Portable tank with catchment zone

Technical Field

[0001] The present technology relates generally to portable water tanks for catching water from sources above it, such as for example, runoff from camping buckets, car washing overflow. In particular embodiments the device finds useful application standing in a shower recess, under a shower head.

Background Art

[0002] There are many times when excess water runs off from a water-intensive operation.

[0003] For example, it is very well known that the first few litres of a shower are wasted because they are not warm enough; they are just too cold and unpleasant for most people to approach, at least first thing on a cold morning.

[0004] Over time, what seems like a small amount of a precious resource, adds up to thousands of litres per year for a family, thrown away by allowing them to drain into sewage systems.

[0005] Some inventors present devices to more rapidly heat the hot water or shorten the path of hot water to the shower head, or recirculate hot water near a shower head, but these methods involve energy and efficiency losses in their own ways and/or are very expensive and complex to produce and maintain.

[0006] There are other examples. When washing up, the first few litres of water are simply watched as they circle the drain; they are too cold to be useful in loosening dirt and hardened food from plates.

[0007] Also, when cleaning up a construction site, hosing out wheelbarrows containing cement mixes wastes a lot of water down the drain.

[0008] Furthermore, washing a car can waste a lot of water which runs off a car.

[0009] The present technology seeks to ameliorate one or more of the abovementioned drawbacks, or at least present a new alternative to known systems.

Summary of Invention

[0010] Broadly the present technology provides a tank that can catch cold unwanted water of a water-intensive operation such as showering, car washing, washing up, or cleaning up with hoses. The tank is configured to be readily movable between catchment and transport configuration; in a catchment configuration the tank presents a wide collection area, and in the transport configuration, the tank presents a slim profile, for ease of carrying, for example, in which it does not bang against the legs of a user.

[0011] In accordance with one aspect of the present invention there is provided a portable tank for catching water from a water-intensive operation such as house cleaning, showering, washing up, car-washing, worksite cleanup, and transporting the water to another place where it may be usefully deployed, the portable tank being movable between a catchment configuration and a transport configuration, the portable tank including:

a hollow body including a catchment zone for catching water, the catchment zone being disposed in an upper portion of the hollow body when the hollow body is in the catchment configuration;

an inlet in the catchment zone for allowing water into the hollow body;

an outlet for pouring water from the hollow body, the outlet being in an upper portion of the hollow body when the portable tank is disposed in the transport configuration; and

one or more handles for facilitating carrying the portable tank and pouring the water from the outlet.

[0012] In an embodiment the arrangement is such that the tank may be placed under a shower rose in the catchment configuration to catch substantially all the water falling from the rose during, say, a warm up flow, and then tilted to the transport configuration for ready transport from the shower to, say, a garden or a potplant.

[0013] In an embodiment the one or more handles include a pouring handle for pouring water from the outlet, the pouring handle being disposed on an opposing side from the outlet so that it can facilitate emptying the water from the outlet.

[0014] In an embodiment the one or more handles include a carry handle for lifting the tank into the transport configuration and for carrying.

[0015] In an embodiment the carry handle is a second handle, and is disposed on an adjacent side of the tank to the pouring handle, so that the outlet is oriented generally upwards for transporting.

Hollow body

[0016] In an embodiment the hollow body is a reservoir for holding about 5 litres of water. It could be about 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6 or 7 litres in capacity but the limit is easy carrying, say, from a bathroom to a balcony in the house or apartment, to fill a planter pot, or to the kitchen to fill a kettle or a sink.

[0017] The hollow body has a low and wide form factor, when in the catchment configuration, so that it can readily and without being too obtrusive, in that it could be stood on without causing a user's head to hit the shower rose, and catch water from a relatively wide proportion of a shower recess floor, and can also be then tilted to the transport configuration where it can be unobtrusive, in that it can be rotated and turned so as to be disposed flat against the wall, for the duration of a cleaning ritual in the shower, without obstructing any cleaning operation like normal soaping or shampooing or scrubbing.

[0018] So, the hollow body in an embodiment may be rectangular or square in plan view when in the catchment configuration. It may be circular, hexagonal, pentagonal, octagonal, rhomboid, or other suitable shape, as long as the side walls facilitate standing in either the catchment or the transport configurations.

[0019] The plan view in the catchment configuration could be 400mm x 400mm. It could be a bit bigger or smaller, say, 500x500, or 600x 600, or 450x 600, or 300x600, or suitable dimensions to suit a particular shower recess base.

[0020] The body may be sized to fit into a sink, or it may be sized to fit under a portion of a car corner or edge.

[0021] The side walls in the catchment configuration could be 75mm, but they could be 40, 50, 60, 80, 100 or thereabouts, depending on desire and size of the "dead leg" which is the cold water wastage volume in the pipes before the hot water starts flowing.

Catchment zone

[0022] The catchment zone is in one embodiment one or more concavities in the top wall in the catchment configuration. In one embodiment the top wall basically angles down from edges or corners to a centre by about 8°.

[0023] In another embodiment the catchment zone includes an offset inlet.

[0024] In an embodiment the catchment zone includes an offset or asymmetric dish shaped surface which has a compound concavity.

[0025] In an embodiment the catchment zone includes an inlet which is closer to one wall, disposed at a base of a steep decline on the surface of the catchment zone.

[0026] In an embodiment the catchment zone surface includes a slight decline on one side, and a steeper decline from a lower end of the slight decline so that the water falls toward a base of the steep decline, at which point the inlet is disposed.

[0027] In an embodiment the catchment zone forces at least some of the water falling on the catchment zone to fall in a kind of spiral manner to the inlet.

[0028] In an embodiment the catchment zone surface includes a contoured surface which is a kind of spiral dish, wherein the inlet is disposed near one corner.

[0029] The hollow body is a rotomoulded, blow moulded, additively formed, or folded, or made by other suitable making process.

[0030] The hollow body material is a polymer and the walls may be about 1mm thick. It should be able to withstand a person standing on it, and should withstand the internal force of the water inside when in either the catchment configuration or the transport configuration.

Inlet

[0031] The inlet in one embodiment is a sink waste.

[0032] The inlet can be closed by a plug which may be separate, or integral with the sink waste, as an assembly. The plug in one embodiment can be selectively opened or closed, by pressing downwardly into the hollow body, in a known way. Pressing into the body both opens and closes the inlet.

[0033] The plug may be sealed because the plug could be disposed in the middle of the top catchment wall, which in the transport configuration, is half way down the side wall, because the top wall in the catchment configuration becomes the side wall when the tank is in the transport configuration. It is then important for the water in the tank not to come out of the inlet.

[0034] The inlet can be fitted with a one-way valve.

[0035] In one embodiment the inlet is disposed in one corner of the catchment zone surface, that corner being adjacent a carry handle, so that the hollow body capacity in the transport configuration remains about 75% or 80% or 85% or 90% or 95% of the whole volume of the hollow body.

[0036] In one embodiment the inlet includes a vertically-oriented aperture when the tank is in the catchment position, so that the hollow body capacity in the catchment configuration remains about 75% or 80% or 85% or 90% or 95% of the whole volume of the hollow body.

[0037] The vertically-oriented inlet aperture is disposed at a base of a steep ramp to provide a water level indicator.

[0038] The water level indicator is in the form of an indicator pool, since in use the water pools at the base of the vertical inlet aperture.

[0039] The arrangement in use is such that, when filling, near capacity, the catchment wall, with the vertically-oriented aperture, the user can see that the water filling the hollow body is near capacity because the water pools near the inlet aperture but cannot escape when the tank is in the catchment position.

[0040] There are arrangements contemplated where the inlet could be the outlet, and in those arrangements, the inlet would need to be disposed at one edge, and the fall of the top wall in the catchment configuration would then be from one edge to the other edge.

Outlet

[0041] In an embodiment the outlet is separate from the inlet.

[0042] In an embodiment the outlet is a spout.

[0043] In an embodiment the outlet includes a detachable nozzle

[0044] In an embodiment the spout includes a closure to stop water falling out of the spout when the tank is in the catchment configuration.

[0045] In an embodiment the outlet has a threaded spout.

[0046] In an embodiment the threaded spout is configured to receive a threaded closure.

[0047] The closure could be a bayonet, stopper, or other useful closure.

