

Patented Mar. 29, 1910.

953,500.

Fig. 1.

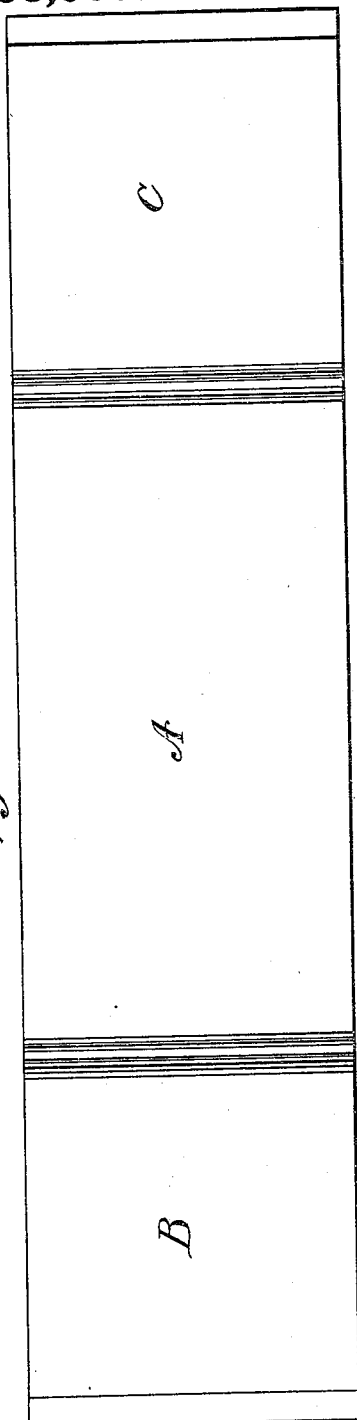


Fig. 2.

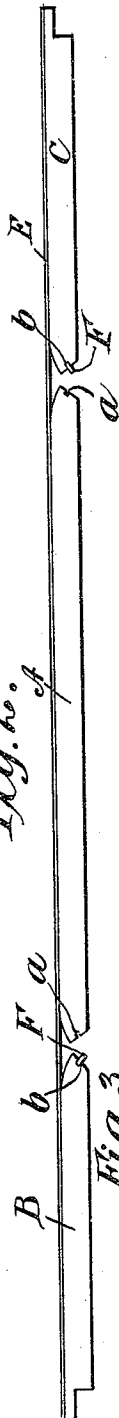


Fig. 3.

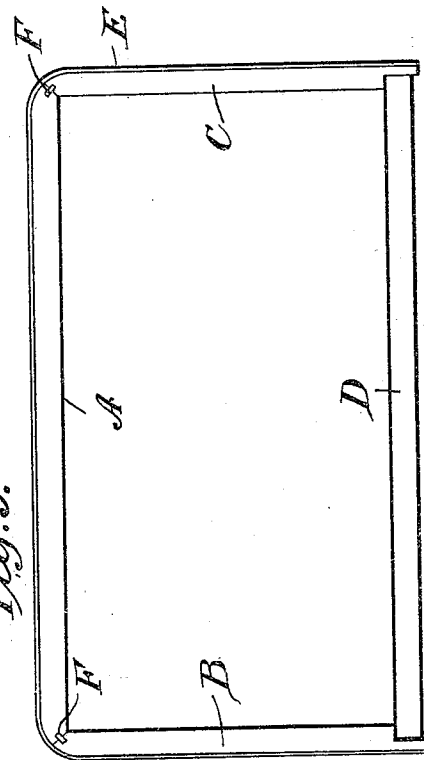
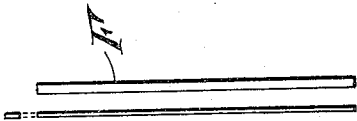


Fig. 4.



Attest:

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Inventor:

Daniel Francis Whitmore
by *W. P. Pulte* *his Atty.*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL FRANCIS WHITMORE, OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE
J. L. MOTT IRON WORKS, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.

TANK.

953,500.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 29, 1910.

Application filed June 14, 1907. Serial No. 379,020.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL FRANCIS WHITMORE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Trenton, county
5 of Mercer, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tanks, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to improve
10 the construction of tanks, especially wooden tanks designed for flushing purposes,—to lessen the number of parts and to simplify the making and putting together of the tank and thereby to provide an improved, du-
15 rable, strong and water-tight tank.

