

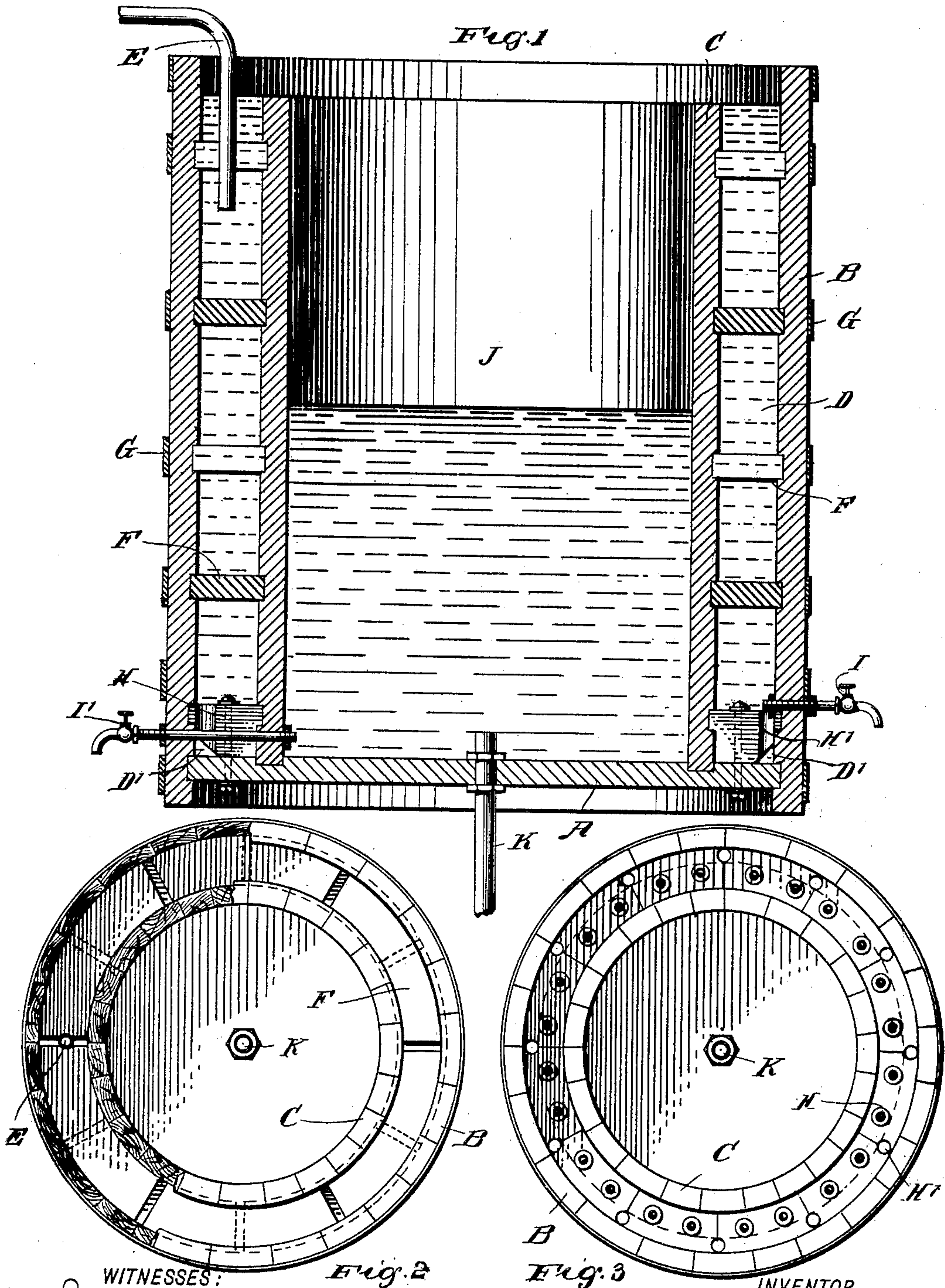
No. 679,612.

Patented July 30, 1901.

E. F. EVANS.  
WATER TANK.

(Application filed May 14, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES:

*John Burdett*  
*John Lotka*

Fig. 2

Fig. 3

INVENTOR

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN FOUSHEE EVANS, OF FREDERICKSBURG, TEXAS.

