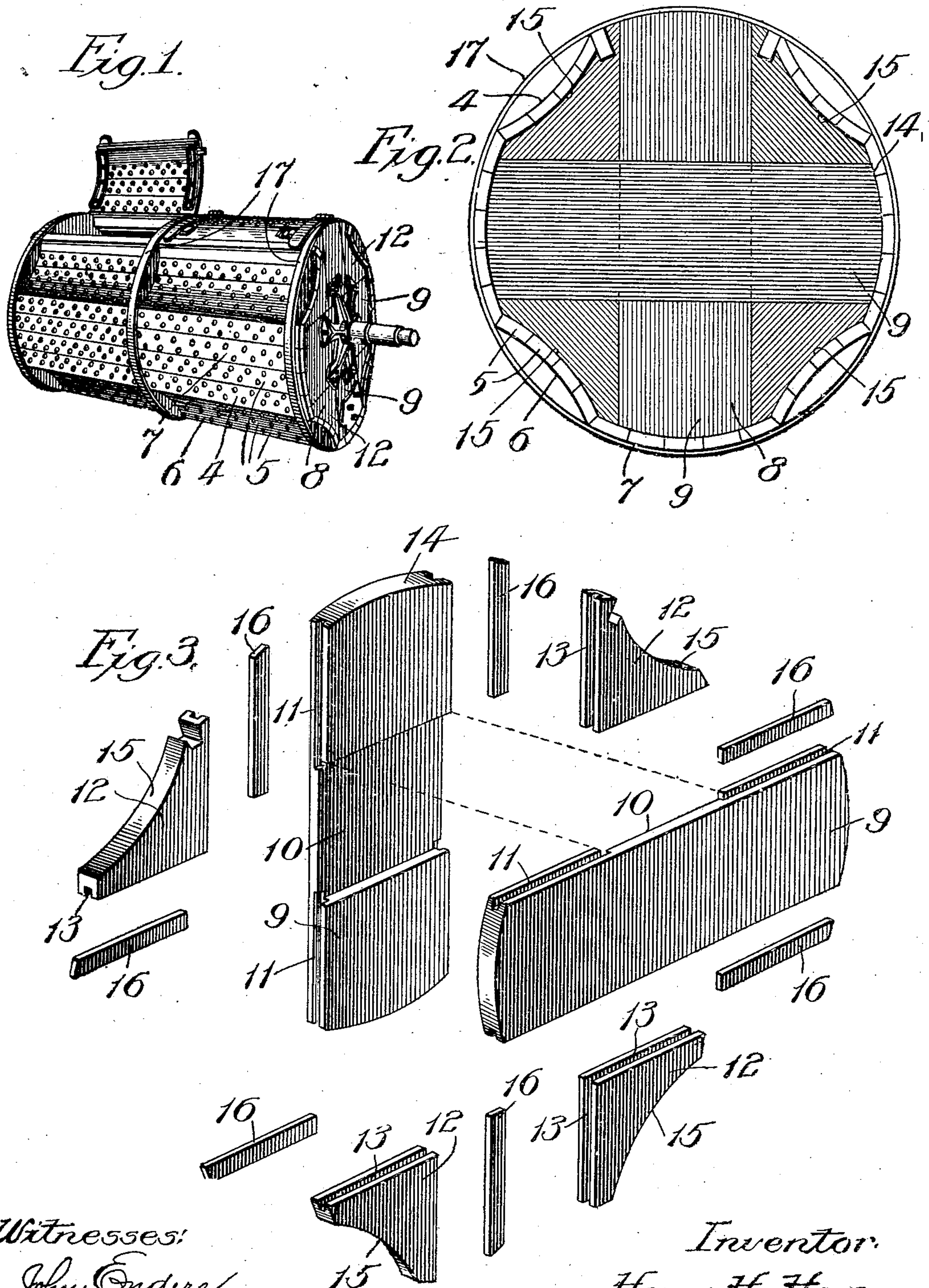


H. H. HORR.  
WOODEN RECEPTACLE.  
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 17, 1908.

931,694.

Patented Aug. 17, 1909.



Witnesses:  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY H. HORR, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## WOODEN RECEPTACLE.

No. 931,694.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 17, 1909.

Original application filed July 23, 1908, Serial No. 444,929. Divided and this application filed December 17, 1908.  
Serial No. 467,994.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY H. HORR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Wooden Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates, more particularly, to improvement in the heads of the variety of receptacles which, in their use, are subjected to the soaking action of liquids, and, more especially, to the heads of the cylinders of washing-machines, the subject of this application being divided out of an application for Letters Patent filed by me on July 23, 1908, and bearing Serial Number 444,929. It is recognized that warping of the heads of such receptacles is a disadvantage, especially when the receptacle is the cylinder of a washing-machine, in which case the trunnions on which it turns would be rendered out of proper alinement, with the result of preventing the cylinder from running true.

