E. ABBOTT.

Milk Can.

No. 58,194. Patented Sept. 25, 1866.

Fig: 1.

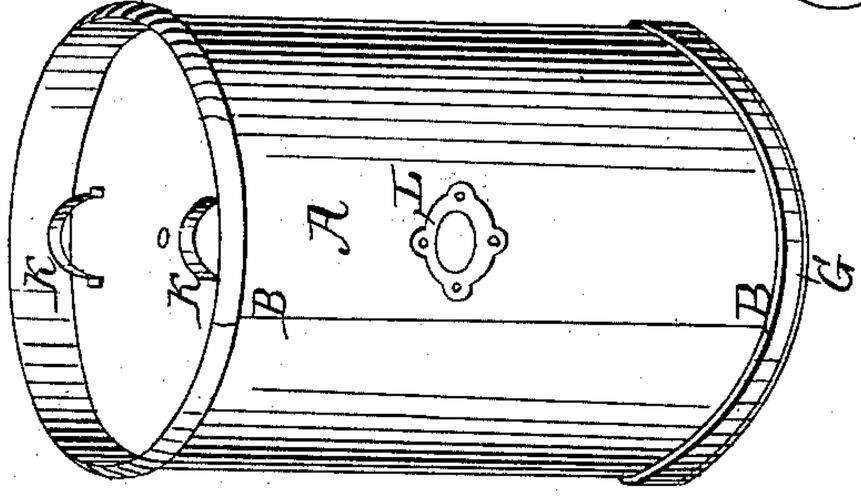


Fig: 2.

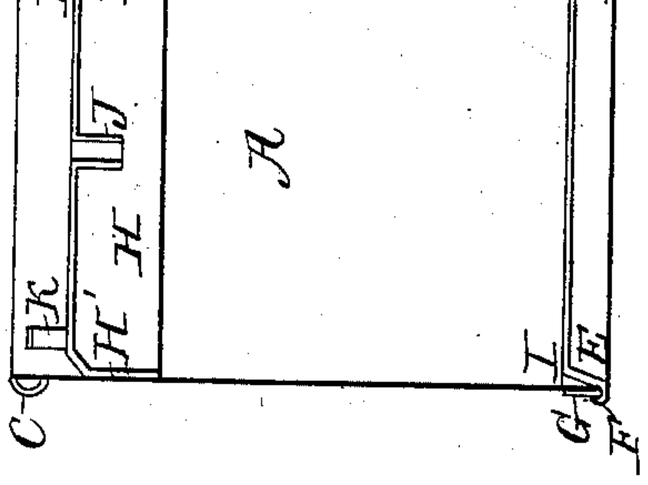


Fig: 3.

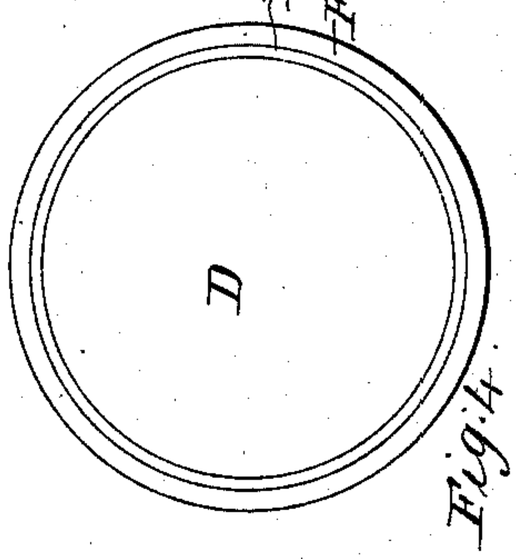


Fig: 4.

Fig: 5.

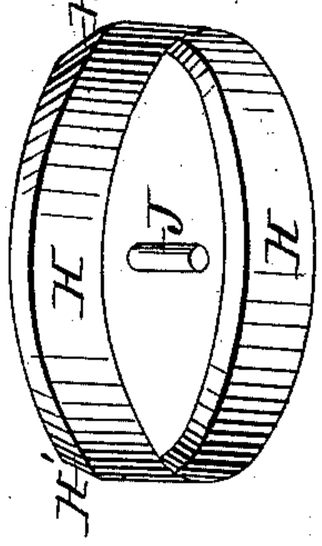
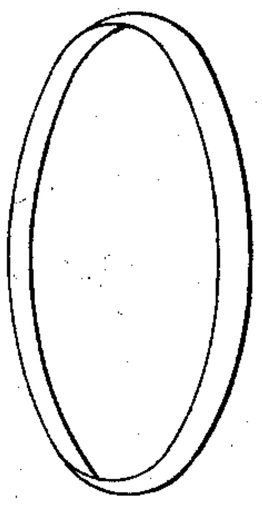


Fig: 6.