[0048] In an embodiment the spout is disposed in a top corner of the hollow body when the tank is in the transport configuration. This helps to minimise spillage and eases pouring and removal of the closure when it is time to unfasten the spout for pouring.

Handles

[0049] As mentioned, there may be two handles: a pouring handle and a carrying handle.

[0050] The pouring handle may be disposed on the tank on a wall opposite the spout, in the same way that a teapot handle is disposed on a back wall of the pot.

[0051] The carrying handle is a handle that can be used to move the tank from the catchment configuration to the transport configuration, and then used to carry the tank from place to place. So, the carry handle is disposed on a top edge of the tank when it is disposed in the transport configuration (which is a side edge when the tank is in the catchment configuration).

[0052] The handles may be moulded into the hollow body.

[0053] The handles may be hollow to receive water and increase the capacity of the hollow body.

[0054] In an embodiment the handles are hinged, or fastened to the body, but these can be less useful since they require penetrations which can cause leaks.

[0055] The handles are moulded into a top face of the tank when in the catchment configuration, and there may be recesses underneath them so that fingers can slide under the handles when the tank needs to be moved from the catchment configuration to the transport configuration.

Feet

[0056] There may be feet extending from a base wall to elevate the handles from the ground, to provide more clearance for fingers and to allow overflow runoff to freely flow underneath the hollow body when the inflow is too fast for the inlet or the hollow body is full.

[0057] There may be a central foot and four corner feet. They may be moulded in to the base wall to hold water inside.

Brief Description of Drawings

[0058] To enable a clearer understanding, the invention will be described with reference to an embodiment shown in the attached drawings, and in those drawings:

[0059] Figure 1 is an isometric view of an embodiment of tank shown in a catchment configuration;

[0060] Figure 2 is a plan view of the embodiment shown in Figure 1, but the tank is in the transport configuration;

[0061] Figure 3 is a rear elevation view of the tank in the catchment configuration;

[0062] Figure 4 is a section view of the tank, looking left-right from Figure 3 so as to show the sink waste and angle of the top catchment zone wall;

[0063] Figure 5 is an isometric view of the tank, looking from underside, and behind; and

[0064] Figure 6 is a view of the tank in situ, shown in a shower recess, in the catchment configuration;

[0065] Figure 7 are isometric views of two tanks, one in the catchment configuration, being low and flat, and the other in the transport configuration, being tall and slim;

[0066] Figure 8 is an isometric view of a different embodiment of tank, which has a different shaped catchment surface, being compound concave, having varying ramp angles in different parts of the surface, to facilitate water pooling at an open inlet in a corner; and

[0067] Figure 9 shows with more clarity the compound catchment surface, showing a gentle ramp in one corner and a steeper ramp in another corner to provide an indicator pool and a splash resistant opening.

Description of Embodiments

[0068] Referring to the drawings there is provided a portable tank that in use catches cold and/or unwanted water of a showering operation. The portable tank is generally indicated at 10 and configured to readily movable between catchment and transport configurations (both shown in Figure 7 – catchment being low and flat, and transport being tall and slim). In each one of those positions, being catchment and transport, a person can shower normally, in that the normal

operations of warm up and showering can be undertaken without much interference from the tank 10.

[0069] The portable tank 10 includes a hollow body 12 which includes a catchment zone 14 in an upper portion 16 for catching water from a shower head 15. The catchment zone 14 is disposed in the upper portion 16 when the tank is in the catchment configuration.

[0070] The tank also includes an inlet 18 in the catchment zone 14 for allowing water into the tank 10 and an outlet 19 for pouring water from the tank 10. The outlet 19 is disposed in an upper portion 17 of the tank 10 when the tank 10 is disposed in the transport configuration.

[0071] The tank 10 further includes one or more handles 30 for carrying the tank and pouring the water from the outlet 19. The one or more handles 30 include a pouring handle 32 for pouring water from the outlet 19, the pouring handle 32 being disposed on an opposing side from the outlet 19 (a back wall) so that it can facilitate emptying the water from the outlet 19. Another one of the one or more handles is a carry handle 34 for lifting the tank 10 into the transport configuration and for carrying around. The carry handle 34 is disposed on an adjacent side of the tank 10 to the pouring handle 32, (on the upper side 17 (in the transport configuration)) so that the outlet 19 is oriented generally upwards for carrying without spilling.

[0072] The hollow body 12 is a reservoir 13 for holding about 5 litres of water. It could be about 1, 2, 3, 4 or 6 or 7 but the limit is easy carrying, say, from a bathroom (Figure 6) to a balcony in the house or apartment, to fill a planter pot, or to the kitchen to fill a kettle or a sink.

[0073] Advantageously the hollow body has a low and wide form factor when in the catchment configuration, so that in use it can readily catch water from a relatively wide proportion of a shower recess floor (as shown in Figure 6), when it is disposed in the catchment configuration, and can also be then moved to the transport configuration where it can be unobtrusive, rotated and turned so as to be disposed slim and flat against the wall, for the duration of a cleaning ritual in the shower, without obstructing any cleaning operation like normal soaping or shampooing or scrubbing.

[0074] So, the hollow body 12 is rectangular or square in plan view when in the catchment configuration. It may be circular, hexagonal, pentagonal, octagonal, rhomboid, or other suitable shape, as long as the side walls facilitate standing in either the catchment or the transport configurations. The plan view in the catchment configuration could have side walls 7,8 that are

400mm x 400mm. The side walls 7, 8 could be a bit longer or shorter, say, 500x500, or 600x 600, or 450x 600, or 300x600, or suitable dimensions to suit a particular shower recess base. The height of the side walls 7,8 in the catchment configuration could be 75mm, but they could be 40, 50, 60, 80, 100 or thereabouts, depending on design intent and size of the "dead leg" (which is the cold water wasted in the pipes before the hot water starts flowing through the shower head).

[0075] The catchment zone 14 is in one embodiment a concavity 17 in the top wall portion 16 in the catchment configuration. The top wall 16 basically angles down from the corners to the centre by about 8°.

[0076] The hollow body 12 is a rotomoulded, blow moulded, additively formed, or folded, or made by other suitable making process. The hollow body 12 material is a polymer and the walls may be about 1mm thick, it could be 0.5mm, 1.5mm, 2mm thick, 2.5mm thick, in places. It should be able to withstand a person standing on it, and should withstand the internal force of the water inside when in either the catchment configuration or the transport configuration.

[0077] The inlet 18 is a sink waste. The sink waste can be closed by a plug (not shown) which may be separate, or integral with the sink waste, as an assembly. The plug can be selectively opened or closed, by pressing downwardly into the hollow body, in a known way. Pressing into the body 12 both opens and closes the inlet. It is most useful for the plug to include a seal because the plug is disposed in the middle of the top catchment wall 16, which in the transport configuration, is half way down the side wall, because the top wall in the catchment configuration becomes the side wall when the tank is in the transport configuration. It is then important for the water in the tank not to come out of the inlet. The inlet can be fitted with a one-way valve.

[0078] The outlet 19 is a spout 21, which includes a closure 23 to stop water falling out of the spout 21 when the tank 10 is in the catchment configuration. The outlet 19 has a thread, configured to receive a threaded closure 23. The closure 23, though, it is to be understood, could be a bayonet, stopper, or other useful closure. The spout 21 is disposed in a top corner of the hollow body 12 when the tank is in the transport configuration. This helps to minimise spillage and eases pouring and removal of the closure 23 when it is time to unfasten the spout 21 for pouring.

[0079] The handles 32, 34 are moulded into the hollow body, moulded into the top face 16 of the tank 10 when in the catchment configuration, and there may be recesses 3 underneath them

so that fingers can slide under the handles 32, 34 when the tank needs to be moved from the catchment configuration to the transport configuration.

[0080] There are feet 50 extending from a base wall 4 to elevate the handles 32, 34 from the ground, to provide more clearance for fingers. There is a central foot 51 and four corner feet 52. They are moulded in to the base wall to hold water inside. The feet are generally provided to allow free flow of water under the hollow body from overflow if the flow into the inlet is too fast or the hollow body is full.

[0081] Another embodiment of tank 110 is shown in Figures 8 and 9. The parts are mainly the same but for the catchment surface 116 which in this embodiment includes an offset inlet 118 which is open and intended to not be closed by a closure. The offset inlet 118 is splash resistant by virtue of being vertically disposed when the tank 110 is in the catchment orientation.

