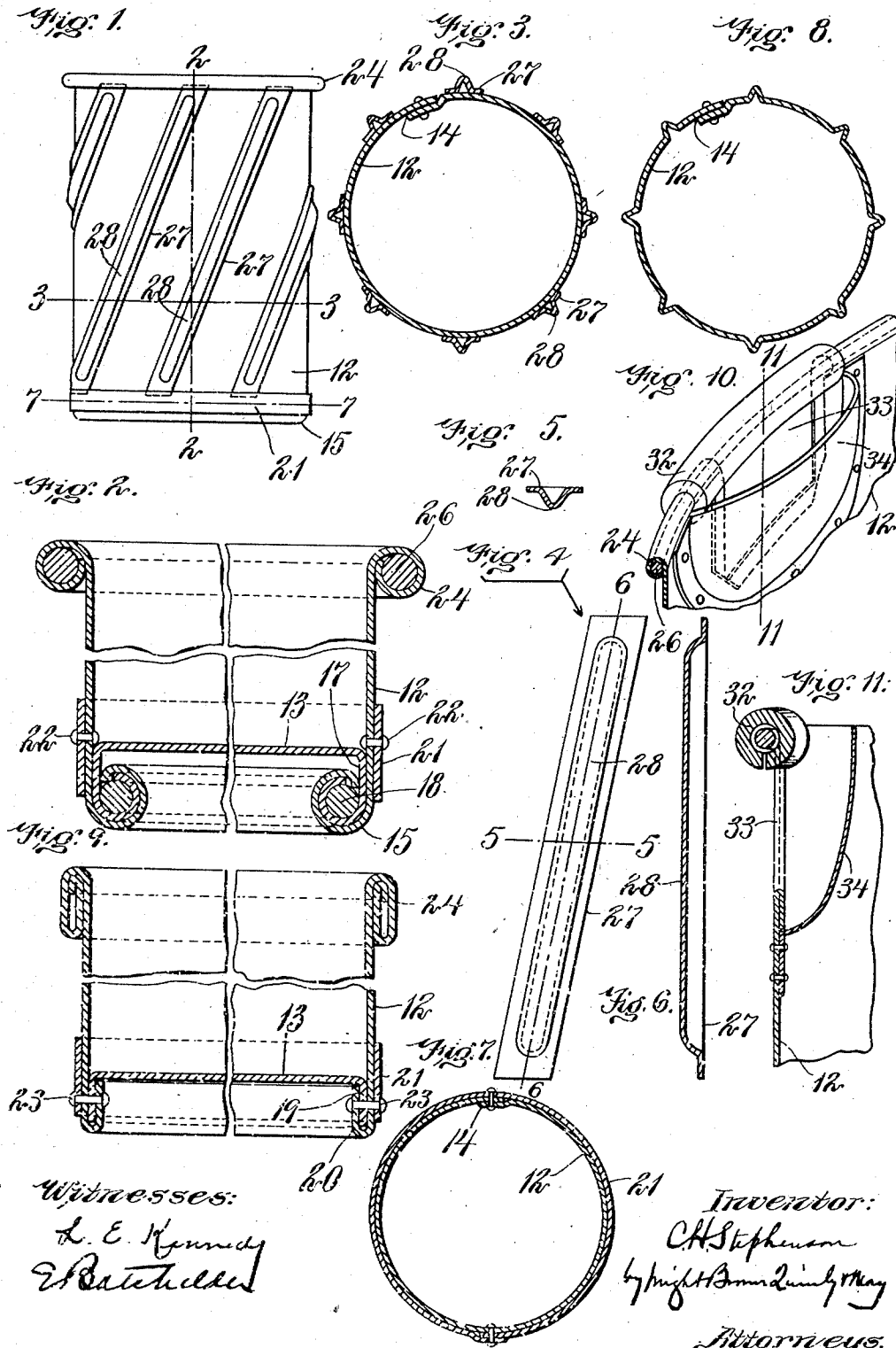


No. 868,895.

PATENTED OCT. 22, 1907.

C. H. STEPHENSON.
SHEET METAL RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED JULY 3, 1905.



Witnesses:

L. E. Kennedy
R. B. Hatchell

Inventor:

C. H. Stephenson
by Wright, Bond & Quincy, Attorneys

Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. STEPHENSON, OF LYNN, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHEET-METAL RECEPTACLE.

No. 868,895.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 22, 1907.

Application filed July 3, 1905. Serial No. 288,245.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. STEPHENSON, of Lynn, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sheet-Metal Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sheet metal receptacles of cylindrical form, and adapted for use to contain ashes, garbage, etc.

The invention has for its object to provide certain improvements in receptacles of this character, looking to strength and durability of construction, as well as to economy.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification,—Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a receptacle embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1, on a larger scale. Fig. 3 represents a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 represents a side view of one of the longitudinal reinforcing-strips. Fig. 5 represents a section on line 5—5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 represents a section on line 6—6 of Fig. 4. Fig. 7 represents a section on line 7—7 of Fig. 1. Fig. 8 represents a view similar to Fig. 3, showing a modification. Fig. 9 represents a view similar to Fig. 2, showing another modification. Fig. 10 represents a fragmentary perspective view, showing a handle. Fig. 11 represents a section on line 11—11 of Fig. 10.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures:

In the drawings, 12 represents the cylindrical sheet-metal body of my improved receptacle, and 13 represents the bottom of the same. The edges of the sheet of which the body 13 is composed are overlapped, to form a joint or seam 14, the edges of the sheet being suitably secured together by rivets or otherwise. The lower end of the body is turned inwardly and upwardly, to form a flange 15, the lower portion of which forms a rounded foot adapted to bear upon a floor without injuriously indenting the same. The marginal portion of the bottom 13 is bent downwardly, to form a flange 17, which is located within and interlocked with the body flange 15, the two flanges being preferably rolled, as shown in Fig. 2, and supported internally by an annular core 18 composed of a metal sheet or a length of stout wire. This construction unites the body portion, bottom and core together in practically a unitary structure which prevents any movement of the bottom relative to the body portion, such as might result from the continued striking of the foot portion while in use. If desired, however, the core 18 may be omitted, as shown in the modified construction represented in Fig. 9, in which 19 represents the marginal flange formed on the bottom 13, and 20 represents the inwardly and upwardly turned flange on the body portion. It will be

seen that in each case the lower end of the body has the rounded foot above described, the form of foot shown in Fig. 2 being preferable, because it has a wider bearing on the floor.

