

No. 686,853.

Patented Nov. 19, 1901.

E. HUTSON.  
BUCKET.

(Application filed May 28, 1901.)

(No Model.)

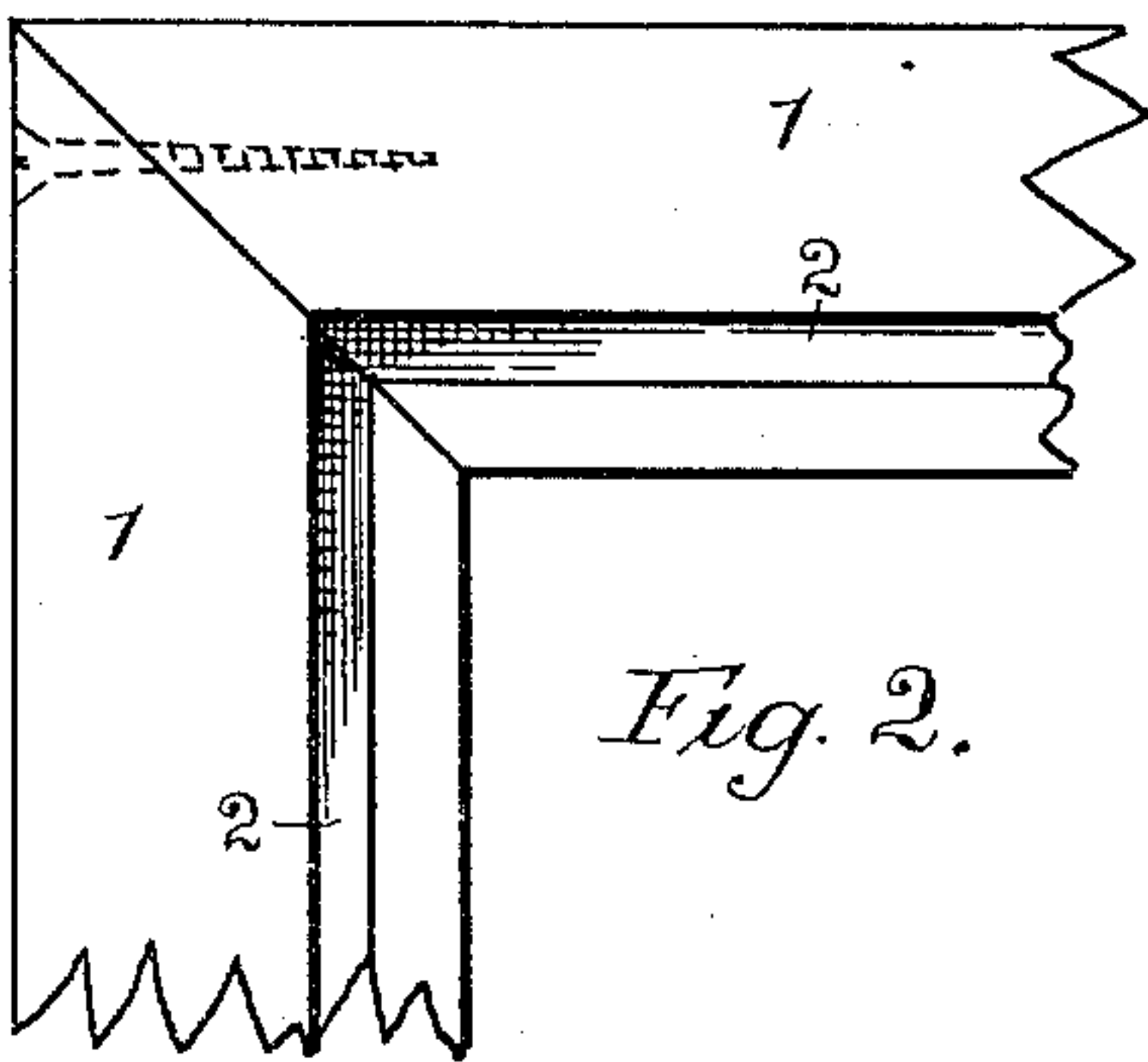


Fig. 2.

