No. 843,895. PATENTED FEB. 12, 1907.

A. H. KOCH.

COAL BIN.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 31, 1906.

Fig. 1.

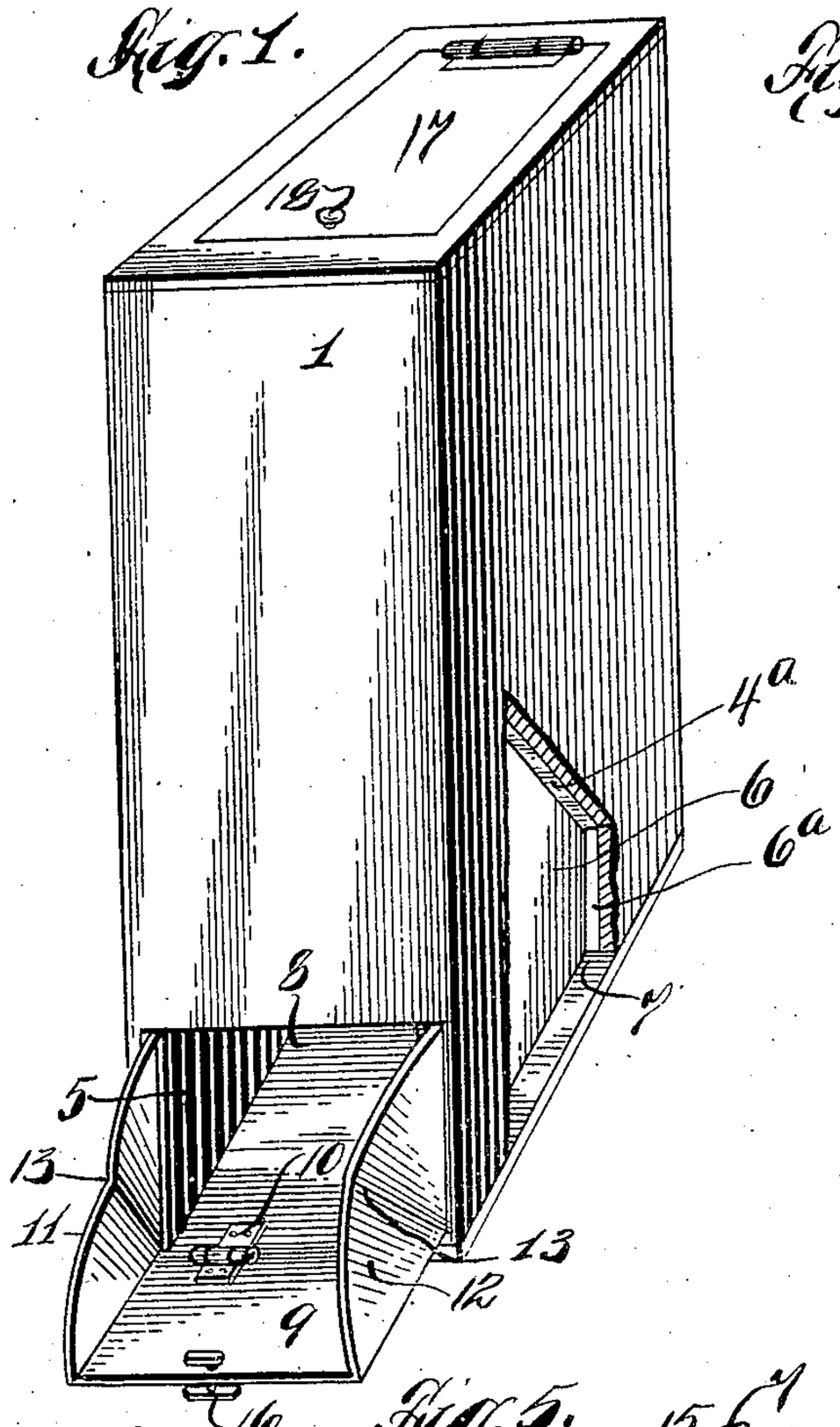


Fig. 2.

