

No. 855,043.

PATENTED MAY 28, 1907.

C. L. COFFIN.
METALLIC VESSEL.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 5, 1905.

FIG. 1.

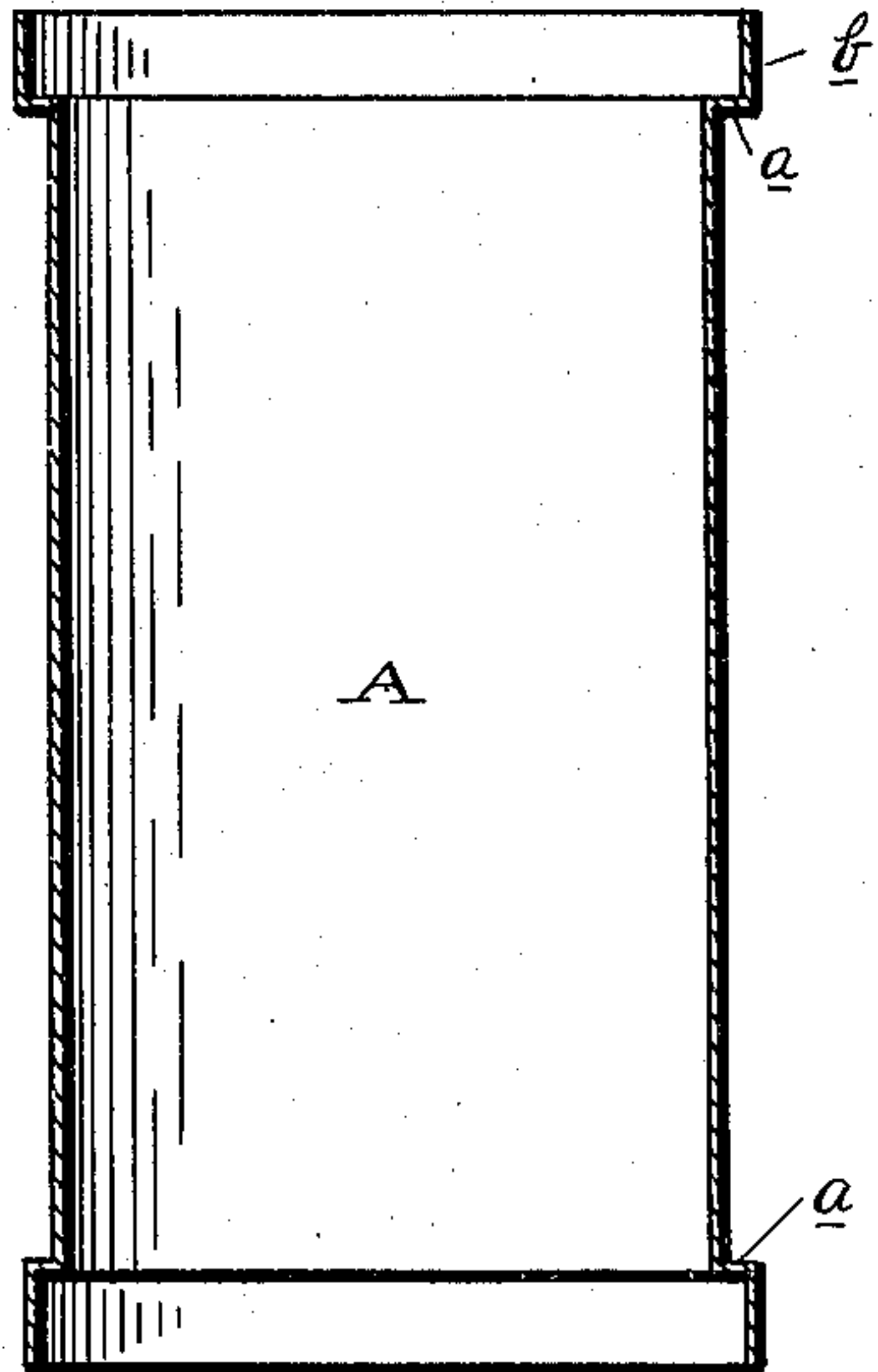