21 represents a reinforcing band, which surrounds the body 12 and bears upon the external surface thereof, said band projecting above and below the bottom 13, and preventing liability of the bending or distortion of the body at its lower portion. The band 21 may be affixed to the body in any suitable way. In Fig. 2, I have shown it as secured by rivets 22 to the body at points above the bottom. In Fig. 9, I have shown the band secured by rivets 23, which are located below the bottom 13, and pass through the flanges 19 and 20. In each of the forms shown, the band 21 is positioned in such manner that its lower edge is in a plane above the bottom of the foot portion. There is therefore no liability of the band being disturbed in position, nor of a breaking of the bolt or rivet connection by the rough usage of the receptacle. Furthermore, there is no requirement of the use of a heavy band with its resultant increase of cost.

The upper end of the body 12 is provided with an outwardly turned flange 24, forming an external enlargement or bead at the upper end of the body, said flange being preferably rolled, and provided with a filling core 26, as shown in Fig. 2, although the flange may be formed as shown in Fig. 9, without a core 26.

27 27 represent a series of longitudinally extending reinforcing-strips applied to the exterior of the body and secured thereto by rivets or other suitable means. Each strip 27 is embossed, to form a longitudinal rib 28, which is closed at both its ends and sides, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. The marginal portions of the strip 27 are shaped to conform to the external surface of the body 12, so that when the strips are in place, no dirt or foreign matter can enter the cavities within the ribs 28. The upper ends of the ribs 28 are covered by the enlargement formed by the flange 24, so that said upper ends are guarded, and are therefore not liable to be wrenched from their places on the body. The lower ends of the strips 27 are preferably covered by the upper edge of the reinforcing band 21. The strips 27 and ribs 28 are preferably spirally arranged; that is to say, each is preferably inclined relatively to the axis of the body 12, as shown in Fig. 1. This arrangement of the ribs increases their stiffening effect upon the body 12. And, owing to the fact that the ends of the ribs or strips are each overlapped or covered by the flange 24 and the band 21, there is little or no liability of a displacement of the ribs if the riveting connection be broken or even should such connection be omitted, the ribs being held in position by such end-supporting means. And this effect is increased by the spiral arrangement of the ribs. The inclined ribs may be made integral with the body 12 as shown

in Fig. 8, instead of being portions of separate strips attached to the body.

I do not limit myself to ribbed reinforcing strips which are inclined relatively to the axis of the body, it being obvious that the advantages derived from the covering of the upper ends of the strips by the flange 24 and of the lower ends of the strips by the reinforcing band 21, would be obtained if the strips 27 and their ribs were parallel with the axis of the body, instead of being inclined.

The receptacle is provided with handles 32 which are longitudinally split tubes of malleable or flexible metal preferably malleable iron. These tubes are applied to the flange or bead 24 while opened along their split sides, and are then closed to engage said bead as shown in Fig. 11. Portions of the sheet metal body are cut away to form openings 33 under the handles 32. Guards 34 are attached to the body to prevent the obstruction of the openings 33 by material in the receptacle.

I claim:

1. A sheet metal receptacle comprising a cylindrical body having an inwardly and upwardly turned flange at its lower end forming a rounded bearing foot, a bottom having a downwardly turned marginal flange interlocked with the said body flange, and an external reinforcing band secured to the body and covering the exterior of the body the securing means being located above the plane of the bottom, said band projecting above and below the bottom, the lower edge of the band being positioned in a plane above the bottom of said foot portion.

2. A sheet metal receptacle comprising a cylindrical body having an inwardly and upwardly turned and rolled flange at its lower end forming a rounded bearing foot,

the outer face of the body portion being free from annular depressions, a bottom having a downwardly turned marginal flange terminating in a rolled portion within the roll of the body flange, and a core located within the roll of the bottom flange, the flange of the cylindrical body extending over the upper side of the flange of the bottom and the core, whereby movement of the core and the flange of the bottom is prevented by said body flange.

3. A sheet metal receptacle comprising a cylindrical body having at its upper end a rolled flange forming an external enlargement, and a series of ribbed longitudinally extending reinforcing strips secured to the body, said flange overlapping and covering the upper ends of said strips.

4. In a sheet metal receptacle a cylindrical body having a series of longitudinally extending sheet metal strengthening ribs, closed at their ends, the end-closures being formed integral with the remaining portion of the ribs, said body having means at its upper and lower portions and common to all of the ribs, for securing the ends of the ribs to the body.

5. In a sheet metal receptacle a cylindrical body having a series of external strengthening ribs inclined relatively to the axis of the body, said body having means at its upper and lower portions and common to all of the ribs, for securing the ends of the ribs to the body portion.

6. A sheet metal receptacle comprising a cylindrical body, and a series of longitudinally extending ribbed reinforcing strips having flanges secured to the body and means, common to all of the ribs, for securing the ends of the rib-flanges in position on the body-portion, said strips being inclined relatively to the axis of the body.

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

CHARLES H. STEPHENSON.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,
E. BATCHELDER.