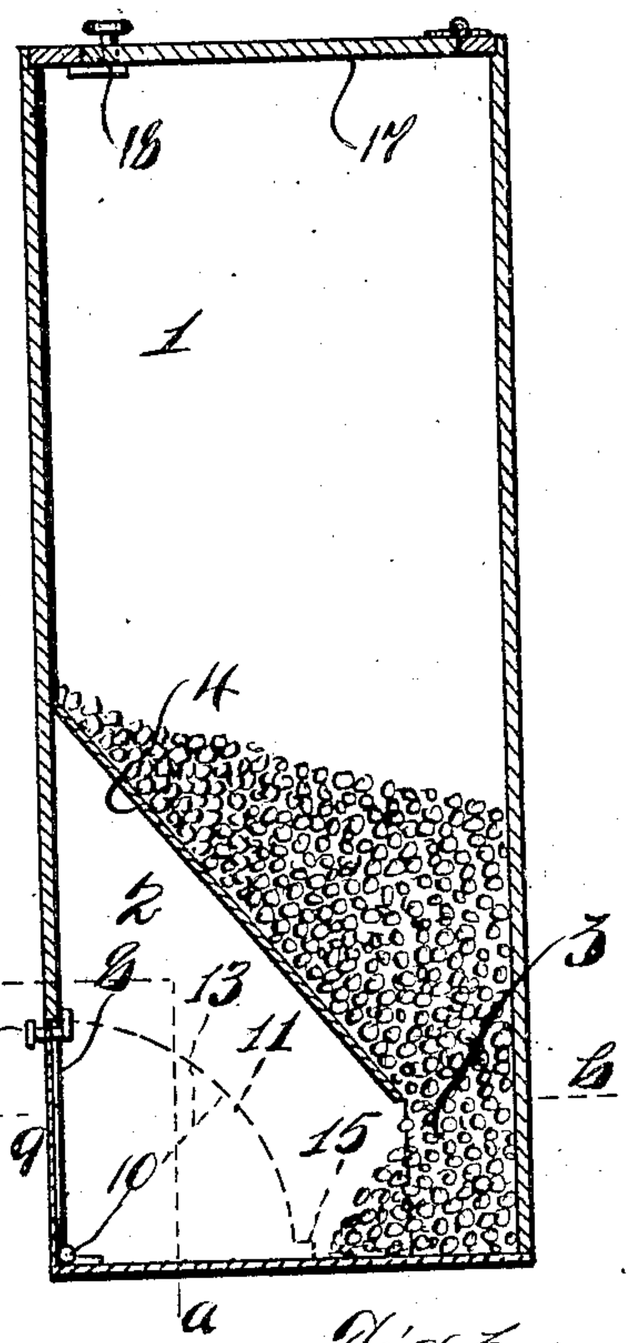


Fig. 3.

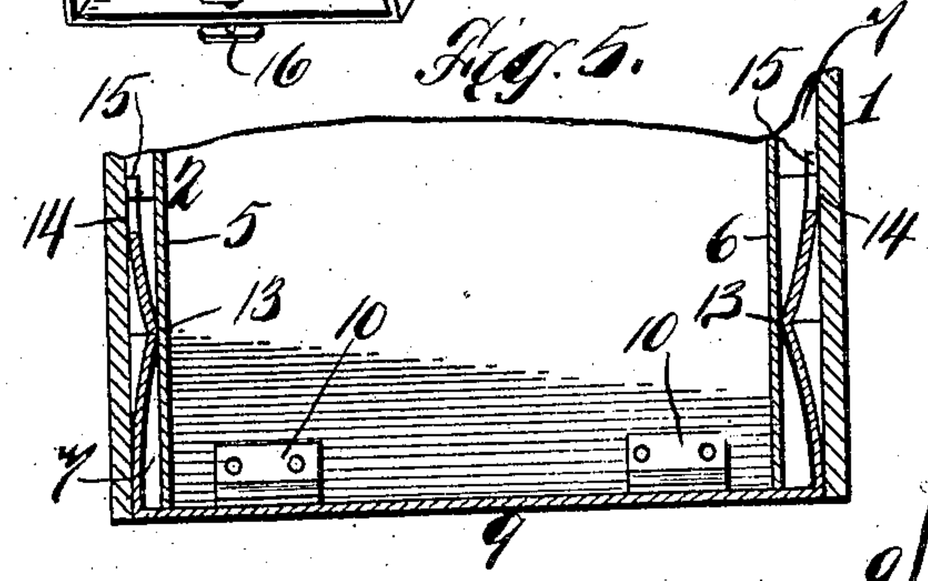


Fig. 4.