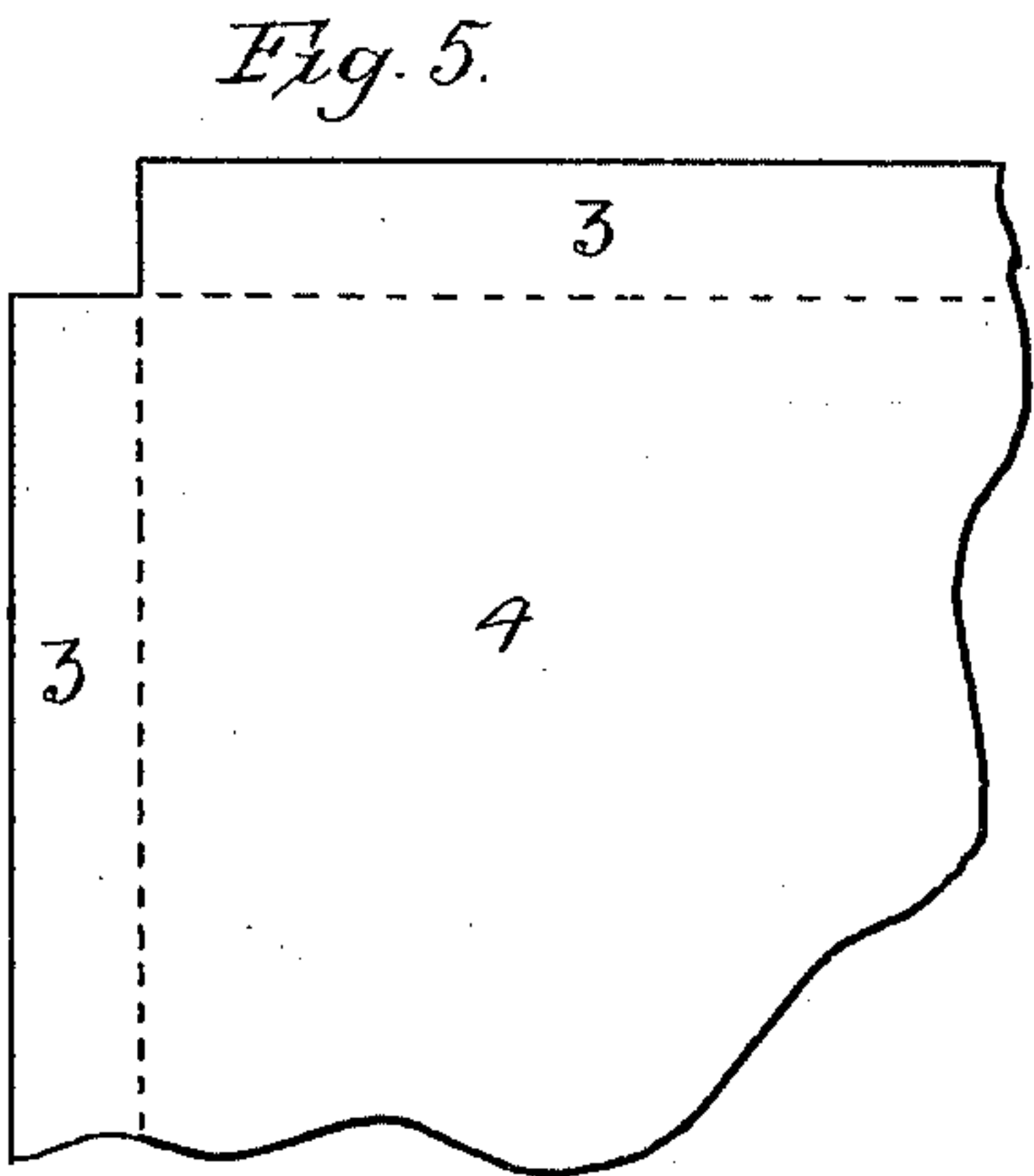


Fig. 5.

