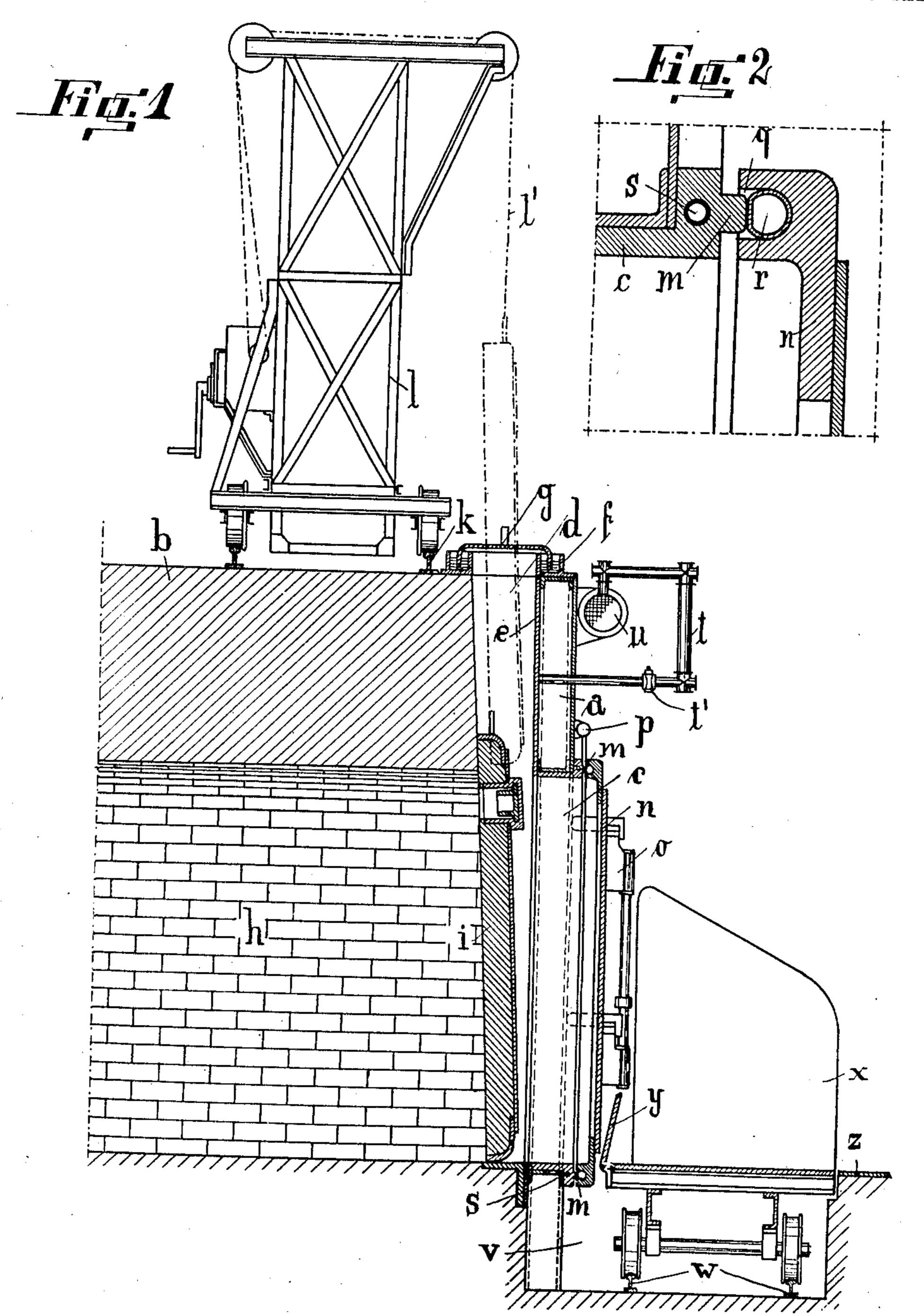
## H. KOPPERS. COKE OVEN DOOR. APPLICATION FILED NOV. 10, 1906.

2 SHEETS-SHEET 1.



Witnesses: Arthu Junie Milliam Schulz.

Heinrich Kuppers,

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Witnesses: Verklin Zump E. William Schulz.

Tuventor: Heinrich Koppers, by Annson Atty.

## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HEINRICH KOPPERS, OF ESSEN-ON-THE-RUHR, GERMANY.

## COKE-OVEN DOOR.

No. 871,421.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 19, 1907.

