

C. H. NYE.  
Cans for Fluids.

No. 209,185.

Patented Oct. 22, 1878.

Fig. 1.

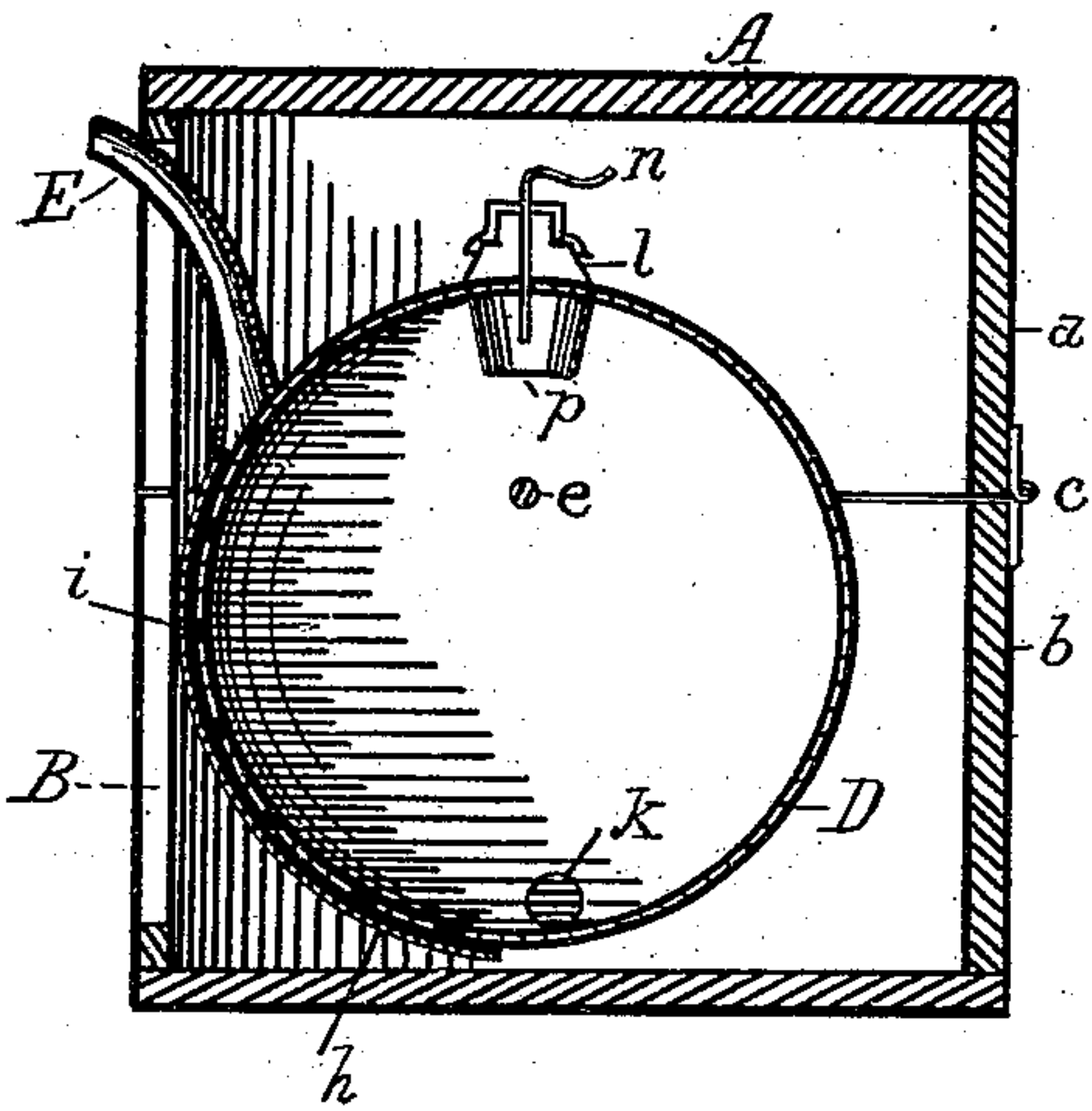


Fig. 2.

