

(No Model.)

D. A. LISK & T. D. BROWN.
BOTTOM FOR METALLIC VESSELS.

No. 476,280.

Patented June 7, 1892.

Fig. 1.

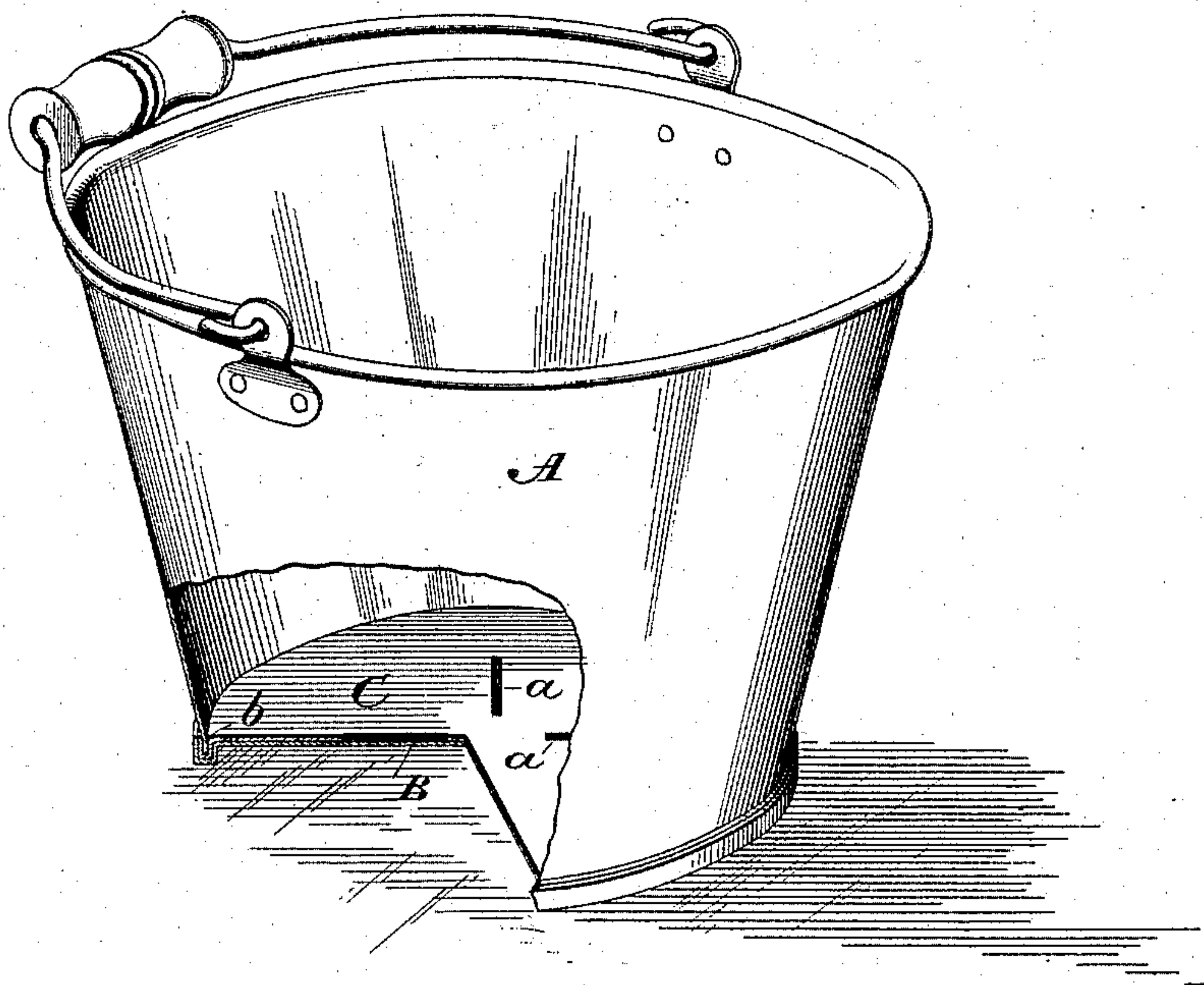


Fig. 2.