My object is to provide a construction of head which will not warp, and thus not become out of true, by continuous use under subjection to the soaking action of a liquid.

Referring to the accompanying drawing in which I have shown my invention as embodied in an inner washing-machine cylinder or drum, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of such a cylinder constructed in accordance with my invention; Fig. 2 is a view in end elevation of one of the two similar heads of the cylinder; and Fig. 3, a perspective view of the parts forming one of the two similar heads, the parts being so represented as to illustrate the relative positions they assume preliminary to assembling them.

The construction of the inner cylinder represented is that in which its circumferential wall 4 is formed of perforated longitudinally-extending slats 5 arranged to form alternately concave and convex outer surfaces 6 and 7, respectively, the ends of the slats being joined to heads 8 which are of wood and are constructed as follows: The main portion of each head 8 is formed of two members 9, each of these members having parallel sides and mortised portions intermediate their ends, these members fitting together at their mortised portions and forming a cross. It is preferred that the mortises be so formed as to cause the

ends of the members 9 to extend at right angles to each other as represented, though it will be understood that the degrees of the angles may be varied. The edges of the extending portions of the members 9 are grooved as indicated at 11, and fitting in the angular spaces provided between the adjacent extensions of the members 9 are substantially triangular-shaped sections 12 which are grooved along the edges which abut against the grooved edges of the members 9, as indicated at 13. In the construction illustrated, the outer edges of the members 9 are convexed as represented at 14, and the outer edges of the sections 12 are concaved as indicated at 15, whereby, in the construction shown, the slats 5 form a tight joint at their ends with the abutting edges of the heads 8. The parts of a head are assembled by first uniting the members 9 to form a cross, and the sections 12 are then introduced into the spaces between the outer extremities of the members 9, whereupon the keys 16 are driven into the registering grooves on the members 9 and sections 12 to bind the parts of the head firmly together. The heads may then be introduced into position relative to the wall 4 as represented, it being preferred that metal-bands 17 encircle the wall 4 near its opposite ends adjacent to the heads for the usual purpose.

The grain of the members 9 preferably extends longitudinally of each one thereof, and the grain of the sections 12 at angles to their tapering edges. The effect of so forming the heads is to cause the parts thereof, when the machine is in use with water, to swell, but owing to the formation, as described, the swelling of each part compensates, so to speak, for the swelling of the other parts in such a way that the true condition of the heads, and therefore their alinement with each other, is maintained. Furthermore, by this construction when the swelling takes place as described, the joints are caused to more firmly interlock.

While I have illustrated my invention as embodied in a washing-machine cylinder of a particular construction, I do not wish to be understood as limiting it to this particular construction, or its embodiment in a washing-machine cylinder, as it is readily apparent that the shape of the receptacle or the particular use to which it is to be put is immaterial.



What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A head for a washing-machine cylinder comprising two strips arranged cross-wise of each other and filler-sections secured to the strips in the spaces afforded between the extending ends of the strips.
2. A head for a washing-machine cylinder comprising two strips mortised together between their ends to fit cross-wise against each other and interlock, and filler-sections secured to the strips in the spaces afforded between the extending ends of the strips.
3. A head for a washing-machine cylinder comprising two strips mortised together between their ends to fit cross-wise against each other, and filler-sections fitting in the spaces afforded between the extending ends of the strips and having tongue and groove connection therewith.
4. A wooden head for a washing-machine cylinder comprising two strips mortised between their ends and fitting cross-wise together with the grain of the wood extending lengthwise of the strips, and filler-sections of substantially triangular shape secured in the spaces between the extending ends of the strips and having the grain thereof extending at an angle to the converging sides of each section.
5. A wooden head for a washing-machine cylinder comprising two strips mortised between their ends and fitting cross-wise to-

gether with the grain of the wood extending lengthwise of the strips, and filler-sections of substantially triangular shape fitting in the spaces between the extending ends of the strips and having the grain of each of said strips extending at angles to the converging sides thereof and having tongue and groove connection with said strips.

6. A wooden head for a washing-machine cylinder comprising two strips mortised between their ends and fitting cross-wise together with the grain of the wood extending lengthwise of the strips, the edges of the extending portions of the strips being grooved, filler-sections of substantially triangular shape fitting in the spaces between the extending ends of the strips and having the grain of each of the strips extending at angles to the converging sides thereof with grooves in its converging sides, and keys fitting the grooves of the strips and sections, for the purpose set forth.

7. A head for a washing-machine cylinder comprising two strips arranged cross-wise of each other, filler-sections secured to the strips in the spaces afforded between the extending ends of the strips, and a band encircling the head.

HENRY H. HERR.

In presence of—

RALPH A. SCHAEFER,  
W. T. JONES.