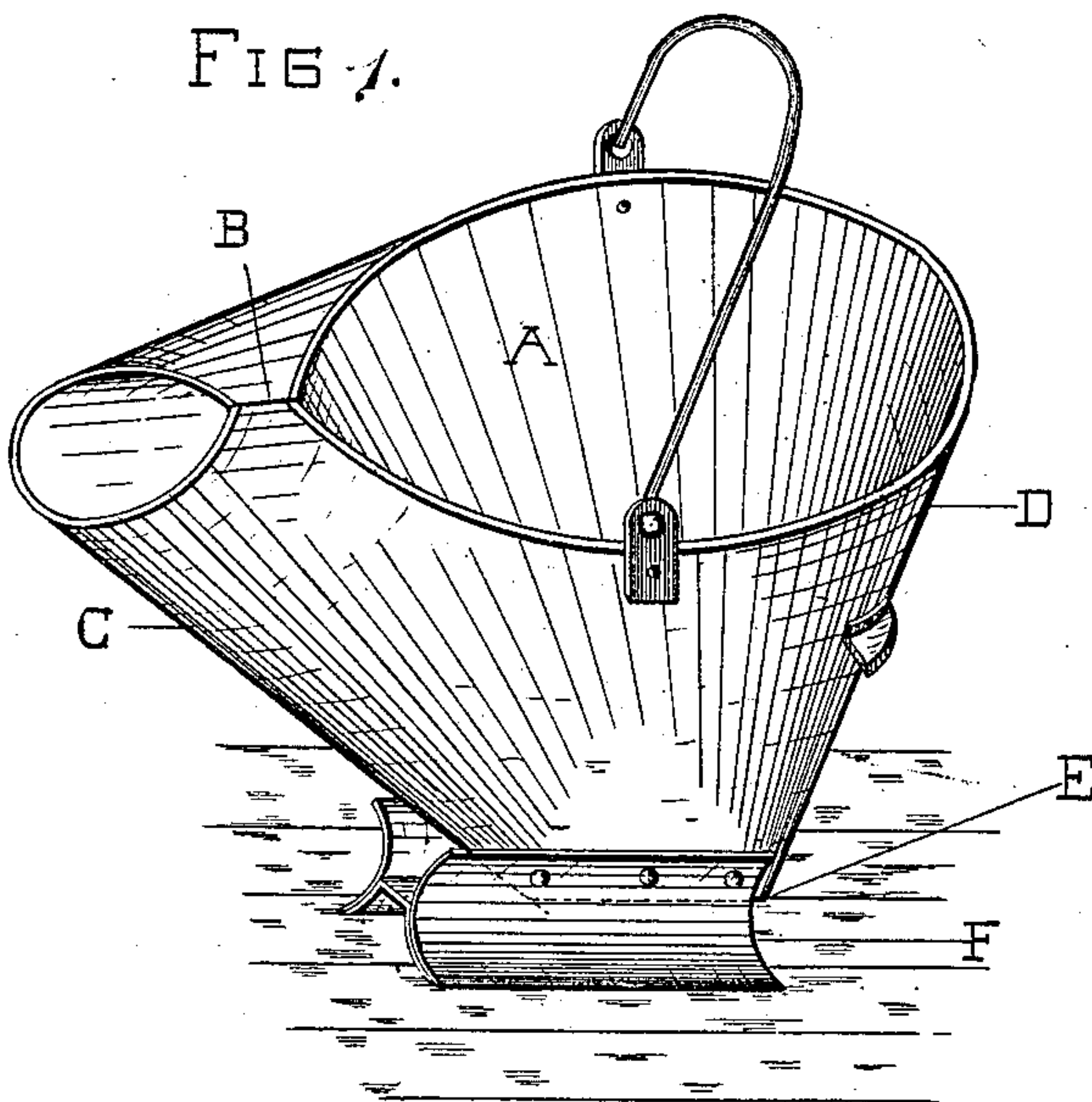


FIG 2.

WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR,

Jno. Smith
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ATTORNEY.

(Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

J. SMITH.
COAL BUCKET.

No. 335,249.

Patented Feb. 2, 1886.

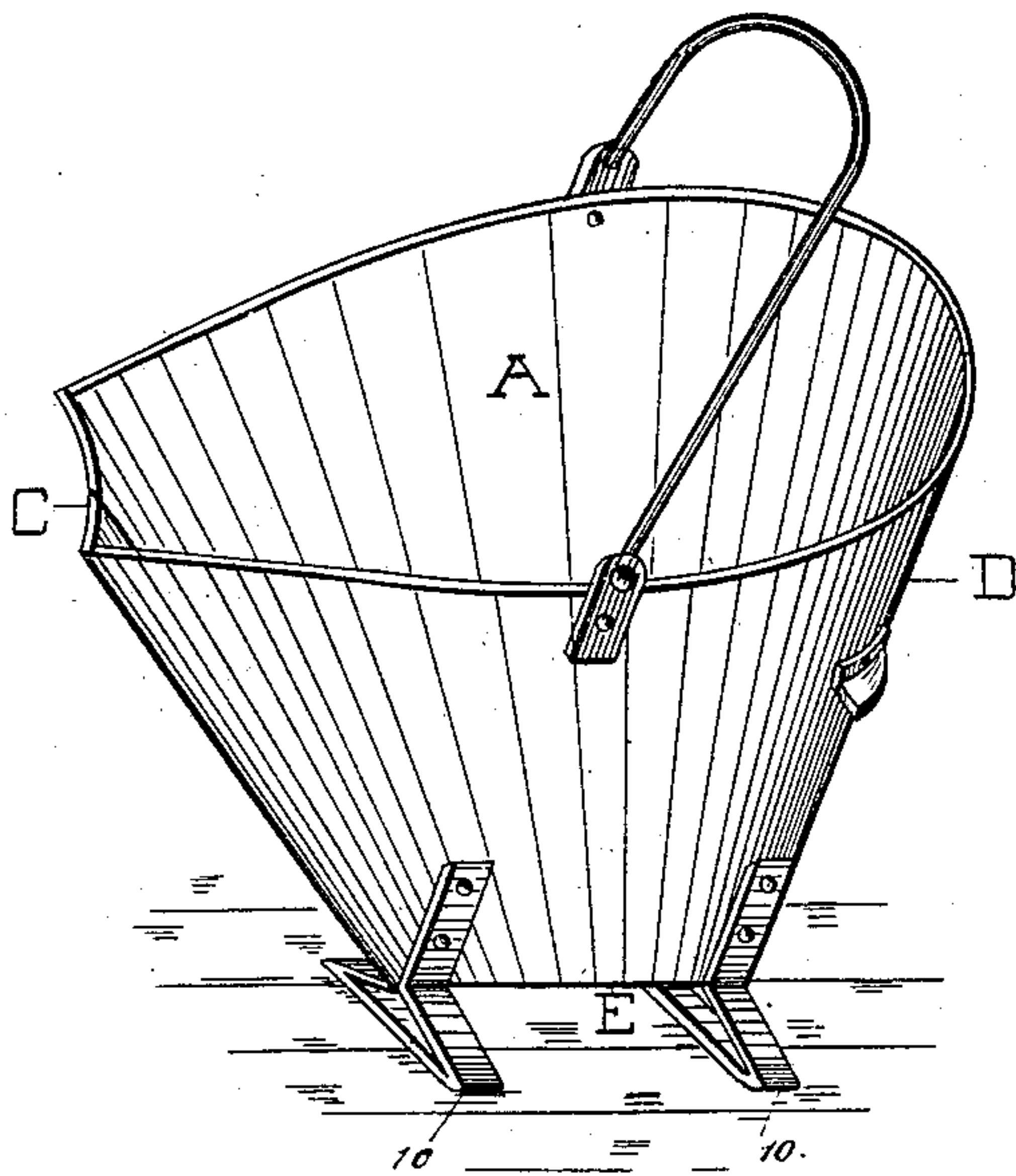


FIG 3.

