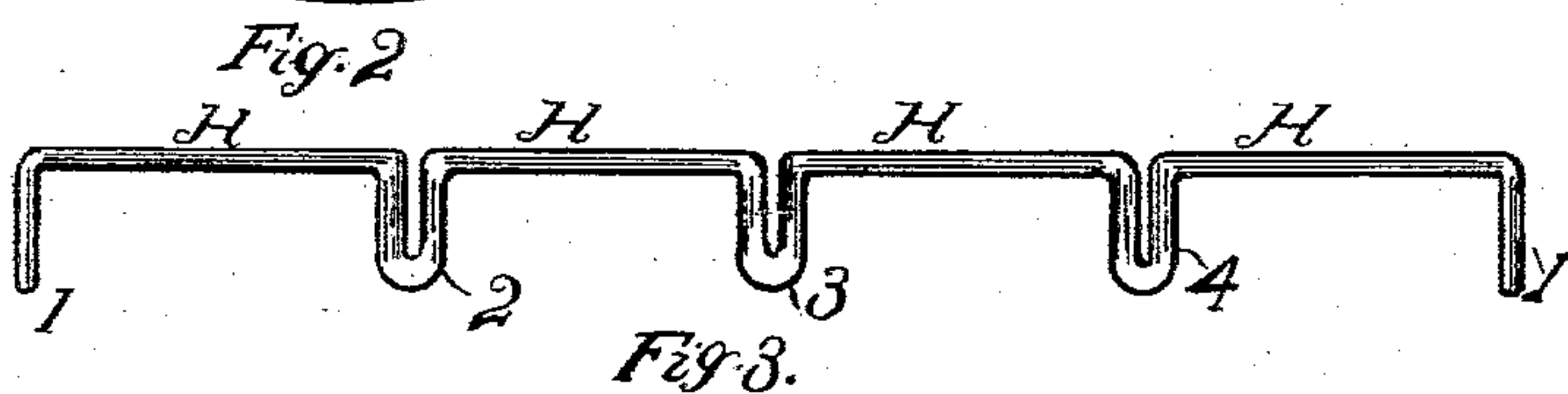
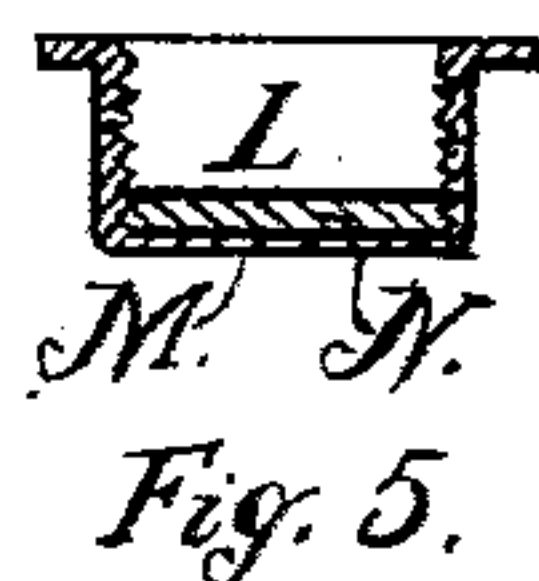
