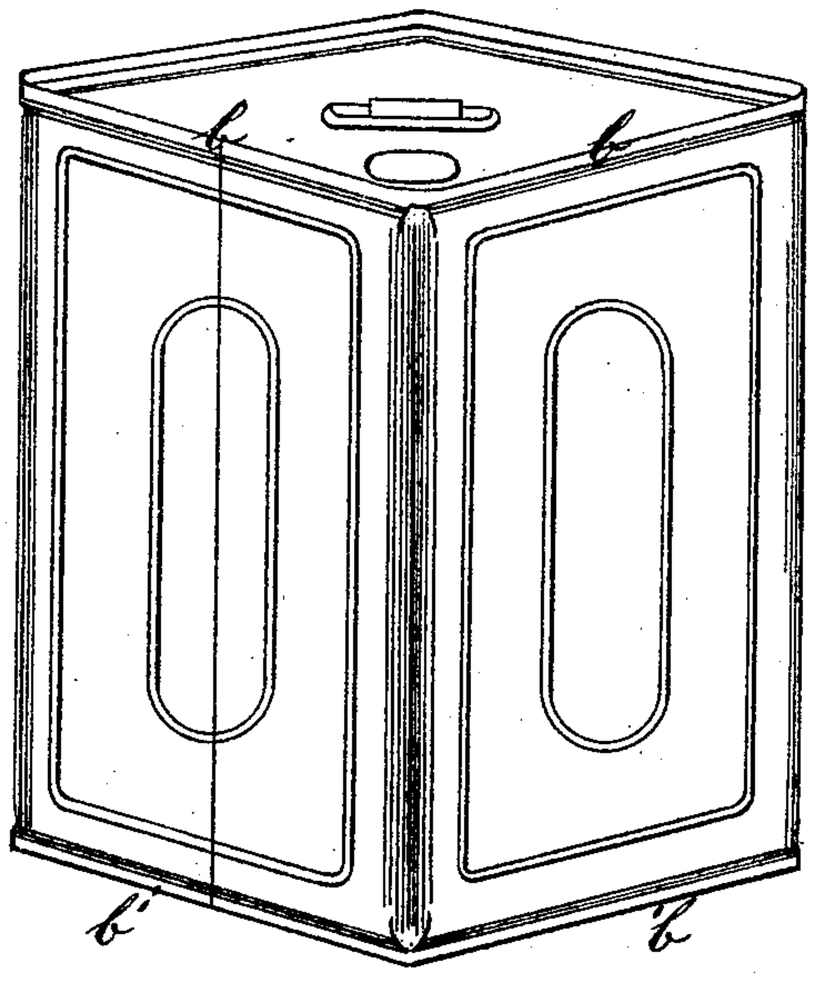
H. B. RENWICK.

Cans for Oils, Paints, &c.

No. 152,168. Patented June 16, 1874.

Fig. 1.



