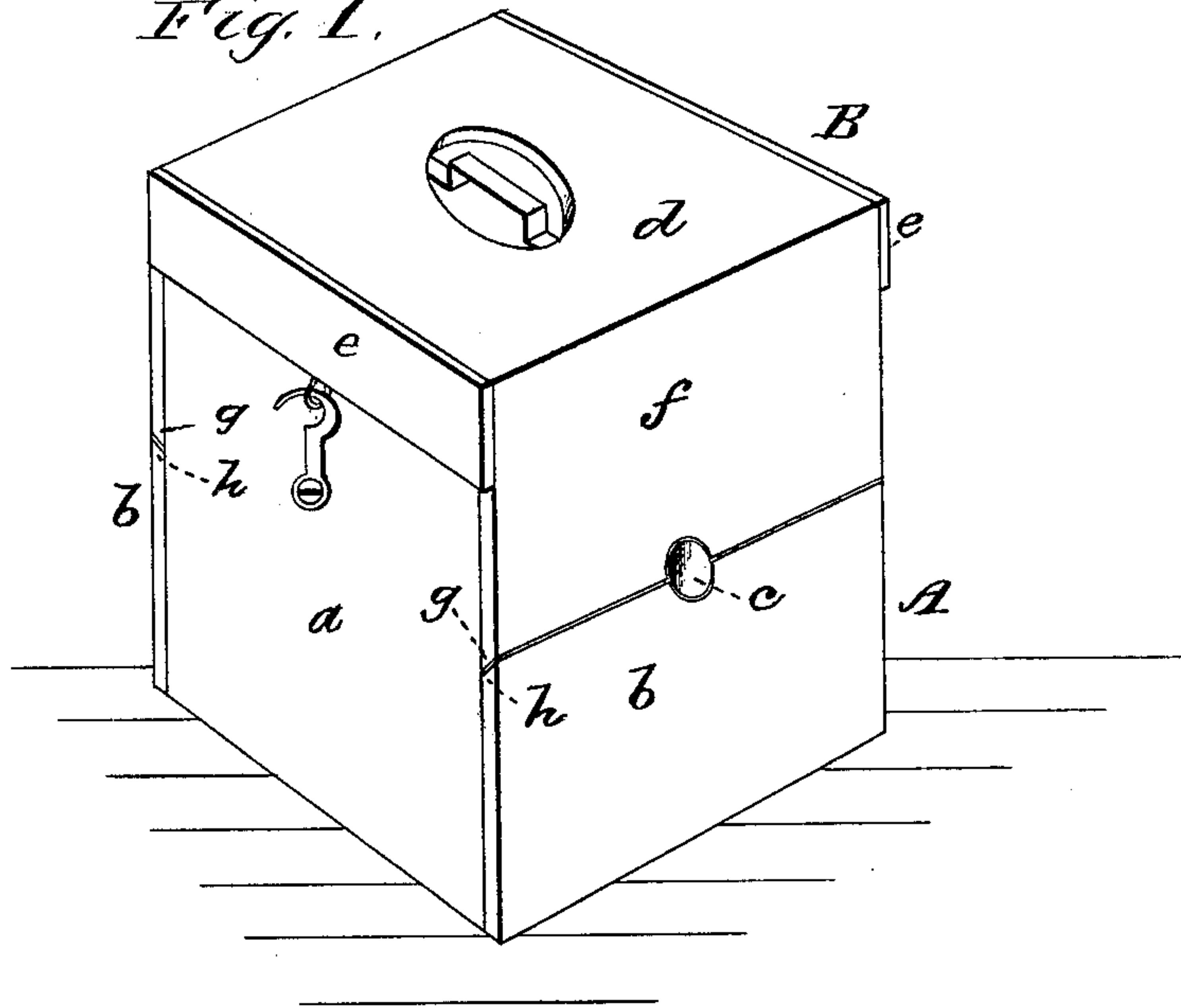


A. F. TRIPP  
Casing for Cans.

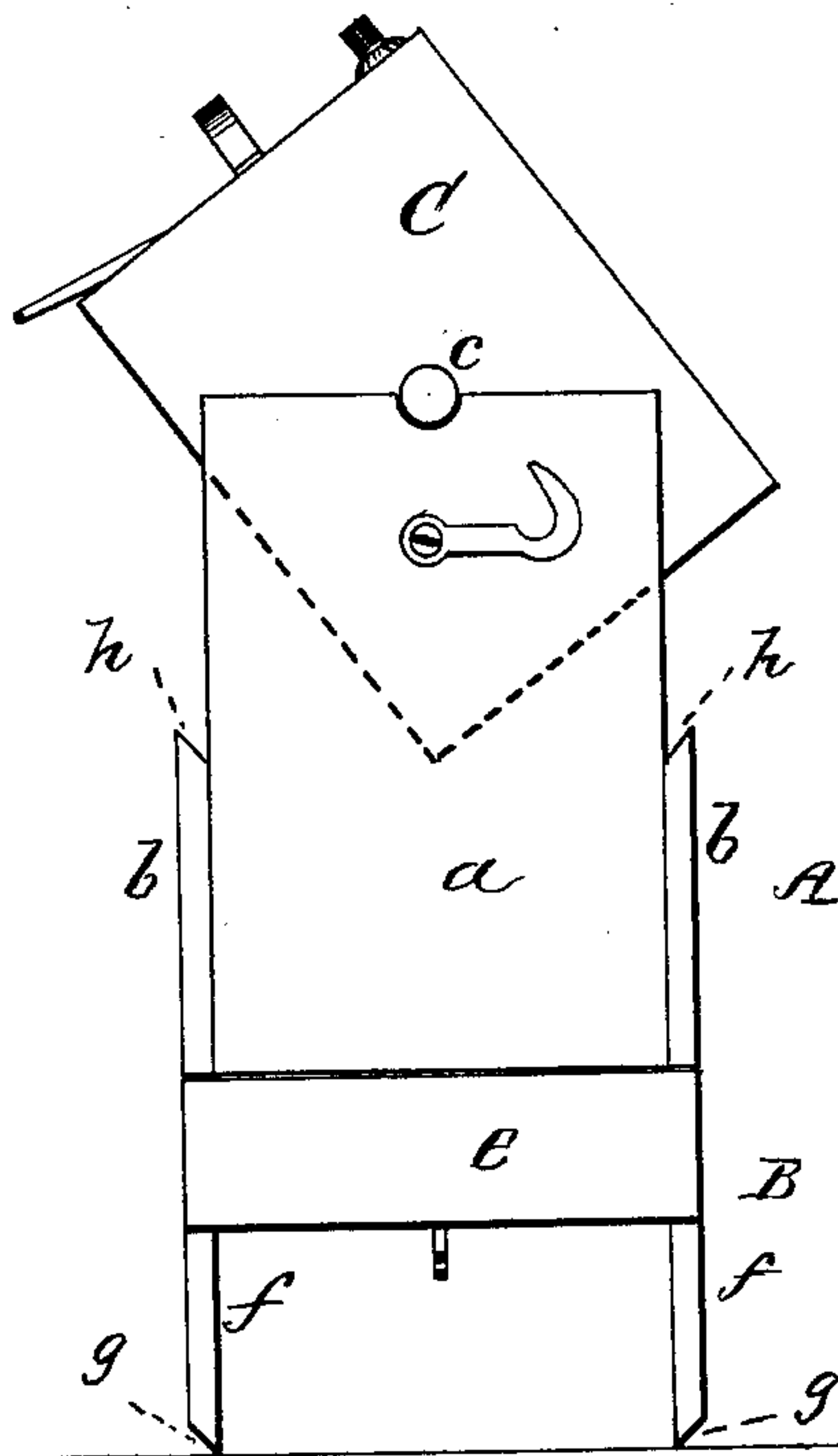
No. 200,806.

Patented Feb. 26, 1878.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



WITNESSES

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INVENTOR

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per *Chas. H. Fowler*  
Attorney.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUSTUS F. TRIPP, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF,  
SIDNEY SHEPARD, AND JAMES G. FORSYTH, OF SAME PLACE.

## IMPROVEMENT IN CASINGS FOR CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **200,806**, dated February 26, 1878; application filed  
January 31, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, AUGUSTUS F. TRIPP, of Buffalo, in the county of Erie and State of New York, have invented a new and valuable Improvement in Casings for Oil or other Cans; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon.

Figure 1 of the drawing is a representation of perspective view of my invention. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, showing the can in position for use.

This invention is designed as an improvement upon the patent bearing date October 16, 1877, No. 196,083, in which is shown a casing for oil-cans or other vessels made of two sections, each having two or more opposite sides longer than its other sides, the longer sides of one section matching the shorter sides of the other section.