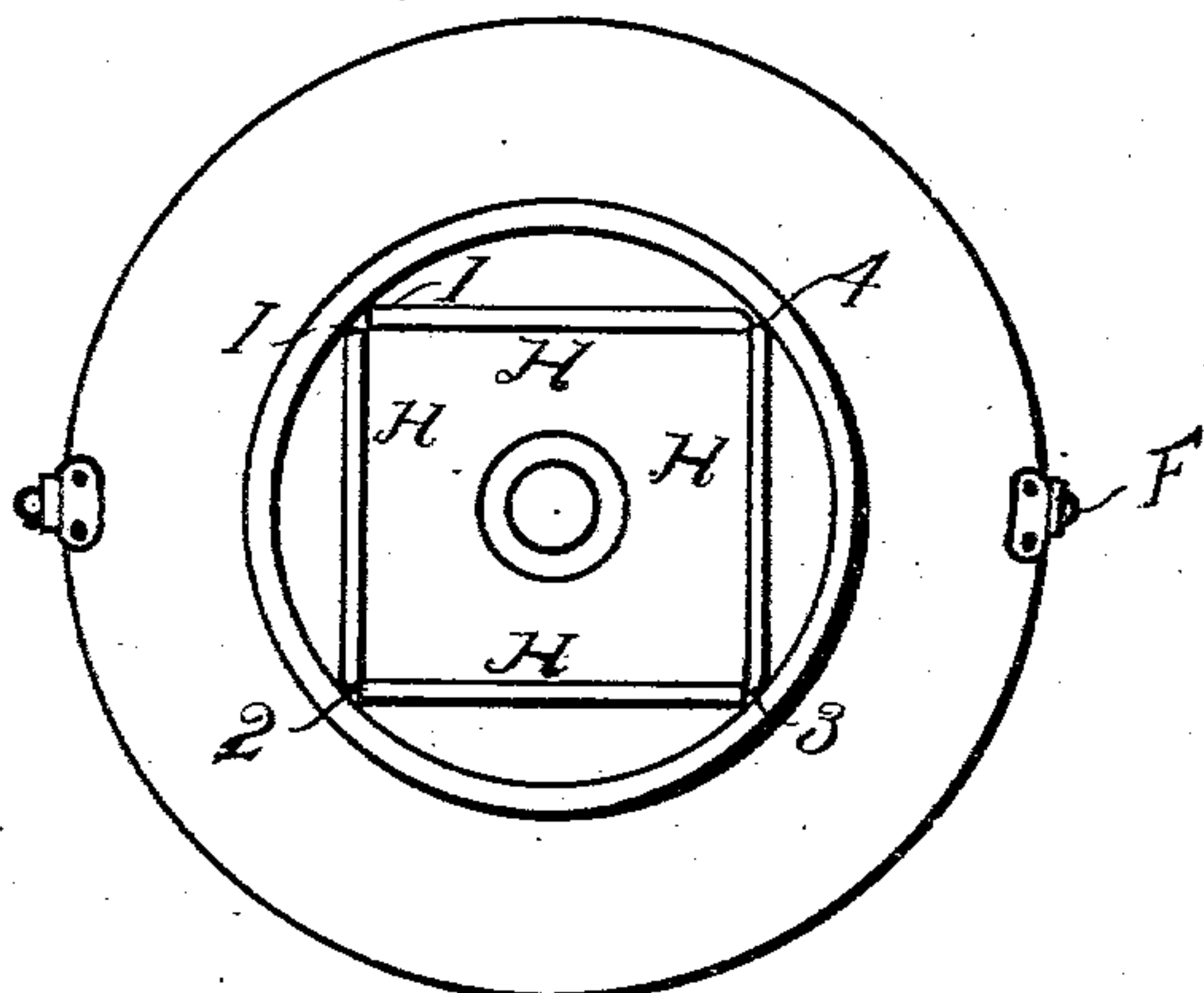