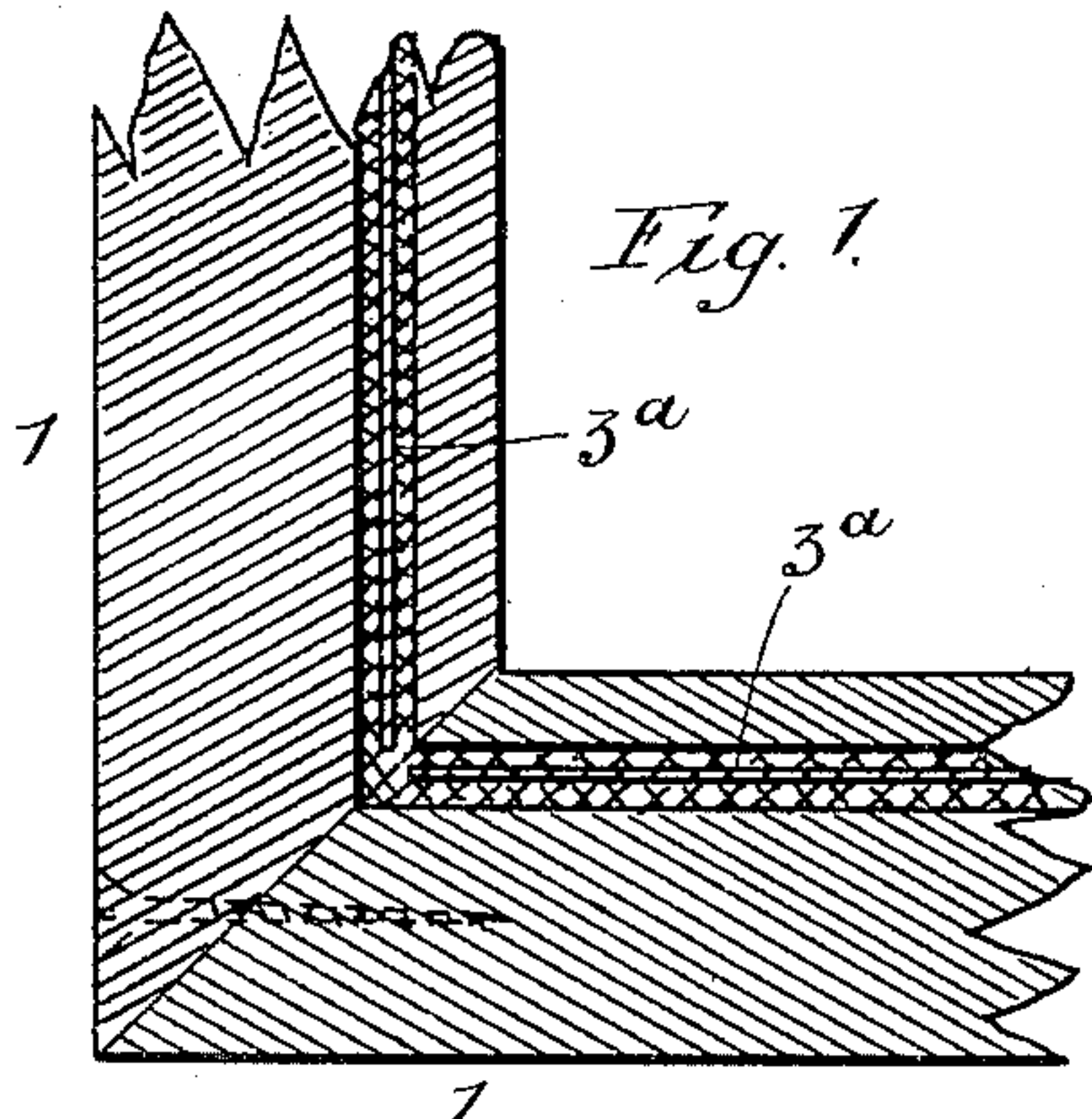


Fig. 1.