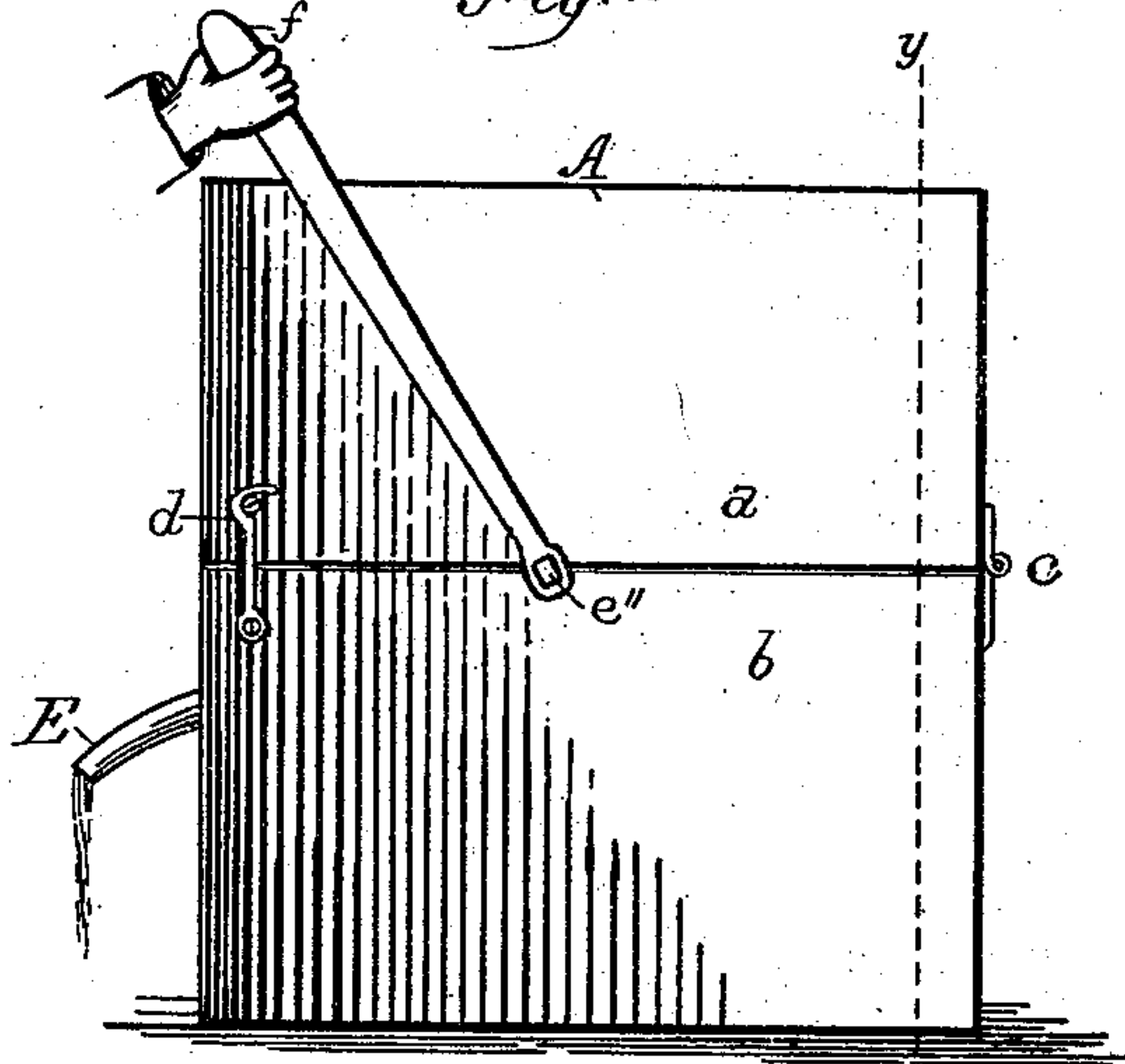


Fig. 5.