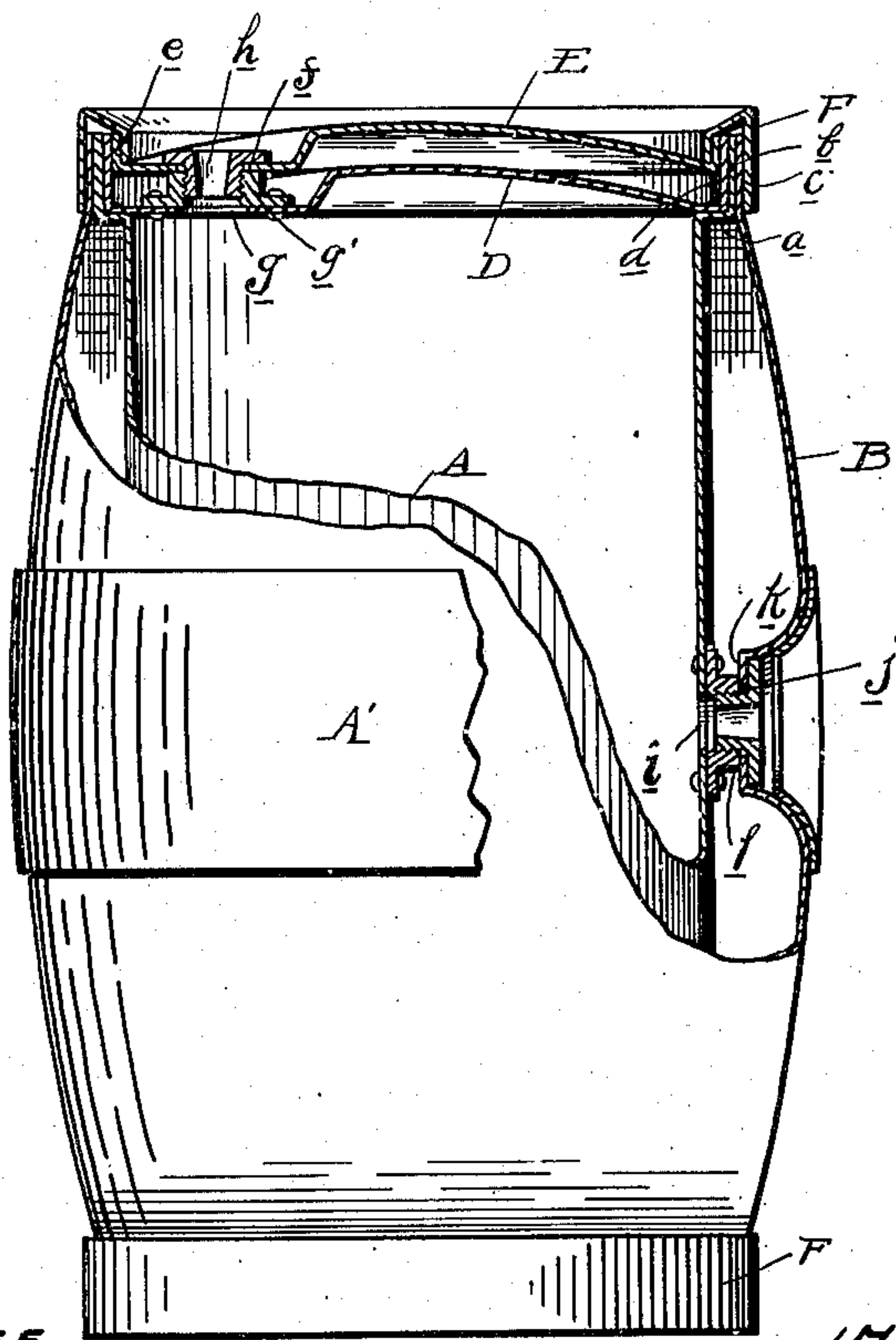
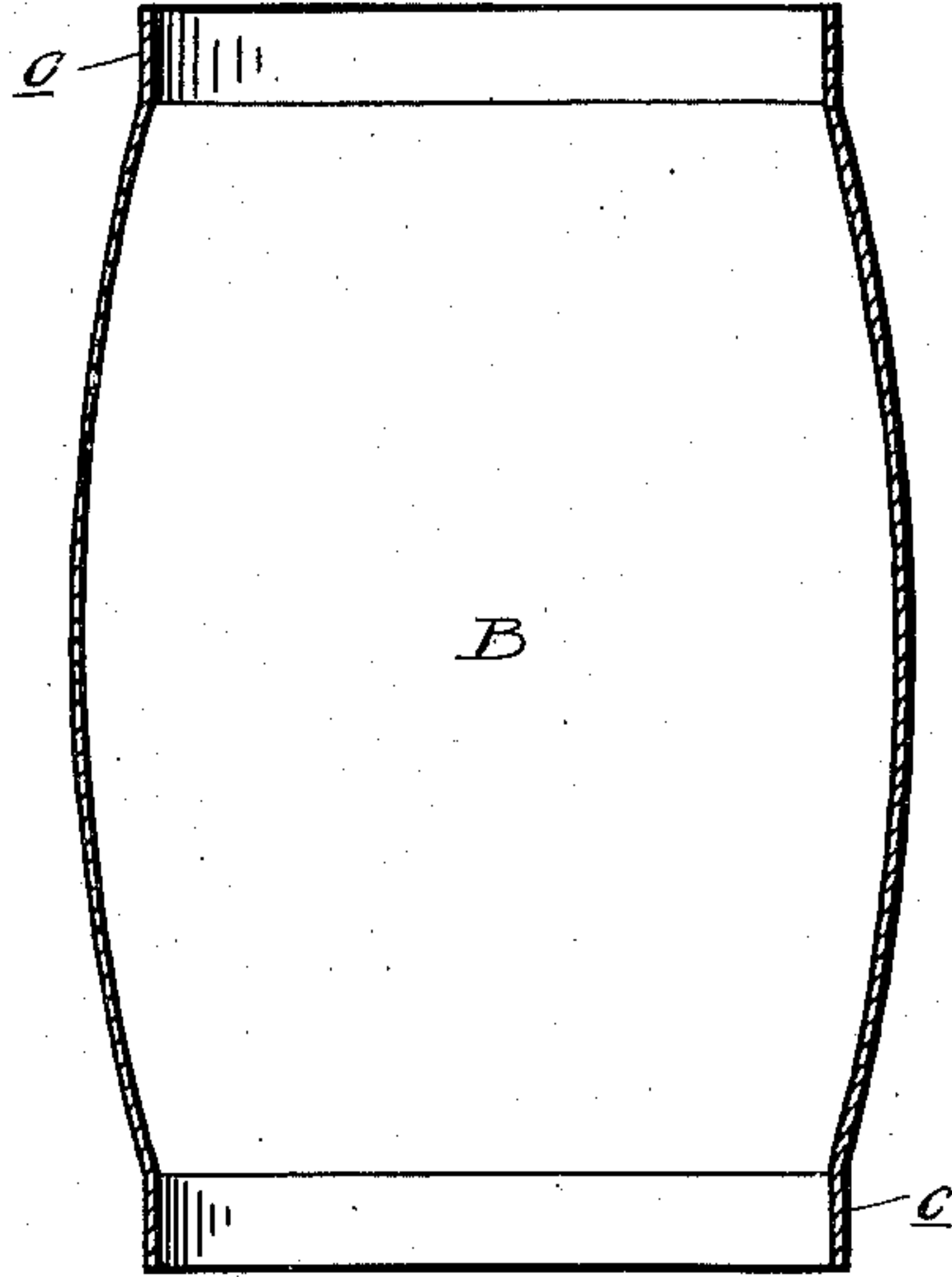