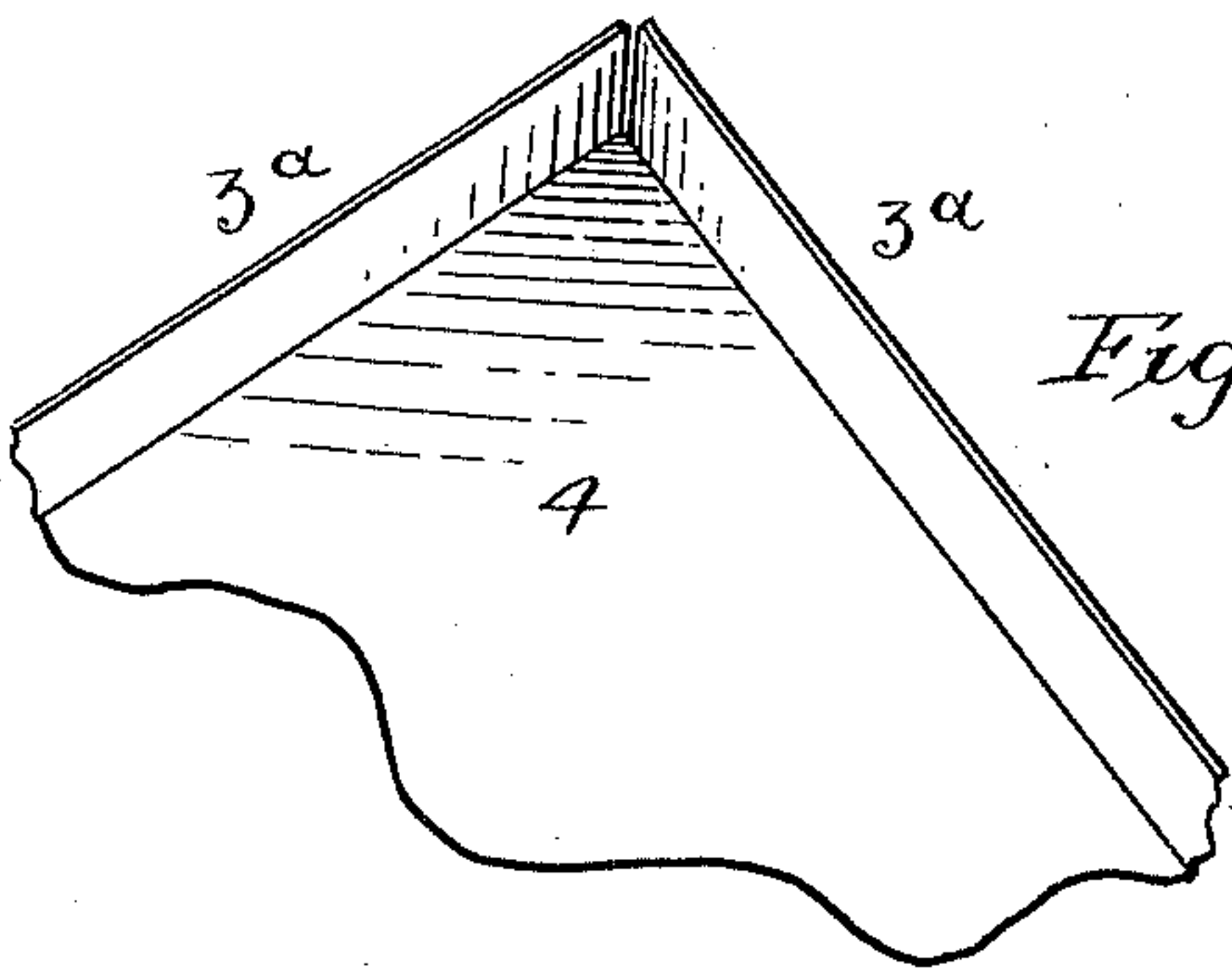


Fig. 4.

