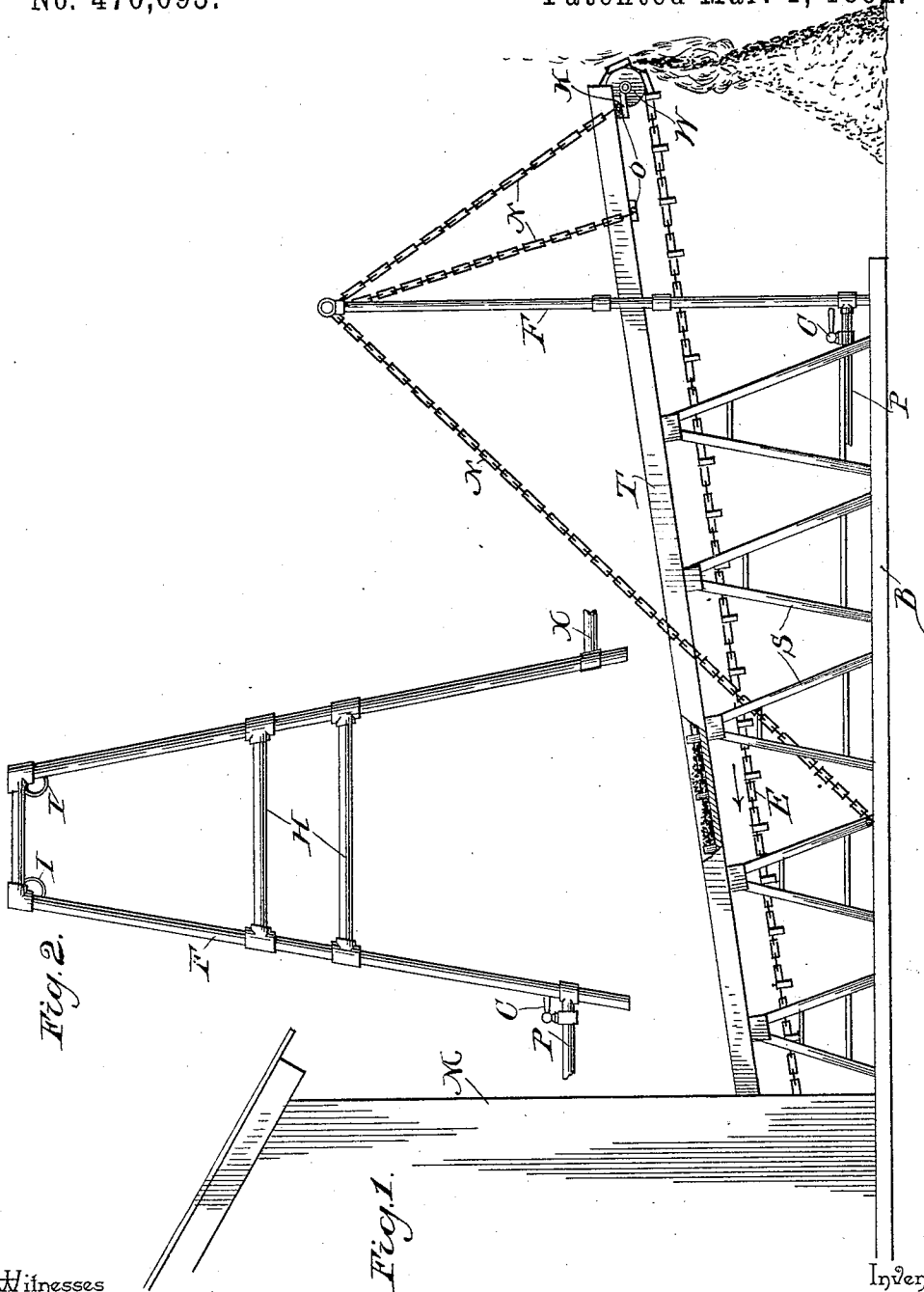


(No Model.)

J. W. ZIMMERMAN.
REFUSE CARRIER FRAME.

No. 470,093.

Patented Mar. 1, 1892.



Witnesses

E. M. Callahan

N. J. Callahan

Fig. 1.

By his Attorneys,

Joseph W. Zimmerman

C. A. Snow & Co.

Inventor

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. ZIMMERMAN, OF BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

REFUSE-CARRIER FRAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 470,093, dated March 1, 1892.