[0082] The offset inlet 118 is also disposed at a base of a steep contour portion 125 which provides an indicator 135. When the tank 110 is in the catchment configuration the water falls down a gentle slope 117 and spirals down a steeper slope 119 into the steep contour portion 125 outside the inlet 118 and flows into the hollow body. When the water starts pooling in the indicator pool the user knows it is time to reorient the tank into the transport configuration and move it to the garden or elsewhere; at least to the side of the shower.

[0083] It will be understood to persons skilled in the art of the invention that many modifications may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

[0084] It is to be understood that any prior art publication referred to herein does not constitute an admission that the publication forms part of the common general knowledge in the art.

[0085] In the claims which follow and in the preceding description of the invention, except where the context requires otherwise due to express language or necessary implication, the word “comprise” or variations such as “comprises” or “comprising” is used in an inclusive sense, i.e. to specify the presence of the stated features but not to preclude the presence or addition of further features in various embodiments of the invention.

CLAIMS:

1. A provided a portable tank for catching water from a water-intensive operation such as house cleaning, showering, washing up, car-washing, worksite cleanup, and transporting the water to another place where it may be usefully deployed, the portable tank being movable between a catchment configuration and a transport configuration, the portable tank including:

   a hollow body including a catchment zone for catching water, the catchment zone being a surface disposed in an upper portion of the hollow body when the hollow body is in the catchment configuration;

   an inlet in the catchment zone for allowing water into the hollow body;

   an outlet for pouring water from the hollow body, the outlet being in an upper portion of the hollow body when the portable tank is disposed in the transport configuration; and

   one or more handles for facilitating carrying the portable tank and pouring the water from the outlet.

2. The portable tank in accordance with claim 1 wherein the catchment zone includes an offset inlet.

3. The portable tank in accordance with claim 1 or 2 wherein the catchment zone includes an offset or asymmetric dish shaped surface which has a compound concavity.

4. The portable tank in accordance with claim 1, claim 2 or claim 3 wherein the catchment zone includes an inlet which is closer to one wall, disposed at a base of a steep decline on the surface of the catchment zone.

5. The portable tank in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 4 wherein the catchment zone surface includes a slight decline on one side, and a steeper decline from a lower end of the slight decline so that the water falls toward a base of the steep decline, at which point the inlet is disposed.

6. The portable tank in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 5 wherein the catchment zone forces at least some of the water falling on the catchment zone to fall in a kind of spiral manner to the inlet.

7. The portable tank in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 6 wherein the catchment zone surface includes a contoured surface which is a kind of spiral dish shape, wherein the inlet is disposed near one corner.

8. The portable tank in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein the inlet is disposed in one corner of the catchment zone surface, that corner being adjacent a carry handle, so that the hollow body capacity in the transport configuration remains about 75% or 80% or 85% or 90% or 95% of the whole volume of the hollow body.

9. The portable tank in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 8 wherein the inlet includes a vertically-oriented aperture when the tank is in the catchment position, so that the hollow body capacity in the catchment configuration remains about 75% or 80% or 85% or 90% or 95% of the whole volume of the hollow body.

10. The portable tank in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 9 wherein the vertically-oriented inlet aperture is disposed at a base of a steep ramp to provide a water level indicator.

11. The portable tank in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 10 wherein the water level indicator is in the form of an indicator pool, since in use the water pools at the base of the vertical inlet aperture.

12. The portable tank in accordance with any one of claims 1 to 7 wherein the one or more handles include a pouring handle for pouring water from the outlet, the pouring handle being disposed on an opposing side from the outlet so that it can facilitate emptying the water from the outlet.

13. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the one or more handles include a carry handle for lifting the tank into the transport configuration and for carrying.

14. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the carry handle is a second handle, and is disposed on an adjacent side of the tank to the pouring handle, so that the outlet is oriented generally upwards for transporting.

15. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the hollow body is a reservoir for holding about 5 litres of water.

16. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the hollow body has a low and wide form factor, so that it can readily catch water from a relatively wide proportion of a shower recess floor, when it is disposed in the catchment configuration, and

can also be then moved to the transport configuration where it can be unobtrusive, rotated and turned so as to be disposed flat against the wall, for the duration of a cleaning ritual in the shower, without obstructing any cleaning operation like normal soaping or shampooing or scrubbing.

17. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the hollow body in an embodiment is rectangular or square in plan view when in the catchment configuration, or circular, hexagonal, pentagonal, octagonal, rhomboid, or other suitable shape, as long as the side walls facilitate standing in either the catchment or the transport configurations.

18. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the plan view in the catchment configuration could be 400mm x 400mm.

19. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the side walls in the catchment configuration could be 75mm, but they could be 40, 50, 60, 80, 100 or thereabouts, depending on desire and size of the "dead leg" which is the cold water wastage volume in the pipes before the hot water starts flowing.

20. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the catchment zone is in one embodiment a concavity in the top wall in the catchment configuration. The top wall basically angles down from the corners to the centre by about 8^{o}.

21. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the hollow body is a rotomoulded, blow moulded, additively formed, or folded, or made by other suitable making process.

22. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the hollow body material is a polymer and the walls may be about 1mm thick.

23. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the inlet in one embodiment is a sink waste.

24. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the inlet is closed by a plug.

25. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the inlet can be fitted with a one-way valve.

26. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein there are arrangements contemplated where the inlet could be the outlet, and in those arrangements,

the inlet would need to be disposed at one edge, and the fall of the top wall in the catchment configuration would then be from one edge to the other edge.

27. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein an an embodiment the outlet is separate from the inlet.

28. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the outlet is a spout.

29. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the spout includes a closure to stop water falling out of the spout when the tank is in the catchment configuration.

30. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the outlet has a threaded spout.

31. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the threaded spout is configured to receive a threaded closure.

32. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the spout is disposed in a top corner of the hollow body when the tank is in the transport configuration.

33. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein there are two handles: a pouring handle and a carrying handle.

34. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the pouring handle is disposed on the tank on a wall opposite the spout, in the same way that a teapot handle is disposed on a back wall of the pot.

35. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the carrying handle is a handle that can be used to move the tank from the catchment configuration to the transport configuration, and then used to carry the tank from place to place, and is disposed on a top edge of the tank when it is disposed in the transport configuration (which is a side edge when the tank is in the catchment configuration).

36. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the handles may be moulded into the hollow body.

37. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein the handles are moulded into a top face of the tank when in the catchment configuration, and there may be recesses underneath them so that fingers can slide under the handles when the tank needs to be moved from the catchment configuration to the transport configuration.

38. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein there are feet extending from a base wall to elevate the handles from the ground, to provide more clearance for fingers and to allow free flow of water under the hollow body from overflow if the flow into the inlet is too fast or the hollow body is full.

39. The portable tank in accordance with any one of the previous claims wherein there is a central foot and four corner feet. They may be moulded in to the base wall to hold water inside.

Portable tank with catchment zone for use in a shower

ABSTRACT

A portable tank that can catch cold unwanted water from a cold start showering operation, the tank being configured to readily movable between catchment and transport configurations and in each one of those positions, the normal operations of warm up and showering can be undertaken. The tank is portable, for catching water from a shower head in a shower recess, and transporting the water to another place where it may be usefully deployed, and it is movable between a catchment configuration and a transport configuration, the tank including: a hollow body including a catchment zone in an upper portion for catching water, the catchment zone being disposed in an upper portion when the tank is in the catchment configuration; an inlet in the catchment zone for allowing water into the tank; an outlet for pouring water from the tank, the outlet being in an upper portion of the tank when the tank is disposed in the transport configuration; and one or more handles for carrying the tank and pouring the water from the outlet.

