

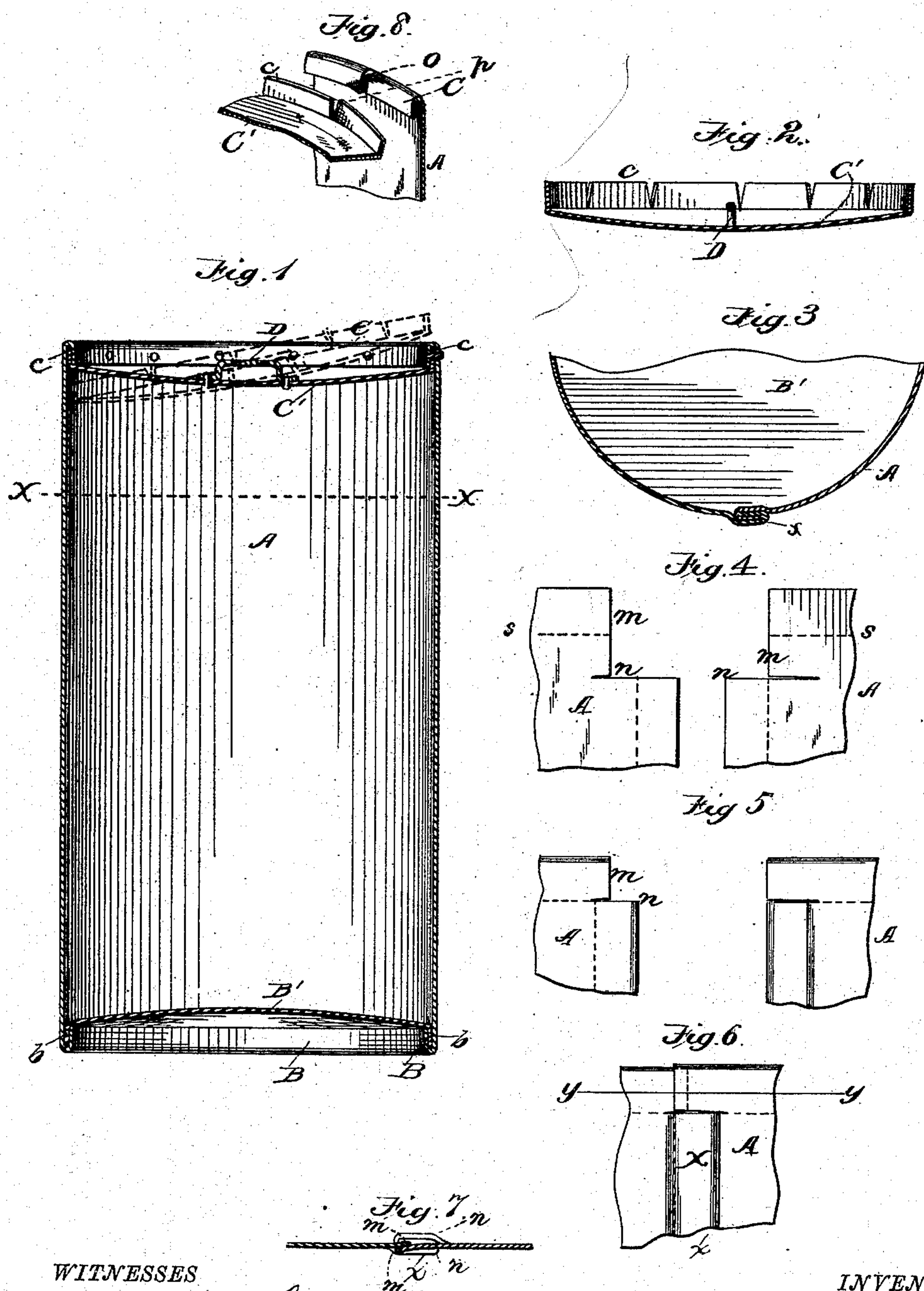
(No Model.)

A. A. SOUTHWICK.

NAIL KEG.

No. 274,045.

Patented Mar. 13, 1883.



WITNESSES

W. H. Knight
Wm. S. Duwall

INVENTOR

A. A. Southwick
Edson Bros.
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AMOS A. SOUTHWICK, OF ASHTABULA, OHIO.

NAIL-KEG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 274,045, dated March 13, 1883.

Application filed February 16, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMOS A. SOUTHWICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ashtabula, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nail-Kegs; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to kegs or packages adapted to contain, store, or carry for transportation nails, nuts, or other heavy commodity; and the novelty consists in the construction, arrangement, and adaptation of parts, as will be more fully hereinafter set forth, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

For convenience I will illustrate and describe the device as a nail-keg; but it will be obvious that the same may be employed to hold other articles or substances with equal efficiency.