Witnesses
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Inventor.
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ESTES ABBOTT, OF CHAGRIN FALLS, OHIO.

IMPROVEMENT IN MILK-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **58,194**, dated September 25, 1866.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ESTES ABBOTT, of Chagrin Falls, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented an Improved Dairy Milk-Can; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the exterior appearance of my said improved dairy milk-can; Fig. 2, a vertical central section thereof; Figs. 3 and 4, plan and edge elevation of the swaged bottom used in the same; and Figs. 5 and 6, perspective views of the swaged cover and of the top ring.

The same letters of reference indicating similar parts in all the figures.

Dairy milk-cans, or cans used by dairy-farmers for conveying the milking of the dairy to the cheese-factory, oftentimes situate at some miles distance, require to be very strongly made, so as to withstand the great weight of the contents, the handling in loading and unloading, and the jolting over roads in traveling. The cans now in use are frequently found to be inadequate for the purpose, being put together—sides, bottom, and cover—in many pieces of metal, involving the necessity of a great number of locked and other seams, which are soldered over. These seams, from the causes aforesaid, become cracked and open, requiring not only often repairs, but disposes the milk to lodge in the interstices, so that it cannot be removed in cleaning the can, and thereby tainting the new and fresh contents, and causing besides the body and other parts to become deficient in strength.

My improvement is designed to remedy the defects complained of. In the first place my can, as constructed, has but two seams with which the milk comes in contact, and these are so firm and strong as not to need repair under ordinary usage. In the second place the bottom and cover are each in one entire piece, and the former so constructed as to insure a strongly and heavily soldered joint all around it, together with great resistance to the incumbent weight of the contents of the can. These are the main features of my improvement.

The following explains the manner of constructing my said improved dairy milk-can: A, Fig. 1, is a hollow cylinder, constituting the body of the can. It is constructed of tinned Juniata, or other sheet-iron, and has but one seam, B, as seen. It can be made as high and broad as the size of the sheet metal will admit of, if desired. The top of the said cylinder is turned back with a rim, C, which incloses a hoop, Fig. 6, constructed of half-round rod-iron of suitable strength. This kind of hoop is designed to keep the inside surface of the cylinder straight and smooth, as seen in the figure. The bottom of the said can (D, Fig. 3) is formed from like material. It is swaged or struck up, so as to present the form shown in Fig. 4, having tapering sides E and a flat rim or border, F.

G, Figs. 1 and 2, is a flat hoop of tinned iron, of suitable thickness, placed on the outside of the lower part of the cylinder A. The bottom, previously described, is then placed within the said cylinder, and its rim F turned up against the said hoop, as seen in Fig. 2. The said hoop G is soldered to the body of the cylinder, and the turned-up rim F also soldered to the said hoop. The space I between the tapering side of the said bottom and that of the cylinder is filled in heavily with the solder. This completes the can, with the exception of the cover. It will be observed that there are but two seams within it—the one around the bottom D, and the other in the body A.

The cover, Fig. 5, as before stated, is in one piece and is struck up from tinned sheet-iron. Its form is fully shown in the figure, the sides H being deep and fit the inside of the cylinder as closely as can be made. The upper edge is beveled, as shown at H′. Its center is perforated with a small hole, under which is a short tube, J, and, for lifting it out of the can, it is provided with two handles, K K. There are also handles L riveted to the outside of the cylinder-body, one only of which is seen in Fig. 1.

After the milk is put in the can the cover is placed on it, the short tube J allowing the escape of all the air below its orifice. The object of this is to allow just so much air within the cover, which, being somewhat compressed by its weight, makes an elastic air-cushion and prevents splashing and churning of the milk

when *in transitu*. The beveled edge H′ is to facilitate its removal from the can when about to empty the contents, as it will allow of its being turned sidewise to admit the air. It will also allow of its being put into the can easier.

It will be seen that the general construction of this can offers but little necessity for repair under ordinary usage and wear; is easily kept clean and free from taint; that it is capable of resisting the pressure of a large body of milk, and that it can be made of any capacity the material is capable of withstanding. These are the important qualities required by the dairy-farmer in the selection of a milk-can.

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

1. Forming the cylinder A, bottom D, and cover, Fig. 5, each of whole or entire pieces, as herein set forth, when used in the manner and for the purposes specified.

2. The bottom D, constructed substantially as described, in combination with the body of the cylinder A and hoop G, as and for the purpose specified.

3. The cover, Fig. 5, constructed as shown, and provided with the tube J, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The hoop, Fig. 6, constructed as described—to wit, straight on its inner edge and curved on its outer edge—in combination with the body of the cylinder A, as and for the purpose set forth.

ESTES ABBOTT.

Witnesses:
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C. J. PAINE.