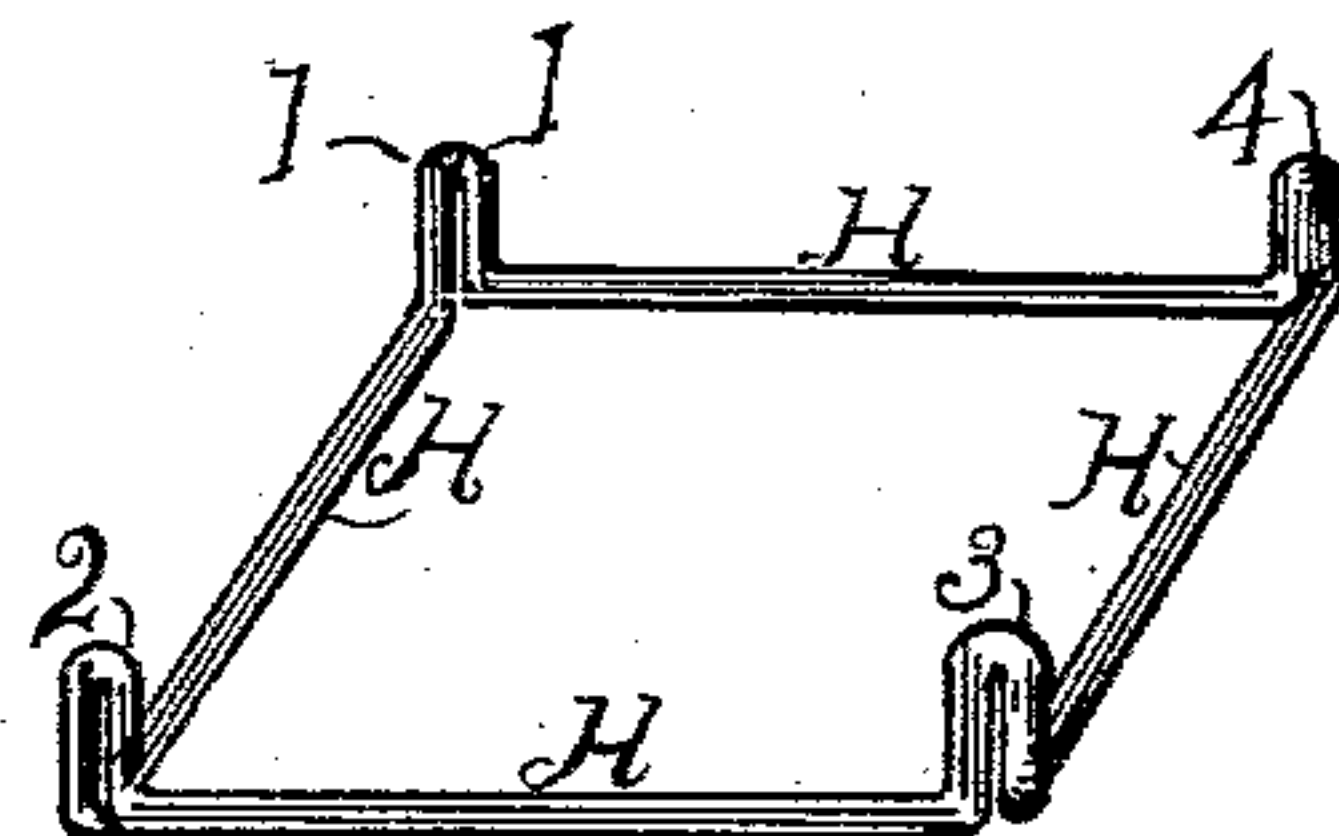
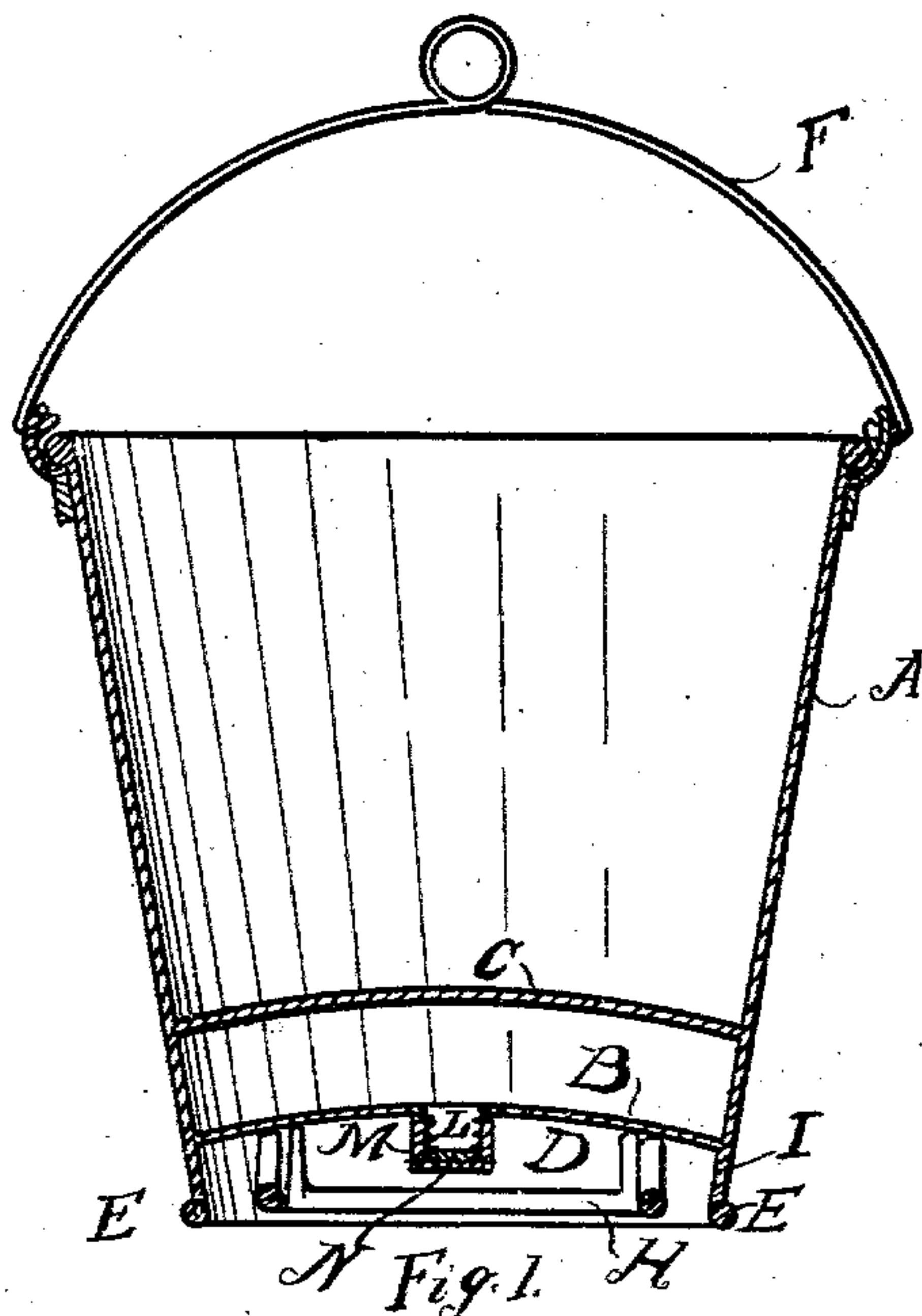