Application filed November 10, 1906. Serial No. 342.822.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Heinrich Koppers, a citizen of Germany, residing at Essen-onthe-Ruhr, Germany, have invented new and 5 useful Improvements in Coke-Oven Doors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a door for cokeovens, which is air-tight, may be readily removed and replaced, and is not liable to 10 be warped under the influence of heat.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a vertical section through part of a cokeoven provided with my improved door; Fig. 2 a detail showing the connection be-15 tween door proper and casing; Fig. 3 a front view of part of the oven, and Fig. 4 a plan,

partly in section thereof. The oven b, is provided with a number of coking chambers h, arranged side by side. 20 These chambers are closed during the coking process by outer doors n, engaging corresponding box-like casings or door frames c. The latter form a continuation of the coking chambers and are secured in front of the 25 oven to vertical channel irons or uprights a, that flank the mouth of each chamber. In order to prevent the heat of the coking chambers from directly influencing casing c. and door n, shields or inner doors i, are inter-30 posed between the mouths of chambers h, and doors n. Each shield i, is received within a flaring antechamber of coking chamber h, said antechamber being formed by a recess d, in the front wall of the oven. This 35 recess extends upwardly between uprights a, and is closed in front above casing c, by a plate e, fastened to the inner side of such uprights. In order to hold shield i, in contact with its seat, the rear wall of recess d, is 40 slightly inclined, as shown in Fig. 1. At its top, recess d, is closed by a flanged lid g, dipping into a water trough f, to form a liquid seal.

Doors n, are normally held against the 45 front of casing c, by a suitable locking device o. In order to form a tight joint between door and casing, the latter has a flange m, adapted to enter a corresponding groove or recess q, of door n. Within recess q, is 50 seated an endless tube r, made of rubber, or other flexible material. Tube r, is by pipe p, connected to a suitable compressed air supply, (not shown). It will thus be seen that when door n, is locked against casing c, 55 and compressed air is admitted into tube r,

joint between door and casing. Casing c, may be cooled by ducts s, formed in its walls and connected to a cold water supply, (not

shown).

In addition to shield i, which prevents the heat from directly influencing casing c, and door n, I provide means for admitting a cooling medium into the chamber formed by casing c, and recess d, (Fig. 1). For this 65 purpose I prefer to use the cooled gases delivered under slight pressure from the gas coolers, (not shown), and passing into pipe u. The latter extends along the front wall of oven b, above casings c, and is connected 70 by branches t, controlled by cocks t', with recesses d. By opening one of the cocks t', gas under pressure will enter through recess d, into casing c. But as shield i, does not close gas-tight against its seat, a small part 75 of the gas contained in casing c, will pass into chamber h, so that cooled gas will constantly enter casing c, from tube u, through branch t, and recess d. The slight excess of pressure in casing c, over that in chamber h, 80 prevents the hot gases in the latter from entering casing c, so that no deposits from such hot gases can be formed in casing c.

In front of oven b, extends a pit v, provided with rails w, supporting a car or movable 85 platform x. If it is desired to remove the coke from a chamber h, platform x, is brought opposite said chamber, door n, is removed and a lid y, on platform x, is folded over the gap formed between casing c, and 90 platform x. A crane l, traveling on rails k, on the top of oven b, is now moved above the chamber to be emptied. Lid g, is removed and the chain l', of crane l, is secured to shield i. By operating the crane, shield i, 95 is raised into the position shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The coke is now removed from chamber h, across platform x, to the

coke storing floor z.

I claim: 1. A coke oven provided with a coking chamber, a door-frame, an intervening antechamber which is open at the top, a fire shield in the ante-chamber engaging the coking chamber, a door engaging the door- 105 frame, and a movable lid adapted to close the top of the ante-chamber, substantially as specified.

2. A coke oven provided with a coking chamber, a door-frame, an intervening flar- 110 ing ante-chamber which is open at the top, the latter will be expanded to form a tight | a fire shield in the ante-chamber engaging

the coking chamber, a door engaging the door-frame, and a movable lid adapted to close the top of the flaring ante-chamber,

substantially as specified.

3. A coke-oven provided with a coking chamber having a flaring antechamber, a fire shield received thereby, a casing in front of the antechamber, a door engaging the casing, a lid adapted to close the top of the ante-

chamber, and a liquid seal for said lid, sub- 10 stantially as specified.

Signed by me at New York city, (Manhattan,) N. Y., this first day of November 1906.

HEINRICH KOPPERS.

Witnesses:

FRANK V. BRIESEN, WILLIAM SCHULZ.