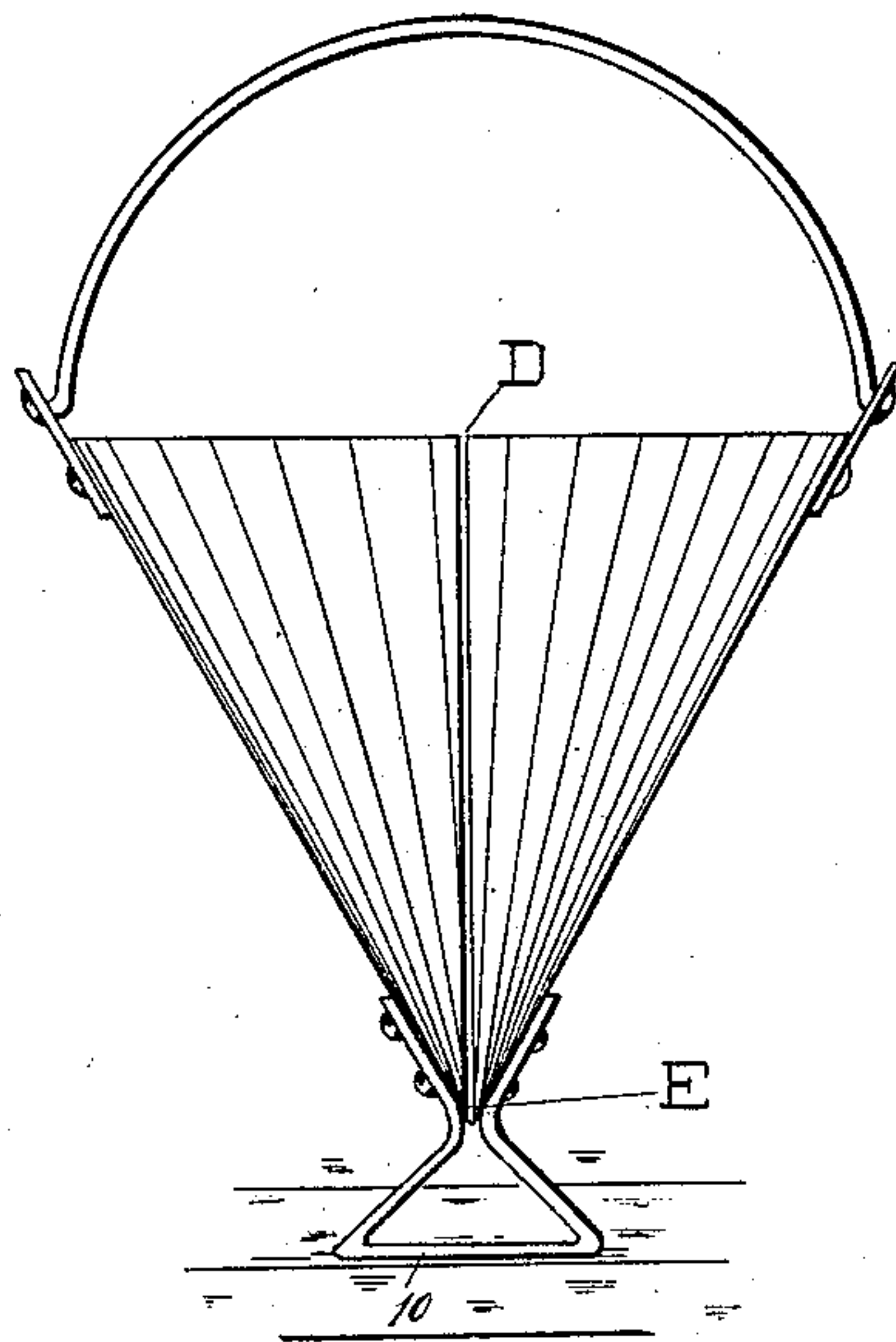


FIG 4.

