

J. C. MOORE & P. HICKEY.
Shield Cans for Shipping Oils, &c.

No. 153,268.

Patented July 21, 1874.

Fig. 1.

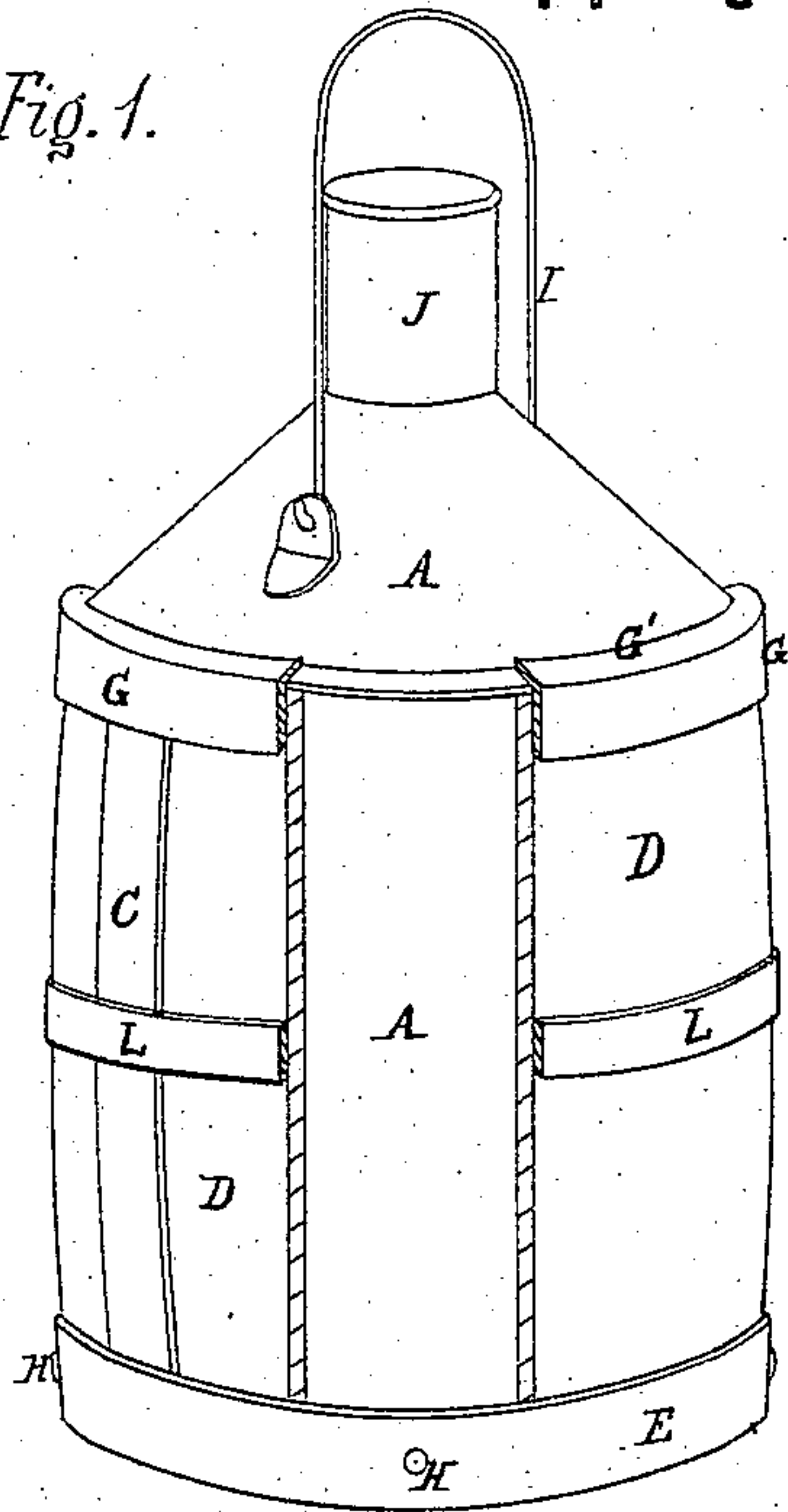


Fig. 2.

