

United States Patent Office.

JOHN MCCOY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF
AND W. T. SNELL, OF SAME PLACE.

Letters Patent No. 77,899, dated May 12, 1868.

IMPROVEMENT IN METAL CANS OR CASES FOR PUTTING UP ALKALIES.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, JOHN MCCOY, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Metal Cans or Cases; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

My improved can or case consists of a body, bottom, an inner annular cover and outer cover, all composed of sheet iron, or other metal, and secured by lap-joints, in the manner described hereafter, so as to form a more secure vessel for containing alkali than the usual tin cans.

In order to enable others skilled in the art to make my invention, I will now proceed to describe the manner of carrying it into effect, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 represents, partly in section, my improved can or case, as it appears when complete.

Figure 2, part of fig. 1, drawn to an enlarged scale.

Figures 3 and 4, sectional views, illustrating my invention; and

Figure 5, a plan view partly in section.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

The cases or cans heretofore used for containing alkali for washing purposes have generally been made of tinned plates, with joints, secured by solder. It has been usual to complete the cans, with the exception of one end, which was left open for the introduction of the material, in a hot and fluid state, and, before the material was quite cold, to solder on the cover.

Caustic alkali has this peculiarity that immediately after becoming cold and hard it will become liquid if exposed to the air, and in this state it has such an effect on the solder as to destroy its tenacity; hence, if there is an imperfect joint, so as to permit leakage, on the access of air to the contents, the result will be not only the destruction of the can itself, but that of other cases which may be contained in the same package, and to which the liquid alkali from the leaky case may gain access.

In order to obviate these difficulties, I make the can or cases, by preference, of thin sheet iron, having the smooth and polished surface similar to that of Russian iron, and, discarding solder, rely upon perfect lapped joints for security.

In the drawing, A represents the cylindrical body of the can or case, made by bending a strip of the sheet iron, and securing the ends together by a lap-joint.

At the lower end of the body is formed an inclined or flaring flange, which is confined between a fold formed on the edge of the bottom, *a*, of the can.

There are two tops to the can, the inner top, *b*, and outer top, *d*, fig. 2, the former consisting of an annular plate, the edge of which is folded over the bevelled edge of the upper end of the body.

The can or case is now in a condition to receive the alkali, which is poured in a hot state through the central opening *c*, of the inner cover *b*. When the material has become hard, and before it is cold enough to liquefy, the outer cover *d* is applied, its folded edge overlapping that of the inner cover, as shown in fig. 2, after which the can is completed and ready to be packed with others for transportation or storage.

The sheet iron is much better adapted to resist the action of the alkali than tinned plates, for the reason given above, but the iron is so thin and light that I have adopted the inner or supplementary cover *b* to keep the can in proper shape for the reception of the outer cover, and to prevent the distortion of the can by the hot alkali, as such distortion would interfere with the required rapid application of the outer cover.

I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The within-described can or case, composed of the body A, bottom, *a*, inner annular cover *b*, and outer cover *d*, all being arranged and secured by lap-joints, as set forth for the purpose specified.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN MCCOY.

Witnesses:

H. HOWSON,

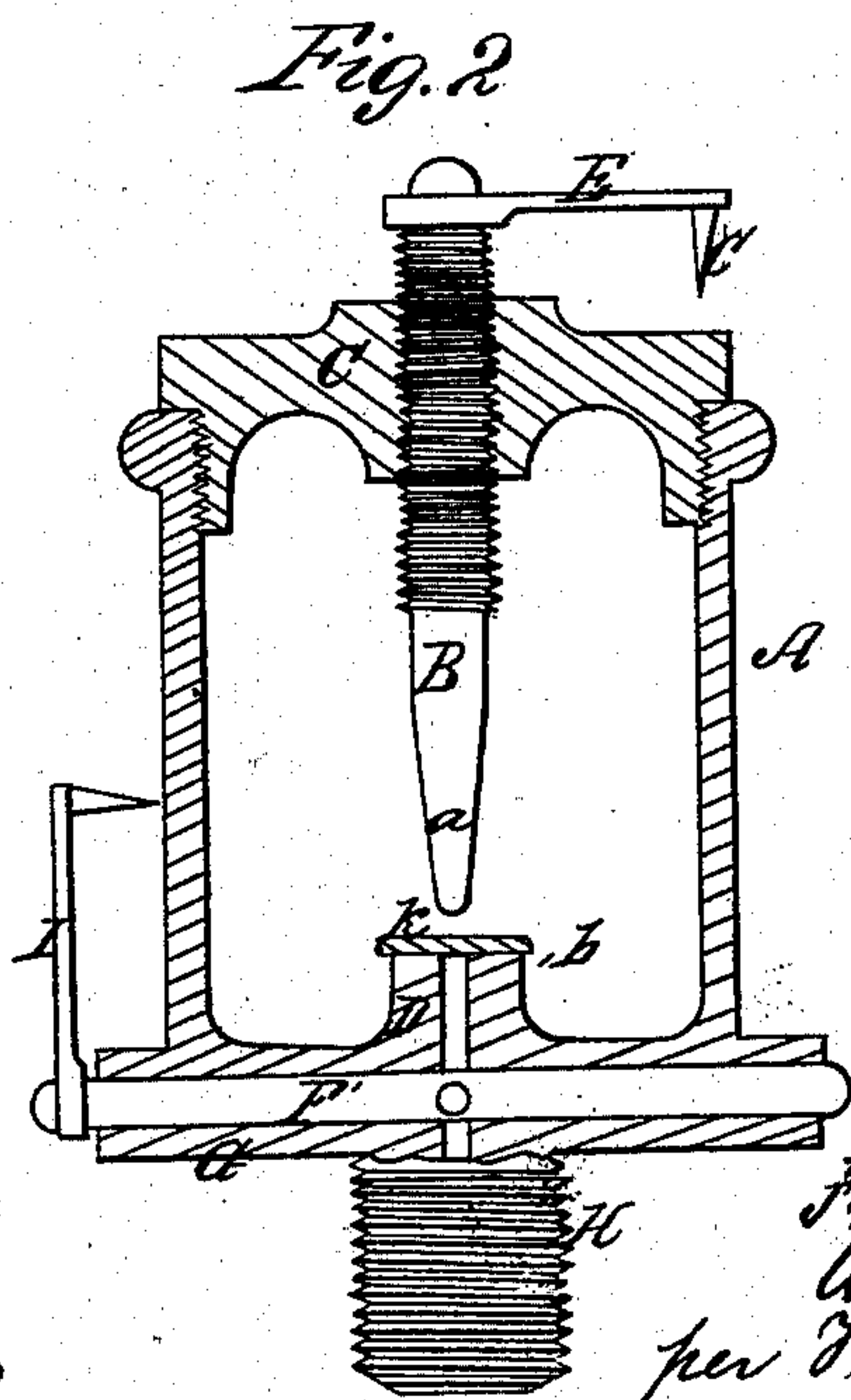
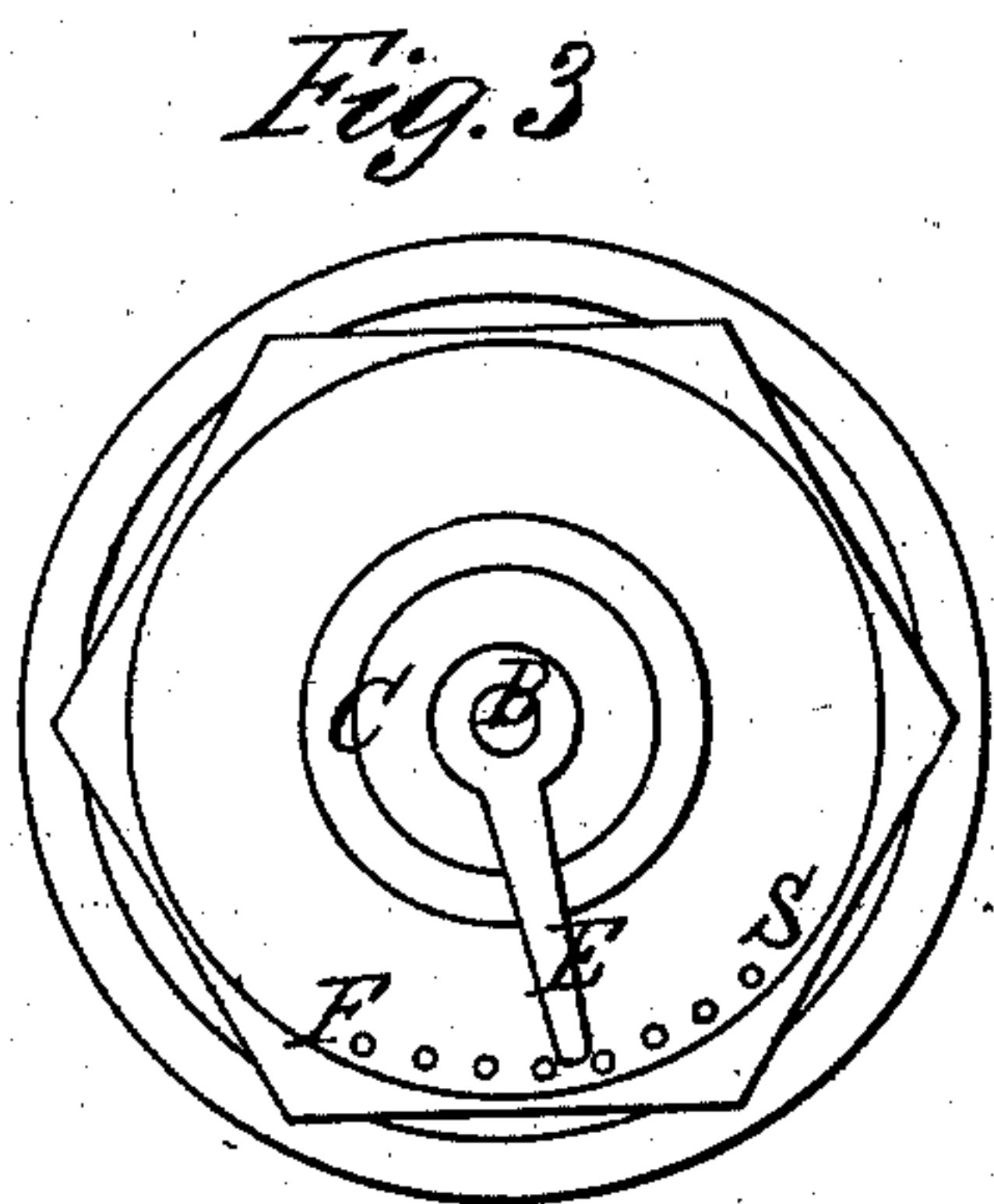
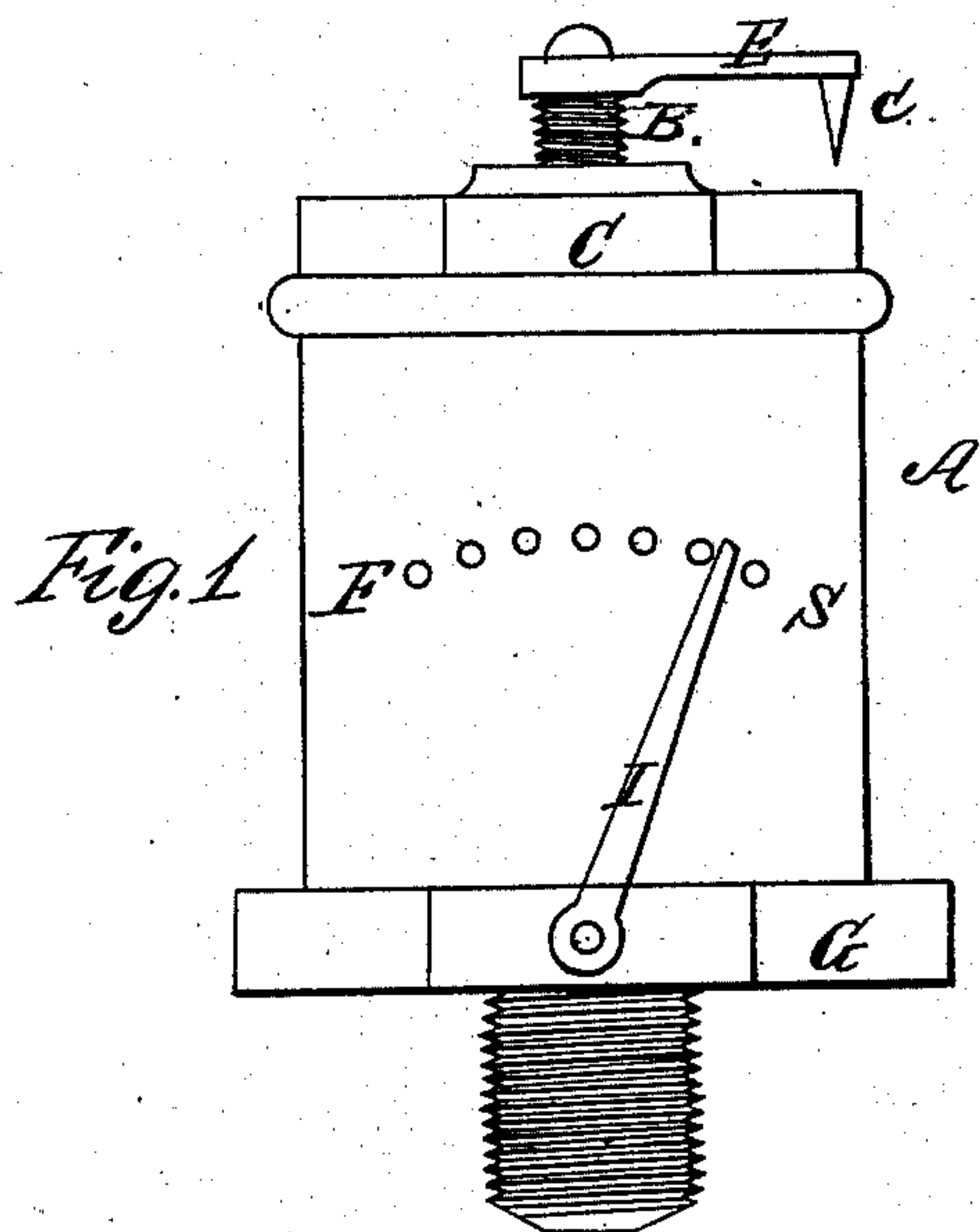
W. J. R. DELANY.

Mc Cullon & Woodcock,

Lubricator.

N^o 77,900.

Patented May 12, 1868.



Witnesses;
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Essex Chambers

Inventors;
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per Francis D. Pastorius
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