

(No Model.)

E. BARRATH.

COAL HOD.

No. 397,047.

Patented Jan. 29, 1889.

Fig. 1.

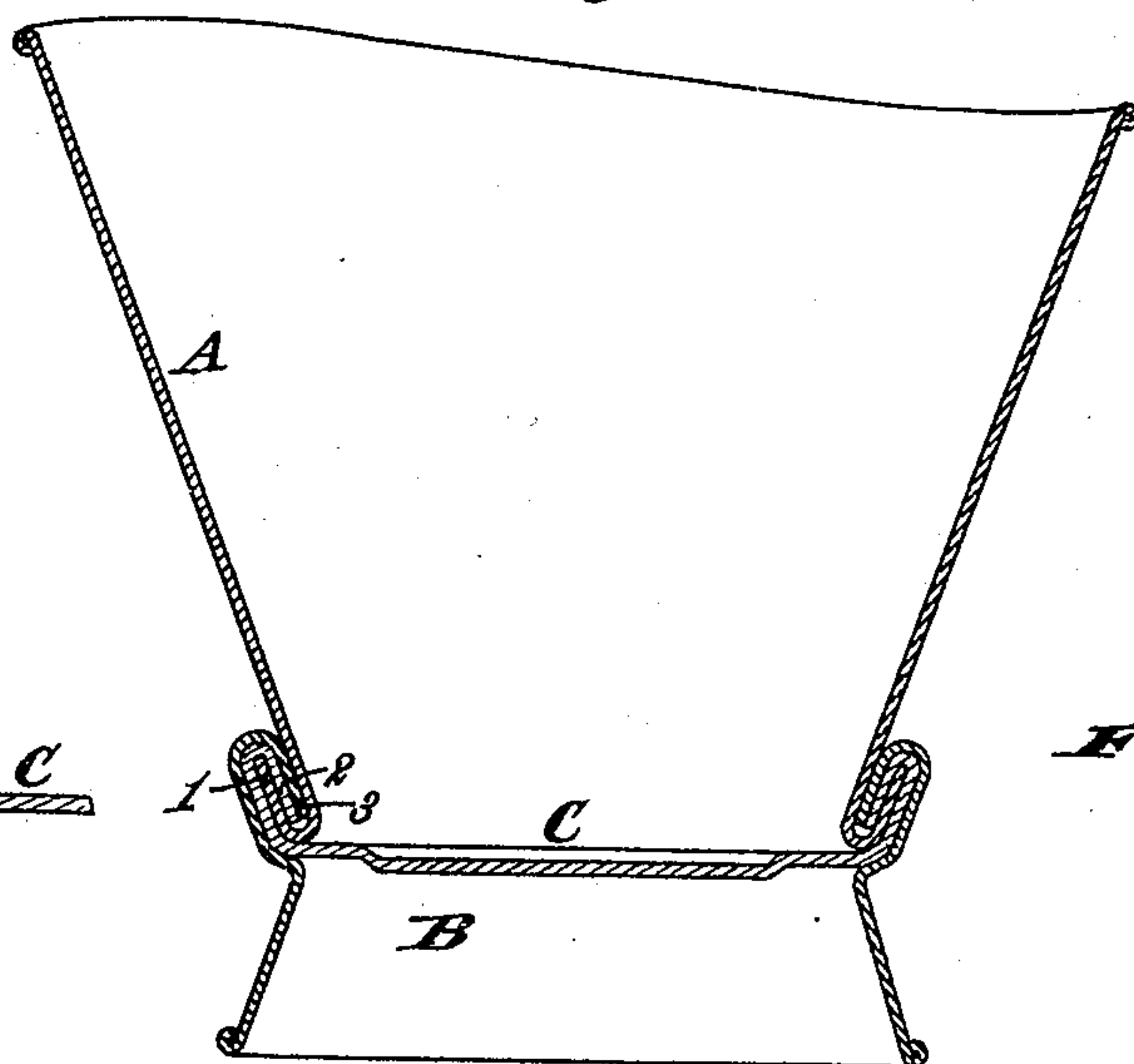


Fig. 3.