It has been found that in time the casings, constructed as above described, would become comparatively worthless for packing and transporting purposes, as the longer sides of the upper section extending below the shorter sides would in time spring or warp, rendering them useless, from the fact that the lower ends or edges of such longer sides would not match or come in line with the upper ends or edges of the shorter sides of the lower section, when the two sections are placed together over the can or other vessel to be incased.

This invention, therefore, is designed to overcome as far as possible this difficulty, and consists in forming the shorter sides of the lower section with an edge beveled, curved, or otherwise formed, and a correspondingly formed edge upon the longer sides of the upper section, so that when the two sections are placed together the edges of the longer sides of the upper section will interlock with or bind against the beveled edges of the shorter sides of the lower section, and thereby the longer sides of the upper section will be held in place, and be prevented from springing or

warping, as will be hereinafter more fully described.

In describing the casing to which my invention appertains, A represents the lower, and B the upper, section thereof, constructed of wood, which, when placed together, form a casing or protecting jacket for oil-cans or other vessels placed therein.

In describing the form and construction of the lower section, which may be used as a support for the can when emptying the same of its contents, said section has a suitable base for securing thereto sides *a b*, the former extending nearly to the top of the upper section when the two are placed together, while the sides *b* are but half, or nearly half, the length. Both the sides *a b* may, if desired, have bearing of any suitable form to support trunnions *c* upon each side of the can C.

The upper section B of the casing has a top, *d*, and a suitable opening therein to allow the handle of the can to pass through when the two sections are placed together. Secured to the top *d* and to the edges of the sides *f* are short sides *e*. The sides *f* correspond in length to the sides *b* of the lower section, and have correspondingly-formed bearings.

The can C is provided with the usual nozzle and cap. Upon the sides *a a* are secured pivotal hooks, which engage with eyes or loops upon the lower edge of the strips *e*.

When it is found necessary to use the can, the hooks are disconnected from the eyes or loops and the upper section removed. The can is then lifted by its handle out of the lower section of the case and turned one-quarter around, after which it is lowered into position, so that the trunnions on the side of the can will rest upon the bearings at the top of the side pieces *a*. After the spout is opened and vent given, the can is then swung forward or at an angle, when the liquid will begin to flow.

The two sections when placed together, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, form a complete casing for packing oil or other cans, to protect them from injury while being transported, as well as the additional facility of the can being readily inserted in the casing and tilted for use, as above described.



After describing that class of casings to which my invention is applied, I will now proceed to set forth more fully my invention.

The shorter sides *b* of the lower section, it will be noticed, are nailed or otherwise securely and firmly connected to the sides *a* the extent of their whole width, whereby they have no chance to spring or warp. It is not the case, however, with the longer sides *f* of the upper section, extending, as they do, considerably below the shorter sides *e*. There is nothing to hold or prevent the sides *f* from springing or warping, and should the sides become displaced by such causes, it will be readily seen that when the upper section is placed in position over and upon the lower section to form together a casing, the sides *f* will not match or come in line with the sides *b* of section A; consequently the casing would be comparatively useless as a transportation casing.

To prevent any such danger or result from the warping or springing of the wood, and thereby render the casing more durable, the shorter sides *b* of the lower section A are formed upon their upper edge with a bevel, *h*, curve, angular shoulder, or are otherwise formed, so that when the lower edges of the sides *f* are in place, said sides will form a binding-joint, and thereby prevent the displacement of the sides *f* by springing or warping. Should the upper edges of the sides *b* have a bevel, in form

as shown at *g*, the lower edges of the sides *f* would require to have a corresponding bevel, *g*, the reverse of bevel *h*, so that they will interlock each other, as illustrated in Fig. 1 of the drawings.

I do not desire, however, to be understood as confining myself to any particular form of binding-joint, as the gist of my invention consists in so constructing the shorter sides of the lower section of a casing that when the two sections are placed together the longer sides of the upper section will be prevented from being displaced by warping or springing; and to effect this result various means may be employed.

Having now fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A casing for cans or other vessels consisting of two sections, each having two or more opposite sides longer than its other sides, such longer sides of one section matching the shorter sides of the other section with a binding-joint, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the above I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

AUGUSTUS F. TRIPP.

Witnesses:

C. N. ARMSTRONG,  
C. B. HOWARD.