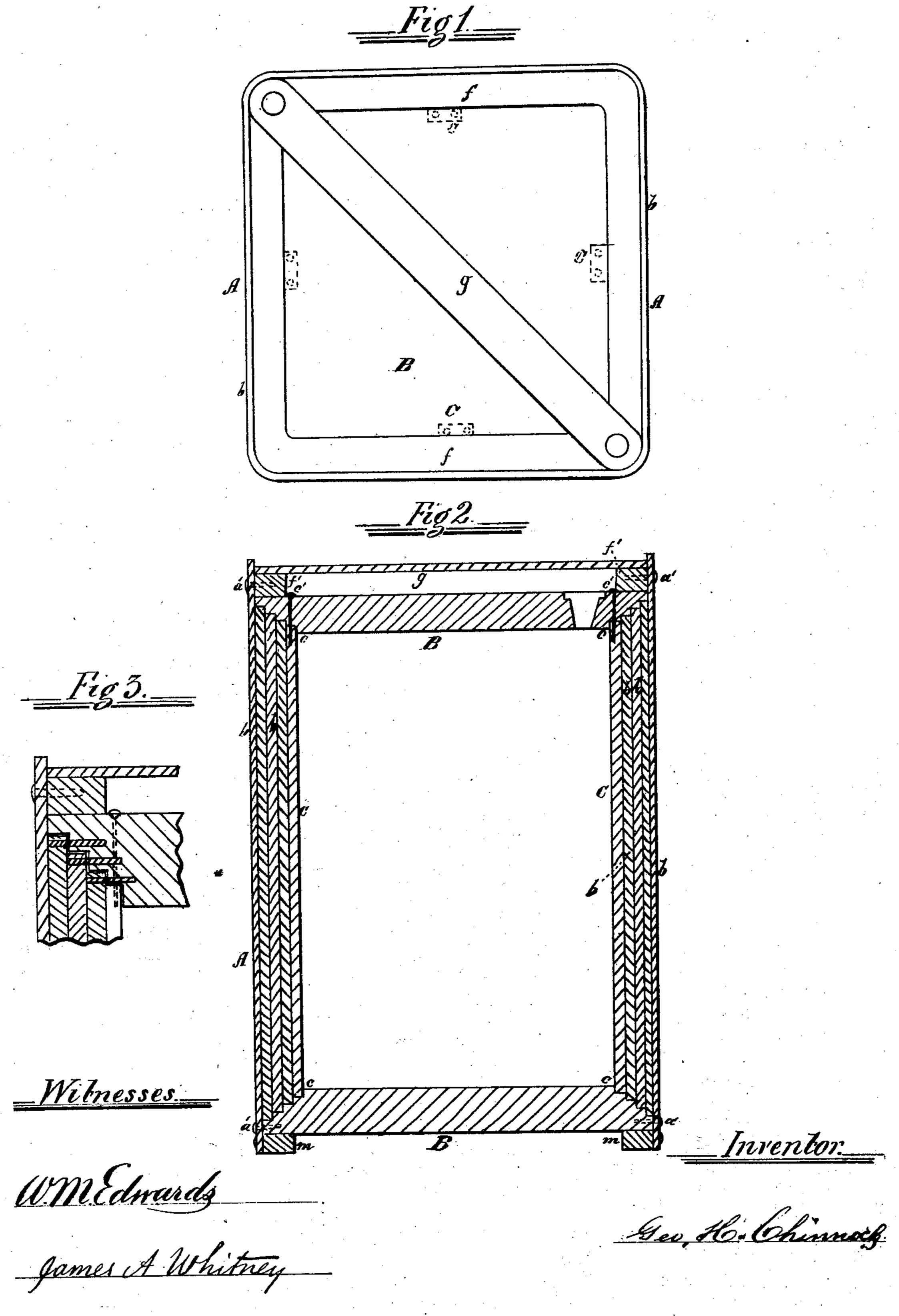
G. H. CHINNOCK. Cans for Oil, &c.

No.153,662.