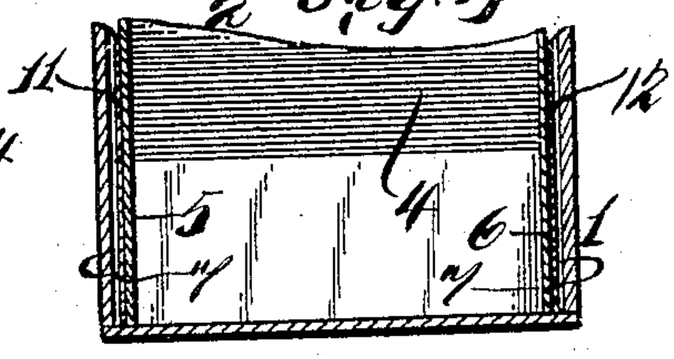


Fig. 5.

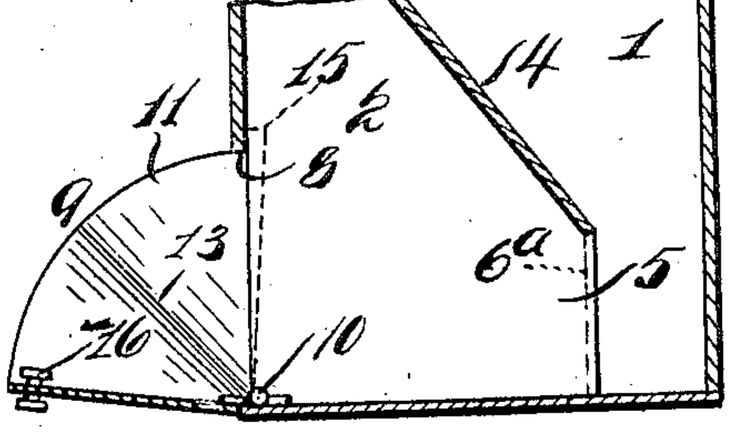
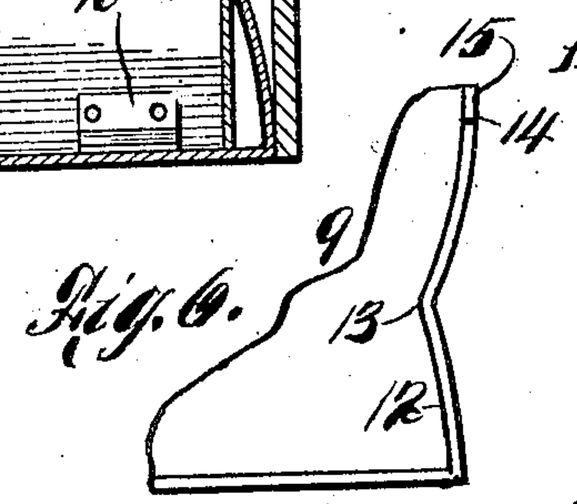


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST H. KOCH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

COAL-BIN.

No. 843,895. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 12, 1907.

Application filed October 31, 1906. Serial No. 341,397.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST H. KOCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, borough of Manhattan, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coal-Bins, of which the following is a clear, full, and exact description.

This invention relates to portable coal-bins or receptacles, and has for its object to provide a substantially dust-proof coal-bin for household use, the same being of simple and inexpensive construction and permitting of the easy withdrawal of coal as needed.