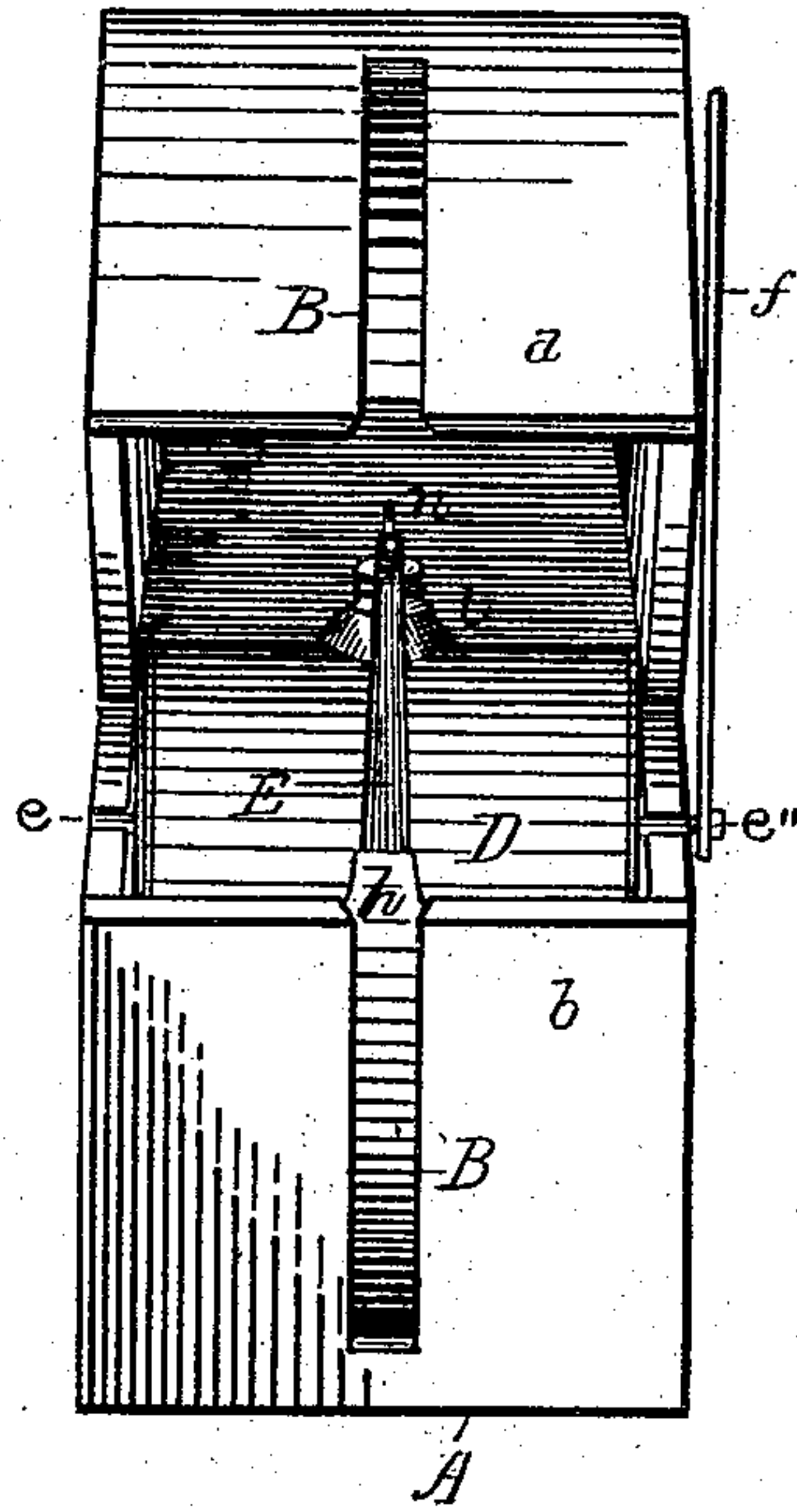


Fig. 3.