No. 743,721.

PATENTED NOV. 10, 1903.

H. H. HERRENDEEN.  
MARINE LIFE PAIL.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 7, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses  
Edward R. Monst.  
Mary S. Tooker

Inventor  
Henry N. Herrenden  
By Edward Jaggard  
Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY H. HERRENDEEN, OF MUSKEGON, MICHIGAN.

## MARINE LIFE-PAIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 743,721, dated November 10, 1903.

Application filed February 7, 1903. Serial No. 142,362. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY H. HERRENDEEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Muskegon, in the county of Muskegon and State of Michigan, have invented new and useful Improvements in Marine Life-Pails, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a new and useful pail or bucket designed especially for use on board ships and like purposes; and the invention consists in the construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

The objects of the invention are, first, the construction of a metallic pail or bucket for marine purposes that will not sink if detached from the cord or chain used in connection therewith; second, to furnish a pail or bucket which will serve the purpose of a life-preserver and furnish suitable means for grasping the inverted pail; third, to furnish a pail which may be used for receiving and protecting messages; fourth, to strengthen the bottom of the pail by means of braces, which braces may serve also as handles for grasping the inverted pail. These objects I accomplish by means of the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a vertical sectional view of the pail constructed in accordance with my invention, and especially showing the air-chamber between the two bottoms and the means for obtaining access to such chamber. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the inverted pail, showing my preferred means for grasping the same. Fig. 3 shows a detailed view of the rod or wire used to make the braces and hand-grasp at the bottom of the pail, such view showing the rod before the same has been shaped to fit the pail. Fig. 4 shows the same rod bent into shape to fit the pail and before the same is applied thereto. Fig. 5 shows a detailed view, on an enlarged scale, of the mechanism used to close the opening into the air-chamber B.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A shows the shell or side wall of the pail, constructed in any suitable manner.

B shows the air-chamber between the bottom D and the upper bottom C, the bottoms D and C being preferably curved upward, as shown in Fig. 1. The side wall of the pail is

preferably extended below the lower bottom D, as shown by I, and is provided with a strengthening-wire E.

In order to furnish suitable means for grasping the inverted pail, I provide braces, preferably placed at right angles to each other, as shown in Fig. 2 by H H H H. The braces H H H H are preferably made of a single rod of metal of any suitable form in cross-section and are provided at the ends with parts bent at right angles (shown by 1 1) and also provided with loops 2, 3, and 4, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The rod thus constructed I bend into rectangular form, as shown in Fig. 2, and then place the same within the rim of the pail, beneath the lower bottom D, and securely solder the angle parts 1 1 and the loops 2, 3, and 4 to the inner surface of the downward projection I, thus leaving a space between the brace and the bottom D of sufficient size to allow the bottom wall of the pail and the brace to be securely grasped by the hand.

The air-chamber will cause the pail to assume the inverted position in the water and is of sufficient dimensions not only to float the pail, but to support a person grasping the same in the manner above described.

The braces H H H H not only serve the purpose of forming a handle by which the pail may be grasped when bottom upward, but also strengthen the pail and protect the same from injury.

In the lower bottom D, I prefer to form an opening and means for making an air-tight closure. The opening L is provided with a downwardly-extending flange, circular in form and provided with screw-threads. With this flange engages a screw-cap M. Between the lower end of the flange and the cap M, I provide a packing N, so that when the cap is turned down the air cannot escape from nor the water enter the air-chamber B.

In case of accident to the ship a message can be inclosed within the air-chamber and the opening closed, as described above, when the pail, with its contents, if thrown into the water inverts itself and floats safely, protecting the message.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim to have invented, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a ma-



rine pail adapted to serve as an ordinary pail as well as a life-preserver, said pail being provided with an air-chamber and a handle to serve as a hand-grasp at the bottom thereof.

5 2. In combination with the outer shell of a pail, an upper and a lower bottom, an air-chamber between the said upper and lower bottoms, an extension beneath the lower bottom, and suitable means for grasping the pail  
10 when inverted, said means consisting of handles below the lower bottom of the pail.

3. A pail having an upper and a lower bottom, an air-chamber between the upper and lower bottoms, a downward extension below  
15 the lower bottom, and a plurality of braces within the said extension, supported so as to

leave a space between said braces and the lower bottom and serving as a hand-grasp.

4. In a pail of the character described, in combination with the outer shell thereof, an  
20 air-chamber in the bottom of said pail, an opening into the said air-chamber and suitable means for making an air-tight closure for the said opening, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set  
25 my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HENRY H. HERRENDEEN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES M. WILSON,  
MARY S. TOOKER.