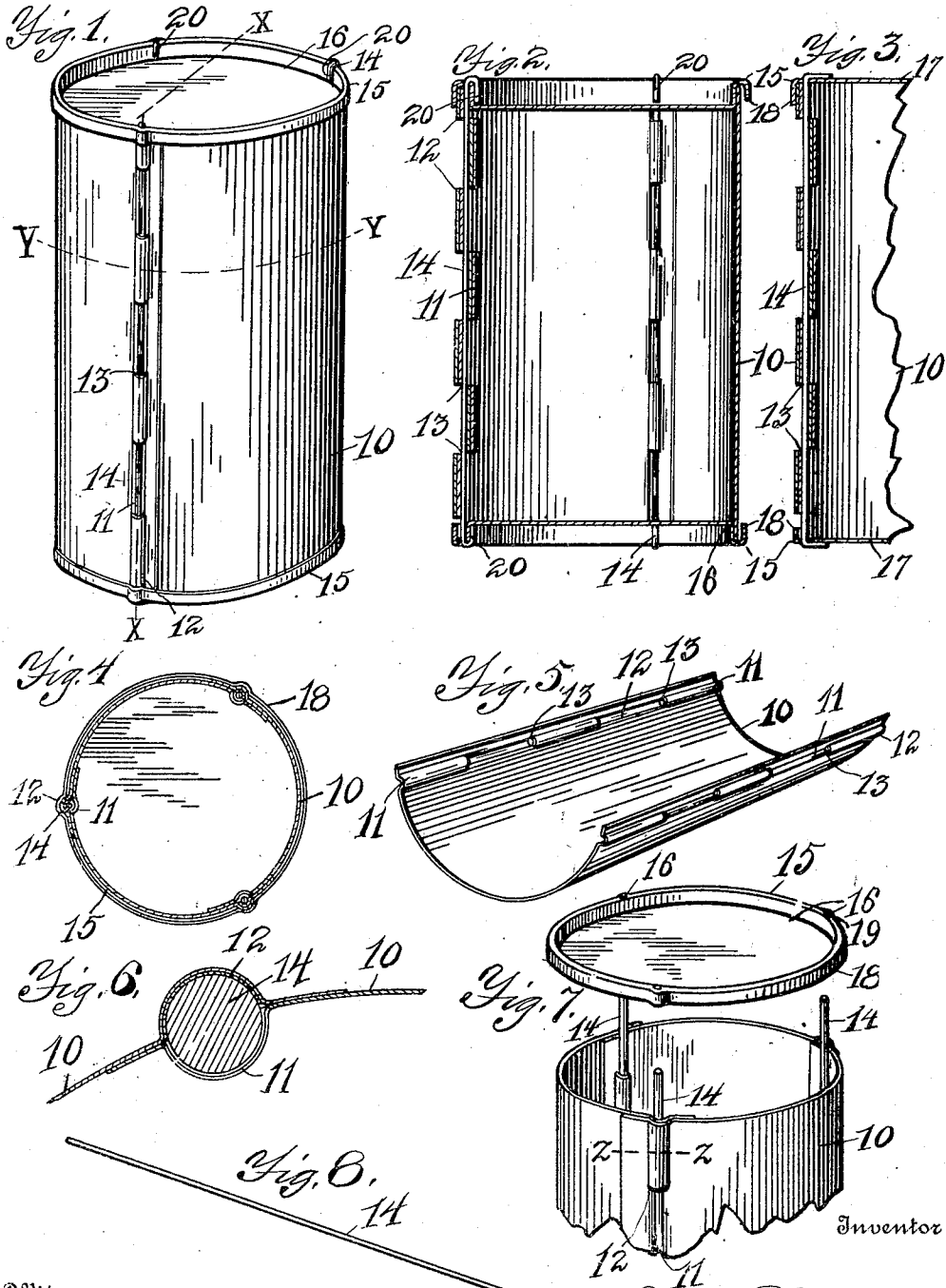


J. VANSTROM.
SHEET METAL RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 5, 1914.

1,133,072.