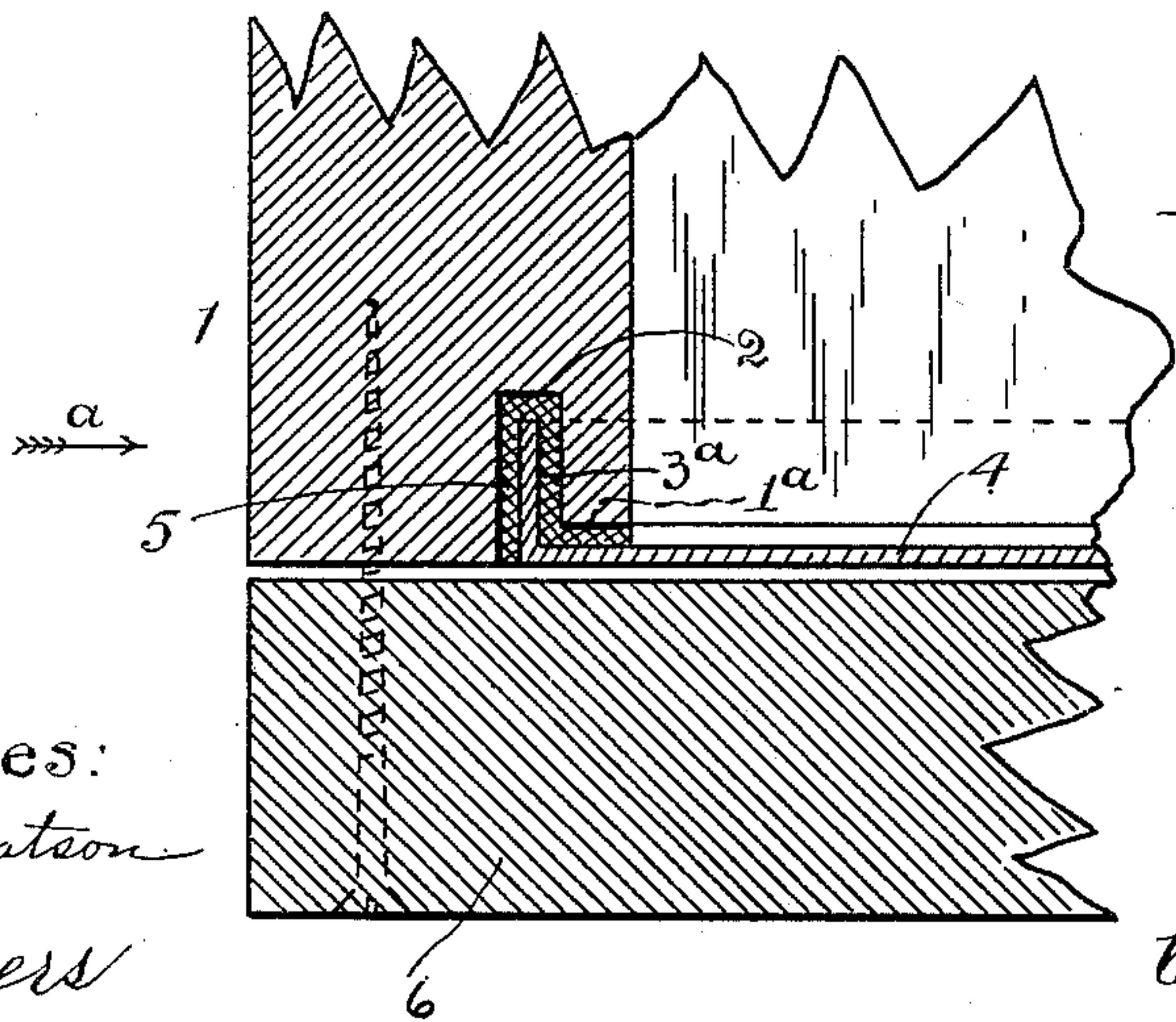


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:  
E. M. Howatson  
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Inventor,  
Ezra Hutson  
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Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EZRA HUTSON, OF OREGON CITY, OREGON.

## BUCKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 686,853, dated November 19, 1901.

Application filed May 28, 1901. Serial No. 62,290. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EZRA HUTSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Oregon City, in the county of Clackamas and State of Oregon, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Buckets, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings as constituting a part thereof.

My invention relates to buckets, tubs, and like articles, and has for its object an improvement in the construction thereof, which is obtained by inexpensive means, and provides for such a bottom which will neither shrink nor swell and sides that are effectively held together at their seams, so as to insure that the tub will remain in good condition, notwithstanding that it has been out of use for some time.