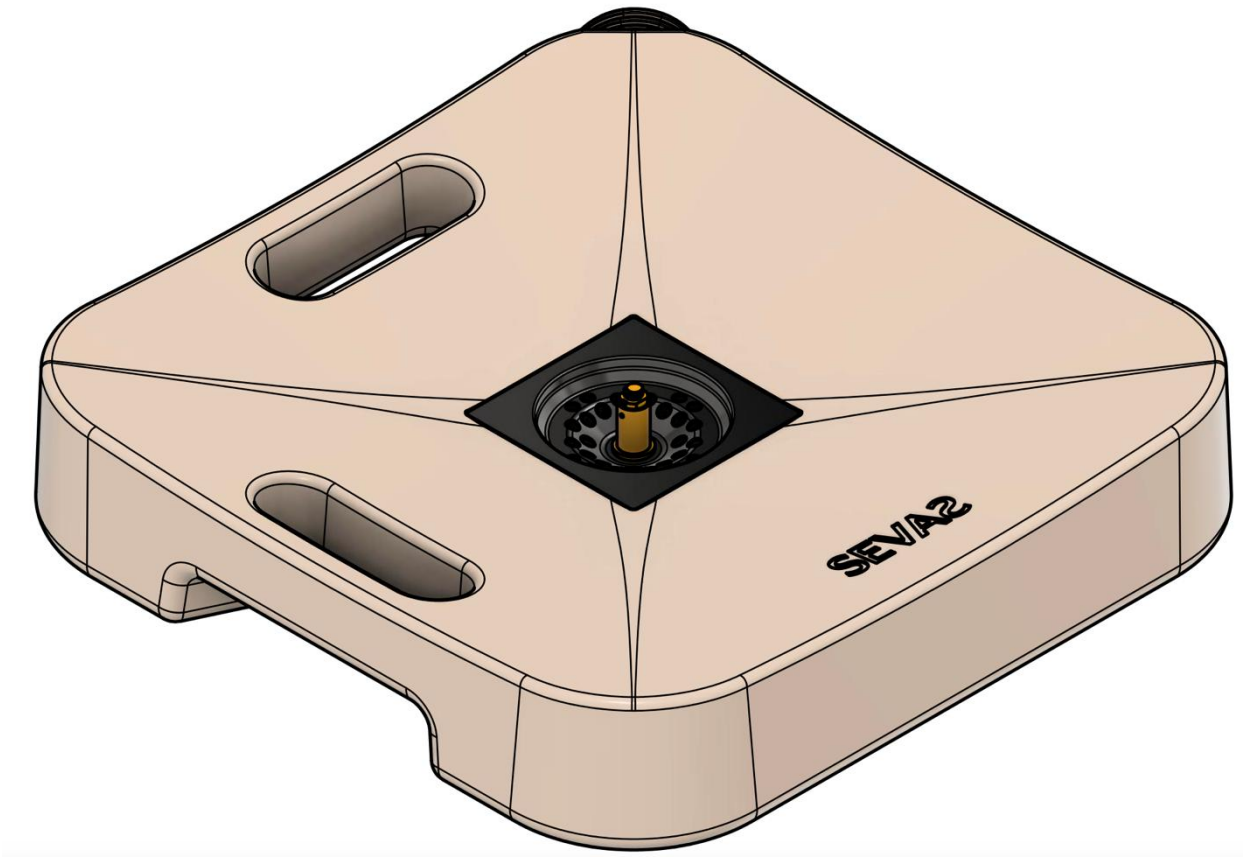

FIGURE 1

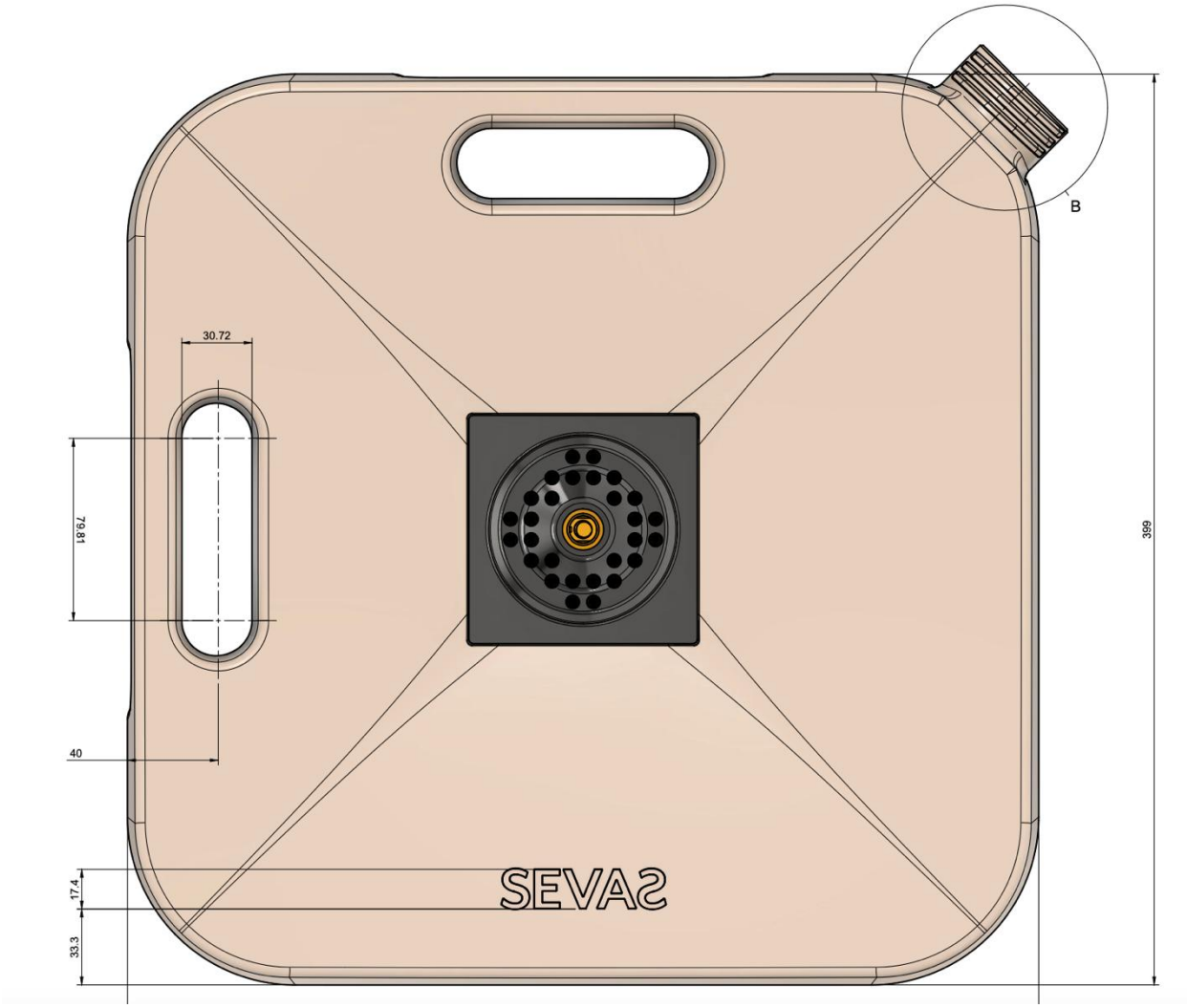

FIGURE 2

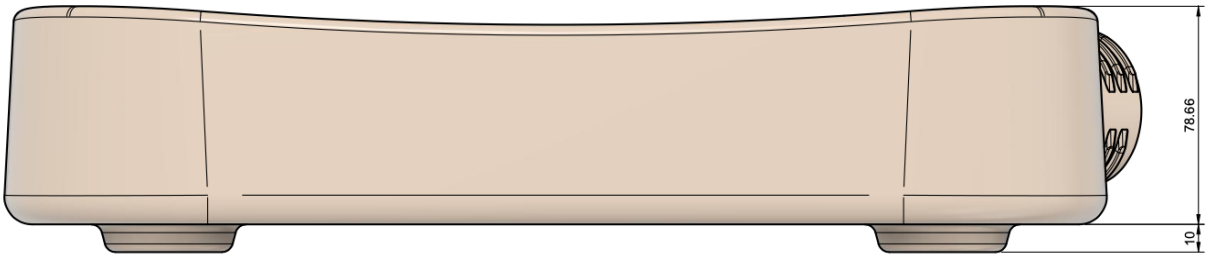

FIGURE 3

