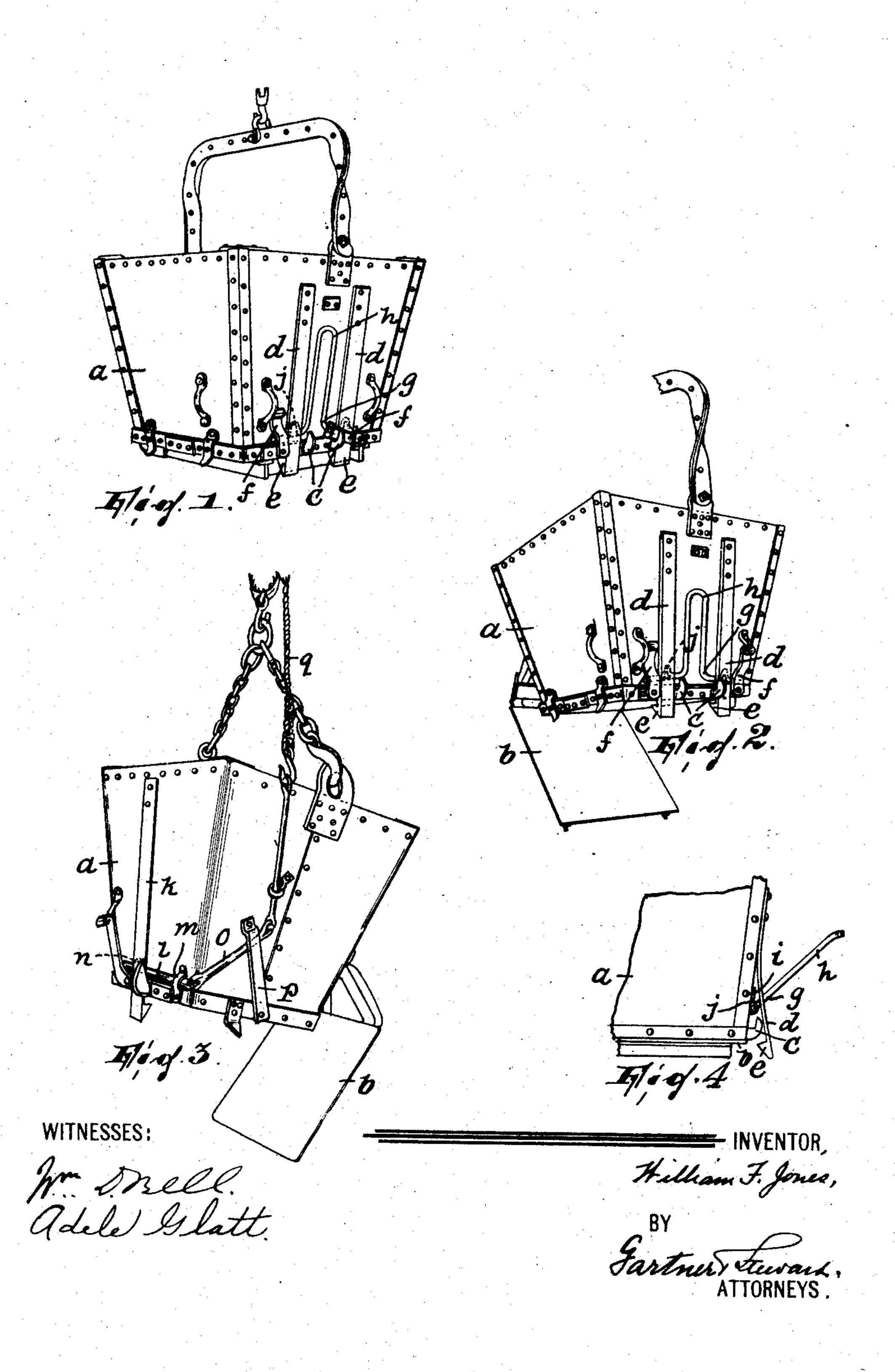
W. F. JONES.
BUCKET OR CONVEYER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 3, 1905.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM F. JONES, OF LITTLE FALLS, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO CLAREMONT IRON WORKS COMPANY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

BUCKET OR CONVEYER.

No. 865,045.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 3, 1907.

