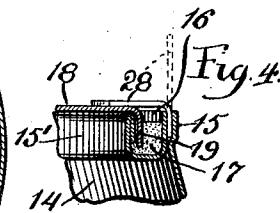
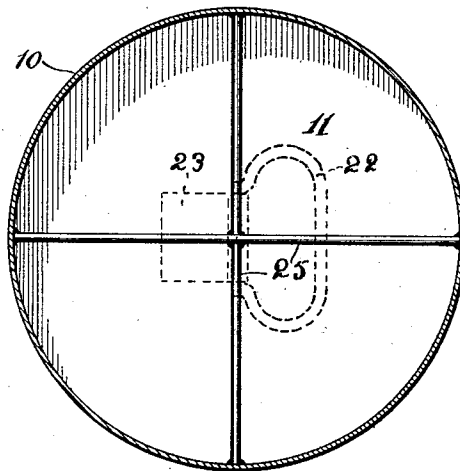
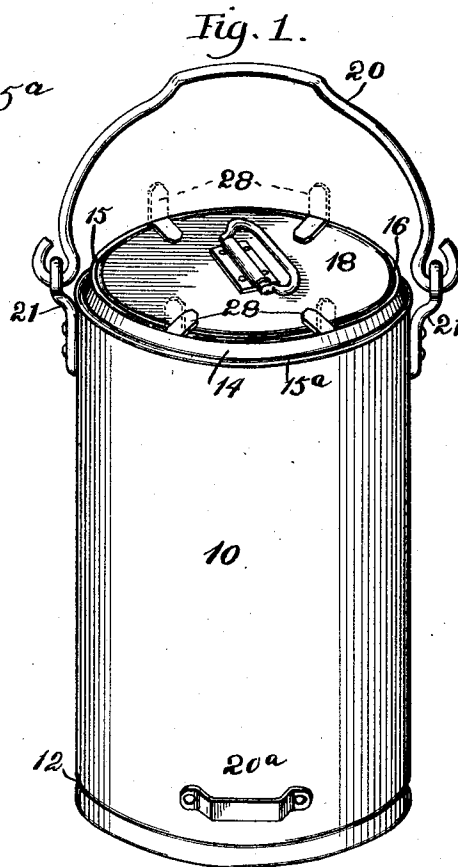
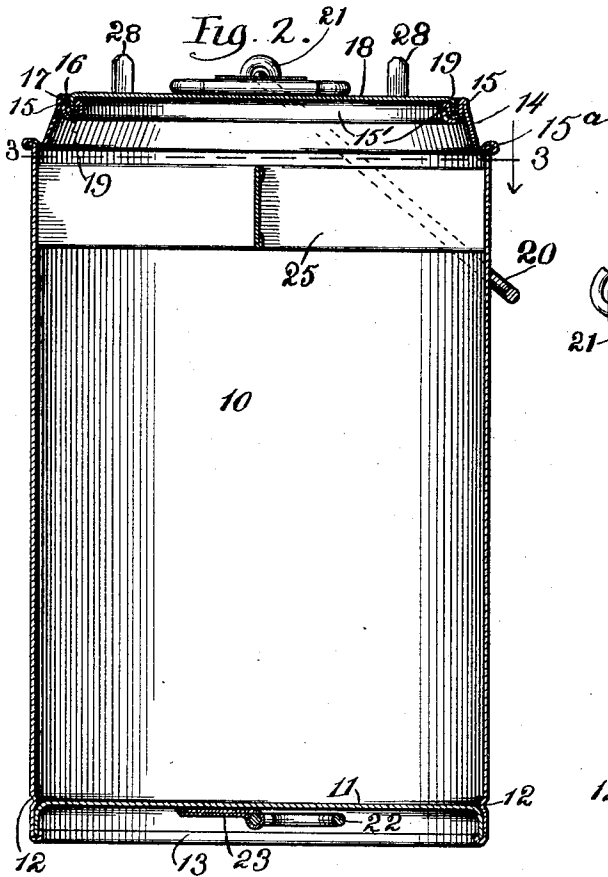


A. E. WAGGONER.
FIRE BUCKET.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 9, 1908.

1,024,609.

Patented Apr. 30, 1912.



Witnesses:

Frank B. Brown
Leone S. Russell.

Fig. 3.

Inventor:
Albert E. Waggoner
By Fred Gulach
his Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT E. WAGGONER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF THREE-FOURTHS TO
GEORGE W. LYNDON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

FIRE-BUCKET.

1,024,609.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 30, 1912.

Application filed March 9, 1908. Serial No. 419,902.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT E. WAGGONER, a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain
5 new and useful Improvements in Fire-Buckets, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention relates to fire-buckets or receptacles for containing water or other
10 fire-extinguishing medium in readiness for use when occasion arises.

