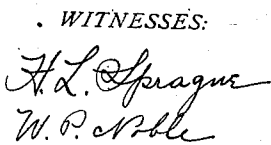


1,054,741.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



INVENTOR,
Michael F. Berry,
BY *M. J. Collins*
ATTORNEY.

M. E. BERRY.
 APPARATUS FOR TRANSFERRING MATERIALS.
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

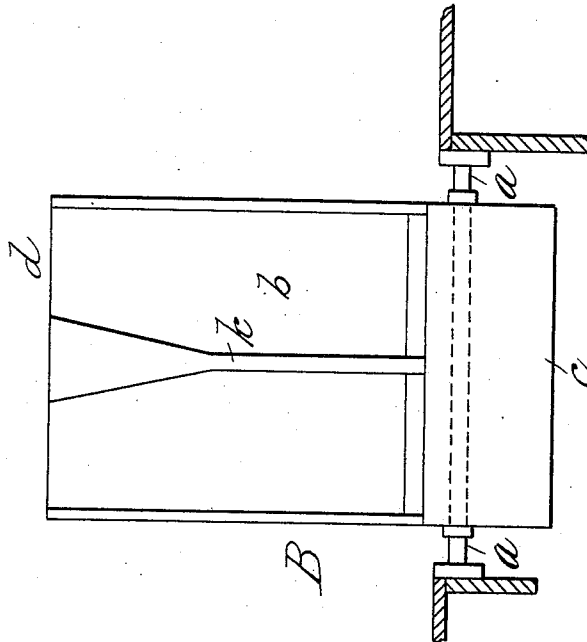
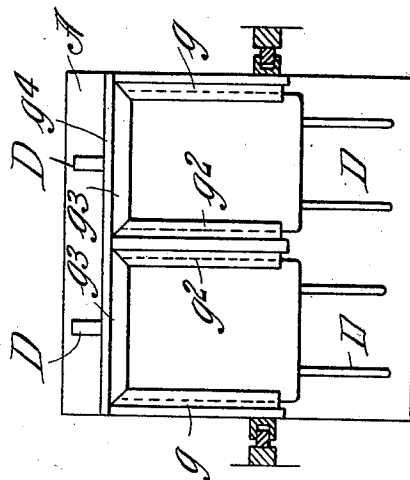


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

H. L. Sprague
W. P. Noble

INVENTOR,

Michael E. Berry,

BY

Samuel J. Collins,
 ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

MICHAEL E. BERRY, OF LONGMEADOW, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO THE CLINTON FIREPROOFING CO. OF NEW ENGLAND, INC., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

APPARATUS FOR TRANSFERRING MATERIALS.

1,054,741.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 4, 1913.

Application filed May 4, 1912. Serial No. 695,055.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, MICHAEL E. BERRY, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Longmeadow, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Apparatus for Transferring Materials, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

10 The object of this invention is to provide a labor and time saving apparatus for employment in the handling of sand, cement, concrete or other building material or commodities of other descriptions.

15 The apparatus has been primarily designed for the transference of building material delivered from a chute into an oscillatory receptacle or holder to be from the latter discharged into wheel barrows carried on a platform elevator, and to be, by the elevator, conveyed to upper parts of a building or structure in conjunction with which the apparatus is employed; and the arrangements and coöperative relations of the parts are such that as the elevator descends the receptacle or holder is automatically rocked from an upright position, in which it had received its contents from the chute, to a forwardly and downwardly inclined position, then above the elevator platform so that the contents thereof will be discharged onto the elevator or into wheel barrows or other receptacles carried by the elevator, and further so that when the elevator ascends the receptacle is automatically restored to its upright position, bringing an opening therein into registry with the chute for receiving a new load or charge; and in the action of the device, the receptacle is so coöperative with the chute that when it is rocked for the discharge of its contents it acts as a cut off so that until restored to its normal upright position there can be no delivery of the material from the chute.

45 The invention is described in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of the apparatus; Fig. 2 is a plan view showing the platform elevator and equipments thereon for the certain guidance of the material being delivered from the oscillatory receptacle into wheel barrows which are carried by the elevator. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the oscillatory receptacle or holder as seen while

in its normal or upright position from the rear side thereof. Fig. 4 is a sectional view longitudinally through the oscillatory receptacle.

Similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all of the views.

In the drawings, A represents a platform elevator having guiding and hoisting means as usual.