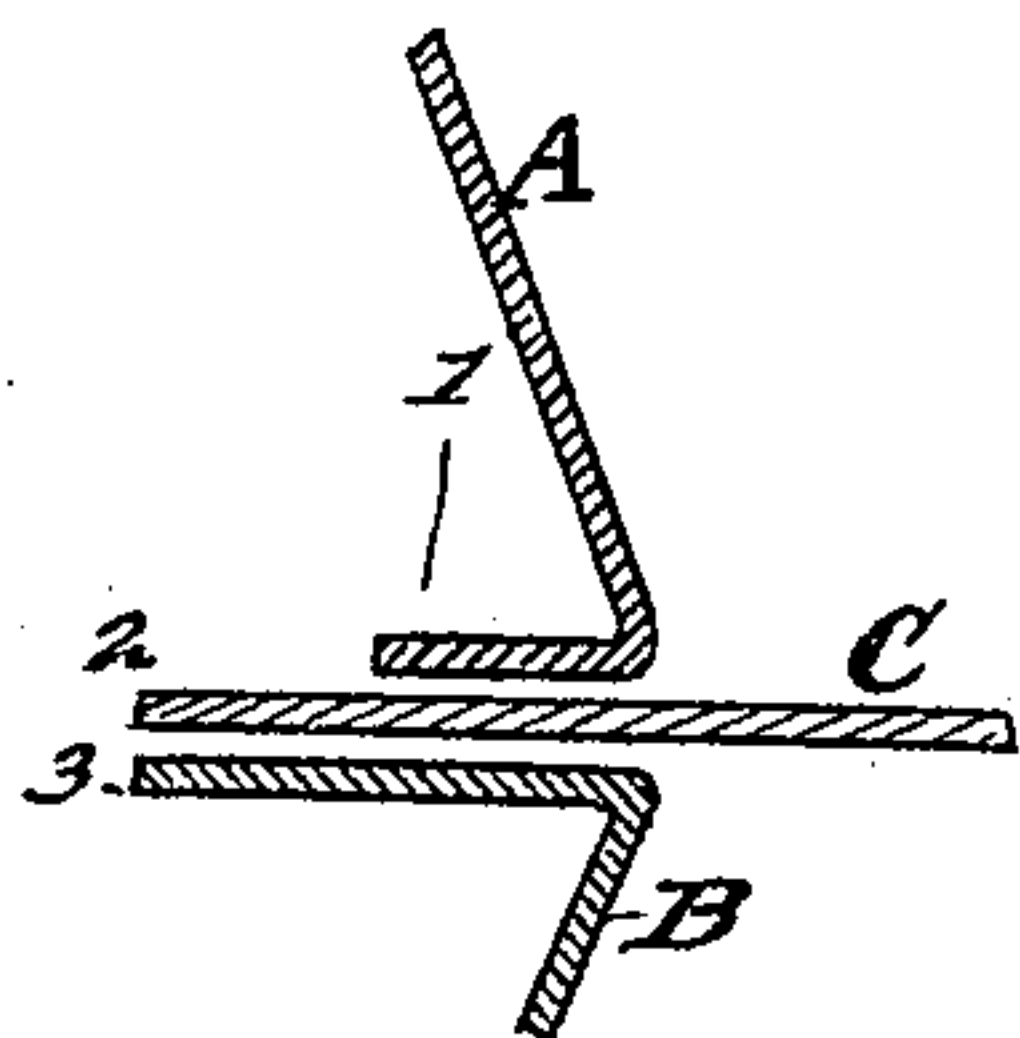


Fig. 5.

