

W. A. MOUDY.
 RECEPACLE.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 15, 1909.

960,996.

Patented June 7, 1910

Fig. 1.

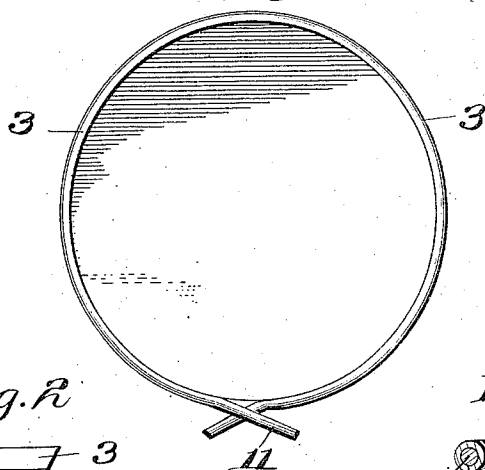


Fig. 2.

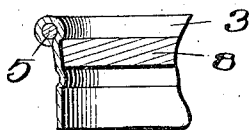


Fig. 3.

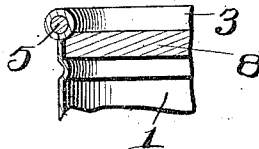


Fig. 4.

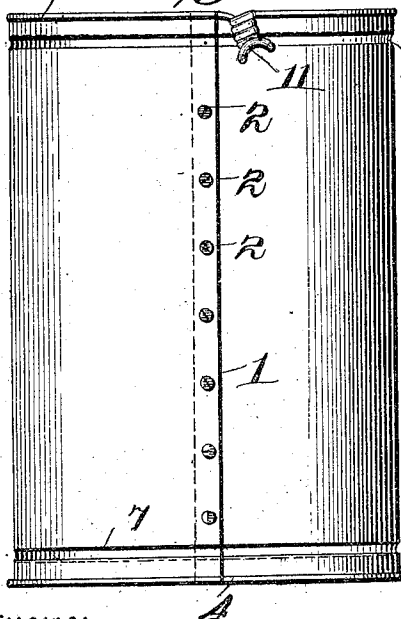
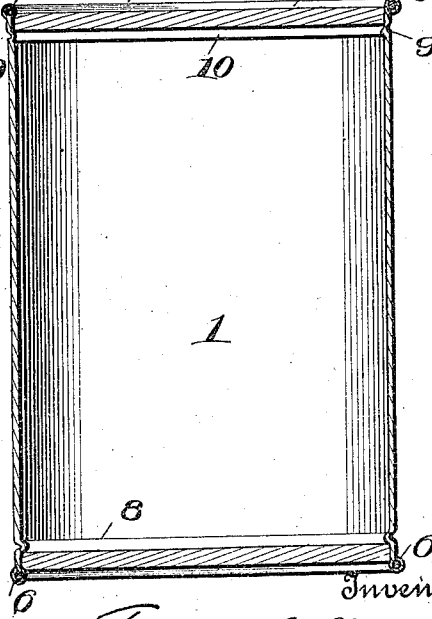


Fig. 5.



Witnesses
 Jas. E. Dodge.
 J. S. Vinton

Inventor
 Willard A. Moudy
 by Williamson, Fisher & White
 his Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD A. MOUDY, OF PORT HURON, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-THIRD TO WALTER THORN AND ONE-THIRD TO FRANK MAGEE, OF PORT HURON, MICHIGAN.

RECEPTACLE.

960,996.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 7, 1910.

Application filed June 15, 1909. Serial No. 502,372.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD A. MOUDY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Port Huron, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in receptacles and the method of constructing same, and although the invention is peculiarly applicable to metal barrels and other cylindrical receptacles, and while I have illustrated a barrel by way of simplicity of disclosure, it will be understood that the invention is equally applicable to other receptacles such as hogsheds, casks, kegs, cans, boxes, packages, dry measures and other packaging and storing vessels.

The barrel may be formed of any suitable material but it is preferably constructed of metal, with either wooden or metal heads.

While the invention is not restricted to the exact details shown and described, still for the purpose of disclosure reference is had to the accompanying drawings illustrating a practical embodiment of the invention, in which drawings like numerals designate the same parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view looking down on the top head of a barrel. Fig. 2 is a fragmentary sectional view in detail showing the upper head in position before the rim is crimped over same. Fig. 3 is a similar view with the wire drawn taut and with the rim at the top of the barrel crimped over the head. Fig. 4 shows a completed barrel in elevation, and Fig. 5 shows a completed barrel in longitudinal section.

The broad invention consists in forming an internal ridge within the receptacle at its ends, and in practice this ridge may extend the whole way around the interior of the receptacle and forms an abutment against which the inner faces of the heads engage, and the portion of the receptacle projecting beyond this ridge is contracted over the outside of the heads to hold the latter securely in position.

The invention is particularly applicable in connection with cylindrical receptacles

and in such style of receptacle the same is constructed by suitably forming a metal strip 1 into a cylinder, the edges of which are riveted together as at 2, and the outer ends of this cylinder are bent outwardly upon themselves to form hollow rims 3 and 4, circular in cross section, forming an annular bore in which are disposed the wires 5 and 6.

While the bottom head of the receptacle may be secured in position in any suitable way, still the drawings show the construction at the bottom end to be substantially the same as the top.

The wire at the bottom of the receptacle having been drawn taut to crimp in the rim 4, the bottom head is then dropped down into the receptacle and rests on this crimped in rim, when the groove 7 is formed at the bottom portion of the receptacle forming an internal ridge 8 engaging the inner face of the bottom head and holding it securely in position.

The external groove 9 at the top of the receptacle may be formed at the same time, or at any time to provide the ridge 10 which like the ridge 8 extends inwardly beyond the inner surface of any portion of the body and forms a seat for the top head of the receptacle, and the top head may be placed in position, as shown in Fig. 2, by simply dropping it through the top opening.

Intermediate of the annular hollow rims 3 and 4 and the respective internal ridges 8 and 10 there is formed a neck portion of a depth substantially the same as the thickness of the closure, so that when a closure is placed in position the upper projecting portion of the barrel is not bent from the ridge portion but the rim is simply crimped over the closure, bending at the position at the top of the neck portion, the neck itself forming a cylindrical wall for snugly receiving the peripheral edge of the closure.

When the receptacle has been filled and the top head has been placed in position, the ends 11 of the top wire 5, as shown in Fig. 1, may be twisted upon themselves, as shown in Fig. 4, thus contracting the rim and crimping it over the top head, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, thus holding the top head securely in position.

Of course it will be understood that in some kinds of receptacles, such as buckets, dry measures and the like, there will be no

top provided, but the construction will be the same.

What I claim is:—

5 In a receptacle, the combination of a body portion, a closure therefor, and means for snugly holding said closure in place, comprising an internal ridge formed by an external depression, said ridge providing a seat for the closure, the wall of said barrel
10 extending upwardly beyond said ridge and terminating in a hollow annular rim formed by the projecting end of said body portion being bent upon itself, said rim being circular in cross section providing an annular
15 bore, and the wall of the barrel intermediate

of said ridge and rim forming a neck portion of a depth substantially the same as the thickness of the closure to snugly receive the latter with said annular rim immediately above said closure, and a wire within said annular bore for contracting said rim and crimping the same inwardly over said closure, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

WILLARD A. MOUDY.

Witnesses:

JNO. M. GLEASON,
FRANK MAGEE.