

No. 809,519.

PATENTED JAN. 9, 1906.

G. L. MEADE.
METALLIC HOOP.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 7, 1905.

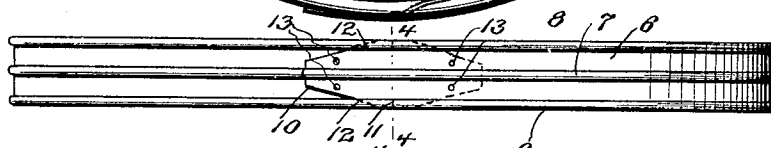
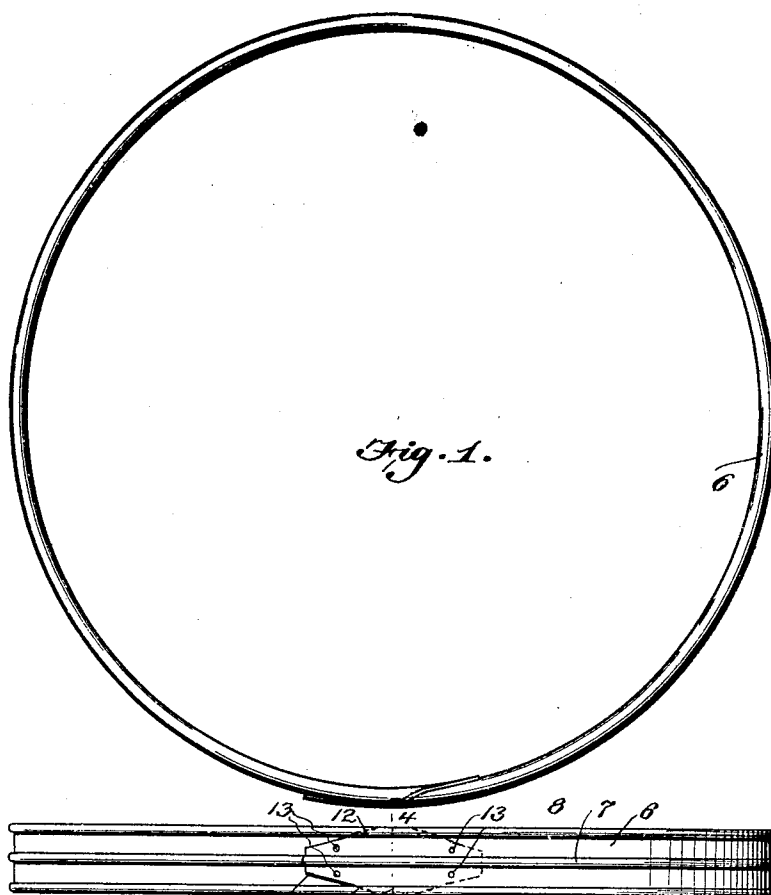


Fig. 2.

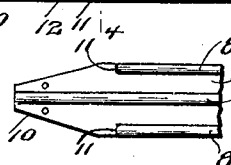


Fig. 3.

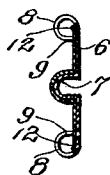


Fig. 4.

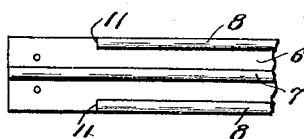


Fig. 5.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METALLIC HOOP.

No. 809,519.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 9, 1906.

Application filed June 7, 1905. Serial No. 264,118.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE LOUIS MEADE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Metallic Hoops, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is a metallic hoop for barrels, tanks, tubs, and the like.

The object of the invention is to form a corrugated hoop improved with respect to its general body construction and also with respect to the joint connecting the ends of the hoop, as will more fully appear hereinafter.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the hoop. Fig. 2 is a front view of the joint. Fig. 3 is a front view of one end of the hoop before joining. Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a front view of one end of a modified form of hoop.

Referring specifically to the drawings, the hoop comprises a strip of metal, (indicated at 6,) having a middle longitudinal corrugation, as indicated at 7, and at the edges longitudinal beads 8, formed by curling the said edges inwardly upon the outside of the strip. It is to be particularly noticed that the edge of the metal forming the curl is not bent under or within the curl, but abuts perpendicularly against the outer surface of the metal strip, as shown at 9. This is stronger than if the edge were turned in unless a wire were inserted, which it is desirable to avoid because of the expense and labor incident thereto. Since the edge of the metal is presented perpendicularly just above or upon the flat surface of the strap, any weight which comes upon it is sustained by the edge-wise contact, which prevents the bead from collapsing notwithstanding there is no wire filling. It is obvious that this construction will stand a greater weight or shock than if the bead were turned in. Furthermore, this

construction has an advantage with respect to the joint between the ends.

The ends of the strap are tapered off, as shown at 10, the beads 8 being cut to a square shoulder, as at 11. When the ends are fitted together, as shown in Fig. 2, the tapered portions lap, and the outside lap or end is entered under the edge 9 of the beads 8 of the other end, as indicated at 12 in Figs. 2 and 4. The ends are then fastened together by rivets 13, the ends 11 of the beads abutting together, so as to make a continuous bead which is as rigid at the joint as at any other point. By inserting one end of the strap under the beads of the other end, as above described, a lock is formed which prevents the ends from slipping out either frontwardly or laterally.

A hoop so constructed will have great strength both in the body and at the joint, and it can be produced at a much less cost than hoops having wired edges.

In the form shown in Fig. 5 the ends of the strap are not tapered, as shown in the other figures, but are left plain or square, and the edges are inserted under the beads of the other end in a manner similar to that above described.

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

1. A metallic hoop having beads at the edges formed by curling the metal, and lapped ends one of which fits at its edges under the beads on the other end.

2. A metallic hoop comprising a strap having beads at the edges which meet at the ends, one end being narrowed and fitting at its edges under the beads on the other end.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

G. LOUIS MEADE.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. BOMMARDT,
LOTTIE NEWBURN.