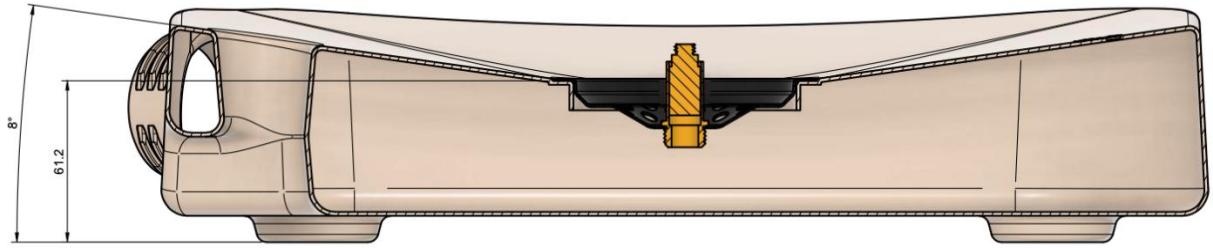

FIGURE 4

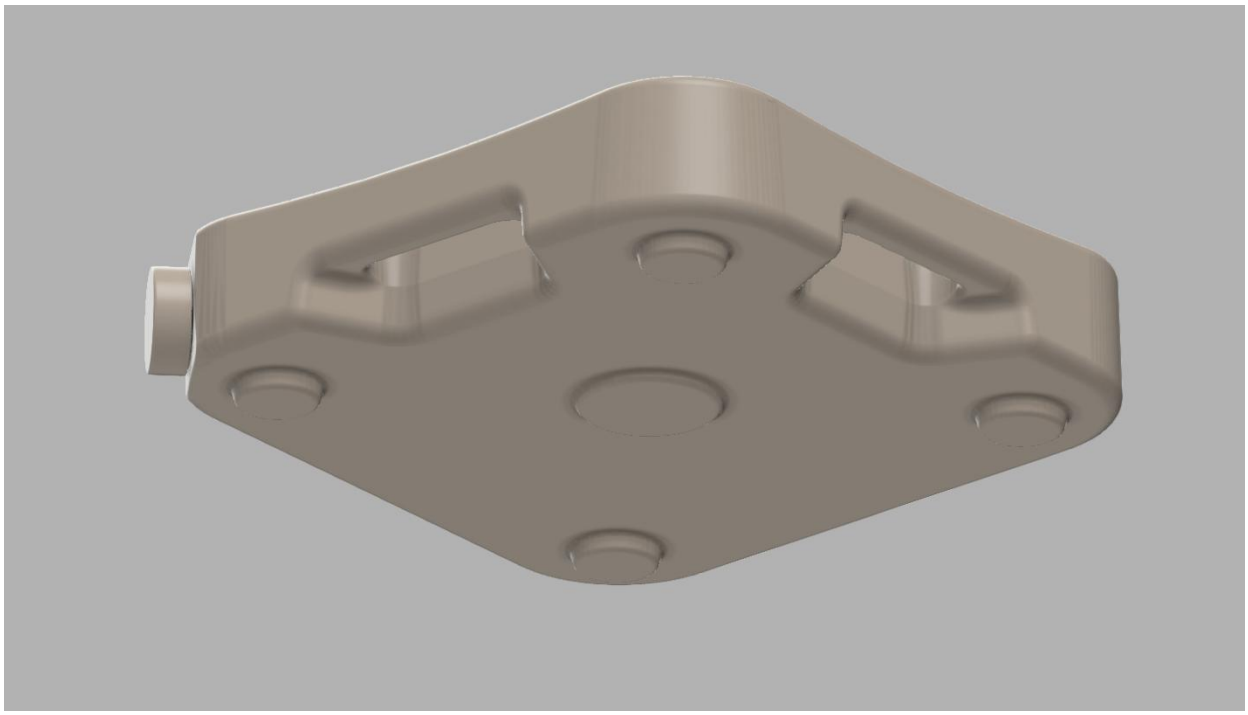

FIGURE 5

FIGURE 6

FIGURE 7

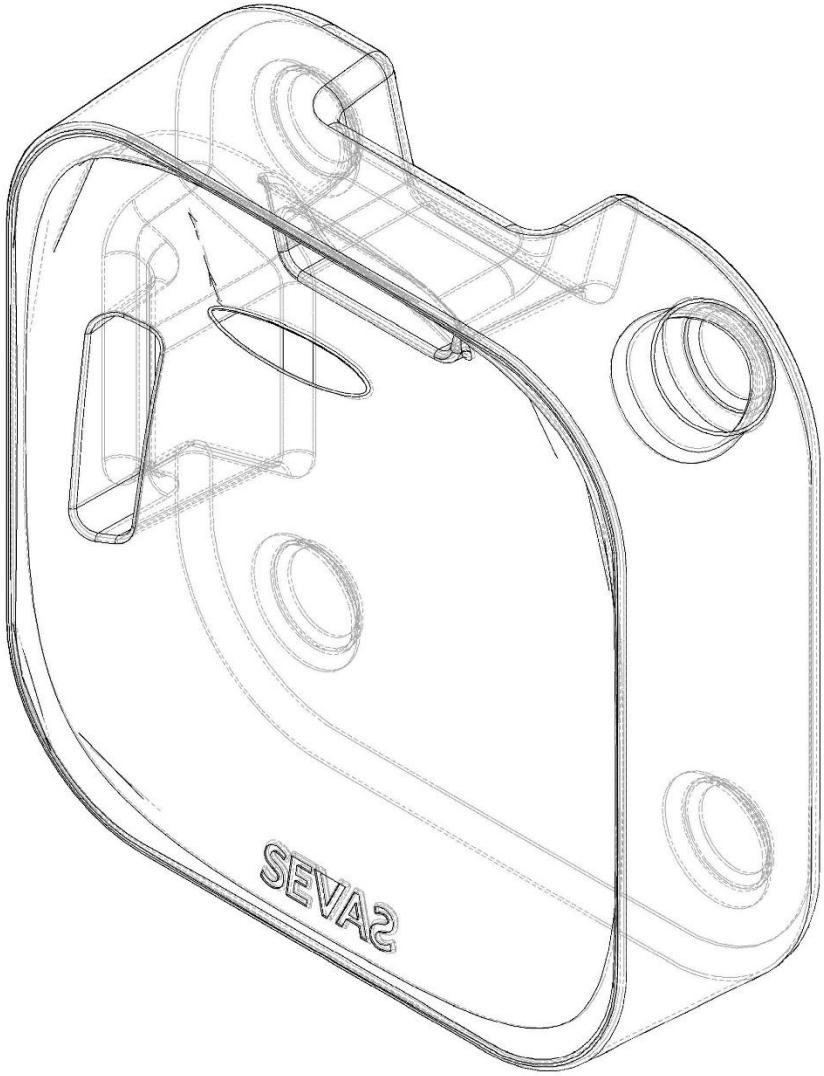