## WATER-TANK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,612, dated July 30, 1901.

Application filed May 14, 1901. Serial No. 60,155. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWIN FOUSHEE EVANS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Fredericksburg, in the county of Gillespie and State of Texas, have invented a new and Improved Water-Tank, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to water-tanks, and has for its object to provide a construction which will prevent leakage and bruising and warping of the wood and in which the water will always be kept cool and clean. For this purpose my invention consists in the particular arrangement of parts, as will be hereinafter described.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the views.

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a water-tank constructed according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan thereof with parts in section, and Fig. 3 is a top view of the tank with parts removed.

My improved tank is a double-wall tank, and comprises a bottom A, an outer wall B, and an inner wall C, the two walls being spaced from each other so as to form between them an annular chamber D. Into this chamber extends the water-inlet E, which may be steadied by engagement with the segmental pieces or rings F, which serve to space the outer wall B from the inner wall C, said segments being received in corresponding grooves in the opposing faces of the walls, as shown in Fig. 1, and the adjacent edges of the segments are spaced from each other. A certain number of segments, six, as shown, form a complete ring, and in Fig. 1 the apparatus is provided with four such rings at different levels, and the joints of the rings are broken, as shown best in Fig. 2. Exteriorly the tank may be surrounded by hoops G. At the bottom of the chamber D, I locate a series of vertical segmental blocks H, which are chambered at the bottom upon their periphery, and perforations H' lead to the chamber D' thus formed. Each block H is as long as the bottom planks are wide and is fastened near each end to the bottom with bolts having washers on both sides of the same. An outlet-cock I allows water to be withdrawn from

the chamber D, and a similar cock I' permits of withdrawing the water from the inner chamber J.

K is an outlet-pipe for supplying water under pressure to the place of consumption.

It will be observed that the upper edge of the inner wall C is below the level of the outer wall B.

When the water is admitted through the supply-pipe E, it flows through the interstices between the segmental pieces F to the bottom of the chamber D, filling the annular chamber D'. Then the water rises in the chamber and finally overflows at the top over the inner wall C into the central chamber J. The inner and outer walls will therefore always be kept moist in their entire height, and they will therefore swell and all danger of leakage, also moving of hoops and bruising of wood, is avoided. The tank therefore is very durable. The main body of water contained in the inner chamber J is protected from outside influences by the water contained in the jacket and will be kept cooler than with the ordinary constructions in which no jacket is provided. The water in the chamber D' is adjacent to the joint of the outer wall B with the bottom A, and thus keeps said joint in proper condition. The openings or channels H' are preferably formed, as shown, by mating grooves in the contiguous edges of the blocks H.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A tank having a bottom, spaced inner and outer walls of which the outer wall projects upwardly beyond the inner wall, and apertured rings located in the chamber between said two walls.

2. A tank having a bottom, spaced inner and outer walls, and superposed rings located in the chamber between the two walls and provided with apertures arranged out of registry.

3. A tank having a bottom, spaced inner and outer walls, superposed apertured rings located in the chamber between the two walls and an inlet-pipe leading into said chamber through the uppermost ring.

4. A tank having a bottom, spaced inner and outer walls, and superposed rings lo-

cated in the chamber between the two walls and consisting of spaced segmental pieces.

5 A tank having a bottom, spaced inner and outer walls rising from the bottom, and a ring located at the bottom of the chamber between the two walls, said ring being cut at its periphery upon its lower surface to form an annular channel adjacent to the joint of the bottom with the outer wall, and having  
10 openings leading upward from said channel.

6. A tank having a bottom, spaced inner and outer walls rising from the bottom, and a ring located at the bottom of the chamber between the two walls, said ring consisting

of segmental blocks chamfered at their pe- 15 ripheries upon their lower surface to form an annular channel adjacent to the joint of the bottom with the outer wall, said blocks having registering grooves in their contiguous edges, forming openings leading upward from 20 said channel.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWIN FOUSHEE EVANS.

Witnesses:

JULIUS HAGEN,  
JAMES LARSON.