No. 648,827. Patented May 1, 1900.

C. A. BABB & A. R. BOTTS.

TILTING BIN.

(Application filed Feb. 7, 1900.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

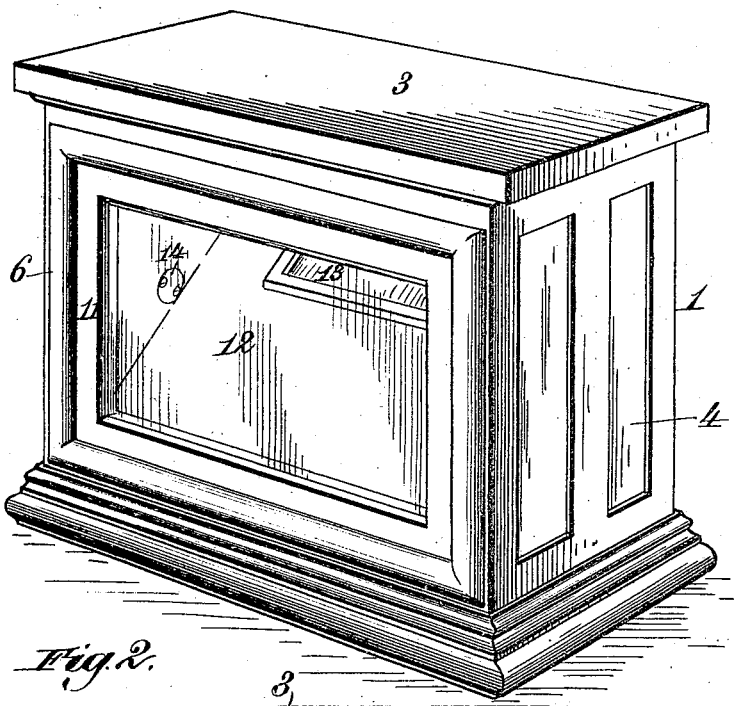
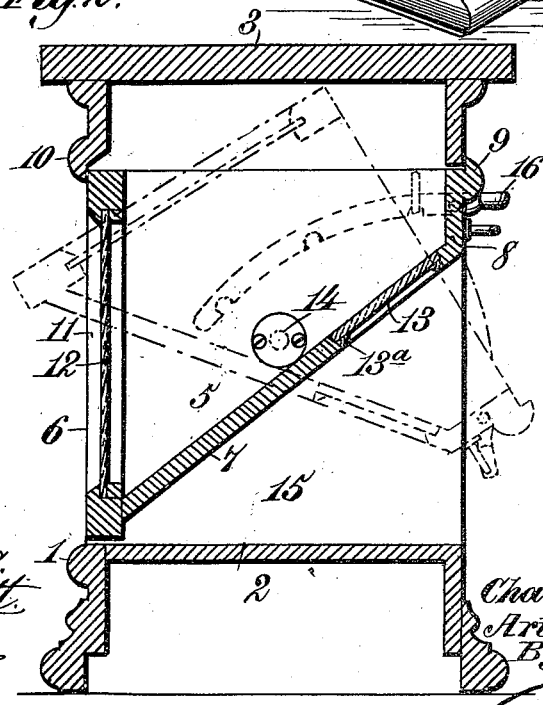


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES A. BABB AND ARTHUR R. BOTTS, OF MEADVILLE, MISSOURI.

TILTING BIN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 648,827, dated May 1, 1900.

Application filed February 7, 1900. Serial No. 4,383. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES A. BABB and ARTHUR R. BOTTS, citizens of the United States, residing at Meadville, in the county of Linn and State of Missouri, have invented new and useful Improvements in Tilting Bins, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to tilting bins, and especially to that class of bins employed by merchants for the storage, display, and vending of merchandise, wares, and commodities; and it has for its object to provide a bin of the character described so constructed that the contents of the bin will at all times be in plain view of both the customers and the salesman without necessitating the opening of the bin and which will permit of the bin being readily swung into a convenient position for removing its contents with the exertion of but little force.