FIGURE 8

FIGURE 9

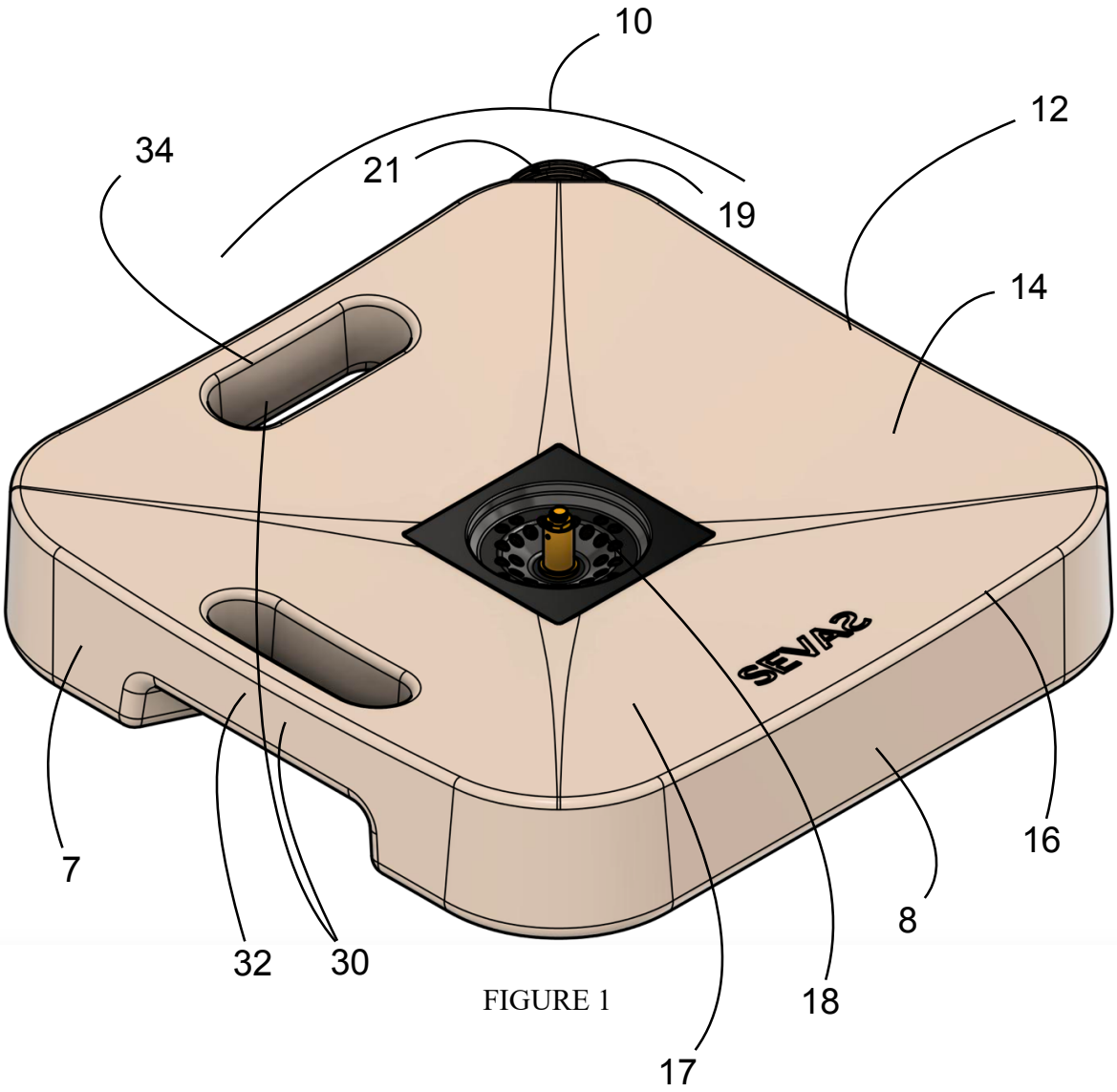

FIGURE 1

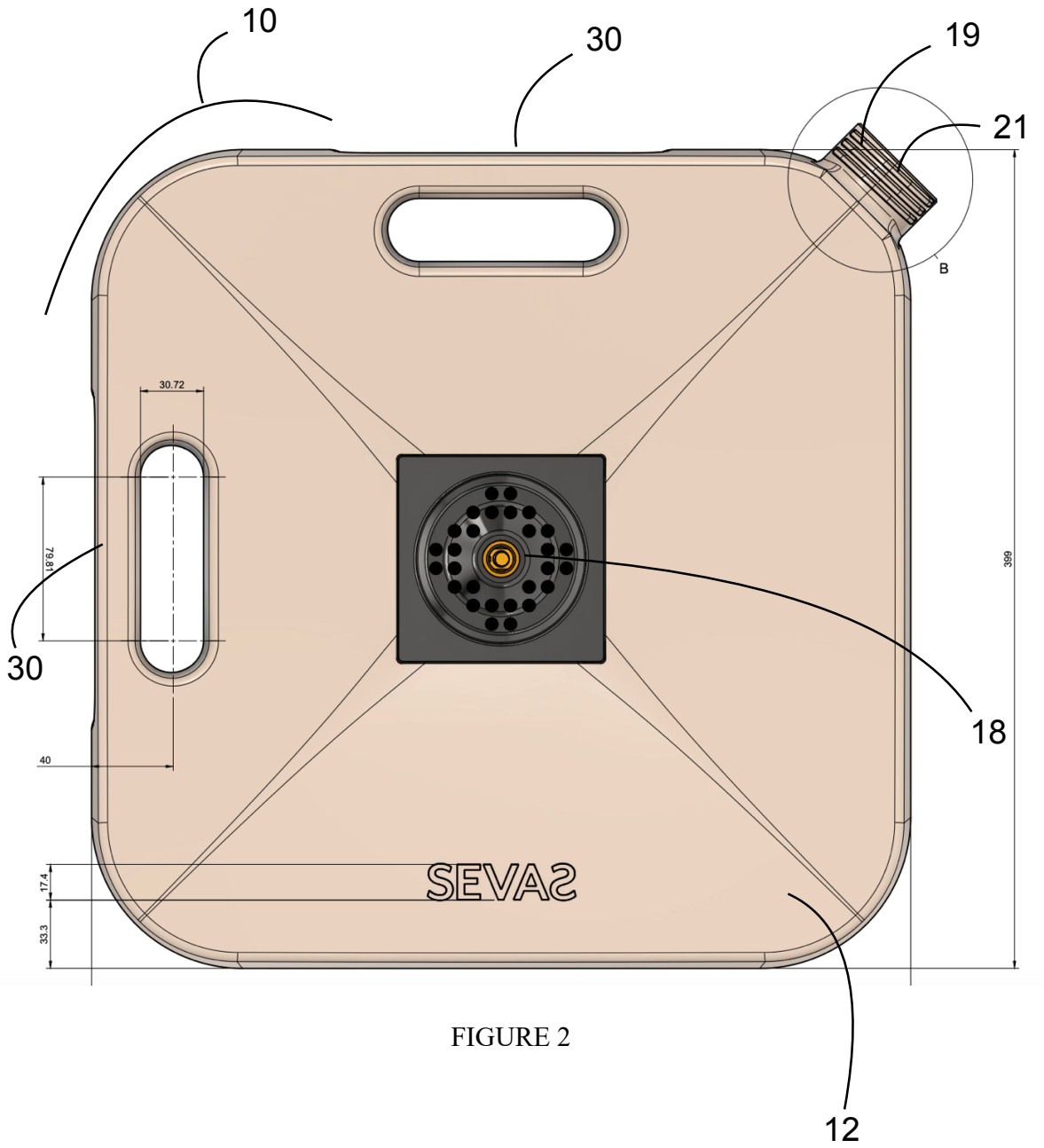

FIGURE 2