To these and other ends, which will hereinafter appear, my invention comprises the novel features of improvement and combination and arrangement of parts, which I will now proceed to describe, and finally claim, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a coal-bin embodying my improvements, part of the casing being broken away. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section thereof, the door being shown closed. Fig. 3 is a vertical central sectional view of the lower part of the coal-bin, showing the door opened. Fig. 4 is a sectional view of the lower portion of the bin, the section being taken on line *a a* in Fig. 2, showing a portion of the slide within the bin. Fig. 5 is an enlarged sectional partial plan view, the section being taken on line *b b* in Fig. 2; and Fig. 6 is an enlarged detail plan view of the right-hand corner of the door.

Like numerals of reference are intended to indicate similar parts in the several views.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates the casing of my improved coal-bin, and 2 indicates an incline or slide within the same. It will be seen from Fig. 2 that a space 3 is provided between the end of said slide and the rear wall of the casing 1 for the purpose of allowing the coal to drop from the upper portion of the bin into the lower part thereof, as shown. The slide 2 is preferably composed of an inclined top 4 and side members 5 and 6. It will be seen from Fig. 4 that the distance between the sides 5 and 6 of the slide 2 is somewhat less than the inside width of the casing, whereby a space 7 is provided at each side between the members 5 and 6 for a purpose to be presently explained. The end of each space 7 is closed by a flange 6^a, extending from the members 5 and 6, respectively. In front of the casing an opening 8 is provided, which is closable by a door 9, which door is pivotally mounted upon the bottom of the casing, as at 10, and which is also provided with side wings 11 and 12. When the door is in position, the wings 11 and 12 will slidably work in said spaces 7. Each wing is bent inwardly, as at 13, so as to provide a frictional contact in said space 7, said point 13 contacting the side walls of the casing. At about the point 14 a projection 15 is provided upon said wings, which when the door is opened to its full extent will prevent any weight thereon from displacing it, Fig. 3. A latch 16 is provided to lock the door when closed. A cover or lid 17 is provided at the top of the casing, 18 indicating a latch to lock said cover.

The coal-bin above described is designed to contain a predetermined quantity of coal, which is dumped through the top of the casing, and the cover 17 is then closed. The coal as it slides down the incline will fall through the space 3, and some of the coal (usually a few shovels full) will fall toward the front of the bin in the path of a shovel, which may be inserted through the opening 8 in front of the bin when the door is opened, and as the coal is withdrawn another quantity will fall by gravity to the bottom of the bin ready to be withdrawn. As the wings 11 12 are confined within the space 7 at each side, which spaces are of very narrow width and covered by the overlapping portions 4^a of incline 4, Fig. 1, lumps of coal or dust are prevented from entering therein and choking up the spaces.

The door 9, having wings 11 and 12, are preferably made of metal. By referring to Fig. 6 it will be seen that the width of the wings between the points 14 is greater than the width of the front of the door, and by referring to Fig. 5 it will be seen that the front of the door is equal in width to the inside of the casing. Therefore in order to insert the wings 11 and 12 into the spaces 7 said wings will have to be sprung or pressed toward each other, and after having inserted the wings the tendency of the wings to spread will prevent the door from premature opening.

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

1. A coal-bin, comprising a casing, a coal-slide therein, said coal-slide being adapted to snugly fit in said casing and provided with depending sides, the distance between said

sides being less than the inside width of said casing, whereby a space is provided at each side thereof, the inner ends of said depending sides being bent outwardly to meet the sides of said casing, whereby said space is inclosed, a pivotally-mounted door having resilient side wings adapted to frictionally work within said inclosed space, and a projection upon said wings adapted to limit the outward movement of said door.

2. A coal-bin, comprising a casing, a coal-slide therein, said coal-slide being adapted to snugly fit in said casing and provided with depending sides, the distance between said sides being less than the inside width of said casing, whereby a space is provided at each side thereof, the inner ends of said depending sides being bent outwardly to meet the sides of said casing, whereby said space is inclosed, a pivotally-mounted door having side wings adapted to work in said inclosed space, said wings being offset, intermediate the ends thereof, to an extent equal to the width of said space, whereby a frictional contact between said wings, the sides of said casing and said depending sides is effected, and a projection upon said wings adapted to limit the outward movement of said door.

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