B represents the oscillatory receptacle or holder mounted to rock on a horizontal axis, the shaft or trunnion-like supports being indicated at *a*. The receptacle B has its location to one side of the path of the elevator; and in the present description *b* represents its bottom, *c* a rear end closing wall of arc form, *d* its open end, and *e* its open back or top; and in its oscillation the receptacle is so swung as to shift its bottom from a normally upright position shown in full lines in Fig. 1 to a downwardly inclined position, with a portion thereof extended over the elevator as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 1. The receptacle has a duplicated trip arm *f* normally extending across the path of the elevator as shown by the full lines so that said elevator descending and coöperating with the trip arm, the elevator by contact with such trip arm will rock the receptacle to its downwardly inclined position for a gravitative delivery of its contents at a point above that at which the elevator will be located by the time the overturning of the receptacle is accomplished; and the elevator in rising will cause a return rocking of the receptacle to its normal upright position. The trip arm as shown in Fig. 1 extends laterally from the bottom *b* in a plane at right angles to the plane occupied by the receptacle when in upright position, and projects considerably across or into the path of the elevator platform, but so as to swing clear from the elevator platform after the platform shall have descended below the rocking axis, and the receptacle rocked sufficiently far for it to become overbalanced so that it will follow to the limit of its downward inclination by its own gravitation. The delivering position is indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1, and the trip arm is shown as swung well to the rear and clear of the elevator platform.

The elevator is provided with a substan-

tionally horizontal frame including opposite buter separated downwardly and inwardly inclined members g g supported above the elevator platform, and also downwardly and inwardly inclined intermediate members g^2 between such outer members; and this frame, furthermore, comprises forwardly located downwardly and inwardly inclined members g^3 , these all being supported by an upright g^4 so that wheelbarrows D D may have their places below the chute like frame; and this frame to all intents and purposes is to be considered as a part or adjunct of the elevator; and in the actual operation for the restoration of the oscillatory receptacle to its upright normal position it is the part of the elevator constituted by such chute frame that has the actual contact with the end or forward extremity of the receptacle.

The transferring receptacle B is shown as made with a longitudinal partition k so formed as to divide the receptacle into two compartments, the mouths or delivery ends of which are contracted, as shown in Fig. 3, this arrangement being of value where the material is to be transferred from the chute by the receptacle to two wheel barrows on the elevator.

As represented in Fig. 4, the oscillatory transferring receptacle B has a partition h in its rear or closed end portion in which a quantity of weighting material, such, for instance, as sand, is contained, the disposition of the same for the most part being between the rocking axis a and the bottom b of the receptacle so as to constitute a counterpoise for the latter, whereby as the elevator rises from the position shown in the dotted lines in Fig. 1 to swing the receptacle toward its normal position, and then passes clear from the receptacle, the bottom b of which at such time is at an inclination upwardly and toward the elevator, the effect of the weighting will cause the receptacle to continue to its position in which the bottom b is vertical and the closed arc shaped end lowermost.

G represents a downwardly inclined chute having a delivery opening i regulated by slide gate j , such opening registering with

the open back or top of the receptacle when the latter is in its normal position so that the material furnished into the chute, as, for instance, from the mixer J, will fill the receptacle; but when the latter is brought to its position for delivering into the wheelbarrows on the elevator, the rounded closed end c acts as a cut off for the delivery of further material into the receptacle until the same shall have discharged its contents and resumed its receiving position.

I claim:—

1. A pivotally mounted tilting transfer receptacle having one end closed and the other open, a trip arm extending laterally from said receptacle, and means for inclosing shiftable counterpoise means in the closed end of said receptacle to constitute a counterpoise therefor.

2. A tilting transfer receptacle having one end closed and the wall thereof rounded and the other end open, to form a discharge mouth, a flat bottom and a partially open top with the upper edge of the side walls inclined downwardly toward said mouth, means for pivotally mounting said receptacle near its closed end, a trip arm extending laterally from the bottom of said receptacle, a partition in the closed end of said receptacle forming a closed chamber, shiftable means inclosed in said chamber for righting and holding said receptacle in upright position.

3. A pivotally mounted tilting transfer receptacle having one end closed and the other open, and a diagonally disposed partition extending across the closed end of said receptacle from the bottom to the end wall thereof to form a closed chamber, shiftable counterpoise means inclosed within said chamber, and means on said receptacle for engagement by an actuating element.

Signed by me at Springfield, Mass., in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

MICHAEL E. BERRY.

Witnesses:

W. EARL NOLINGBERG,
WM. S. BELLOWES.