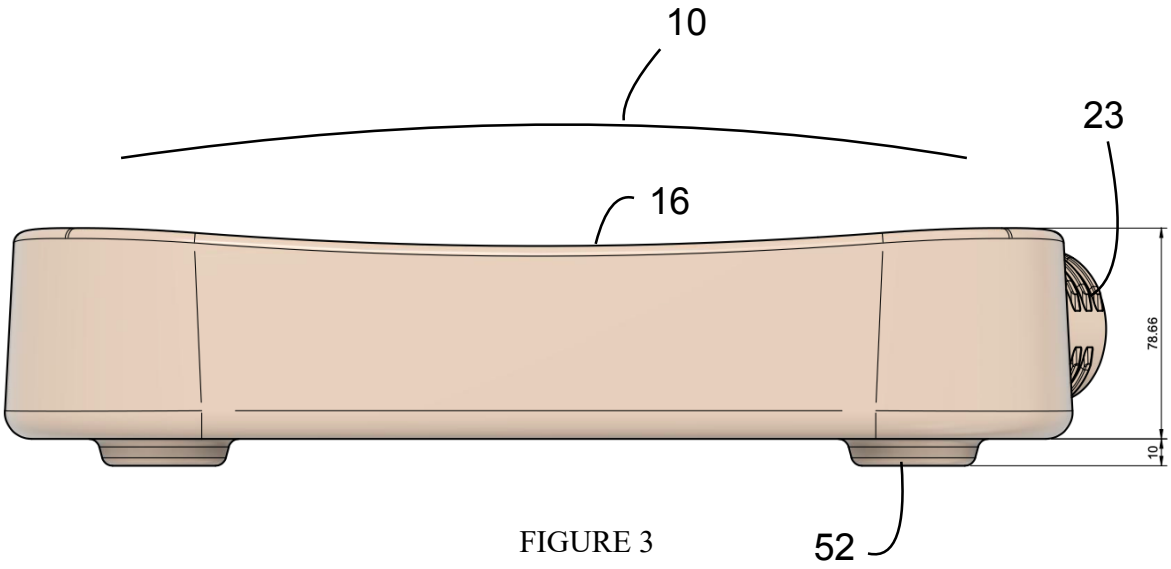

FIGURE 3

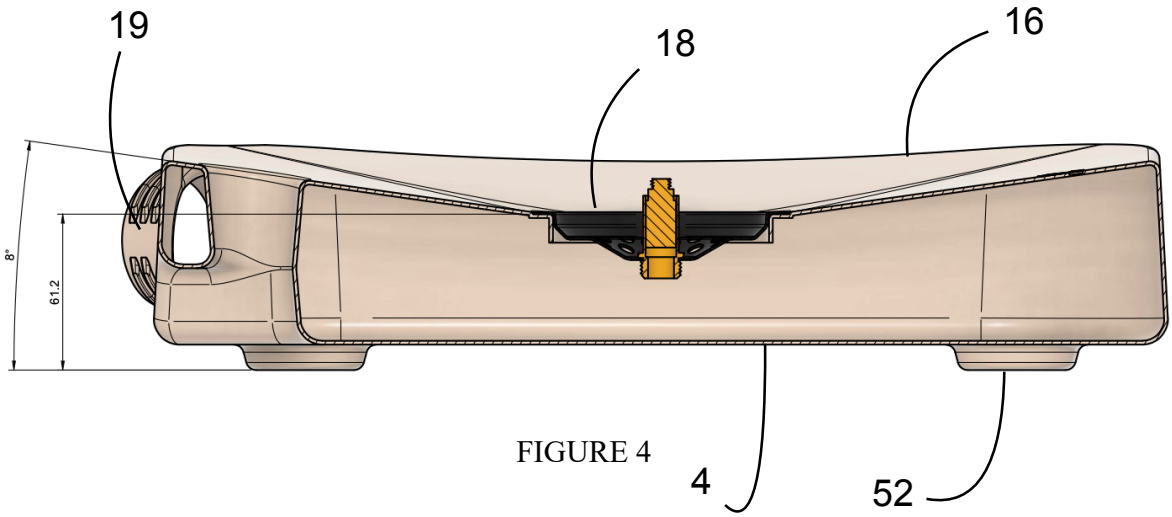

FIGURE 4

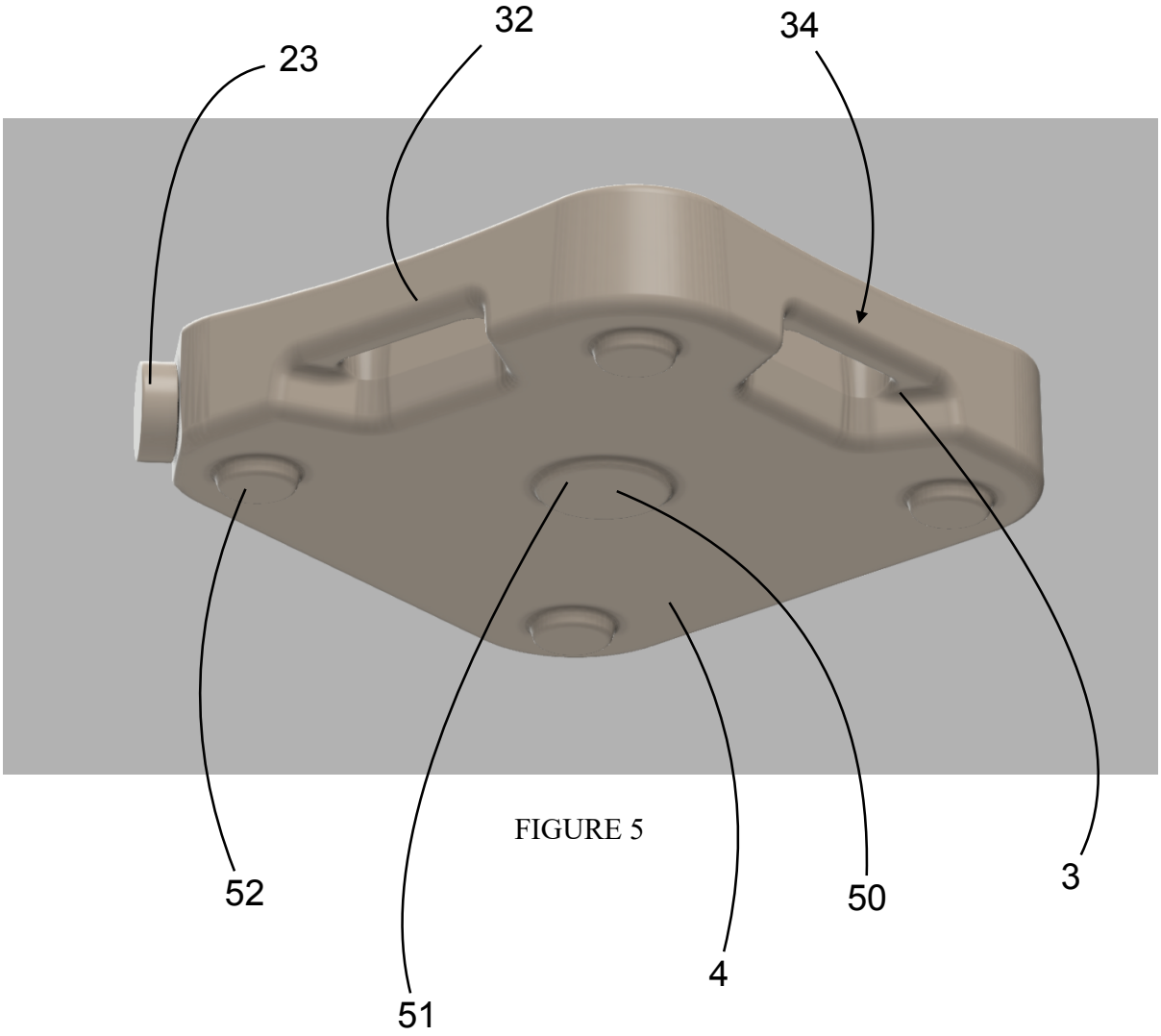

FIGURE 5

FIGURE 6