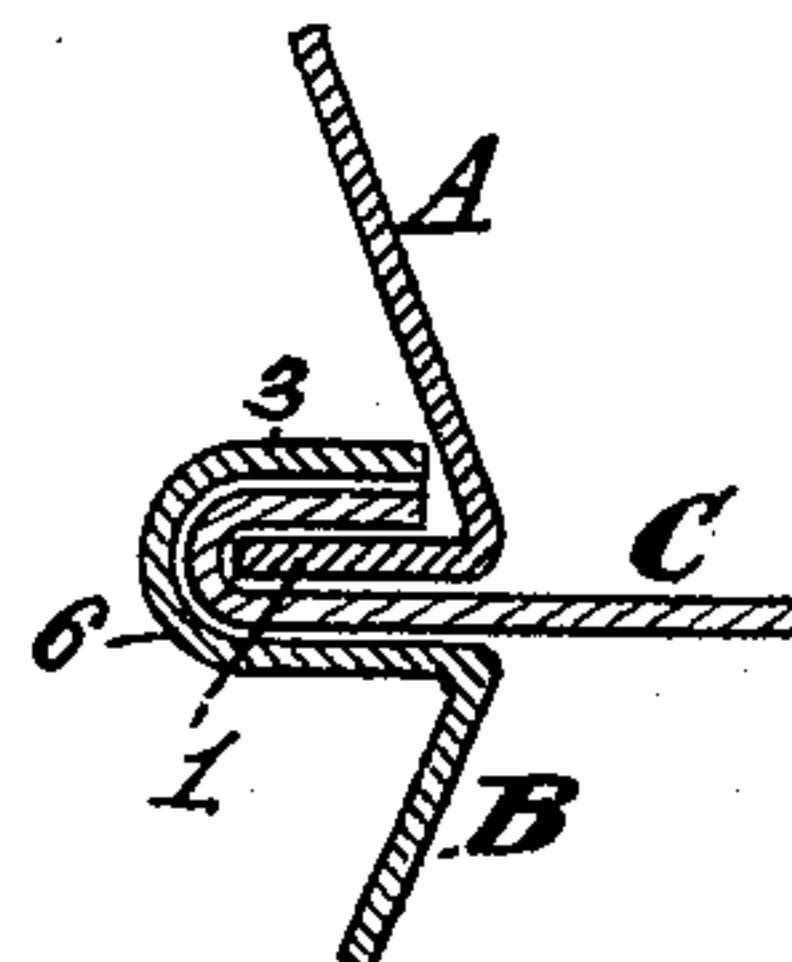


Fig. 2.