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES

James P. Barry.

Edward A. Smith.

FIG. 3.

BY

James Whittemore

ATTY.

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METALLIC VESSEL.

No. 855,043.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. COFFIN, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, a citizen of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Metallic Vessels, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates particularly to a metallic vessel formed of complementary shell sections spaced one from the other for insulating purposes, and it consists in the novel construction of a receptacle of this character with a bilged outer section, whereby in addition to facilitating the assembling of the vessel sections greater strength is obtained to withstand indentation.

The invention further consists in the peculiar combination and arrangement of the various parts of the barrel and in other details of construction, as more fully herein-after set forth.

In the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 are vertical central sections through the inner and outer shell sections of the barrel respectively, and Fig. 3 is a vertical central section through the completed barrel.

The barrel body consists essentially of an inner section or shell A, preferably cylindrical in formation, and an outer shell section B, of bilge form, and spaced from the inner section to provide an insulating chamber C.

The vessel sections may be connected in any suitable manner, the preferable means being shown in Fig. 3. In this instance the inner shell is provided at each end with a lateral flange *a*, and an outwardly extending annular flange *b*, the latter being adapted to contact when the sections are assembled with a similar flange *c* upon the bilged section B, the parts being preferably united by welding.

D represents a head for the inner shell section, provided with an annular outwardly extending flange *d* adapted to fit within the flange *b* and to be secured thereto preferably by welding. If desired, hollow heads may be provided for the ends of the barrel, in which case an outer head E is arranged above and at a distance from the head D of the inner section, as indicated in Fig. 3. The head E is also provided with an outwardly extend-

ing annular flange *e*, united to the flange of the head D in the manner previously indicated.

To further strengthen the barrel, chimes F are employed, fitted about the extension or flange *c* in the bilged section, and having inward turned portions engaging the flange in the outer head E.

To form the head bung I preferably flatten a portion of the outer head E and cut registering apertures *f g* in the heads in the manner indicated in Fig. 3. Intermediate the heads described, and surrounding the registering apertures is arranged the annular flange *g'*, rigidly attached to the inner head D. *h* is a bushing flanged at its upper end to engage the portion of the outer head about the apertures and to fit within the flange *g'* as indicated.

To form the side or bilge bung registering apertures *i j* are formed respectively in the sides of the inner and outer shells, and the metal about the aperture *j* is depressed, as indicated in Fig. 3, forming a concave section into which is set the bung bushing. An annular flange *k* is employed intermediate the sections and about the apertures of the same construction as the one previously described, and a bushing *l* engages the flange and serves to form a connection between the outer shell section and the inner shell, as previously indicated. In this manner the bung in the side of the barrel, being set below the surface of the bilged section, is protected from injury.

From the construction of the barrel as set forth it will be obvious that by bilging the outer metallic section a more rigid structure is produced, better enabled to withstand the usage to which the barrel is necessarily subjected. Further strengthening means may be employed, if desired, in the form of a hoop, as A', extending about the central or bilge portion of the outer shell over the concave section therein, as indicated in Fig. 3. The hoop is apertured to register with the bung to permit of the insertion or removal of the latter, and is preferably, though not necessarily, depressed or concaved to conform to the external contour of the concave section in the outer shell.

What I claim is:—

1. A metallic barrel, comprising a body

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formed of an inner shell and an outer bilged shell spaced centrally from the inner and secured to the ends of the latter, the bulging member having a depressed apertured section registering with an aperture formed in the inner shell, an annular flange interposed between the shells about the apertures, and a flanged bushing set within the depressed portion and fitting said annular flange.

2. A metallic barrel, comprising a body formed of an inner shell and an outer bilged shell, the shells being separated at the centers and connected at their ends, and the bulging member having a depressed apertured section registering with an aperture formed in the inner shell, and a hoop extend-

ing about the outer section over its depressed portion and apertured to register with said portion, substantially as described.

3. In a metallic barrel, the combination with a shell having a depressed apertured section formed in its side, and a reinforcing band encircling the shell and having a correspondingly depressed and apertured section registering with the apertured section in the shell.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES L. COFFIN.

Witnesses:

JAMES P. BARRY,
EDWARD D. AULT.