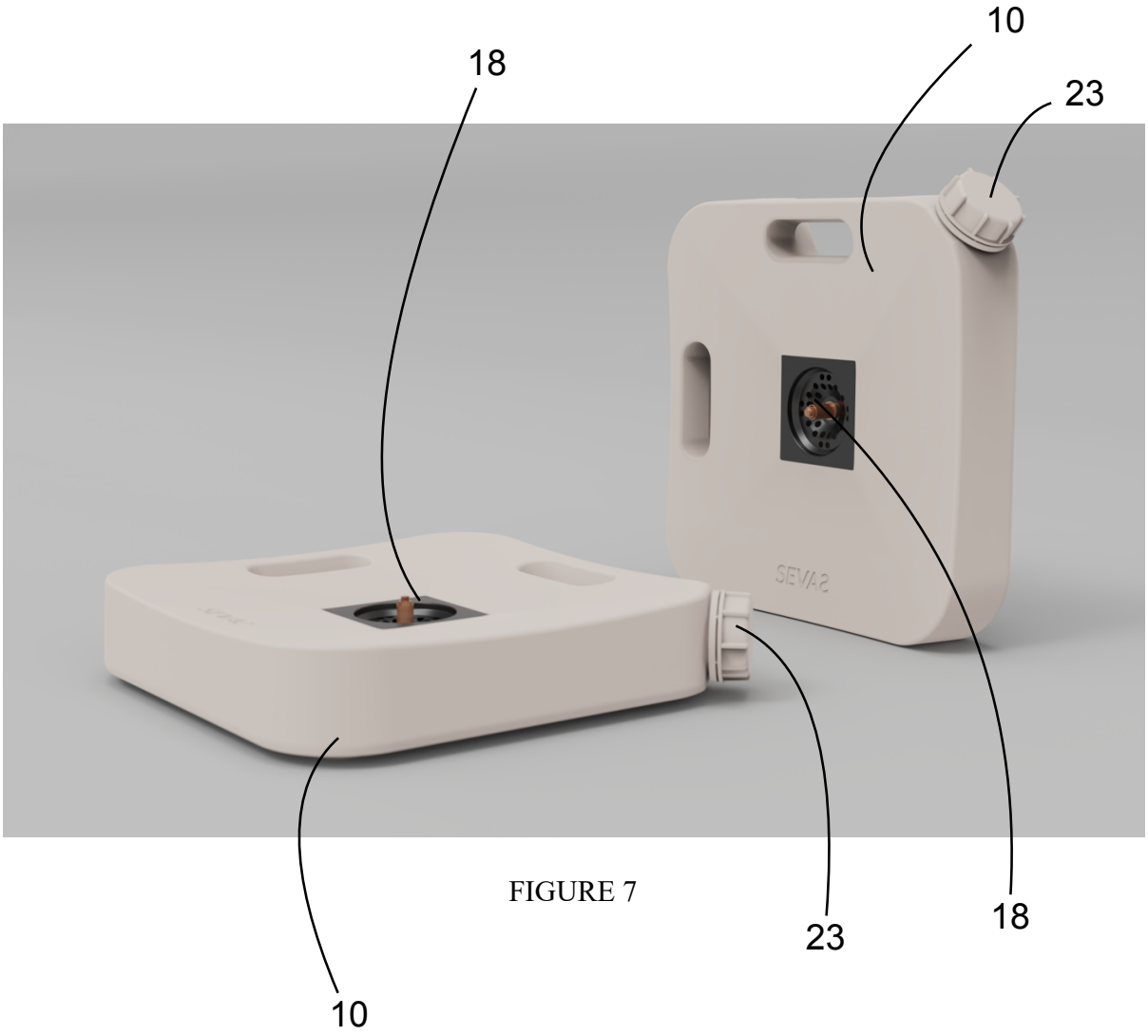

FIGURE 7

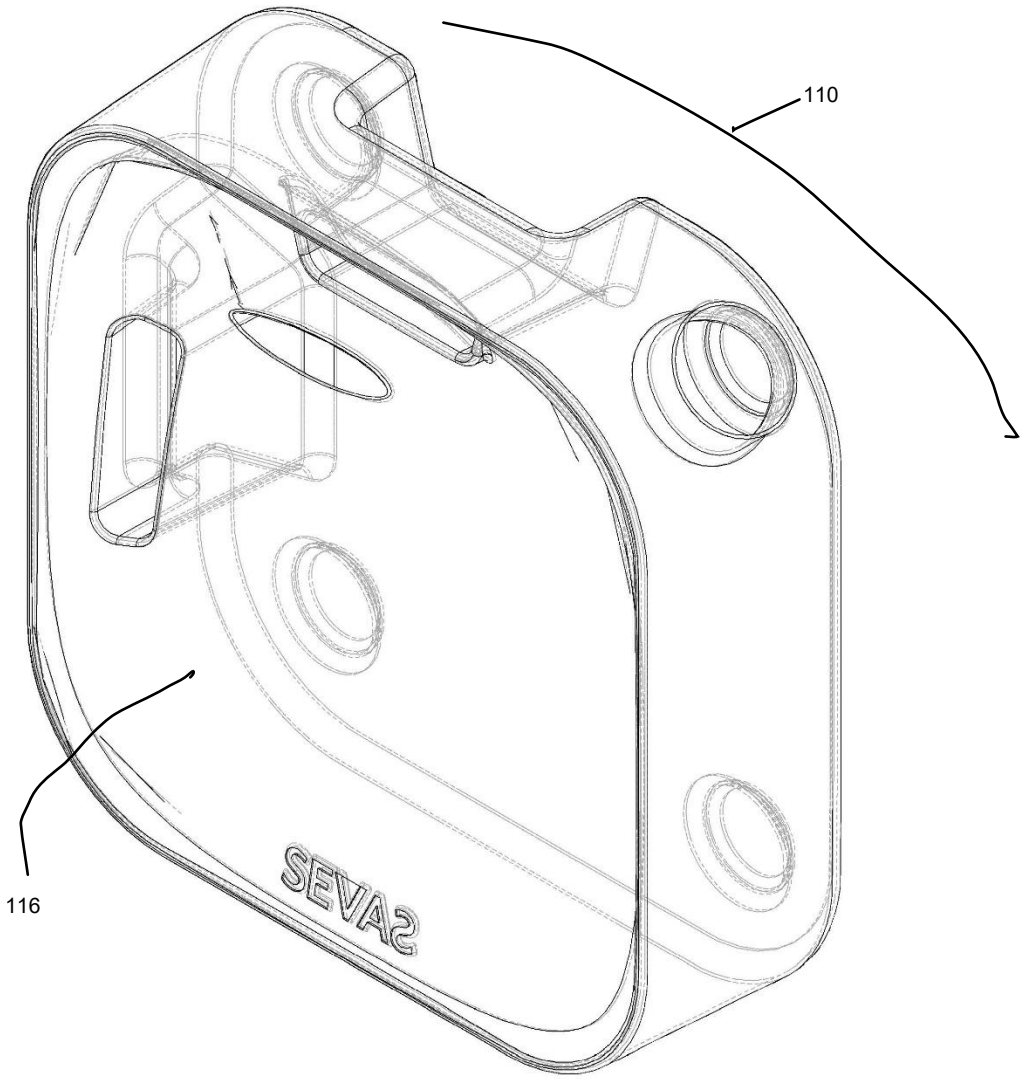

FIGURE 8

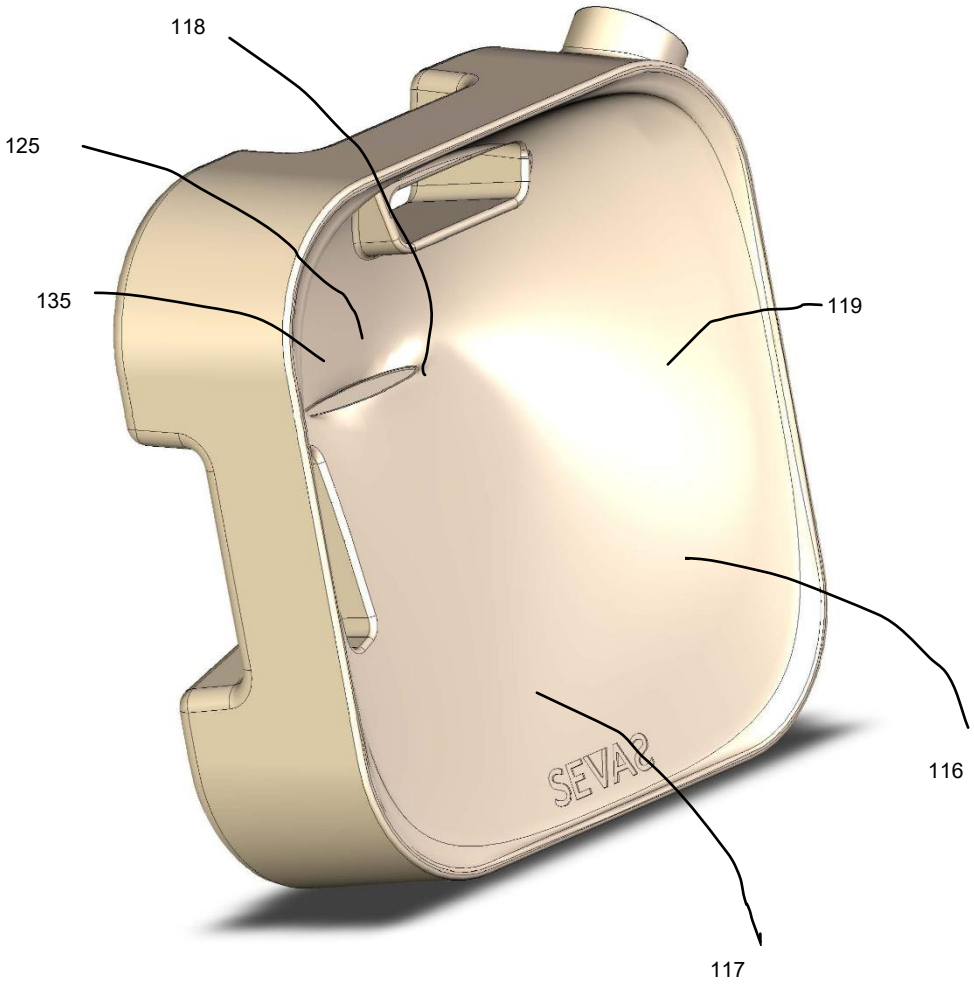

FIGURE 9