J. Cochran,

Milk Can.

No. 100,376. Patented Mar. 1. 1870.

Fig: 1.

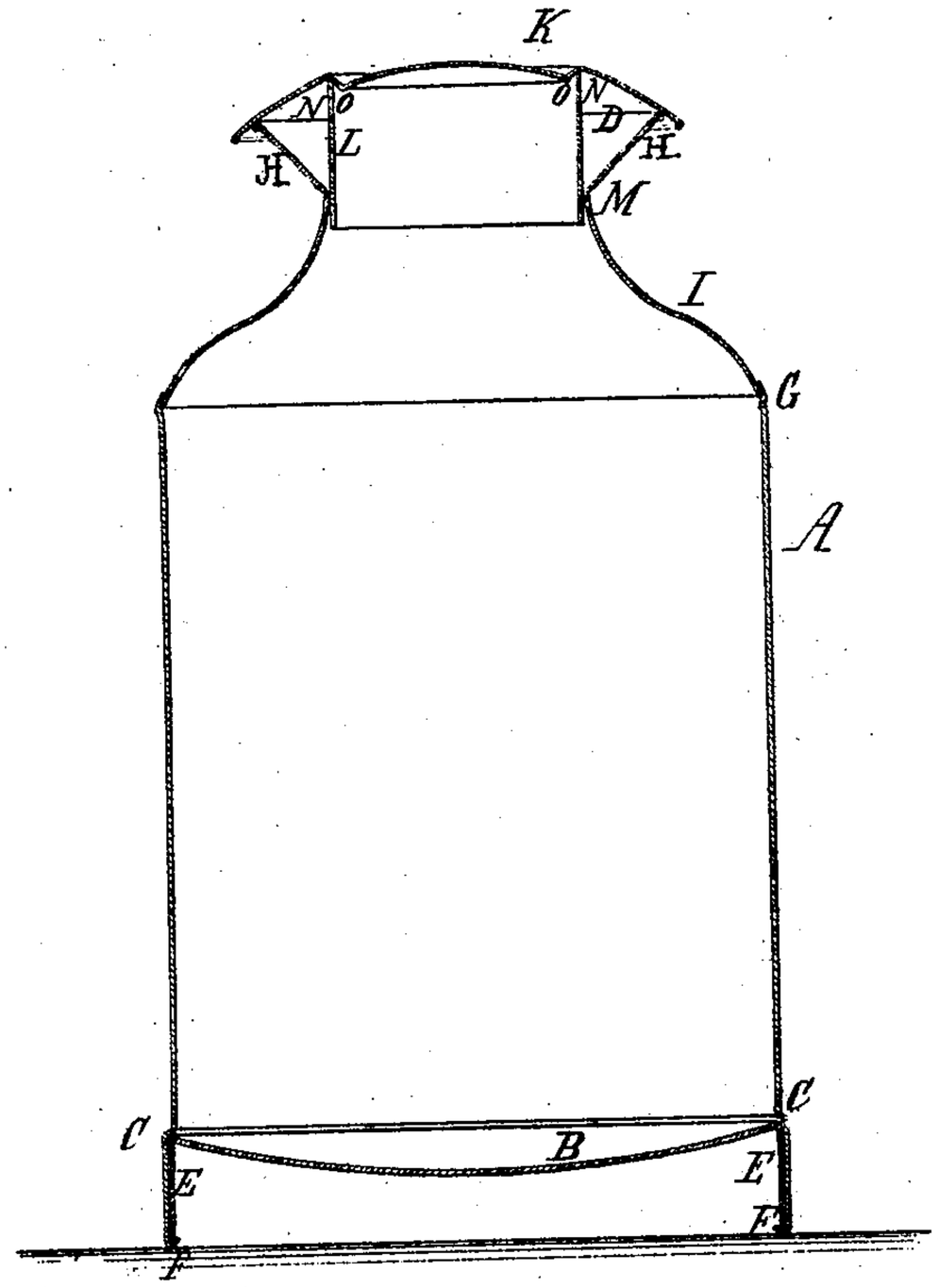
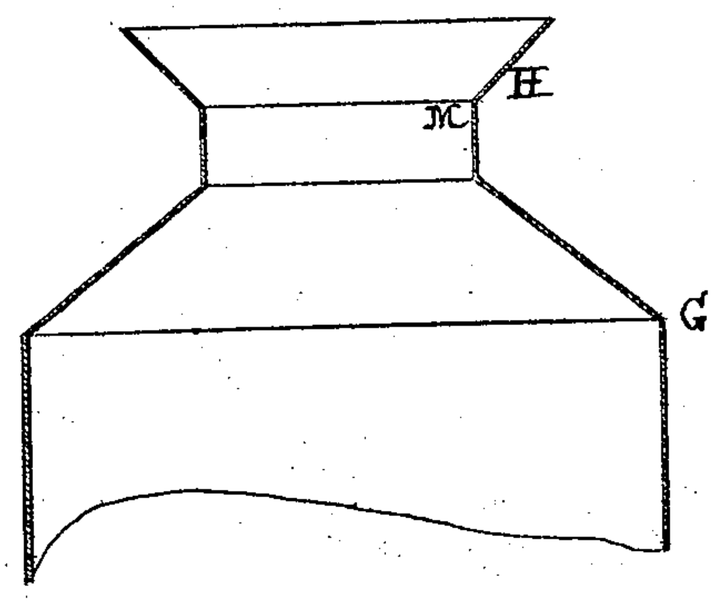


Fig: 2.