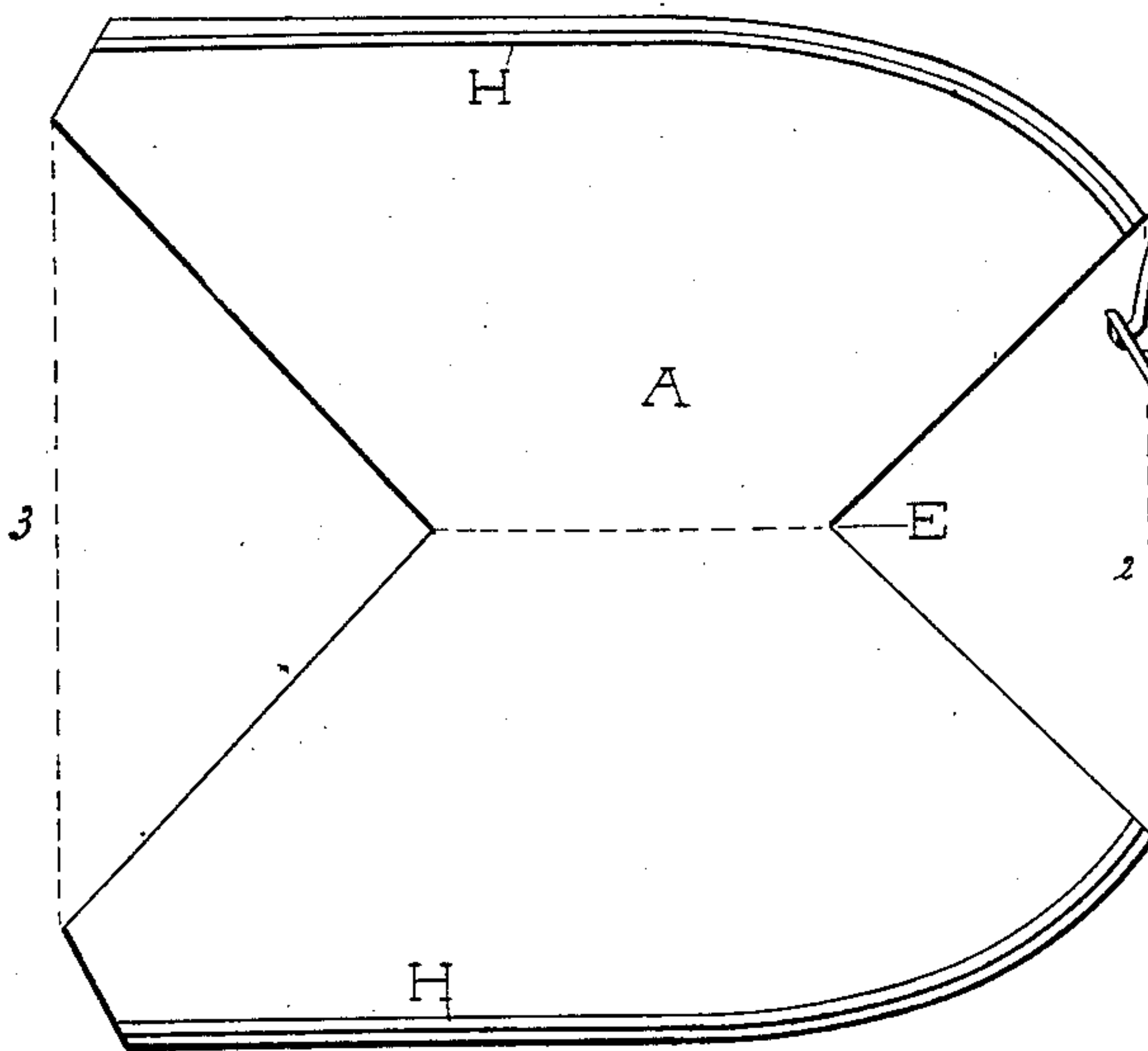


FIG 5.