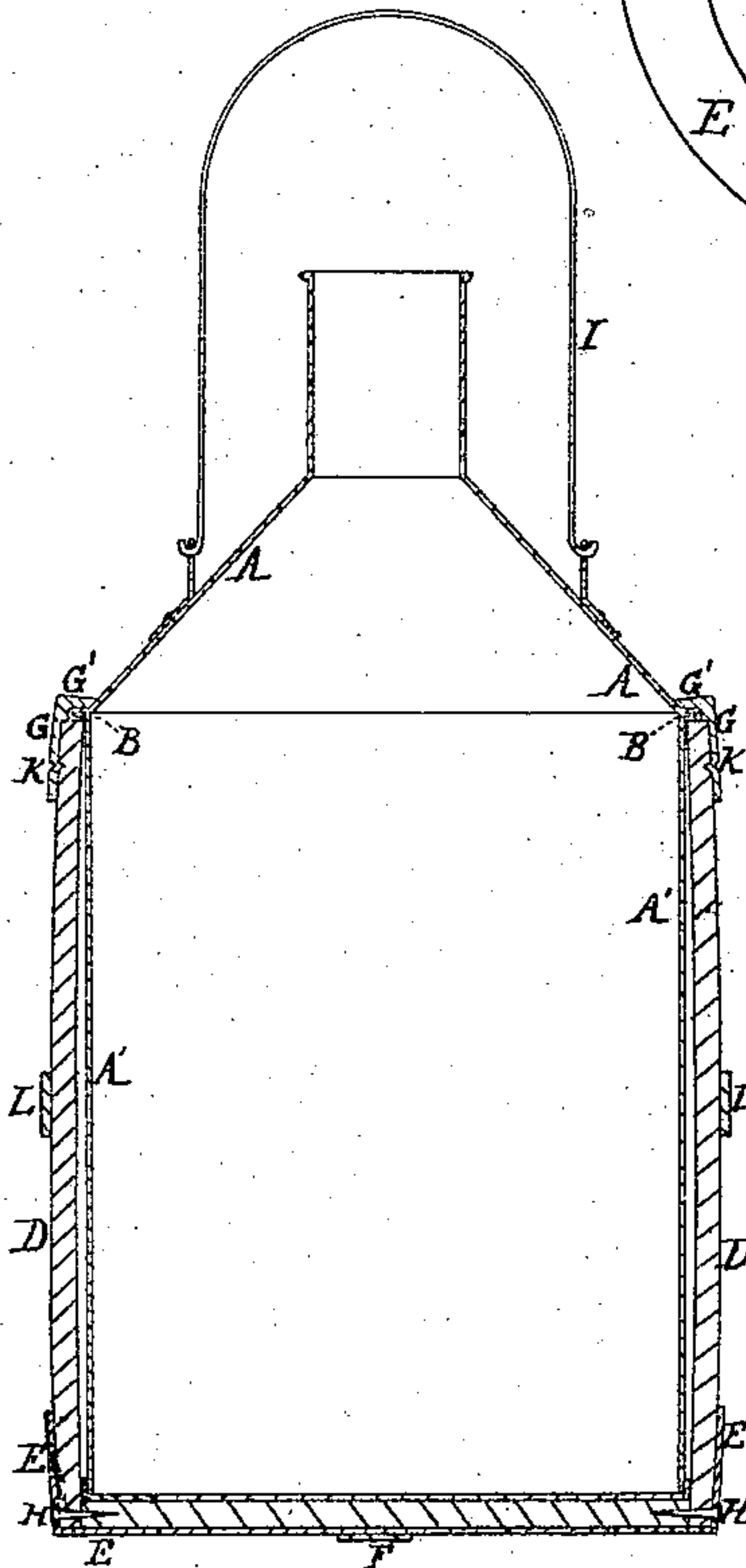