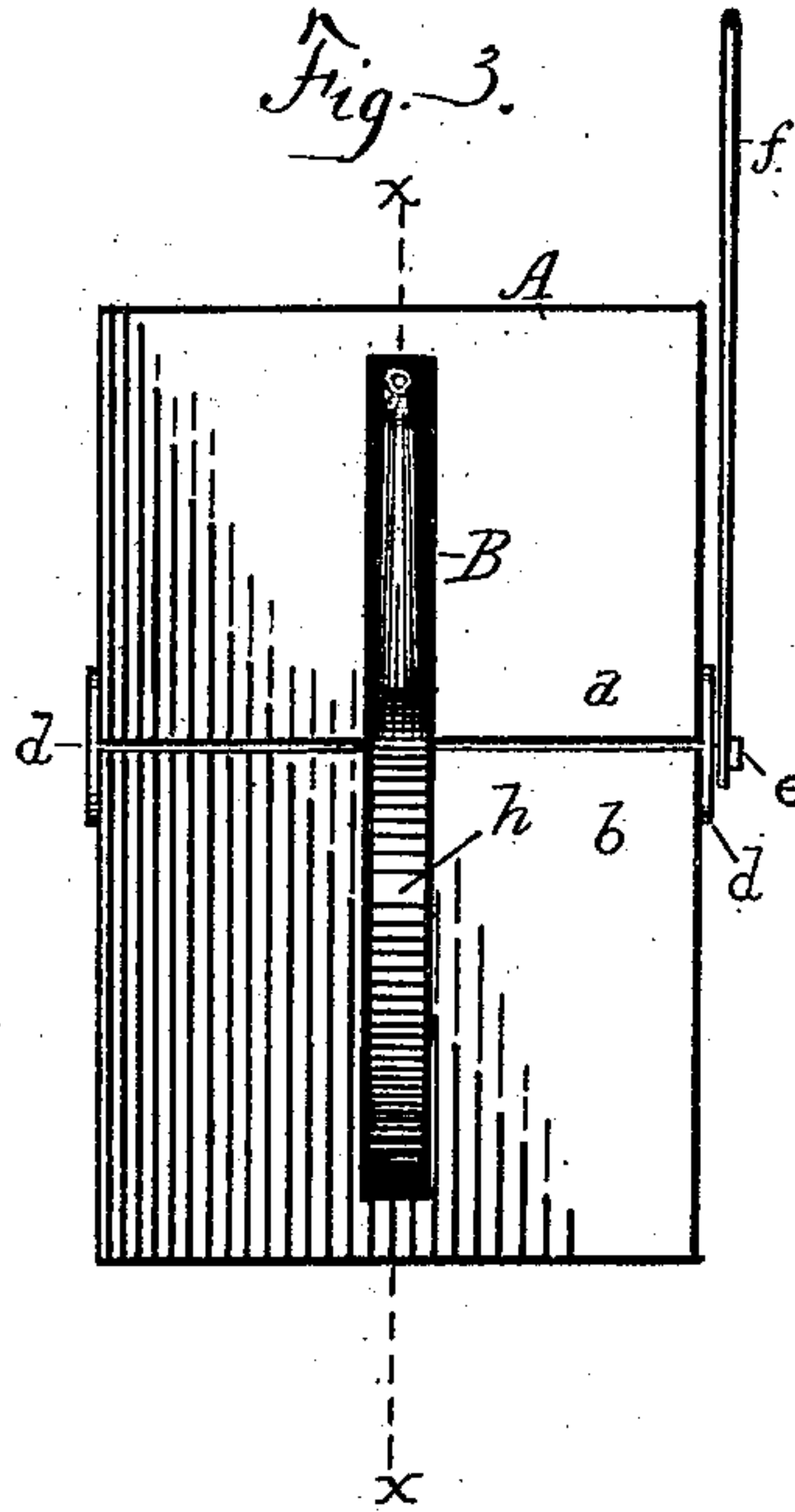
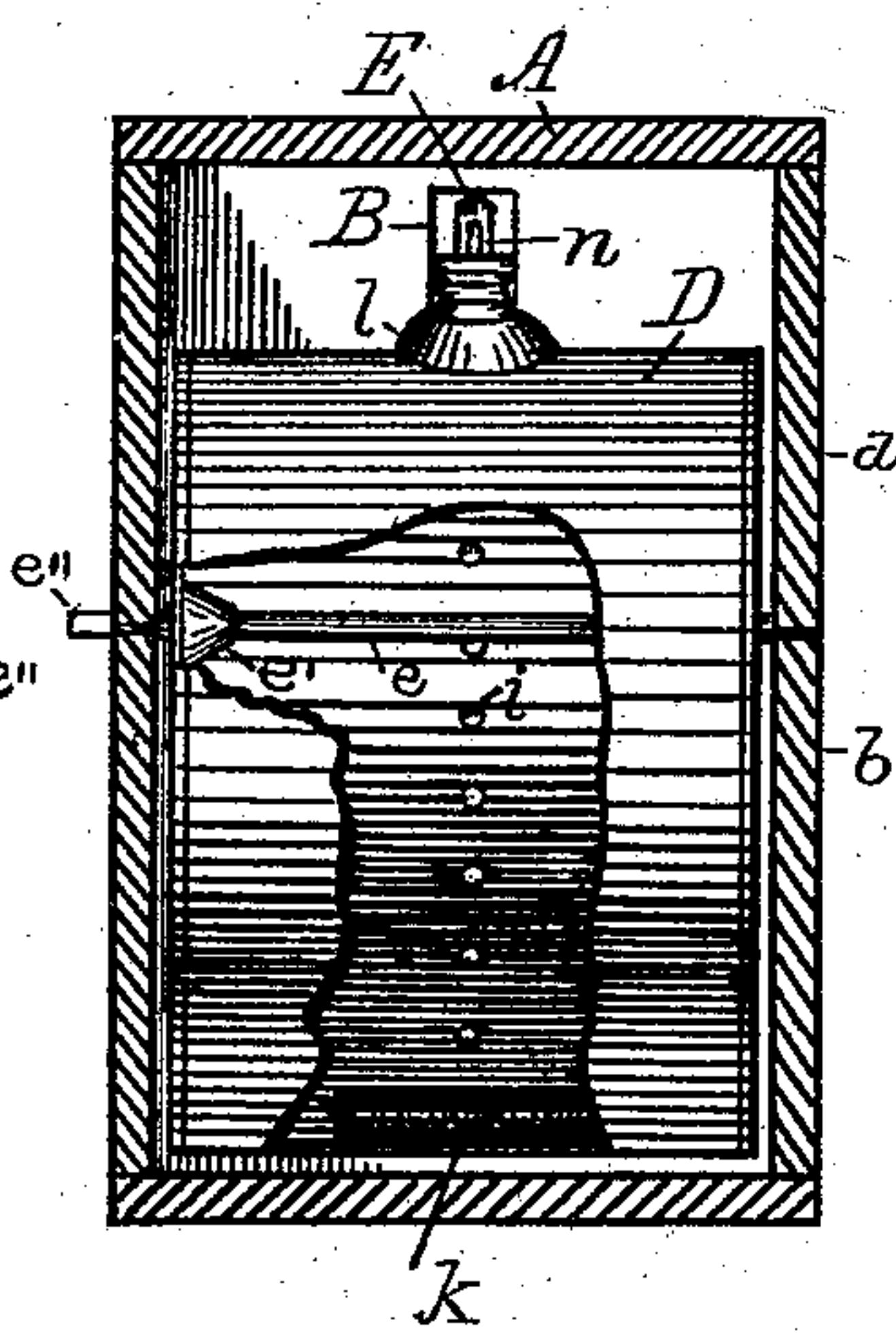


