(No Model.)

E. A. POWELL.

FLOUR BIN.

No. 322,965. Patented July 28, 1885.

Fig. 1.

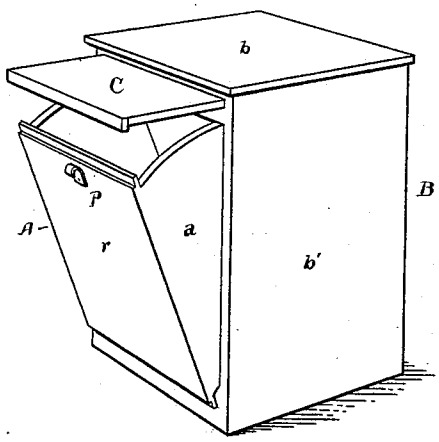


Fig. 2.

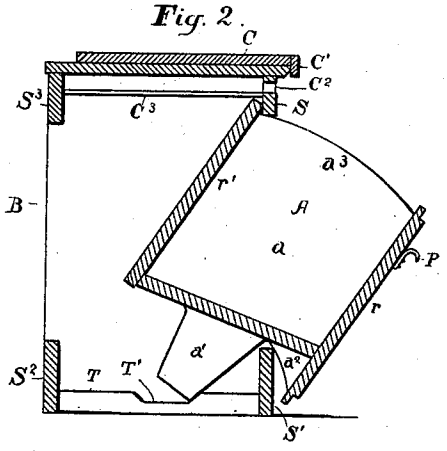
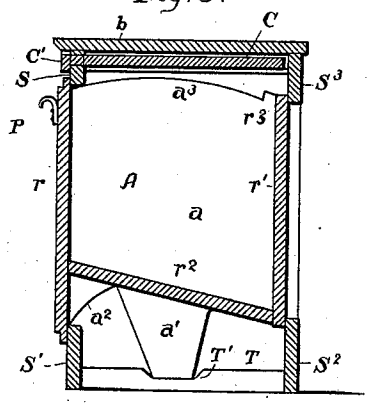


Fig. 3.



Witnesses;

J. Wolcott.

R. Bush.

Inventor

Edwin A. Powell,

per A. B. Upham,

His Attorney.

N. PETERS, Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN A. POWELL, OF PEORIA, ILLINOIS.

FLOUR-BIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 322,965, dated July 28, 1885.

Application filed June 19, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN A. POWELL, of Peoria, in the county of Peoria and State of Illinois, have invented an Improvement in Flour-Bins; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, in which like letters of reference refer to like parts, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the invention; Fig. 2, a sectional view at *x x* in Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a sectional view of the bin when closed.

This invention is in that line of flour-bins consisting of an outer case containing an open bin pivotally held therein.

My invention relates to the means for pivotally supporting the bin in its case, and also to the combining of a molding-board with said bin and case.

In the drawings, A is the bin, B the enveloping-case, and C the molding-board.

The molding-board C consists of the rectangular board *c*, having a flanged rim, *c'*.

The case B is formed of a top, *b*, and two entire sides, *b'*. The front, back, and bottom of this case are open, and provided with the strips *s*, *s'*, s^2, and s^3. Between the upper strip, *s*, and the under side of the top *b* is left a sufficient space to admit said board C. Other strips, c^3, are nailed to the sides *b'* just below the level of the slot c^2, to support the molding-board C when stowed away in the case B.

The bin A is made with sides *a*, front *r*, back *r'*, and bottom r^2. The sides *a* are formed at their lower ends with the projections *a'* a^2. The projection *a'* of each side *a* rests in the notch T', formed in the strips T, fastened to the side *b'* of the case B. The concave side of the projection a^2 is made concentric with the front lower corner of the said projection *a'*, and the upper edge of the side *a* is also curved about the same point as a center. The front *r* of the bin A is made longer than the actual depth of the bin, so that its upper edge projects over the strip *s* of the case, and its lower edge projects over the strip *s'*. By this means the bin, when in the position shown in Fig. 3, is tightly closed against the invasion of dust or insects. The strips s^2 s^3 at the back of the case are sufficiently broad to overlap the back *r'* of the bin A, and thereby secure that portion of the same against similar undesirable intrusions. The upper edge of the back *r'* projects above the curved ends of the side pieces, *a*, to serve, by engaging with the strip *s*, as a stop that shall prevent the bin A from being opened farther than necessary, as shown in Fig. 2. The projections *a'*, resting in the notches T' of the supporting-strips T, prevent thereby the bin A from being drawn forward at its lower end. To keep the said lower end from being pushed backward in the case B when the bin is inclined forward is the object of the projections a^2. The concave faces of said projections, being in continual contact with the edge of the strip *s'*, retain the bin in the place required.

In using this molding-board and flour-bin the board *c* is pulled from its place in the case B and placed upon the top of the latter, either in the position shown in Fig. 2 or at right angles thereto. The rim *c'* thereof, abutting against the edge of the top *b*, retains the board *c* steadily in place while bread is being molded thereon.

To get at the flour or meal contained in the bin A, the top thereof is drawn forward by the knob or hook P until the center of gravity of the flour and bin is beyond the supporting-corner of the projection *a'*. The bin then drops forward until the projecting edge of its back meets the strip *s*, and it is held thereby in the desired position of convenient access to its contents.

When the bin A is tipped back into its case, the center of gravity of it and its contents is behind the front edges of the projections *a'*, and said bin is thereby held stable and immovable against ordinary shocks.

To re-enforce the projecting upper edge of the back *r'* of the bin, I sometimes have each side *a* project in a small lug, r^2, just in front of said edge, as shown in Fig. 3.

What I claim as new is—

The enveloping-case B, consisting of a top, sides, more or less complete back, and of the strip *s'*, covering the lower part of the open front of the case, in combination with the bin A, whose sides *a* are formed with the pivotal projections *a'* and the projections a^2, curved

concentric with the rocking-points of said projections a', and whose front r is prolonged to the ends of said curved projections a^2, and suitable sockets for the rocking-points of said projections a', whereby said bin can be, when rocked out of or into its case, held in place at its rocking-points by the contact of said curved projections with the upper edge of the said strip s', and also when said bin is closed the front r thereof shall be flush with the said strip s'.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing invention I have hereunto set my hand this 14th day of June, 1884.

EDWIN A. POWELL.

Witnesses:

A. CORSTEN,

A. KEITHLEY.