Witnesses.
C. Wahlers
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Inventor:
John Cochran
per
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United States Patent Office.

JOHN COCHRAN, OF PURDY'S STATION, NEW YORK.

Letters Patent No. 100,376, *dated March* 1, 1870.

IMPROVEMENT IN MILK-CANS.

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 COCHRAN, of Purdy's Station, in the county of Westchester, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Milk-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification, in which drawing—

Figure 1 shows a vertical section of my improved milk-can.

Figure 2 shows an old style of making the breast of milk-cans.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

My invention relates to cans for transporting milk (although other articles may be transported in them) from the farm or dairy to the place where the milk is to be dispensed or used.

Milk-cans are subjected and exposed to rough usage and handling, and it is necessary, therefore, that they possess great strength, and be capable of enduring severe blows and shocks without being broken thereby.

My invention enables me to produce a can which will resist rough usage with good results, and which can be made with greater facility than cans, as now constructed; and

It consists in a bottom, with a rim which is retained by a shoulder, and a confining flange, on which latter the can rests.

It further consists in the peculiar construction of the top or cover.

The letter A designates the body of my can.

It is made with a bottom, B, which is inserted from below, and confined between the inner shoulder C and the bottom flange F, between which points the body A is slightly enlarged in diameter, so as to admit of the formation of said shoulder C, but the shoulder C may be made without increasing the diameter of that part of the body A which is below it. The bottom B is made of such a size in its diameter as that it cannot pass above said shoulder C, which, therefore, forms a stop or upper bearing for the edge of the bottom to rest against.

From the perimeter or edge of the bottom B extends a cylindrical shell, E, whose length varies according to the distance between the shoulder C and the lower edge of the body A of the can, being less than that distance to allow the said edge to be turned over, as shown. The lower end of the shell E is open, and, therefore, the combined bottom B and shell E form what may be called an inverted cup or vessel. The shell E gives stiffness to the bottom, and also strengthens the lower part of the can, and gives thereto an interior support, which is very beneficial in enabling it to bear violent usage, without being soon bent and destroyed.

In constructing my improved can, I form the shoulder C all around the interior of the body A, at the proper distance from its lower edge, and then insert the bottom piece B E from below, pushing the perimeter of the bottom close up against the shoulder C. I then confine and lock the combined bottom piece B E in place by turning the lower edge of the body A of the can over upon the lower edge of the shell E of said bottom piece, so that the turned edge forms a flange, F, whereby I not only lock the bottom piece in place, but thicken and strengthen the lower edge of the can.

The joint formed between the bottom B and the shoulder C is made tight by soldering the same, which may be done by introducing solder within, and exposing the exterior of the can opposite the joint to heat, and turning it over the fire until the joint is perfect. The joint at F can be also soldered, if desired.

My improvement can be applied to securing bottoms to cans and vessels, where such bottoms are simply disks or plates, without the extension E, in which case the distance between the shoulder C and the overturned edge F must be only equal to the thickness of the bottom.

Another part of my invention consists in a novel construction of the cover.

The cover consists of a top or hood, K, which overlaps the mouth H, as usual, and of a circular lip, L, which extends from the under side of the hood K downward a sufficient distance to allow it, when the cover is on, to enter the narrow neck M of the can. The lip prevents the escape of any of the contents of the can, and the hood protects the mouth.

The lip of the cover is exposed to great strain in the act of closing the can, and it is thereby frequently broken away at the joint N, where it is united to the hood.

My improvement is intended to strengthen this joint, by forming a circular shoulder, O, in the interior of the hood K, in such a position as to form a bearing for the edge of the lip L, where it joins the surface of the hood.

This construction enables the joint to resist violent strains and shocks, and also facilitates the making of the cover, because the shoulder forms a guide in adjusting the lip to its place before soldering the parts together.

In this example I have formed the shoulder O by

depressing the central part of the top or hood K from without, and the shoulder thus formed serves as a guide for adjusting and soldering the lip.

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

1. The bottom B, with rim E, in combination with shoulder C and the confining flange F, on which the can rests, substantially as set forth.

2. The cover, consisting of the head K, with shoulder O and lip L, constructed substantially as described.

This specification signed by me this 10th day of December, 1869.

JOHN COCHRAN.

Witnesses:
W. HAUFF,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.