Fig. 4.



— WITNESSES: —

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— INVENTOR: —

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES H. NYE, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND,  
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## IMPROVEMENT IN CANS FOR FLUIDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **209,185**, dated October 22, 1878; application filed  
June 6, 1878.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. NYE, of Baltimore, in the county of Baltimore and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Inclosed Cans for Fluid, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to an improvement in sheet-metal cans for fluids, which are provided with a spout and inclosed in wooden cases, and balanced or pivoted on a transverse shaft, so as to readily permit their contents to be turned out.

The invention will first be described in connection with the accompanying drawing, and then pointed out in claims.

Figure 1 is a vertical section taken through  $x x$ , Fig. 3. Fig. 2 is a side elevation. Fig. 3 is a front elevation. Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section taken through  $y z$ , Fig. 2, with part of can broken away. Fig. 5 is a front view, showing the case-top raised.

The letter A represents the case, made in two parts—upper part,  $a$ , and lower part,  $b$ —which are hinged together at  $c$ , and secured near the front by hooks  $d$ . In the front is a vertical slot, B, through which the spout of the can projects. D represents the can, which is cylindrical in shape and with flat sides. A shaft,  $e$ , passes transversely through the sides of can, with the ends projecting and forming journals, which have their bearings in the sides of the lower part,  $b$ , of the case. It will be noticed this shaft passes through the can above the central point, and on the inner side is secured to can by means of the cone-shaped stay  $e'$ . One end of the shaft,  $e''$ , is long enough to project through the case, and is squared to receive the lever  $f$ . The spout E is affixed centrally upon the cylinder, and has a continuous lower part,  $h$ , which passes exteriorly at least one-fourth of the way around the can. The body of the can may be entirely cut away or may be simply perforated, as shown at  $i$ , Figs. 1 and 4, to allow the fluid to enter this lower part of spout.

As the can rests upon its pivots it will maintain the position shown in Fig. 1 by the action of gravity, its lower part being heaviest; but it may be loaded, if deemed necessary, by a suitable weight,  $k$ , secured either to the inside or outside, Figs. 1 and 2.

The nozzle  $l$ , for filling the can, is covered by a screw-cap of usual construction, but provided with a vent-tube,  $n$ , one end of which depends within the can, or within the short conical tube  $p$ , secured within the can just below the filling-orifice, and the other end is bent in a direction toward the back part of case. The purpose of the conical tube, which is secured by its larger end, is to prevent the fluid, should the can be tilted suddenly, from sloshing up into the screw-cap, and thence escaping through the screw connection.

In the present instance the can shown is made of sheet-tin; but they may be made of any other suitable material, such as sheet-lead, to be inclosed in a suitable metal frame to give it proper stability, lead being well adapted for acids of all kinds.

I am aware that a vent-tube in the cap of a can is not new, and such I do not claim, broadly.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The cylindrical can D, having the transverse shaft  $e$  passing through the flat sides, and the spout E, having its lower part,  $h$ , extending about one-fourth the way around the can, in combination with the case A, in two parts, hinged together, and provided with bearings for the shaft, and the vertical slot B, as set forth.

2. The cylindrical tilting can D, provided with a spout, and on the inner side with the conical tube  $p$ , secured by its larger end just below the filling-orifice, as shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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