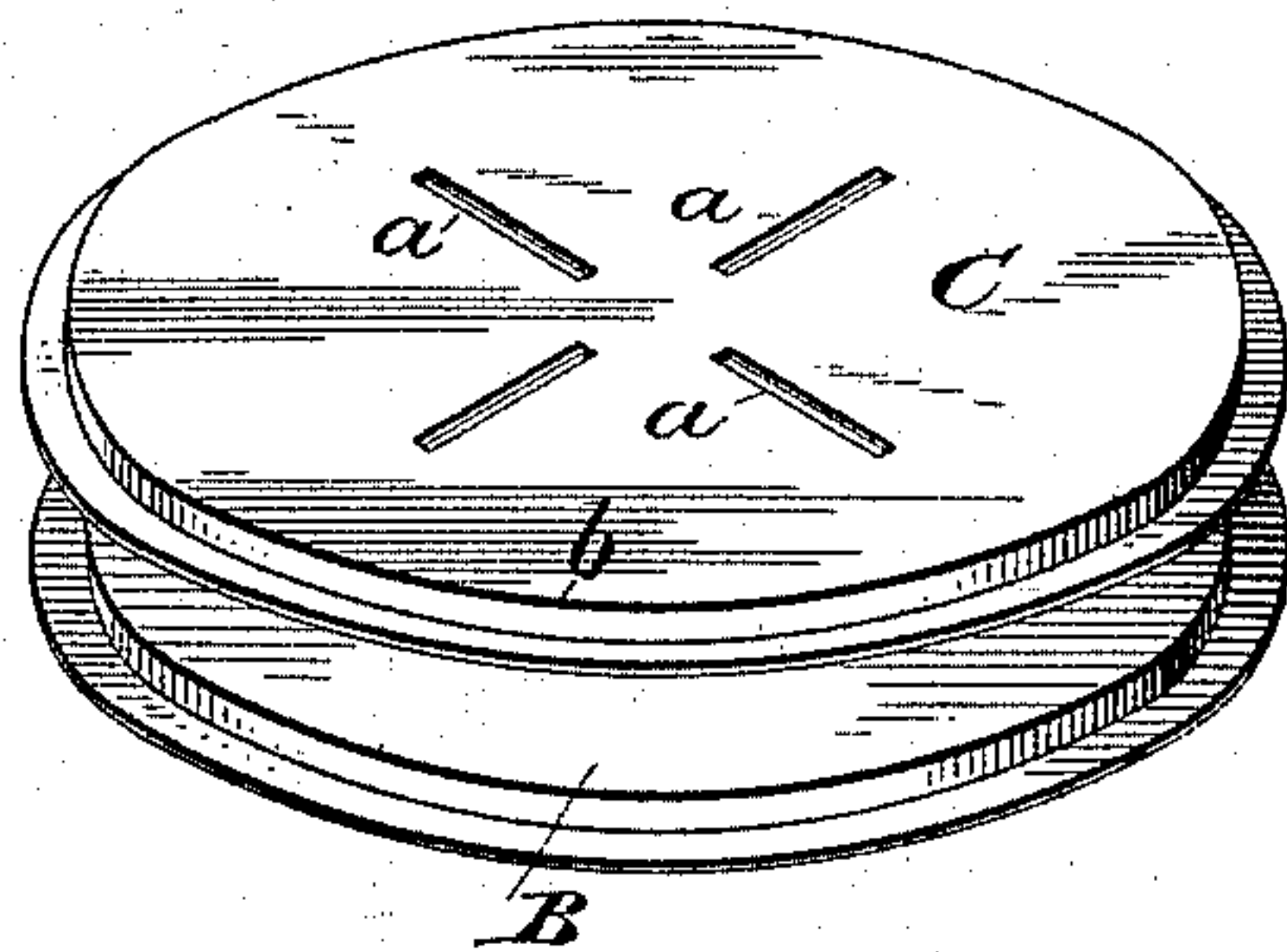
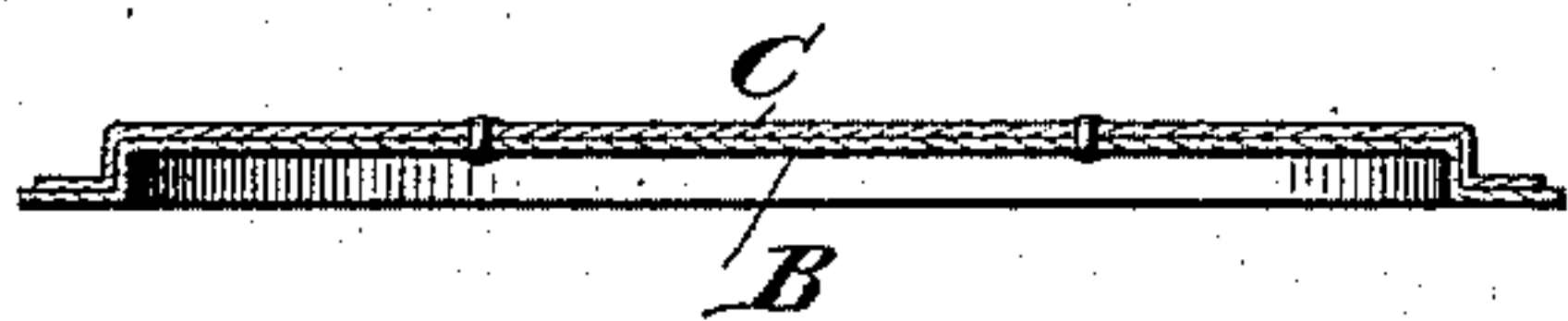
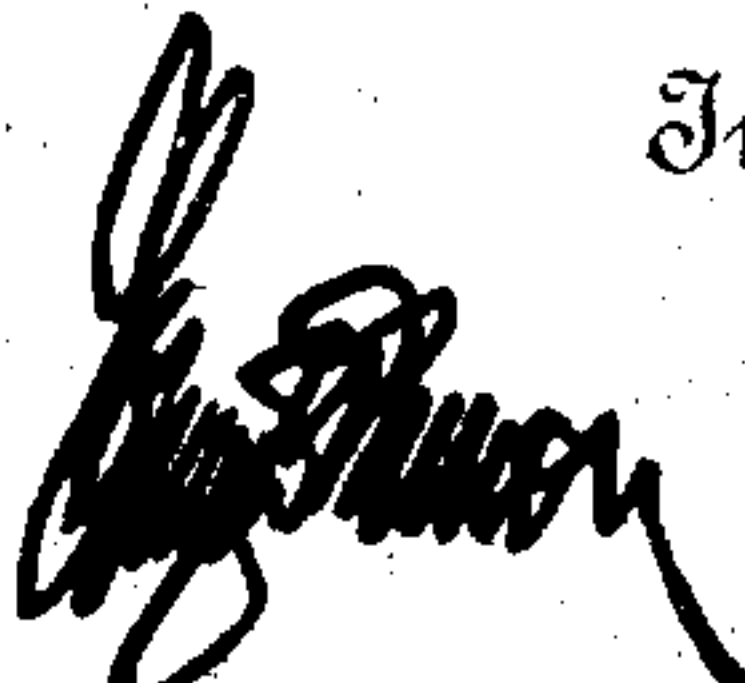