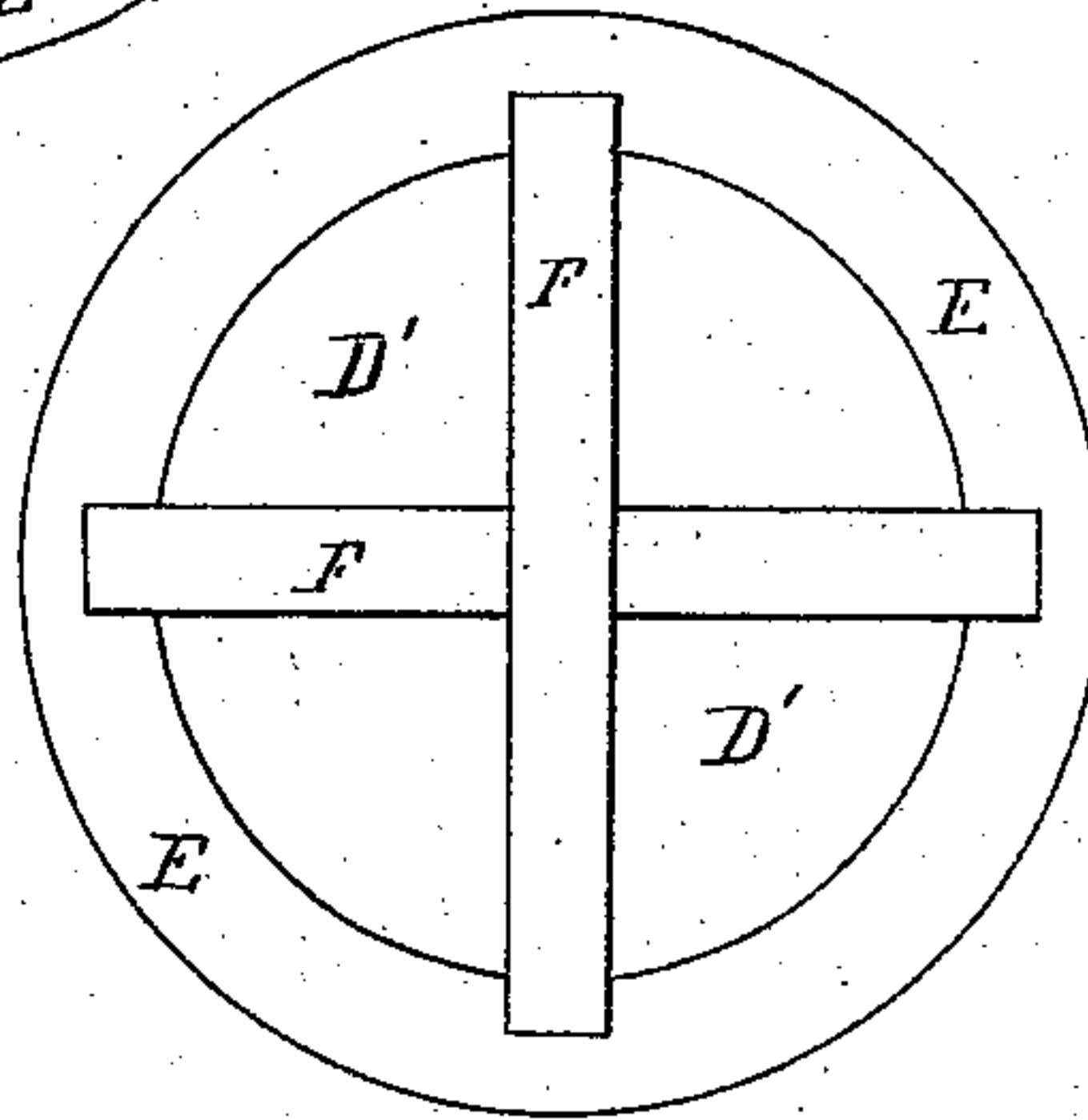


