(Model.)

L. L. SAGENDORPH.

METALLIC BARREL, BOX, &c.

No. 418,626. Patented Dec. 31, 1889.

Fig. 1.

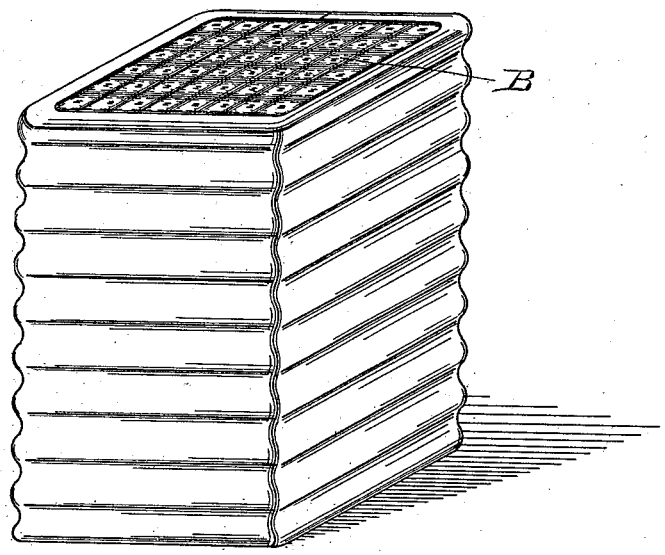

Fig. 2.

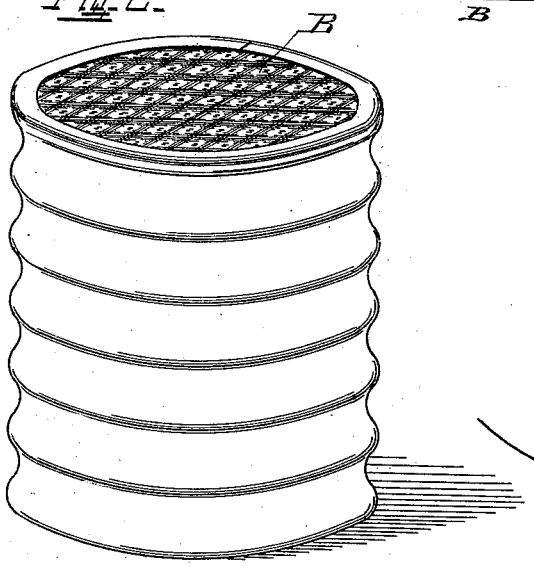

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

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METALLIC BARREL, BOX, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 418,626, dated December 31, 1889.

Application filed August 26, 1889. Serial No. 321,968. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LONGLEY LEWIS SAGENDORPH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Barrels, Boxes, &c., of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention is designed more especially for use where the barrel or box is much exposed to the weather; but the same may be advantageously used in any connection for storing liquids or vegetables. The construction is such, as will more fully hereinafter appear, that the vessel is entirely free of any hoops or bands to become loosened from exposure, as is the case in ordinary wooden barrels or boxes.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rectangular vessel embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a cylindrical vessel constructed according to my invention. Figs. 3 and 4 are views showing mode of securing the heads of barrels or the top and bottom portions of boxes to place. Fig. 5 is a section showing preferred form of seam for connecting the meeting ends of the metal which forms the box or vessel.

For vessels designed to retain liquids I prefer to use galvanized iron, owing to its lasting qualities. When designed to be used as a garbage-receptacle, the same may be formed from any good quality of sheet-iron. In either case the end portion of the metal forming said receptacle is bent back on itself and outward, forming a double-hooked flange, after which the sheet and flange are corrugated longitudinally and the opposing end of the sheet fitted in said flange, as shown. When constructed to retain anything excepting liquids, the seam need not be soldered; but suitable rivets may be passed through the outer edge *a* of the hooked flange and the adjacent meeting end of the sheet, as shown in Fig. 5. If desired to retain a liquid, the solder can readily be applied to the seam thus formed. Having properly secured the meeting ends of the corrugated sheet, the heads or top and bottom portions B are secured to place in the following manner: The sheet of metal is so corrugated as that its outer edges will curve inward, as shown, around the top and bottom of the vessel or receptacle. The heads or top and bottom portions B are made to conform to the configuration and size of receptacle for which they are designed, and are curved inward around their outer edge, said curved portion of the head resting in the top concave corrugated portion of the body of the vessel, as shown. The head or top and bottom portions are put to place by first straightening out the metal around the outer edge of the body portion, as shown in Fig. 3, which enables the head to be dropped or inserted to place, resting against the first inward corrugation of the metal, which prevents the head or lid from falling inward. The metal around the edge of the vessel is now forced back to place, as shown in Fig. 4, around and over the outer edge of the head or lid, in which position it is firmly held. The head or lid, when inserted and held to place in the manner just described, can be readily soldered to retain liquids; but if not designed for liquids no solder or rivets are required for retaining the heads of barrels or the top and bottom portions of the boxes to place.

To remove the head of the barrel or lid of the box, a suitable tool is run around and beneath the overlapping edge of the receptacle, lifting the same outward, when the head or lid can be readily removed.

In order to strengthen the heads or lids of the receptacle, the former are preferably corrugated both ways, after which the outer edges are curved inward to fit in the convex corrugation around the top and bottom of the receptacle.

When formed in a rectangular configuration, the corners of the box or vessel are slightly rounded, as shown.

The advantages of my invention are many. In the first place, the cost of manufacture is lessened over the ordinary hooped barrels and will last a greater length of time when exposed to the weather, as there are no hoops to become loosened. This feature makes the barrel especially valuable for a garbage-receptacle.

My invention is also valuable as a water-tank for railroads and other purposes, and may be advantageously used in gas-tanks for

family use, where a great amount of pressure is exerted on the tank. Boxes required to be made especially strong may be readily-constructed, as afore described, according to my invention.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A metallic barrel or vessel having its body portion corrugated horizontally, the corrugated meeting ends of said body portion being united by a double-hooked joint A, having the overlapping portion *a*, and a metallic head curved inward around its outer edge and engaging the outer concave corrugation of the body portion, the latter being rounded down over the outer edge of said head, substantially as set forth.

2. A metallic barrel or vessel having a corrugated body portion and a metallic head corrugated both ways and rounded inward around its outer edge, said head engaging the outer concave corrugation in the body portion, the latter being rounded down over the outer edge of said head, substantially as set forth.

3. A metallic barrel or vessel having a corrugated body portion joined at its meeting ends by a double-hooked joint A, and a metallic head B, corrugated both ways, the latter engaging the outer concave corrugation of the body portion, in a manner substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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