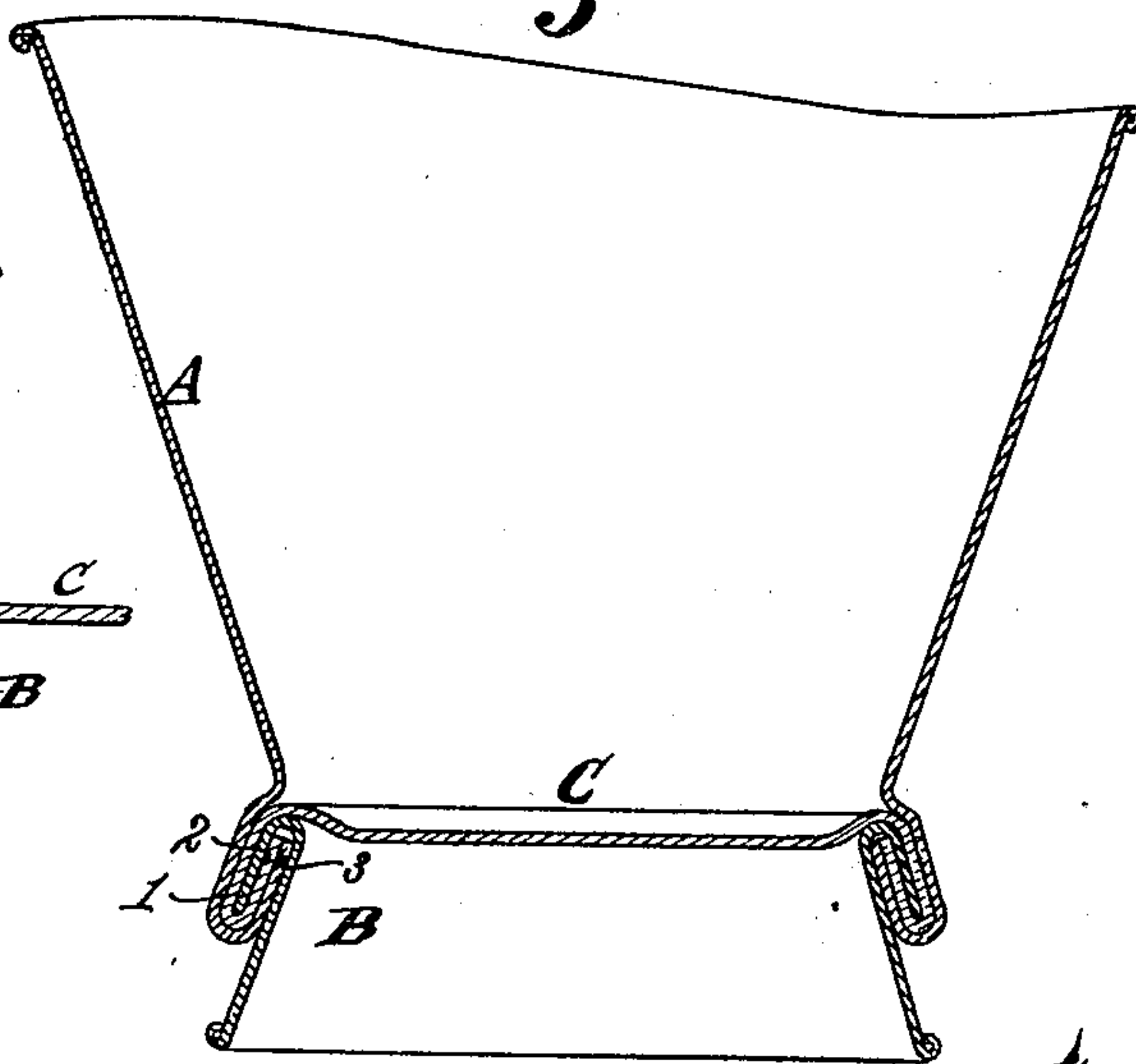
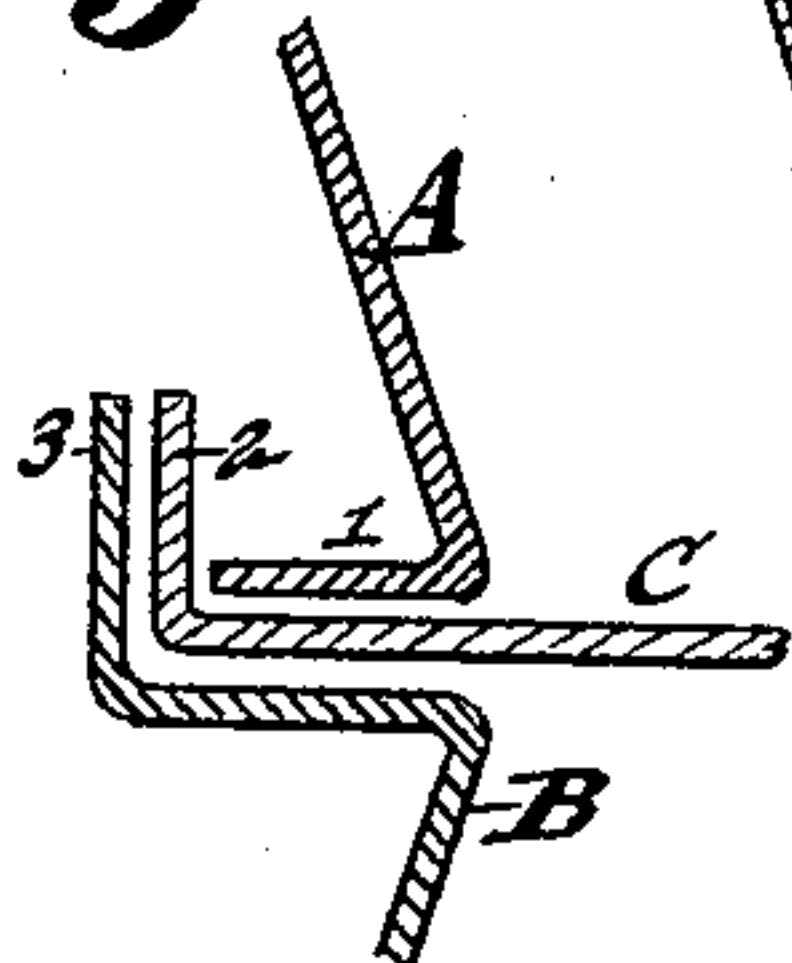