Fig. 3.



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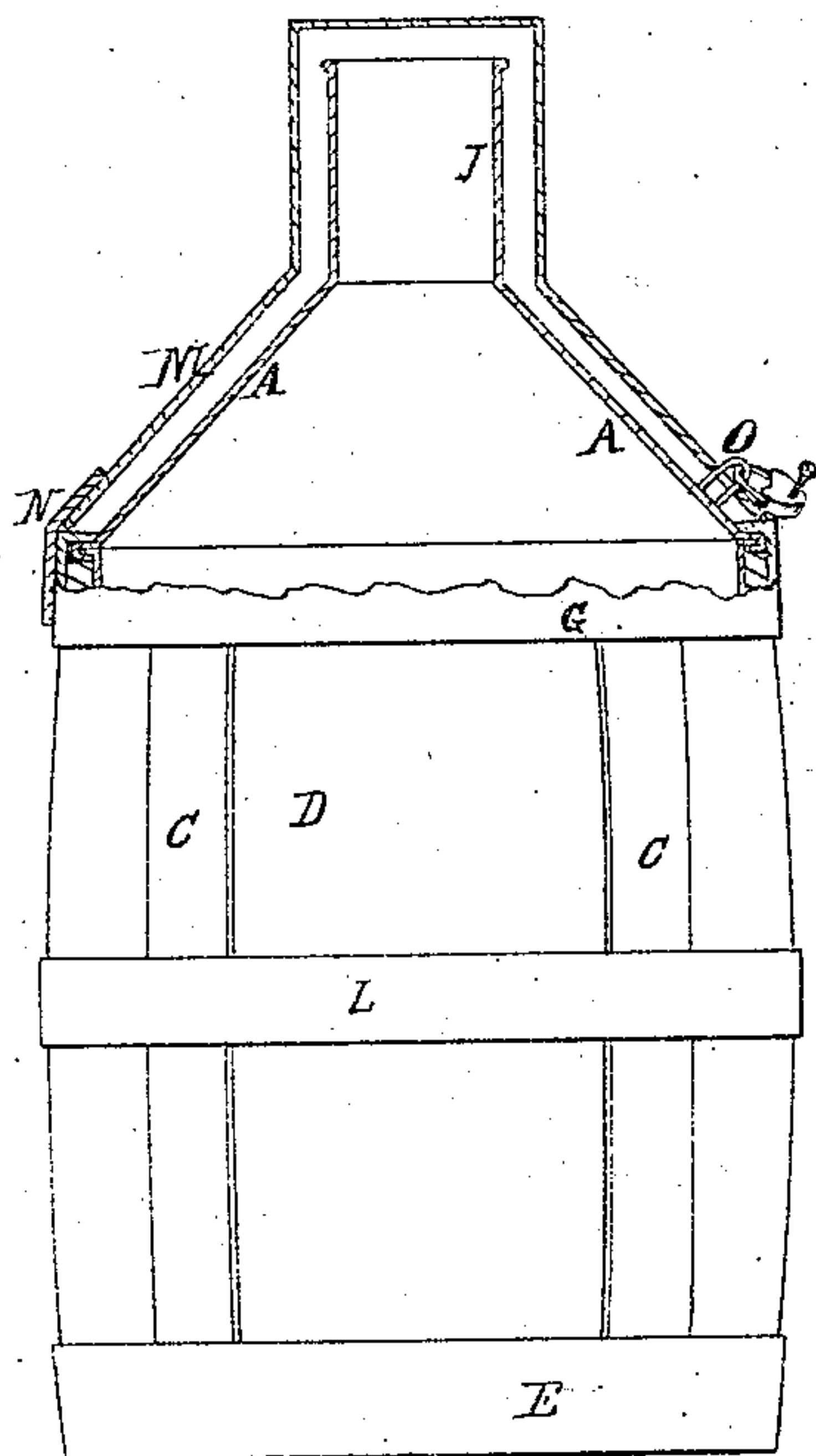
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Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES C. MOORE AND PATRICK HICKEY, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHIELD-CANS FOR SHIPPING OILS, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **153,268**, dated July 21, 1874; application filed May 25, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES C. MOORE and PATRICK HICKEY, both of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improved Shield-Can; and we do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings making part hereof.

Our invention consists of the combination of an inner can, tank, bottle, or jar with an outer casing or shell, and an upper and lower or upper or lower flanged bands, flanged rings, or flanged hoops, constructed and arranged substantially as above described; also, of the combination of an inner can, &c., an outer casing, upper and lower or upper or lower bands, rings, or hoops, and bands or strips secured to the lower hoop diametrically across the bottom; also, in combination with an inner can and outer casing, a flanged band, one flange of which is not continuous, but divided into cleats or ears, and one flange of which clasps the outside of the lower upper edge of the outer casing, and the other flange laps over the top or under the bottom of the inner contained can; also, of the combination of a can, tank, bottle, or jar with an outer protective casing and vertical bands to hold them in place; also, of an upper hinged cover, detachable by being thrown back on its hinge, in combination with the outer casing of an inner can, tank, bottle, or jar.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of our invention, showing a section of the bands and wooden casing broken out, but without the upper cover; Fig. 2, a vertical cross-section of Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a bottom view, showing the diametrical strips to support the bottom; Fig. 4, a perspective view, showing the upper cover.

A is the can; B, the flange, seam, or edge formed by the union of the top and sides of the can; A', the sides of the can; C, connecting-strips intermediate between the upper and lower bands; D, the wooden casing; D', the wooden casing under the bottom; E, the lower flanged band supporting the bottom, and passing around and clasping the outside of the lower edge of the casing; F, diametrical strips, which may be used or not, at the pleasure of

the manufacturer. They support, strengthen, and protect the bottom. G, an upper flanged band, the reverse of band E, clasping the upper outer edge of the casing, holding it up, and holding the contained can down by its upper overlapping flanged edge H, nails, rivets, or screws passing through the rings and the wooden casing. Indentations K may be employed instead, though we prefer the nails at the bottom to pass into the bottom of the casing, as shown. I is the handle; J, the neck of the can; L, an intermediate horizontal band to strengthen the sides of the casing; M, the upper cover; ~~N~~, the hooks or hinges; O, the lock.