Application filed February 19, 1891. Serial No. 332,037. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I JOSEPH W. ZIMMERMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Beaumont, in the county of Jefferson and State of Texas, have invented a new and useful Refuse-Carrier Frame, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to saw-mills, and more especially to the devices for carrying from the mill the refuse—such as slabs, sawdust, and shavings—and delivering them on a burning pile; and the object of the same is to effect certain improvements in devices of this character.

To this end the invention consists in constructing the frame for supporting the delivery end of the carrier of iron tubing or piping, through which constantly flows a stream of water, together with the details of construction for carrying out this idea, all as hereinafter more fully described and claimed, and as illustrated on the two sheets of drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the usual frame-work for carrying the refuse from a saw-mill with my improved frame shown as in connection therewith. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the large upright, which is shown in side view in Fig. 1.

Referring to the said drawings, the letter M designates a mill where sawing or planing is done or where wood is treated by other machinery in such a manner that there is a refuse of slabs, blocks, chips, shavings, or sawdust, and it is well known to those skilled in this art that it is desirable to convey this refuse to a point remote from the mill and there at once to burn it, in order to prevent its accumulation in an unsightly pile, forming an obstruction to work, and undesirably occupying considerable space.

The letters S designate stanchions or scaffolds supporting a trough T, above which moves an endless chain E, driven by suitable power in the mill, the upper side passing outwardly and carrying the refuse, which falls over a wheel W at the outer end onto a burning pile and the lower side returning unused. Heretofore considerable difficulty has been experienced in refuse-carriers of this character, owing to the fact that the stanchion or

scaffold next or near to the burning pile often caught fire, and it was necessary to keep careful watch and to frequently apply water to these scaffolds and to the trough from a hose or other source in order to prevent this accident. The object of the present invention is to avoid the possibility of such accidental burning of the scaffolds or trough as well as to obviate the necessity of keeping a watch on them or of wetting them.

The letter F designates a frame of iron pipes or tubing connected by T-joints at their meeting points and of the construction best seen in Fig. 2, and H are horizontal pipes connecting the side pipes of the frame near their upper ends about as shown. In a bracket K, carried by the trough, is journaled a shaft which carries the wheels W, over which moves the endless belt E. The letter P designates a pipe supplying a current of cold water to the frame F, and C is a cock for regulating the flow of this water. It will be understood that the frame and its cross-bars, as well as the horizontal pipes H, are connected in such a manner that there will be a continuous circuit through all the pipes. The fire which consumes the pile of refuse is at all times burning under the outer end of the trough and close to the frame; but as the latter is of metal it cannot burn, and the passage of a cold current of water constantly through all the pipes prevents the melting of the solder and other injury that heat might have upon the structure. The frame F is much higher than the trough and is preferably mounted on a base B to prevent its sinking into the ground. Leading from bolts O in the trough and extending through eyes I in the upper end of this frame are chains N, one being connected at its inner end to some suitable stay, as one of the stanchions, and about two leading outside or beyond the frame and being connected to the trough T, which extends a considerable distance beyond this frame. In this case the pipe P leads into one leg of the frame and there is suitable exhaust X from the other, the cold water flowing entirely through the frame in the same manner as above described. It will be seen that the delivery end of the trough is suspended, but the refuse falls onto the pile in the same man-

ner. The trough is composed of some material which will not burn and the endless belt may be of any construction which will answer the purpose.

5 What is claimed as new is—

1. In a refuse-carrier, the combination, with a trough whose body is supported on stanchions and a moving carrier in said trough leading from a mill to a burning pile
10 of refuse, of a frame resting on a base and composed of iron pipes, the side pipes being connected by cross-pipes supporting the trough beyond the outermost stanchion, and
15 pipes for circulating a current of water through the frame, substantially as described.

2. In a refuse-carrier, the combination, with a trough whose body is supported on stanchions and a moving carrier in said

trough leading from a mill to a burning pile of refuse, of a frame resting on a base and
20 composed of iron pipes, the side pipes being connected by cross-pipes supporting the trough beyond the outermost stanchion, eyes
in the upper end of the frame, chains leading from the trough beyond the frame through
25 said eyes and to a suitable support, and pipes for circulating a current of water through said frame-pipes, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
30 presence of two witnesses.

JOSEPH W. ZIMMERMAN.

Witnesses:

F. W. GREER,
EDWIN M. CURRY.