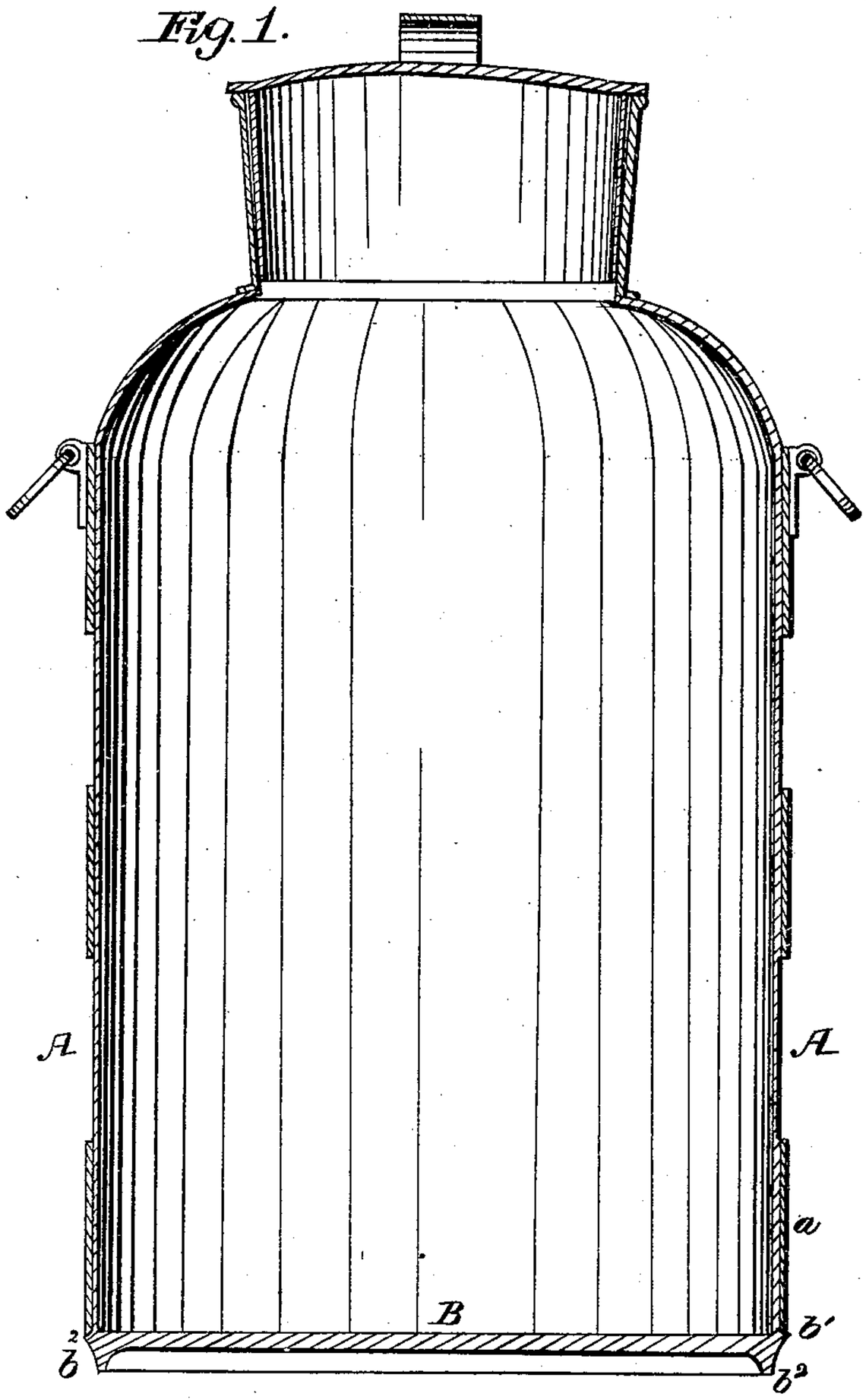
I. VANDERSLICE.

Milk Can.

No. 81,119. Patented Aug. 18, 1868.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

Edw.ᵈ Brown

Park McFarland Jr

Inventor:

Isaac Vanderslice

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC VANDERSLICE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN MILK-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **81,119,** dated August 18, 1868.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC VANDERSLICE, of city and county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Milk-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following to be a clear and exact description of the nature thereof, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which my invention appertains to fully understand and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, making part of this specification, and which represents a central vertical section of the can.

Milk-cans are generally constructed of tinned sheet-iron, which is not sufficiently rigid and strong to withstand the heavy and rough usage to which the cans are subjected.

My invention is intended to provide a strong bottom, and one which is not liable to corrosion, and allows the ready rolling of the can on its lower edge without breaking, bending, or otherwise injuring the same.

In the drawings, A represents the body of a can, constructed, as usually, of block-tin, or tinned sheet-iron, or other suitable material. B is the bottom, which is made of malleable or decarbonized iron, and afterward tinned.

A flange, b^1, is formed on the upper edge of this bottom, and within this flange the lower part of the body of the can is inclosed, and firmly secured by solder or otherwise. A tin band, a', abuts against said flange, and forms a flush joint therewith. b^2 is another flange, formed upon and projecting downward from the cast bottom B, and having its external surface beveled in the manner represented. This bevel surface forms a tread, which is especially adapted to permit the can to be rolled upon its lower edge. A can provided with the above-described cast bottom may not only be rolled upon its edge with greater facility than a common can, but is capable of withstanding the roughest usage, such as being rolled over hard and irregular surfaces, dropped upon its end, &c. The durability imparted to the can by the application of the cast bottom renders it, in point of fact, a cheaper and better article than such as are in the market, although the market price of the can is somewhat increased by the addition of the cast bottom.

It will be observed that the can rests upon the flange b^2, and not upon the bottom proper; hence the can will stand in a firm and level manner, whereas, in the absence of the flange b^2, the steadiness of the can would be disturbed by gravel and other salient objects upon the surface covered by the bottom of the can when at rest.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

The cast-iron milk-can bottom B, having the upward and downward projecting flanges $b^1 b^2$, the latter having an external beveled surface, to form a tread upon which to roll the can, as set forth.

ISAAC VANDERSLICE.

Witnesses:

EDWD. BROWN,

PARK MCFARLAND, Jr.