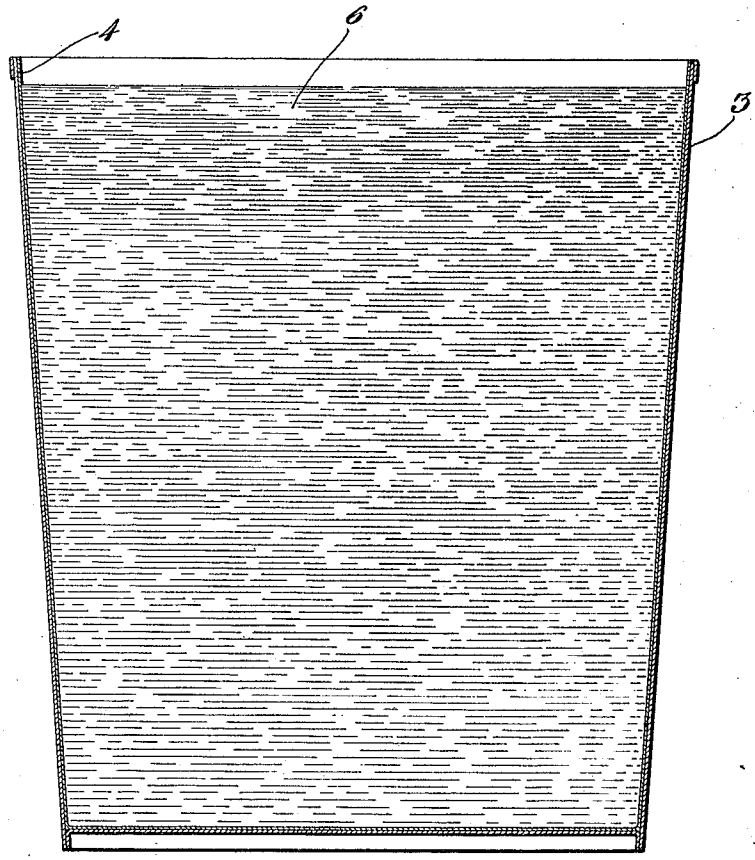
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CONTAINER FOR ASPHALTS AND THE LIKE

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CONTAINER FOR ASPHALTS AND THE LIKE

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This invention relates to a receptacle or container which is particularly adapted for use as a cooling or storage receptacle for asphalt or other bituminous material.

The object of the invention is to provide a container or receptacle into which molten asphalt or other bituminous material may be drawn directly from the still to be cooled and stored therein and from which the cooled asphalt or bituminous material may be readily removed without destroying the container or breaking up the mass of asphalt.

To this end, the improved receptacle or container comprises a receptacle, preferably a tapered steel drum, having its interior surface free from projections and covered with a layer of "glycerine foots". A receptacle or container of this construction and which has been provided with the lining of "glycerine foots" has been found to be particularly suitable for use as a storage receptacle into which molten asphalt or other bituminous material may be directly drawn to be cooled and stored therein, and from which the cooled asphalt or bituminous material in solid form and as a one-piece plug may be readily removed by inverting the receptacle and allowing the asphalt plug to slide out therefrom without necessitating that the receptacle be destroyed.

The drawing illustrates a vertical section through the preferred form of container, showing the same filled with asphalt.

It has previously been the usual practice to draw off molten asphalt and other bituminous material from the stills into wooden barrels for cooling and storage. Then, when it was desired to use the asphalt it was necessary to break up and destroy the barrels in order to remove the hardened asphalt therefrom. It has also been the practice to coat the interior of asphalt storage receptacles with washes of lime and other inorganic material, and while these inorganic washes have diminished to some extent, the adhesion of the asphalt or bituminous material to the interior of the receptacle, nevertheless the asphalt or bituminous material after having been removed has always contained a coating of the insoluble inorganic material, and as a result, when such asphalt or bituminous material is worked up into commercial products, such, for example, granulated mineral rubber, these latter products become contaminated with the insoluble lime or other inorganic material used in the wash. The presence of these inorganic impurities in the mineral rubber is objectionable and decreases the utility and value of the mineral rubber for some purposes.

I have found that a superior receptacle for storing asphalt and other bituminous material may be produced by providing a container with an exterior surface free from projections and comprising preferably a tapered steel drum with a layer or coating of "glycerine foots". Such a container is illustrated in the drawing, which shows a steel drum having tapered side walls free from projections on their inner surface and which is provided on the interior of the sides and bottom thereof with a coating or layer 4 of "glycerine foots". The tapered steel drum thus provided with the lining layer of "glycerine foots" is shown as containing asphalt or other bituminous material indicated at 6. It has been found that "glycerine foots" possesses desirable qualities for preventing the adhesion of the molten asphalt or bituminous material to the interior of the drum; that it has a higher boiling point than asphalt so that when the molten asphalt is drawn from the still into the drum, the layer of "glycerine foots" remains as a permanent layer between the asphalt and the interior of the drum, and the layer is not destroyed by the heat in the asphalt or bituminous material.

"Glycerine foots" comprises the residue remaining in the vacuum stills when glycerine is purified under reduced pressure and is a dark heavy liquid of relatively high boiling point, appreciably higher than the commercial types of asphalt. The viscosity of "glycerine foots" is such as to enable a layer of substantial thickness to be obtained upon the interior of the drum. Furthermore, when the solidified asphalt or bituminous material is removed from the drum, such "glycerine foots" as may adhere to the cake of asphalt or bituminous material does not detract from

the utility or value of asphalt or bituminous material, when it is worked up into various commercial products such as mineral rubber.

By providing a steel drum with tapering side walls free from projections and coating the interior surface of the drum with a layer of "glycerine foots", it has been found possible to draw the molten asphalt or bituminous material into the drum, store it for as long a period as is desired, and when it is desired to remove the solidified cake or plug of asphalt or bituminous material, this may be accomplished by inverting the drum and allowing the cake or plug to slide out therefrom as one piece through the larger end or mouth of the drum. The "glycerine foots" appears to not only function to prevent adhesion but also serves as a sort of lubricant facilitating withdrawal of the solidified cake of asphalt or bituminous material.

While the preferred embodiment of the invention has been illustrated and described, it is to be understood that it may be embodied in other forms within the scope of the following claims.

What is claimed is:—

1. A receptacle in which molten asphalt and the like may be stored to form a solid mass or plug when cold and from which the solid plug of cold asphalt may be removed as one piece by inversion of the receptacle, said receptacle comprising a hollow container having its interior surface free from projections and coated with glycerine "foots" forming a lubricating layer insoluble in the hot asphalt and non-adhesive to the cold asphalt and which acts as a lubricant for the asphalt plug and enables the latter to be slid out of the container by inversion of the latter.

2. A receptacle in which molten asphalt and the like may be stored to form a solid mass or plug when cold and from which the solid plug of cold asphalt may be removed as one piece by inversion of the receptacle, said receptacle comprising a tapered metal drum having its interior surface free from projections and coated with glycerine "foots" forming a lubricating layer insoluble in the hot asphalt and non-adhesive to the cold asphalt and which acts as a lubricant for the asphalt plug and enables the latter to be slid out of the tapered metal drum by inversion of the latter.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification.

JAMES HOWARD YOUNG.