Patented Mar. 23, 1915.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHEET-METAL RECEPTACLE.

1,133,072.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 23, 1915.

Application filed March 5, 1914. Serial No. 822,629.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN VANSTROM, a citizen of the United States, residing at the city of Jamestown, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sheet-Metal Receptacles, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a specification.

The invention relates to shipping receptacles, and more particularly to kegs or barrels and similar articles; and the object of the improvement is to provide a sheet metal knock-down keg or receptacle which may be quickly and easily set-up, and when so set up forms an exceeding strong, durable and convenient package for the shipment of nails, bolts and similar heavy articles; and the invention consists in the novel features and combinations hereinafter set forth and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the receptacle set up ready for shipment. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view at line X X in Fig. 1, showing the lengthwise construction of one of the joints, the receptacle being shown with the preferred form of sunken or inset heads; and Fig. 3 is a partial lengthwise sectional view with flat heads. Fig. 4 is a crosswise sectional view at line Y Y in Fig. 1, showing the arrangement of the joints connecting the curved side members. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the side members, showing the oppositely struck up loops. Fig. 6 is an enlarged sectional view at line Z Z in Fig. 7, showing the construction of one of the joints between the side members. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the upper end of the receptacle with the head in position for inserting upon the ends of the locking rods and the sides. Fig. 8 is an elevation of one of the rods.

Like numerals of reference refer to corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 10 designates one of the side members which are each curved to the lines of the receptacle, and a spaced distance from their lengthwise edges has a series of alternating loops 11 and 12 struck up in the sheet metal in opposite directions to form therebetween holes 13 through which a locking rod 14 may be inserted. The struck up loops on one side of the side member 10 are preferably formed slightly larger than those

on the opposite edge so that they will fit over the slightly smaller loops in a close fit when placed together in the interlapping relation ready for the insertion of the locking rod 14.

It is apparent that the entire receptacle might be made with one side member 10 which entirely encircles the same and is united by a single joint and locking rod 14. The joints formed by the oppositely struck up loops 11 and 12 on the rods 14, however, greatly stiffen and strengthen the construction of the sides of the receptacle, and accordingly a plurality of side members 10 in each receptacle is preferred.

The heads or end covers 15 are preferably alike and of the sunken or inset form, as shown at 16, though they may be made flat as shown at 17 and serve a good purpose. The heads 15 are formed with a flange rim 18 which fits closely over the joined side members 10 and the joints for the same. The heads 15 are provided with spaced holes 19 corresponding to the rods 14 after their insertion in the joints between the side members 10, so that one of the heads 15 may be quickly and easily placed over the ends of the rods, the ends being inserted in the holes 19 and extending therethrough, after which they are clenched inwardly as shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. The receptacle may then be turned and filled, after which the other head 15 is attached to the receptacle in the same manner as the first, as shown in Figs. 7 and 2, thereby forming an exceedingly strong and durable construction which can not be broken open by rough treatment in shipment, except by unclenching the locking rods 14. When it is desired to open the package the clenched ends 20 are bent upward and the head 15 is quickly and easily removed therefrom.

It is apparent that the side members and the rods therefor may be crated together and the heads placed one upon another and crated, whereby shipment of the knock-down receptacles may be made in the smallest possible space, and that upon reception they may be quickly and easily set up ready for use.

I claim as new:

In a knockdown sheet metal receptacle, a plurality of members each having a series of spaced outwardly-extending loops and a series of inwardly extending loops arranged

respectively in the spaces between the outwardly extending loops, the outwardly and inwardly extending loops of adjacent members nesting within one another, the ends of
5 the inwardly extending loops of one member abutting the adjacent ends of the adjacent outwardly extending loops of the adjacent member, whereby to prevent relative longi-

tudinal movement of the members, and rods passed through the loops.

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

JOHN VANSTROM.

Witnesses:

H. A. SANDBERG,
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