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID A. LISK AND TRISTRAM D. BROWN, OF CLIFTON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

BOTTOM FOR METALLIC VESSELS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 476,280, dated June 7, 1892.

Application filed December 17, 1891. Serial No. 415,396. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID A. LISK and TRISTRAM D. BROWN, citizens of the United States of America, residing at Clifton Springs, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottoms for Metallic Vessels; and we do hereby 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 letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in bottoms for pails.

The object of the invention is to provide a pail or vessel with an improved construction whereby the bottom is reinforced and protected against rust, the same being designed more especially as an improvement upon patent to George W. Lisk, No. 374,687, dated December 13, 1887, and to George W. Lisk and Charles Van Aucken, No. 440,642, dated November 18, 1890.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view, partly broken away, showing the invention applied to a bucket or pail. Fig. 2 is a detached perspective view of the bottom. Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing a modification.

A refers to the body portion of the pail or bucket, which is of usual construction, the same being preferably made up of sheet metal, as tin or plated metal.

B designates the bottom, which is of the same material as the top or upper portion of the vessel, and C designates a plate of metal, which forms the inner portion of the bottom, the same being of a different metal, preferably zinc, the zinc being employed on account of its being anti-rusting, owing to the chemical action of the zinc in connection with the tin, as is now fully understood, thus providing a vessel with an anti-rusting and non-corrosive bottom which not only has effect upon the bottom of the vessel, but also upon the lower edge of the side walls, as said plate C embraces the lower edge of the walls of the vessel, and at this point the greatest amount of corrosion or rusting is liable to occur.

The zinc plate C when struck up or stamped out is provided with slots or apertures *a*, which radiate from the center thereof, and this plate is struck up to have substantially the same configuration as the bottom plate B; but it will be obvious that the vertical wall *b* of the bottom B is of such size that it will fit over the raised portion of the inner plate C and that the flange of said plate is slightly larger than the upper plate. By thus constructing the two plates and nesting them together they can be worked as a single piece of metal by the ordinary tools. Before bending up the edges of the bottom plates to connect them with the side walls they are secured to each other by solder, which is adapted to fill the slots and intimately connect the plates to each other centrally. Instead of using solder for connecting the parts we may connect them by rivets, which are passed through corresponding apertures in the two plates.

We are aware that prior to our invention it has been proposed to provide a sheet-metal vessel with a secondary bottom of a different metal from the outer bottom, said metal being lead, as shown in patent to James S. Watt, No. 211,813, dated January 28, 1879; also, that it is not new to attach zinc plates to the bottom of a pail, as that is also shown to be old in the patent above referred to.

It will be noted that a bottom for pails constructed as hereinbefore described not only serves to protect the same against corrosive action, but also reinforces the vessel.

If desired, we propose to furnish the bottoms, consisting of the plates B and C, shaped so as to nest with each other and permanently connected as a new article of manufacture and sale, as tinsmiths having such a bottom in stock can attach them to pails of different sizes to suit the requirements of their customers.

We claim—

1. A bottom for pails made up of two plates of different metals shaped so as to nest with each other, one of said plates having apertures and means attached to the edges of said apertures and to the top and bottom plates for connecting the two plates permanently to each other, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with a pail or vessel, a bottom therefor made up of two similarly-

shaped plates connected centrally to each other, said plates being upset or bent so as to embrace the lower edge of the vessel and bring the upper plate in contact with the inner and outer edges of the side walls of the vessel, substantially as set forth.

3. A pail-bottom consisting of metallic plates B and C of metals having different properties, the inner plate having radial slots or apertures, solder or equivalent means for connecting the two plates centrally to each

other, said plates having flanged peripheries, the outwardly-projecting flange being adapted to be upset to connect the plates to the vessel, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

DAVID A. LISK.

TRISTRAM D. BROWN.

Witnesses:

JOHN S. ANDREWS,

WM. C. CHURCH.