Fig. 4.



Attest

Watson Sims
F. Simmons

Inventor

Edward Barrath
by Wood & Boyd
his Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD BARRATH, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO VICTOR E. KNECHT, OF SAME PLACE.

COAL-HOD.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,047, dated January 29, 1889.

Application filed May 29, 1888. Serial No. 275,423. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD BARRATH, of Cincinnati, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Coal-Hods, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a novel coal-hod or similar vessel comprising three separate pieces united without rivets by a seam of peculiar character and construction, as hereinafter described and claimed, reference being made to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of a coal-hod embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing a modification. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 are detail sectional views illustrating the manner of fitting the parts together for forming the seam.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A indicates the conical body of the coal-hod, B the flaring base-rim, and C the bottom. The lower edge of the body A is bent outward to form a flange, 1, and the bottom C is placed under said flange 1 and projects outward beyond the same, as shown in Fig. 3. The flaring base-rim B is bent outwardly to form the flange 3, projecting the same distance as the bottom edge, 2, beyond the flange 1. The parts to comprise the hod are clamped firmly and placed upon a revolving mandrel, and a spinning-tool applied to bend the edges of the flanges 2 and 3 to turn the latter to the position shown in Fig. 4. The spinning is continued to turn the flanges 2 and 3 over upon the flange 1 to the position shown in Fig. 5, and then the flanges are all pressed upward toward the body A by placing a tool against the shoulder, so that the seam is formed as shown in Fig. 1. In the modification, Fig. 2, the same construction is observed, except that the short flange 1 is formed on the base-rim

B, and the longer flanges, 2 and 3, are formed on the body and bottom. The tool is applied to bend the metal over in the opposite direction to that shown in Fig. 1, thereby pressing the flanges toward the rim B. The construction shown in Fig. 1 is regarded as the equivalent of the construction shown in Fig. 2. In both the constructions it will be seen that the hod comprises three separate flanged pieces or sections of metal—the body A, the base-rim B, and the bottom C—and that one of these parts or sections is formed with the short flange, as at 1, while the other two parts or sections are formed with the two longer flanges, as at 2 and 3, which extend around the outer edge of the short flange to a point behind the latter. The body, bottom, and base-rim are thus strongly and durably united without the necessity of using rivets.

What I claim is—

1. A coal-hod comprising three separate flanged sections of metal, the body A, the bottom C, and the base-rim B, one section having a short flange, 1, and the other sections having two longer flanges extending around the outer edge of the short flange to a point behind the latter, substantially as described.

2. A coal-hod consisting of the body A, having its lower edge bent upward to form the short flange 1, and the bottom C and base-rim B, having their edges bent to form the longer flanges, 2 and 3, which extend upward and around the outer edge of the short flange and project down between the latter and the body, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

EDWARD BARRATH.

Witnesses:

J. WATSON SIMS,
GEORGE ASHTON.