The object of the invention is to provide a nail-keg which shall be compact and strong, simple and cheap of manufacture, efficient and durable in service, as shown in the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal central section, the dotted lines showing the manner of removing the cover; Fig. 2, a central vertical section of the head detached; Fig. 3, a horizontal section through the line *xx* of Fig. 1, showing the stove-pipe joint; Fig. 4, a detail showing the cylinder-blank cut away; Fig. 5, a detail showing the blank folded; Fig. 6, a detail showing the parts applied together; Fig. 7, a horizontal section through the line *yy* of Fig. 6, with the chine removed; and Fig. 8, a perspective detail, showing the interlocking flanges slitted.

Referring to the drawings, in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts in all the figures, A represents a cylinder, formed properly of sheet metal, the edges being secured by what is known in the art as a "stove-pipe joint," as seen at *x*. At each end of this cylinder the sheet metal is bent inward, prefer-

ably in the blank before the cylinder is formed, to produce a flange, which, at the bottom of the keg when formed, affords a support, B, for a proper bottom, B', and at the top a locking device, C, which secures the lid C' against removal, except as will be explained.

The flange B may be a simple bead to support a wooden bottom, which is otherwise held in position by nails driven through the cylinder at that point; or it may be bent so as to lie nearly parallel with the longitudinal plane of the cylinder, as in the case of the flange C. As shown, however, and as I prefer to manufacture the device in carrying out the invention, the bottom B' is formed of stout sheet metal properly struck up to form a concavo-convex disk, with the periphery turned at nearly right angles in the direction of the concave. When in position this bottom B' has its convex side up, and this form effectually prevents its sagging in the middle, relieves the flange B from inward strain, and the flange *b* of the bottom operates snugly between the flange B and the body of the cylinder. The flanges B and *b* and the cylinder A thus joined may be indented and forced into tight connection, if desired, to secure the bottom in place.

The flange C is formed by bending the material upon itself, so that the flange lies parallel, or nearly so, with the plane of the body; and the cover C' is formed of sheet metal properly struck up to form a concavo-convex disk, the edges or periphery being slit and bent at approximate right angles toward the concave side to form the locking-flange *c* of the cover. It will be observed that when the head is in position and the handle D, which is secured upon the concave side thereof, is employed as a means for lifting the keg and contents, the weight of such keg and contents will bear upon the head D in such manner that its form will add to its strength. The head is readily placed into position by forcing it down into the cylinder or keg, which must not be entirely filled until the flange *c* has passed below the flange C, and by engaging the flanges by a reverse movement, and it may be readily removed by first forcing the head downward, disengaging the flanges C and *c*, and then elevating one edge, when the cover can be removed.

Modifications in details of construction may be made without departing from the principle or sacrificing the advantages of my invention.

It will be understood that in addition to the flanges nails, rivets, or screws may be driven or secured through both flanges and cylinder at their junction at either top or bottom for greater security, if desired.

It will be obvious that should the stove-pipe joint *x* of the cylinder extend the entire length of the blank after the ends are bent inward to form the flanges C and B, the metal at that point would lie in several thicknesses, causing an irregular or uneven surface, which would interfere with tightness and efficiency of the joint made between the cylinder and its head or bottom. To obviate this objection and at the same time make a tight joint, I cut away each corner of the blank, as shown in Fig. 4, by a longitudinal and transverse slit, the letter *m* designating the former and *n* the latter. One of the slits, *n*, extends farther into the material than the other, and the dotted lines *s* designate the junctions of the bent-in portions with the body. Fig. 5 shows the parts bent as suggested, and Fig. 6 the parts applied. By this construction I avoid a bulge, *x*, at this point, which might interfere with the operation of the flanges C and *c*.

As described, the head has to be forced some distance into the keg in order to have the locking-flanges engage each other, which would prevent the complete filling of the vessel. In Fig. 8 of the drawings I show the flanges C and *c* slitted, as at *o* and *p*, respectively. It

will be readily seen that if the sides of the flange adjoining these slits were forced in different directions, as shown in that figure, and the flange *c* entered through the slit *o*, a complete revolution of the head would leave the flanges interlocked, and that this could be accomplished with a full keg.

Having thus fully described the invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

1. A cylinder formed of sheet metal and having an inwardly-turned flange at one or both ends, combined with a cover or head of concavo-convex form of sheet metal, having flange *c* and a convenient handle, D, secured to the concave side, as set forth.

2. The keg or vessel herein described, composed of the cylinder A *x*, having flanges B and C, the bottom B', having concavo-convex form and flange *b*, and the head C', of similar form, having flange *c* and handle D, and the whole adapted to serve as and for the purposes set forth.

3. The combination of the cylinder A, having flange C, slitted at *o*, with the head C', having flange *c*, provided with slit *p*, and the whole adapted to serve as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

AMOS A. SOUTHWICK.

Witnesses:

H. A. EASTMAN,
R. W. CALVIN.