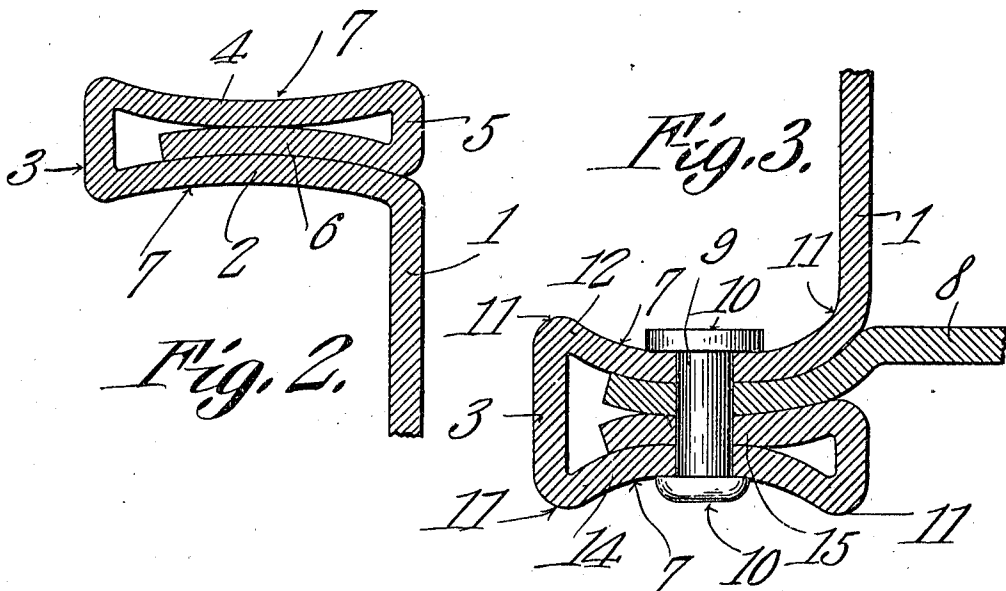
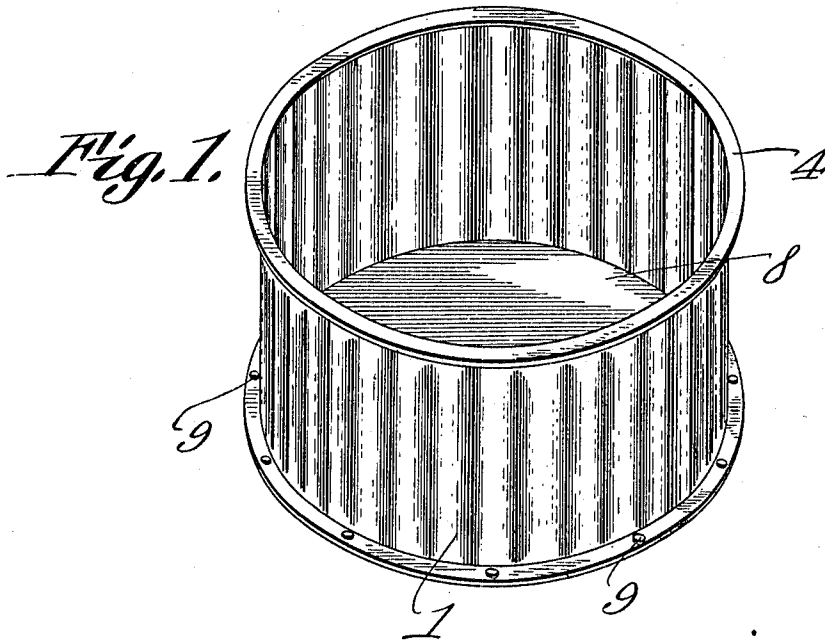


G. A. & A. F. TRACHTE.
 GALVANIZED IRON TANK.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 27, 1909.

956,908.

Patented May 3, 1910.



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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE A. TRACHTE AND ARTHUR F. TRACHTE, OF MADISON, WISCONSIN.

GALVANIZED-IRON TANK.

956,908.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 3, 1910.