In the practice of the invention set forth in Letters Patent of the United States No. 782,087, dated Feb. 7, 1905, it has been
15 found desirable to provide fire-buckets with certain features which render them more efficient in use and better adapted to serve their intended purposes, and the object of the present invention is to provide certain
20 improvements in fire-buckets as hereinafter more fully set forth.

The invention consists in the several novel features hereinafter set forth and more particularly defined by claim at the conclusion
25 hereof.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective of a fire-bucket embodying the invention. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of
30 Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail view similar to Fig. 2 of a portion of the top closure.

The body 10 of the bucket is preferably of cylindrical shape or form so that when a
35 number of buckets are disposed side by side waste of space will be avoided. The bottom 11 of the bucket is recessed or flanged and is secured near the bottom of the cylindrical body, by a flange 12, fitting within the body
40 and secured therein by the inturned edge 13 of the cylindrical body. To the top of the cylindrical body a ring 14 is secured by an overlapping seam 15^a, this ring forming a top adapted to receive a removable cover 18.
45 Said top-ring 14 has its inner portion bent to form an outer wall 15, and an inner wall 15' of an annular retaining-chamber 16 for suitable sealing-material 17, such as paraffin. A removable cover 18 has a rim or flange 19
50 adapted to fit into the annular channel 16 and when the flange is disposed therein the sealing-material will form a seal which provides a closure for the bucket whereby evaporation of the extinguishing-liquid will be
55 prevented. Bail 20, which is pivoted in ears

21 which are riveted to the cylindrical body of the bucket, is adapted to swing to the side of the body to conveniently serve as a handle whereby the bucket may be manipulated to
60 forcibly discharge the contents through its top-opening. A handle 22 is pivotally held in a lug 23 and disposed in the recess of the bucket-bottom so that it may be folded into the recess when not in use and swung down-
65 wardly so that one hand may be used to manipulate the lower portion of the bucket and the other hand for the upper portion of the bucket by means of bail 20. In some instances the contents of the bucket may be
70 better directed as desired, by a handle 20^a on the side of the body near the lower end thereof.

In practice it has been found, that in factories or other places, when a removable
75 cover is employed, the water in the bucket is sometimes used by employees or others, for other purposes than that for which the water is intended. In some instances it has been found that the water was used for washing the hands and resultantly, the
80 water would become foul and unsanitary. To prevent such misuse of the water, a guard is rigidly secured within the bucket near the top thereof, to prevent persons from insert-
85 ing their hands into the water in the bucket. This guard consists of cross-strips 25 sufficient in number to prevent the hands from being introduced into the water or liquid in the bucket. By means of this guard the
90 body of water in the bucket is kept in sanitary condition so that it does not require frequent attention to keep the contents of the bucket in sanitary condition.

In practice it has been found, that when a removable sealed cover is employed for
95 preventing evaporation of the liquid in the bucket, and the sealing-material consists of material, such as paraffin, the cover would be removed and the contents misused, so that when an emergency arose the bucket
100 would not be charged for service. Furthermore, in some instances, if the cover were displaced, the seal would be broken, so that when it was replaced evaporation would occur unless the sealing-material was melted
105 again to cause it to re-seal the cover. To overcome all of these objections, and to make certain that the liquid will be present when occasion for the use of the bucket
110 arises, the bucket is provided with means for

holding the cover in sealed position and against accidental displacement and which requires manual force to overcome. The presence of this holding-means in nearly all cases serves to deter persons from attempting to remove the cover except when occasion for proper use of the bucket arises. This holding-means consists of a series of flexible strips or lugs 28 which are secured to the top 14 of the bucket and are adapted to be bent against the top. When the paraffin sealing-material has been put into channel 16 the top is placed on the bucket before the paraffin has set and the holding-strips are bent to overlie the top as illustrated in full lines Fig. 1. Thereupon the cover will be held in sealed position by said strips so that displacement of the cover or breakage of the seal is not likely to occur. When the bucket is to be used, the cover may be withdrawn by the application of sufficient force to the cover to bend the strips away from the cover. Resultantly, the cover will be held so that the seal is not likely to be broken or damaged.

By providing a cylindrical body the space occupied by the bucket is economized and by employment of the top ring a large top-opening is attained through which the contents may be easily and quickly discharged.

Furthermore, by forming an annular chamber for the sealing-material in the top-ring a simple, secure, and inexpensive construction is attained, because the channel is formed so the use of an additional ring is avoided.

The invention is not to be restricted to the details set forth since these may be modified within the scope of the appended claim without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In a fire bucket, the combination of a body, a top bent at its upper edge to form the outer and inner walls of a sealing channel, a cover having a flange fitting into said channel, and separate flexible holders disposed in slits formed in said top and held between the body of said top proper and the outer wall of the channel formed thereon, said holders being adapted to be bent to removably hold the cover in position to close the bucket.

ALBERT E. WAGGONER.

Witnesses:

LEONE S. RUSSELL,
FRANK W. BEMM.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."