In the construction of tanks which are made of several pieces dove-tailed or otherwise secured together it is important that as few joints as possible should exist, inasmuch
20 as moisture is apt in time to force its way through said joints and also because after a time the joints are apt to part or work loose, and it is also important if possible to have the sides and front of the tank made of a
25 continuous unbroken piece of wood or such other material as may be used in the construction of the tank. Wood is the most usual material employed in the manufacture of such tanks and it is important that the
30 sides and front should be of considerable thickness to secure the necessary strength. The rounded front corners must also be of good thickness and difficulty has heretofore arisen in securing this desired thickness
35 without multiplying the number of parts and joints and thereby imparting an undesirable weakness into the structure. To remedy these defects and to accomplish these objects I make my improved tank with sub-
40 stantially strong and thick side-pieces, front, and back pieces, and secure the front and side-pieces at the meeting corners by a single key at each corner, while at the same time I reinforce the sides and front and make a
45 permanent water-tight body by covering the front and side-pieces with a single continuous piece of veneer, which extends entirely over their outer surfaces and thereby forms a solid water-tight surface at the corners as
50 well as at the sides and front.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown one form of tank embodying my invention, in which:

Figure 1, shows the side-pieces and front

attached to the veneer strip and spread out
55 flat. Fig. 2, is a top view of the same. Fig. 3, is a top view of the tank body assembled together. Fig. 4, shows the relative size and
60 shape of the key, as to length, breadth, and thickness.

Same letters indicate similar parts in the different figures.

A is the front piece.

B, C, are the side-pieces.

D, is the rear or back-piece.

E, is the continuous veneer covering for
65 the sides and front of the tank including the rounded corners.

F is the key by which the edges of the front-piece and the front edges of the side-
70 pieces are fastened together. As shown, these meeting edges are provided with the grooves *a, b*, in which the key fits snugly and thus makes a water-tight joint at the corner. A facing of crinoline or other suitable sub-
75 stance is preferably cemented or otherwise attached to the inner side of the veneer between it and the wooden front and side-pieces of the tank so as to make a more perfect water-tight structure.

The method of forming and associating the tank is as follows:—The pieces A, B, C, and D, are first formed out of suitable material, as wood, of desired strength and thickness, the forward edges of the side-
85 pieces B and C being formed with the grooves *b, b*,—and the edges of the front piece A being formed with the grooves *a, a*. The veneer F is also prepared of a size suitable to form the entire front and sides of the
90 tank and to this is glued, cemented or otherwise attached a layer of crinoline or other water-proof material. The veneer is spread out flat and by suitable glue or cement the front A, and side-pieces B, C, are attached
95 thereto, leaving sufficient space between them as shown in Fig. 2, to allow for the bend at the corners. The keys F, F, previously formed are inserted in the grooves *b, b*, as shown in Fig. 2. The parts are now ready
100 for bending into shape. This is done by carefully bringing the side-pieces around into a position at right angles to the front piece,—the key entering the grooves, *a, a*, as the corners close until finally the body of the
105 tank is formed as shown in Fig. 3. The back D is now set in place. It is obvious that in most cases it will be necessary to ren-

der the veneer temporarily pliable by steaming before the bending begins. The bottom of the tank is then inserted in the usual way and the tank becomes complete and ready to be finished according to taste.

The great simplicity of construction, the few parts involved, and the quickness with which the structure can be made and put together are, I think, obvious without further explanation. And it will also be seen that a tank thus made will have the strength and finish, without the disadvantages of more elaborately built tanks.

I claim:

1. An article of manufacture comprising a plurality of members, a relatively thin layer of wood securely held to said members, said members being cut at an angle with relation to their outer surface and forming abutting ends for the opposed members and each provided with a curved outer surface at the ends forming a seat for the layer of wood, a groove in the end of one of the members and a tongue formed on the end of the other member, the tongue adapted to be re-

ceived in the groove for locking the members together.

2. A receptacle of the character described, comprising a plurality of members, a relatively thin layer of wood securely held to said members, said members being cut at an angle with relation to their outer surface and forming abutting ends for the opposed members and each provided with a curved outer surface at the ends forming a seat for the layer of wood, a groove in the end of one of the members and a tongue formed on the end of the other member, the tongue adapted to be received in the groove for locking the members together, to form the sides and front of the receptacle, and a base member and back member adapted to be secured to said side and front member to form the completed receptacle, substantially as described.

Signed at Trenton this 7 day of June 1907.

DANIEL FRANCIS WHITMORE.

Witnesses:

FRED. S. BILES,
LEON B. SICKLES.