Application filed August 27, 1909. Serial No. 514,918.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE A. TRACHTE and ARTHUR F. TRACHTE, citizens of the United States, residing at Madison, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Galvanized-Iron Tanks, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of the invention are, generally, the provision, in a merchantable form, of a device of the above-mentioned class, which shall be inexpensive to manufacture and devoid of complicated parts; specifically, the provision of a tank, the edges of which are manipulated in a novel manner, to form an outstanding bead at the top of the tank, and to form an outstanding bead at the bottom of the tank, the latter bead being arranged to receive and to hold securely, against leakage or displacement, the bottom closure for the tank; other and further objects being made manifest hereinafter as the description of the invention progresses.

The drawings illustrate a preferred form only, and it is to be understood that changes, properly falling within the scope of what is claimed, may be made, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

Similar numerals of reference are employed to denote corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings; wherein,

Figure 1 shows the invention in perspective, Figs. 2 and 3, respectively, being transverse sections of the upper and the lower beads.

The tank may be of any form, and may be fashioned from corrugated metal or other substance. In the present instance, the tank is shown as being circular in transverse section, and including the body portion 1, having its upper edge bent outwardly to form a flange 2, the flange being sharply bent upon itself, inwardly, as denoted by the numeral 3 to form a rim 4, the rim, in approximate alinement with the plane of the body 1, being sharply bent upon itself, as denoted by the numeral 5 to form a binding end 6, located between the flange 2 and the rim 4, the flange and the rim being concaved toward each other as denoted by the numeral 7, to engage the binding end 6 between them.

The lower edge of the body 1 of the tank is bent in a manner similar to that described above, save as obviously must be the case,

the flange 12 is located above the rim 14, while, in the construction of the upper portion of the body, the flange 2 is located below the rim 4.

The bottom 8 of the tank is introduced between the lower binding end 15 and the flange 12, the concavity of the members 12 and 14 serving to engage both the bottom 8 and the binding end 15.

Retaining elements 9 extend through the flange 12, the binding end 15, the rim 14, and the peripheral portion of the body 8, to hold the parts assembled and, owing to the concavity denoted by the numeral 7, of the flange 12 and the rim 14, the ends 10 of the retaining elements 9, are housed within the plane of the ends 11 of the concavities 7.

Owing to the construction given to the tank at its upper edge, the binding end 6 is firmly held between the flange 2 and the rim 4, the concavity of the flange 2 and of the rim 4 serving to strengthen the outstanding bead at the upper edge of the device, composed of those members.

In the construction of the lower portion of the body 1, not only is the lower bead thus strengthened, and the binding end 15 retained, but, at the same time, the periphery of the bottom 8 is firmly bound in place between the concavities 7, the said concavities, moreover, serving to receive the ends 10 of the retaining elements so that they do not stand in a prominent and disfiguring position.

Having thus described the invention, what we claim as new is:—

1. A tank comprising a body having its edge outbent to form a flange, the flange being bent sharply upon itself, inwardly, to form a rim, the rim, in approximate alinement with the body, being sharply bent upon itself, outwardly, to form a binding end, located between the flange and the rim; and a bottom extended beyond the body and inclosed peripherally between the flange and the binding end, the flange and the rim being concaved toward each other to engage the bottom and the binding end; and retaining elements extended through the rim, the bottom, the binding end, and the flange.

2. A tank comprising a body having its edge outbent to form a flange, the flange being bent sharply upon itself, inwardly, to form a rim, the rim, in approximate alinement with the body, being sharply bent upon

itself, outwardly, to form a binding end, located between the flange and the rim; and a bottom extended beyond the body and enclosed peripherally between the flange and the binding end, the flange and the rim being 5 concaved toward each other to engage the bottom and the binding end; and retaining elements extended through the rim, the bottom, the binding end, and the flange, the 10 concavity of the flange and the rim being arranged to receive the ends of the retaining

elements to house the same within the planes of the ends of the concavities.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own, we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses. 15

GEORGE A. TRACHTE.
ARTHUR F. TRACHTE.

Witnesses:

ROSE BAYLIS,
J. J. McMANAMY.