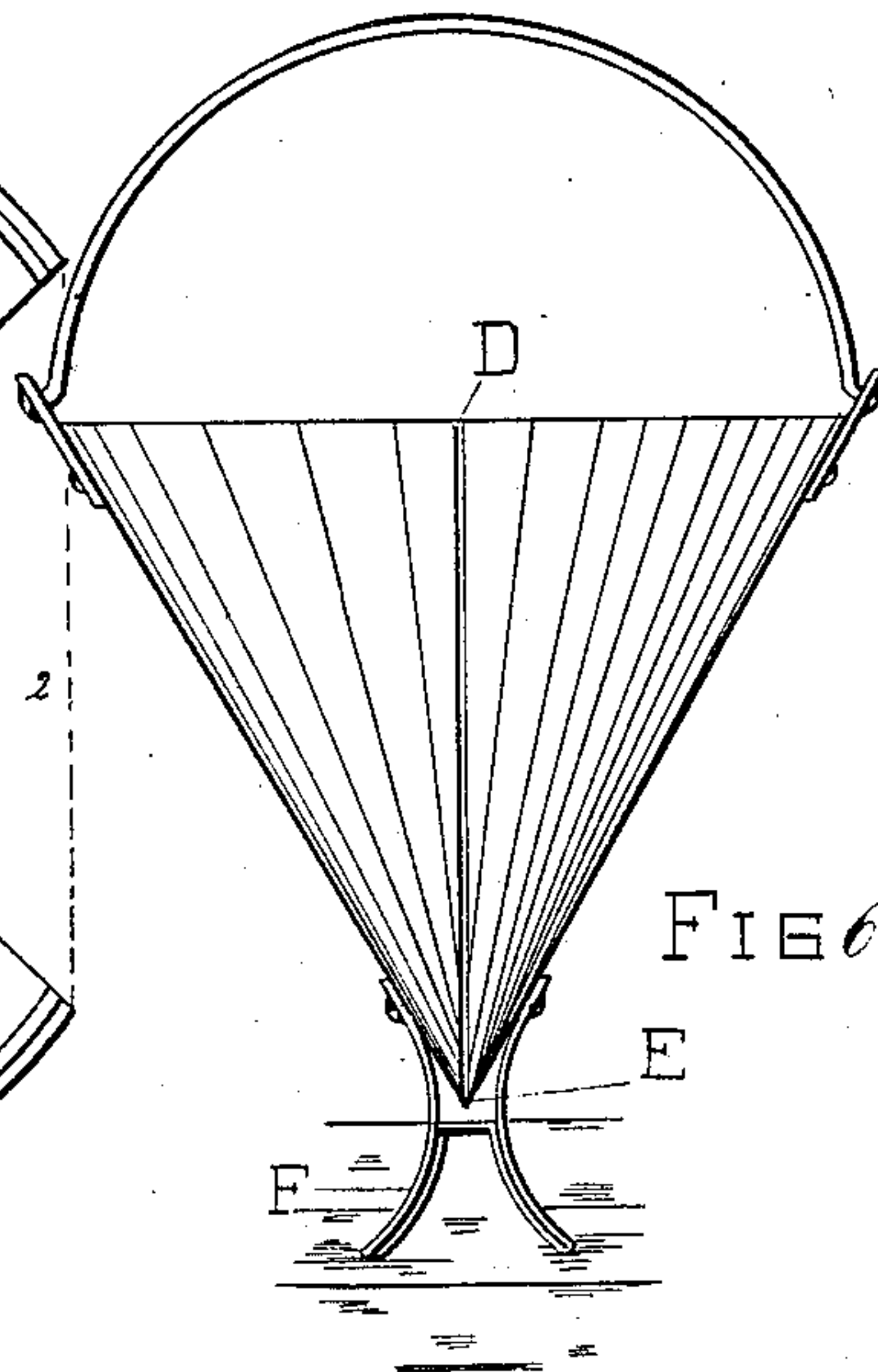


FIG 6.

WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SMITH, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

COAL-BUCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 335,249, dated February 2, 1886.

Application filed November 14, 1885. Serial No. 182,814. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SMITH, of Kansas city, Jackson county, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coal-Buckets, &c., of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

The object of my invention is to construct sheet-metal coal-buckets and similar articles from an integral sheet in such a manner that a separate bottom piece will not be required for them.

In fact, the object of the invention is to produce a bottomless coal-bucket; and it may be said to consist in a bucket having a wedge-shaped body and formed substantially as hereinafter specified, and pointed out in the claim.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a coal-bucket constructed after my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the sheet from which the bucket is formed. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a bucket formed in the same manner as the first, but having a varied form of delivery-spout and supporting-feet. Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the bucket shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 5 is a plan view of the sheet from which the plain bucket shown in Fig. 3 is formed, and Fig. 6 is an end elevation of the bucket shown in the first figure before mentioned.

Heretofore coal-buckets have usually been constructed with a separate bottom piece attached in some manner to the sheet or sheets forming the sides of the bucket, and in use this bottom is liable to be displaced, thus rendering the bucket useless for all practical purposes.

My improved manufacture obviates any necessity for an independent or a separate bottom piece, the integral sheet forming all the bottom that is required.

In carrying out the invention I provide a suitable sheet of metal—such as A—and remove a triangular portion—such as 2—from one end to form the side of the bucket that is opposite the spout. Then I remove a smaller or a larger triangular portion, 3, as the case

may be, from the opposite end of the sheet, to form the spout end of the bucket. The sides of the sheet should next be cut to a suitable curve to form the upper edge of the bucket, and be turned down over a suitable stiffening-wire, H, after which the end 4 of each side of the sheet should be cut away on a curved line that will correspond to the spout-opening of the bucket, as shown more clearly in Figs. 1 and 2. The said ends 4 of the sheet should also be turned down over a stiffening-wire, such as H. After these operations the sheet should be bent along its central line, E, and the two sides should diverge upwardly from the line E and be united at their ends or edges C C and D D, either by means of rivets or a double seam, as may be preferred. After the ends of the sheet have been properly united the two portions which form the upper part of the spout of the bucket shown in Fig. 1 should be bent over toward each other and united by any suitable means or in any desired manner. The letter B represents such portions. Of course the bucket shown in Fig. 3 and the sheet shown in Fig. 5 are made and manipulated in a similar manner as the bucket shown in the first figure, the only substantial difference being the omission of the covered spout. After the bucket has been given a proper shape it may be provided with a suitable lifting-handle, and with any approved form of supporting-feet; but I would prefer to support the bucket upon a base-plate or pedestal—such as F—formed of an integral piece of metal, as shown.

There are many different forms of devices, however, upon which the bucket may be as well supported, and I do not desire to be limited to the use of the particular one shown in Figs. 1 and 6. A pair of feet—such as 10—(shown more clearly in Figs. 3 and 4) formed of strap-iron, will prove to be all that is desirable in supporting the bucket in an upright position, and they may be used if preferred to any other.

A bucket that is devoid of a spout may be manufactured after my improved method by simply shaping the upper edge of the one shown in Fig. 3 to a substantially true circle;

and such a bucket, I may say, will be found adapted to many purposes.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

- 5 A bucket having a wedge-shaped body formed of the blank A, having triangular recesses at each end bent on line E, and having the edges C C and D D united, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature to in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN SMITH.

Witnesses:

C. A. KENYON,
J. W. NORTON.