Patented Aug. 4, 1874.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. CHINNOCK, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANS FOR OIL, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 153,662, dated August 4, 1874; application filed March 10, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEO. H. CHINNOCK, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Paper Oil-Cans, of which the follow-

ing is a specification:

This invention consists in certain novel combinations of parts, whereby is provided a paper can for holding oils, which shall be tight and impervious, strong and durable, not liable to warp, twist, or be otherwise injured from changes in the temperature, or hygrometric conditions of the atmosphere, and capable of storage and transportation within the smallest possible space.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a paper oil-can, made according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same; and Fig. 3 is a detached sectional view on a large scale, showing one feature of the invention not clearly indicated in Figs. 1 and 2.

The body A of the can is rectangular or four-sided, but with rounded corners, as shown at a. It is formed of distinct concentric thicknesses b, of paper or paper-board, made oil-proof, or oil and water proof, by saturation with a solution of glue, which after its application to the paper material should be rendered insoluble by treatment with a solution of tannin. Of the several thicknesses b, the innermost is the shortest, the thicknesses increasing in length from the innermost outward, so that the end edges of the body A are related, as fully shown in Fig. 2. The heads B are of prepared wood—that is to say, of wood subsequently steamed and impregnated with glue, or treated in other ways, to prevent the permeation of hydrocarbon oils therethrough, and the warping and twisting which, with the unprepared material, would occur from atmosor lumber, sawdust or other like ligneous material, mingled with glue and compressed to hardness by suitable machinery, may be used. The heads are rabbeted to correspond with the end edges of the body A, and fit therein, as shown in the sectional view, the adjacent end of the outermost thickness of paper material surrounding the periphery of each head, to permit the driving in of wooden pegs a', to assist the retention of the l

heads in place. The zigzag joint c, between the heads and the rabbeted ends of the body A, into which they are fitted, is filled between with the elastic or yielding composition of which printers' rollers are made. This elastic joint, while perfectly tight against the passage of the oil, is yet so yielding that jarring and concussion, which would start a rigid joint and cause leakage, are wholly inadequate to injure this elastic one. Placed within the body A, longitudinal therewith, and with their ends bearing against the inner surfaces of the heads B, are braces C, of any suitable wood. These braces may fit into recesses provided in the heads, and pegs c' may be driven through the latter into the ends of the braces. These braces serve to stiffen the can against pressure from without, and also to hold the heads against outward thrusts. It will be particularly kept in mind that the corners a of the paper body A being rounded, as set forth, the tendency to crack, which would nullify the utility of a paper can made square-cornered or sharp-cornered, is wholly avoided; also, that the pegs a' will not corrode, and consequently loosen and permit the displacement of the head, as would be the case if metal nails were used. The outermost thickness, b, of paper material, is extended upward beyond the outer surface of the head, and within it and upon the head is fixed a circumferential rib, f', to which, at a level below the projecting end of the aforesaid thickness b, is affixed the strap or handle g, by which, on occasion, the can is carried. This arrangement of the parts permits the cans, in storing or transportation, to be placed upon one another without detriment to their stability, when arranged in position. The lower end of the outermost thickness b is also projected beyond its conpheric changes. In lieu of wood from planks | tiguous head, and has within it and attached to the head a peripherical rib, m, which forms an annular foot or step to the can, which, by keeping the bottom or lowermost end of the can from damp floors, &c., when stored or transported, prevents the premature decay thereof, and consequently the leaking or destruction of the can.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The combination, with the heads and the paper body of an oil-can, of the internal longi153,662

tudinal braces holding the heads against lonsitudinal thrusts, and the sides against in-l with paper sides and ligneous ends of the ward pressure, substantially as herein set forth.

- 2. The combination of the heads B formed with peripherical rabbets and the prepared paper body rabbeted at its ends to fit the rab-1-5. As a new article of manufacture, the beted circumference of the heads, to form a firm and enduring joint, substantially as herein set forth.
- 3. The combination of the wooden pegs with the ligneous prepared head and the prepared paper body of the oil-can, whereby the corrosion incident to the use of metallic fastenings is avoided, substantially as herein set forth.
- 4. The combination of the annular step oil-can, whereby the premature decay from contact with a damp surface of the bottom portions of the oil-can is avoided, substantially as herein set forth.
- oil-can constituted by the ligneous prepared heads; the prepared paper body, the internal longitudinal braces, the elastic or cushioned joint, the wooden fastening-pins, and the handle sunken to the level of the flange, substantially as and for the purpose herein set forth.

Witnesses: GEO. H. CHINNOCK. James A. Whitney, W. WIEDS