To these ends our invention consists in the features and in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and particularly pointed out in the claims following the description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved bin; and Fig. 2 is a transverse sectional view thereof, the bin being shown open in dotted lines.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 indicates the frame or casing in which the bin is inclosed, comprising a base 2, top 3, and ends 4, the front and rear being open or uninclosed, as shown. Disposed within said casing and pivoted or suspended between the ends 4 thereof is the bin, consisting of two substantially-triangular sides or ends 5, a front wall 6, and a forwardly and downwardly inclined bottom 7. A strip 8 is fastened across the rear upper end of the bin, and attached to the said strip and projecting above the same is a bead or molding 9, which when the bin is closed abuts the upper portion of the casing and serves to exclude dust and the like and to protect the contents of the bin from exposure to the atmosphere. A similar bead or molding 10 projects down in front of the upper edge of the front wall of the bin. Said front of the bin comprises a frame or sash 11, which is attached to the forward edges of the ends or sides 5 and the inclined bottom 7 of the bin, and fitted in said frame or sash is a glass panel 12, which forms substantially the entire front of the bin. An aperture is formed in the upper portion of the inclined bottom 7 of the bin, and in said aperture is fitted a glass panel 13, said glass panel being so fitted in said aperture that its upper surface will be flush with the upper surface of the inclined bottom, as shown, and the glass panel is secured in place by any preferred means—as, for example, by beads or moldings 13^a, fastened to the under side of the bottom 7.

The bin is hung or suspended in the casing by pivots 14, which are attached to the ends 5 of the bin and are journaled in suitable bearings in the ends or sides 4 of the casing. Said pivots, as shown most clearly in Fig. 2 of the drawings, are arranged on substantially the vertical center of the bin and adjacent to the inclined bottom thereof. By thus pivoting or hanging the bin the preponderance of the weight of the contents of the bin will be forward of the pivots, and hence will operate to keep the bin closed, as shown by full lines in Fig. 2; but the weight will be so distributed that small force need be exerted to swing the bin about its pivots to the open position shown in said figure. By making the bottom of the bin inclined, as shown, the contents will always fall to the front of the bin when the latter is closed no matter how small the amount may be, thus always keeping the contents in plain view of the customers; but by pivoting the bin centrally and near its bottom, as shown, when the bin is tilted or swung open to its extreme limit every particle of its contents will fall by gravity to its rear end and be readily removed. Of course this will only be necessary when the contents of the bin have nearly been exhausted, as ordinarily it will only be necessary to partly open the bin, when the contents can be removed by a scoop or by hand.

It will be noted that when the bin is in its closed position its lower front edge will abut and rest on the front edge of the base 2, while its upper edge will rest against the bead or molding 10, thus holding the bin stationary and giving to the front of the bin the appearance of being a transparent panel fitted in the

front of the casing. It will also be noted that there is a space 15 between the inclined bottom 7 of the bin and the base 2 of the casing, which forms a compartment in which may be kept wrapping-paper, bags, a scoop, and similar articles useful in putting up the wares in packages, &c., and it will be observed by referring to the different positions assumed by the bin, as shown in full and dotted lines in Fig. 2 of the drawings, that the articles so disposed in said space or compartment will not at any time or under any conditions interfere with the free operation of the swinging bin and this without increasing the size of the casing or curtailing the capacity of the bin, which extends from the base to the top of the casing.

For the purpose of locking the bin in either its closed or open position or in an intermediate position we employ a latch-lever 16, (shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2;) but said latch-lever need not herein be described, as the same forms no part of the present invention.

We have herein shown the bin suspended within a cabinet or casing; but it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the casing may be a counter or some other part of the store fixtures or furniture and that the bins may be arranged side by side or in tiers one above the other, the location, disposition, or number of the bins being a mere matter of taste or selection to be determined by the needs or circumstances attendant upon each individual case. When the casing is set on or forms a part of a store-counter, for example, the contents of the bin may be inspected by a customer in front of the counter or by the salesman in rear thereof without necessity of opening the bin, and the materials necessary for removing the contents of the bin and putting them up into packages are always in convenient reach.

Having described our invention, what we claim is—

1. In a swinging bin, the combination with a casing having an apertured front, of a bin pivoted in said casing and having a vertical front and a forwardly and downwardly inclined bottom, the vertical front of said bin comprising a frame or sash in which is fitted a glass panel, said bin being arranged to swing forward by gravity into position to cause the glass-paneled sash to close the aperture in the casing, substantially as described.

2. In a swinging bin, the combination with a casing having an apertured front, of a bin pivoted in said casing and having a vertical front and a forwardly and downwardly inclined bottom, the vertical front of said bin comprising a frame or sash in which is fitted a glass panel, and the inclined bottom thereof having an aperture formed therein wherein is fitted a glass panel flush with the upper side of said bottom, said bin being arranged to swing forward by gravity into position to cause the glass-paneled sash to close the aperture in the front of the casing, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHARLES A. BABB.
ARTHUR R. BOTTS.

Witnesses:
RUFUS E. BLACK,
OVERTON H. RIDINGS.