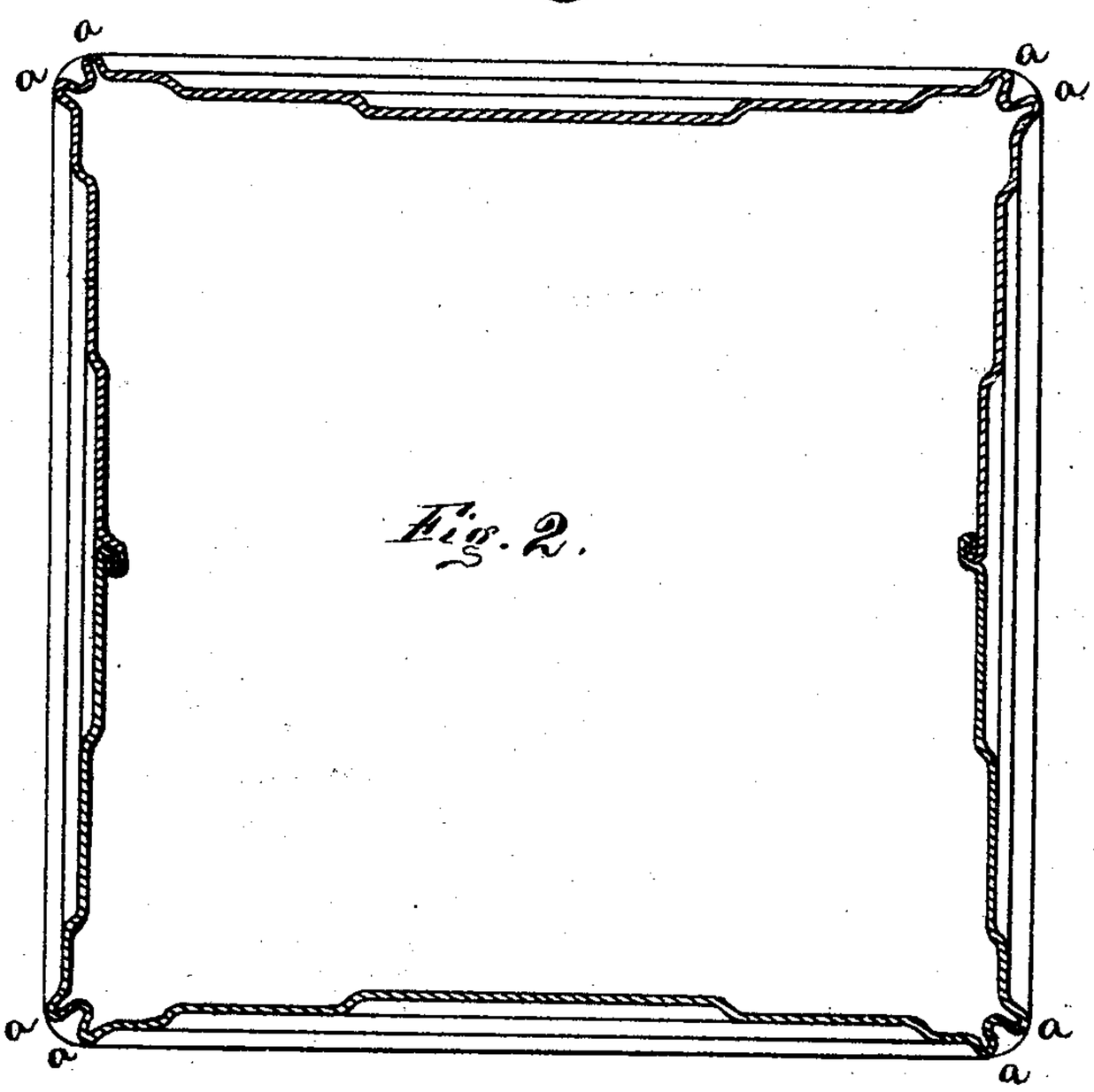




Fig. 2.

Witnesses
W. L. Bennett
W. H. Isaacs.

Inventor.
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY B. RENWICK, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE OLEOPHENE OIL COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CANS FOR OIL, PAINT, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **152,168**, dated June 16, 1874; application filed May 19, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HENRY B. RENWICK, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sheet-Metal Cans; and that the following, taken in connection with the drawing, is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view of the can. Fig. 2 is a cross-section through the same half-way between the top and bottom.

At the present day, cans (square cans, as they are usually called) made of tin are extensively employed for containing kerosene, and these cans are subjected to much rough usage in handling and transportation.

The object of this invention is to produce a strong can from a thin sheet of tin.

Cans, as at present made, usually have bulging or protuberant sides and sunken tops and bottoms. I use, by preference, the sunken top and bottom set in an outward flanging of the sides, as shown at *b b*, and made either by seaming the top and bottom over the sides, or by seaming the sides over the top and bottom, these latter being, in either case, struck up in dies into a sort of dish-shape before they are put into the can; but I intend at times to attach the tops and bottoms in other well-known manners.

The sides of my can are also, by preference, struck up in dies, and I prefer to make one side and the half of two adjacent sides out of one piece of tin or other metal. In order to strengthen the sides, I panel them, as usual, in any desired form; but I prefer to make the panels sunken, as shown in Fig. 2, and I strengthen the corners by converting them into a fivefold corner, or, in other words, by forming the metal at the corners into a double reed, or two reeds or half columns. These reeds are shown at *a a* in the drawing, a little more sharp at the angles than I prefer them, but still of such form as I have tried with success. These reedings die away or vanish at the top and bottom of the corners, as represented in the perspective view in such manner that they leave the corners when the top and bottom are put on substantially square or rectangular, this being necessary in order to make conveniently a tight joint at the points where the corners are united with the top and bottom of the can.

When the sides are sunken or formed with sunk panels, the corners and the edges of the top and bottom take the weight and strain, and as the corners have in fact four lines of tin to resist crushing and twisting, and the edges of the top and bottom have three thicknesses of tin, the can is a strong one, and its strength has been proved by severe practical tests.

When the panels are sunken, the weight of oil tends to form them into a plane surface, and they cannot well take that form without bending the corners. As the corners cannot be easily bent, they act, in fact, as abutments to the imperfect arches of the sides, and the whole can is a very stiff one.

I claim as of my own invention—

1. The double-reeded corners of a sheet-metal can formed in their cross-section substantially as represented and described, and dying away or vanishing at the ends thereof, as set forth.

2. A can made up of sunken or sunk paneled sides, and sunken top and bottom, and reeded or double-column corners, the whole constituting a can substantially such as is described.

HENRY B. RENWICK.

Witnesses:

W. L. BENNEM,

W. H. ISAACS.