J. & J. SCOTT & W. MILLER.

Coal Scuttle.

No. 71,226. Patented Nov. 19, 1867.

FIG. 2

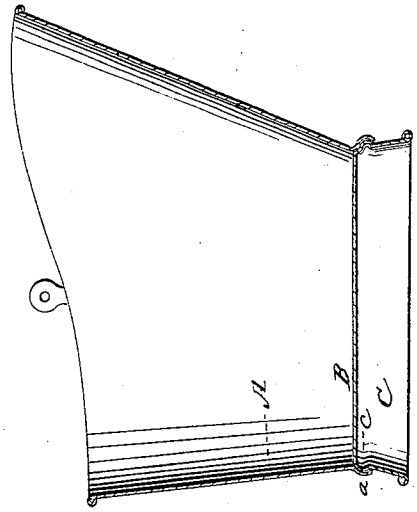


FIG. 5

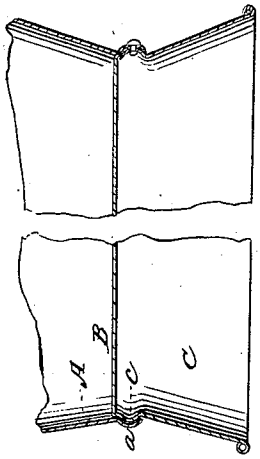


FIG. 1

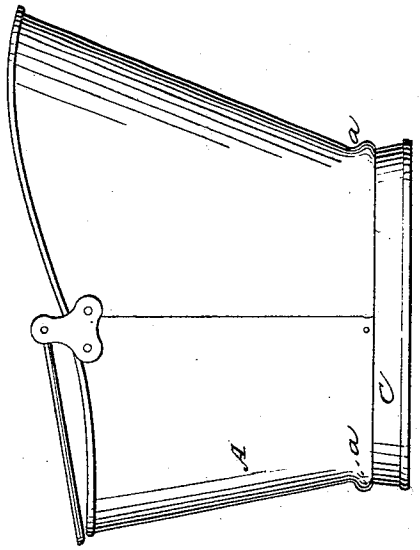


FIG. 3

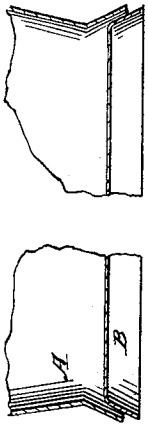
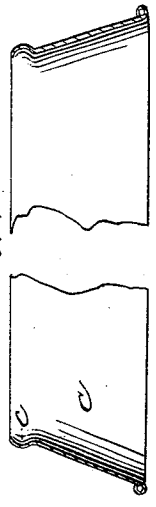


FIG. 4



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Letters Patent No. 71,226, *dated November* 19, 1867.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF COAL-SCUTTLES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that we, JOSEPH SCOTT, JOHN SCOTT, and WILLIAM MILLER, all of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Coal-Scuttles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of a coal-scuttle constructed according to our improvement.

Figure 2, a vertical section of the same, and

Figures 3, 4, and 5 sectional views of certain portions thereof, on a larger scale than figs. 1 and 2, in illustration of said improvement.

Previously to describing our improvement, and by way of more clearly defining the same, it is desirable briefly to refer to certain previous constructions. In the ordinary or old construction of coal-scuttle, which—and this is a point that we desire should be noted—is made up of three parts, to wit, the body, bottom, and base or hoop, the iron requires to be hammered in order to get the bottom in; and, as double seaming is resorted to, the metal is necessarily of a superior and expensive quality to stand, without bursting, breaking, or cracking, the bending or abrupt angular formations requisite to effect the same. One of the objects of our invention is to secure an equally serviceable junction of the body, bottom, and base without double seaming, or such angular bending of the metal as will require other than a medium quality of iron to be used, which economizes construction. Many improvements in these articles have been devised, but, where advantageous in one respect, they generally have been deficient in another. Thus, cast-iron bottoms with base have been used to prevent oxidation of the bottom from the water or damp in the coal; but this construction is weighty and otherwise objectionable. In this connection, galvanized scuttles having sheet-metal bottoms have been regarded as superior; but the galvanizing of the base or hoop with the body and bottom is an unnecessary expense, as the water from the coal is only brought in contact with the body and bottom, in which respect our improvement allows of the galvanizing of the latter after they are united, thus securing a tight joint, and dispensing with putty, without similarly coating or covering the hoop or base. Scuttles also have been made with removable stamped-up bottoms, to allow of replacement of parts, and of which there have been several kinds, including that described in Letters Patent of the United States granted I. R. Miller, May 3, 1864, where, on removing securing-bolts, the bottom, body, and hoop may be separated the one from the other; and in the modification of the same in patent issued to George Smith, July 31, 1866; but this our improvement has nothing in common with these constructions otherwise than what is incidental to old or ordinary kinds of scuttles, such as beading in various parts, and making the connection of the base or hoop at its top on the inside, our improvement not having for its object the removal of parts; and to this end we prefer making the bottom a permanent fixture to or with the body.

Having thus, in referring to previous constructions, explained, in a measure, the nature and objects of our invention, the following further description will suffice to show how the same is carried into effect.

A is the body of the scuttle, which, at its lower edge, is made to lap over a downwardly-projecting edge-flange to the bottom B, and made to form a seam or joint therewith, by an easy outwardly-projecting head, *a*, run so as to lock the body and bottom together without other fastening. Thus united, we subject the body A and base B to a galvanizing process, which coats, as required, all the parts exposed to action of damp from the coal, and seals or makes tight the joint formed by the junction, as described, of the body and bottom. In this condition they may be packed for transportation, one within the other, taking up less space than when having the hoops or bases attached, while the bodies will be stiffened and protected against damage by the connection with them, as described, of the bottoms.

Fig. 3 shows the lower portion of the body A and the bottom B before or as the latter is being inserted, and prior to beading. After the body and bottom are united as described, the base or hoop C, having a bead, *c*, on its upper edge, is fitted or sprung to its place, so as to bring its bead *c* into lock with the bead formed in the bottom B, as represented in figs. 2 and 5. Rivets or other suitable fastenings may or may not be used to afterwards secure the body and base together. The base C being attached after the bottom and body have been

secured and galvanized, it, with the other appendages, such as bail and handle, may be made of block iron, which economizes the construction and improves the appearance; and here it may be observed that an apparently slight alteration in construction which reduces expense is an important consideration, owing to the large number of these articles manufactured, and the comparatively low price at which they are sold; and where this is combined with simplicity and efficiency of construction, as in the improvement here described, admitting, too, as it does, of the use of iron of ordinary quality, as there is nothing in the seam or joint to produce bursting or cracking, while the construction is in nowise inferior to that of a double-seamed scuttle, it will readily be perceived that this our invention is in reality an improvement.

Of course, for some scuttles, galvanizing the metal of which they are composed may be omitted; or the bottom only may be galvanized, or bottom and body galvanized before putting them together, if desired.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A coal-scuttle constructed as described, that is, by forming the joint between the body and bottom by flaring the bottom edge of the body outwardly, and turning or striking up a corresponding flange on the bottom plate, and then forming a bead with the two together, substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination with the above joint, we claim the beaded upper edge of the base C, for attachment in the manner specified.

3. A coal-scuttle constructed substantially as described, whereby the body and base may be packed in separate nests, to be connected at pleasure, as and for the purposes set forth.

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Witnesses:
J. W. COOMBS,
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