The above device may be used to cover tin, sheet-iron, glass, or any other species, form, or shape of can, tank, bottle, or jar requiring protection for shipment or handling; and, though we prefer to make the casing of wood, in the form of staves, more or less closely joined, yet other suitable material may be applied around the can horizontally, instead of being in the form of upright staves. The hoops and bands we prefer to make of tin or sheet metal. The overlapping flanges may be in sections, in the form of ears or cleats, instead of continuous flanges. Thus the upper overlapping flange of the upper band G, marked G', instead of being continuous, may be in sections, in the form of ears, overlapping the top of the can, and soldered thereto, or keeping the can down by their strength alone. The band may be used simply to protect the edge of the wood, or, when staves are used, to keep them together, and the casing may be secured to the can by ears or cleats fastened to the box by rivets, or other suitable means, and to the can by solder or otherwise. The casing D juts against the lower side of the seam-edge B of the can. The hoops L we only employ with large cans to strengthen the casing. The object of the strips C is apparent. They may be soldered to the upper and lower bands at their respective extremities, thus keeping these bands in place and dispensing with nails H or indentations K, as the whole fabric is thus securely held together. Handle I may be secured to the sides of the casing, or small loop-handles may be used. The use of upright staves avoid shrinkage of the casing, which is

so great an objection where the grain of the wood is horizontal, as the latter often permits the casing to shrink below the top of the can, leaving it exposed. The flanged bands also oppose this tendency of the casing, even where the wood is applied with its grain horizontal. The upper cover M may be used or omitted at pleasure; but when the casing D is used to protect a can, bottle, or tank containing valuable wines, spirits, or other liquid or substance, the upper cover serves more fully to protect the said can, bottle, or tank, and the lock secures the contents from disturbance, making a locked portable receptacle. The hook N is secured, preferably, to band G, and the staple to the upper surface of the can, as shown, or to the edge of the band G opposite to the hook N; or a hinge may be substituted for hook N, making the top non-detachable. The edge of the top M is passed under the hook N and over staple O, which passes through the top, and the padlock is then inserted through the staple. A trunk-lock might be substituted for the staple and padlock. A simple hinged cap or stopper for the can, bottle, or tank may be used, and the top M made fast to the casing D, if desired, this cap to be locked in the same manner as the top M is described to be, the said cap or stopper to be hinged to the upper edge of the neck of the top M. The flanges, ears, or cleats may be either in one piece, with the hoop or band stamped or cut out with it, or they may be secured thereto by solder, rivets, or by being clasped around the hoop, or by other convenient means.

The office and arrangement of the flanged band are as follows: In cross-section it is L-shaped, though it may be slightly varied from this, as it may be curved in section and answer the same purpose; but it is so arranged as, when at the upper part of the can, to clasp the sides of the upper edge of the casing, and, being bent over, also to press upon the top of

the can, keeping it down, and when at the lower edge of the can it clasps the outside of the lower surface of the casing, and lapping under, holds up the can at its bottom.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A shield-can for shipping oils, &c., composed of the combination of an inner can, tank, bottle, or jar with an outer casing or shell, and an upper and lower or upper or lower flanged bands, flanged rings, or flanged hoops, constructed and arranged substantially as above described.

2. The combination of an inner can, tank, bottle, or jar, an outer casing, upper and lower or upper or lower bands, rings, or hoops, and bands or strips secured to the lower hoop diametrically across the bottom, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with an inner tank, can, bottle, or jar, and its outer casing, of a flanged band, one flange of which is not continuous, but divided into cleats or ears, and one flange of which clasps the outside of the lower or upper surface of the outer casing, and the other flange of which laps under the bottom or over the top of the inner contained tank, can, bottle, or jar, substantially as described.

4. The combination of a can, tank, bottle, or jar with an outer protective casing, and vertical bands or ties to hold said can, &c., and casing in their relative positions, substantially as described.

5. An upper hinged cover, detachable by being thrown back on its hinges, in combination with the outer casing of an inner can, tank, bottle, or jar, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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