Application filed March 3, 1905. Serial No. 248,238.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM F. Jones, a citizen of the United States, residing in Little Falls, Passaic county, New Jersey, have invented certain new and 5 useful Improvements in Buckets or Conveyers; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accom-10 panying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to buckets or conveyers for use in moving building materials and the like from one place to another, and it has reference particularly 15 to that class of such contrivances in which one wall of the bucket or conveyer is hinged and is provided with means for maintaining it closed until it is desired to open it to release the contents.

My invention consists in certain improvements on a 20 bucket or conveyer of this type, secured to me by U.S. Letters Patent No. 735,105, August 4, 1903, having for their object to facilitate the release of the said hinged wall.

My invention will be found fully illustrated in the 25 accompanying drawings in which,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of the improved bucket or conveyer with its hinged wall closed; Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same form with its hinged wall open. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of an-30 other form in which the parts may be operated by a line; Fig. 4 illustrates a detail.

Referring first to Figs. 1 and 2, a is the body of the bucket or conveyer having its bottom wall b hinged, this form of bucket or conveyer being of the non-invertible type.

c denotes two upturned hook-shaped keepers projecting from the side wall of the body a opposite to that to which the bottom wall is hinged.

d designates elastic metallic catches riveted to the 40 body a above the keepers c and having their lower ends formed as hooks e adapted to engage under the bottom wall to maintain the same closed. The hooks e are adapted to be secured against accidental disengagement from the bottom wall by latches f pivoted 45 in the body a and engageable in the keepers c; when engaged in the keepers, they traverse the catches d, and so hold the same close against the side of the body a and prevent the bottom wall from dropping, but when thrown up into the position in which they are shown in Fig. 2, the catches d may be sprung outwardly to release the bottom wall.

In my prior patent, the outward movement of a catch corresponding to the catches d above referred to was effected by striking a blow thereon with a hammer. In the present instance I provide a tripper g

consisting of a bar having its middle portion h formed as a bend and its ends journaled in brackets i riveted to the body a and provided, under the catches d, with projections j projecting substantially in the same direction as the bend h. The elasticity of the catches, 60 acting against the projections j, normally holds the tripper with its bend h lying flat against the side of the bucket; when it is desired to permit the bottom wall to fall, the bend h is used as a handle to turn the tripper on its pivots in brackets i, the projections j 65 acting like cams to spring the catches d outwardly (see Fig. 4). This arrangement facilitates considerably the dumping of the bucket and moreover permits of more than one catch d being used, if desired, as above described.

In Fig. 3, the tripper is a plain bar l journaled in brackets m and having a cam or projection n under catch k; one end of the bar is pivotally connected to a lever o kept against the side of the bucket by a guide p and suitably connected with a tripping line q so that 75 the dumping of the bucket can be effected from a distance. The operation, as will be obvious, is substantially the same as in the case of the tripper g (Figs. 1, 2) and 4).

Having thus fully described my invention, what I 80 claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In a bucket conveyer, the combination of a dumping bottom hinged at one side thereof, a locking member adapted to engage and retain said bottom in a closed position, a latch adapted to retain said locking member, and a 85 releasing device adapted to unlock said bottom when said latch is opened, substantially as described.

2. In a bottom dumping bucket, the combination of a catch engagement upon one side thereof, and a releasing device enlarged adjacent to said catch engagement, said 90 releasing device being provided with a hand gripping device and being attached to said bucket, and said releasing device being adapted to operate said catch engagement when said hand gripping device is moved, substantially as described.

3. In a bucket conveyer, the combination of a bottom hinged at one side thereof, a locking member upon one side of said bucket conveyer adapted to engage and retain said bottom in a closed position, said locking member comprising a metallic catch normally engaging said bottom, 100 and a combination hand and cable releasing device adapted to disengage said bottom, substantially as described.

4. In a bucket conveyer, the combination of a bottom hinged at one side thereof, a locking member upon one side of said bucket conveyer adapted to engage and retain 105 said bottom in a closed position, binding means for said locking member, and a combination hand and cable releasing and opening device adapted to operate said bottom when said binding means has been released, substantially as described.

In testimony, that I claim the foregoing, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of March, 1905.

WILLIAM F. JONES.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. STEWARD, ALFRED GARTNER.

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