The construction and utility of my invention will be readily apparent from the drawings above referred to, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan section on a line pointed by the arrow *a* in Fig. 3 of a corner of the tub. Fig. 2 is a plan of the under side of a corner formed by two sides of my improved tub, the bottom being removed. Fig. 3 is a vertical section showing a portion of one of the sides of my improved tub and the construction of the bottom of such tub. Fig. 4 shows a corner of the metallic lining for the bottom; and Fig. 5 shows a corner of a blank, the edges of which are to be turned up, as shown in Fig. 4, to provide the flanges entering the grooves 2 on the under side of the walls of the tub.

The numerals relate to the parts referred to.

My improved tub in its construction as shown in the drawings comprises four sides like 1 1, in the bottom of which nearer the inner sides or surfaces is formed a groove or recess 2, the grooves of the four sides meeting at right angles and extending all around.

In Fig. 5 is shown a blank cut of a thin sheet of metal 4, so as to leave four laterally-projecting edges 3 3, which edges are next turned up to form flanges 3<sup>a</sup>, as shown in Fig. 4. The sheet of metal 4, with its upturned edges, is made of such a size that the flanges 3<sup>a</sup> may be inserted in the grooves or recesses 2. Previous to inserting the flanges of the

metal sheet 4 the grooves 2 are filled with cement 5. The flanges 3<sup>a</sup> are then pressed into the grooves 2, a portion of the bottom of the sides 1 being removed at 1<sup>a</sup>, so as to allow for the thickness of the metal lining 4 and to arrange that when such metal lining is in place the bottom surface of the tub will be substantially even. The metal lining having been put in place as described, the outer wooden bottom 6 is next secured in any suitable manner. The corners of the sides 1 1 may be joined in any appropriate form.

Of course while my invention is illustrated as applied to a square bucket, I do not confine myself to such form exclusively, for my improvement is applicable to a round bucket as well.

The advantages which the construction described affords may be briefly stated as follows: The upturned sides or flanges 3<sup>a</sup> of the metallic lining or bottom 4 hold the sides of the tub together in a substantial manner, so that when such sides become dried out they will not open at their seams or corners, and thus cause the tub to become leaky, and then by the use of the metal lining 4 a bottom is provided for the tub which will neither shrink nor swell nor get out of serviceable condition because of the tub having been allowed to stand idle for some time. Only a thin sheet of metal is required for the lining 4, and this is protected from injury on the under side by an outer wooden bottom 6. Without such outer wooden bottom the sheet of metal would have to be quite heavy; otherwise it would be liable to be punctured by being set down upon a sharp object with any force, and, on the other hand, if for the metal lining 4 a sheet were to be used sufficiently heavy, so as not to be easily punctured or injured, it would add too much weight to the bucket. Hence the construction described is the more efficient for attaining the object I have above referred to. The use of a heavier grade of metal would also increase the cost of manufacture. The recesses 2 are kerfs or grooves easily made by a circular saw, and the removing of the portion of the sides at 1<sup>a</sup> to accommodate the metal lining is also readily done.

If desired, the exposed surface of the lining or inner bottom 4 may be painted. For

a better class of buckets a sheet of copper may also be used out of which to construct the lining.

5 When having reference to "cement" filling for obtaining a water-tight seam in the grooves or recesses 2 with the flanges of the metal lining 4 of course a waterproof cement is understood.

10 Having fully described my invention, now what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

15 The combination in a bucket, or the like, of sides having at their bottom edges a kerf, or recess, 2, and a further recess, 1<sup>a</sup>, extending all around; a sheet of metal having its edges upturned to form flanges, 3<sup>a</sup>, which are seated in said kerf, and the rim of said sheet

of metal adjacent to said flanges being seated in the recess, 1<sup>a</sup>, so that the said metal sheet in connection with the sides will present an even bottom surface, and an outer bottom piece secured to said sides, the recessed portions of said sides containing the flanges and rim of said sheet of metal, being filled with cement, substantially as described, and for 25 the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 15th day of May, 1901.

EZRA HUTSON.

Witnesses:

T. J. GEISLER,  
E. M. HOWATSON.