

F. C. WILSON.
Swinging Cans.

No. 229,293.

Patented June 29, 1880.

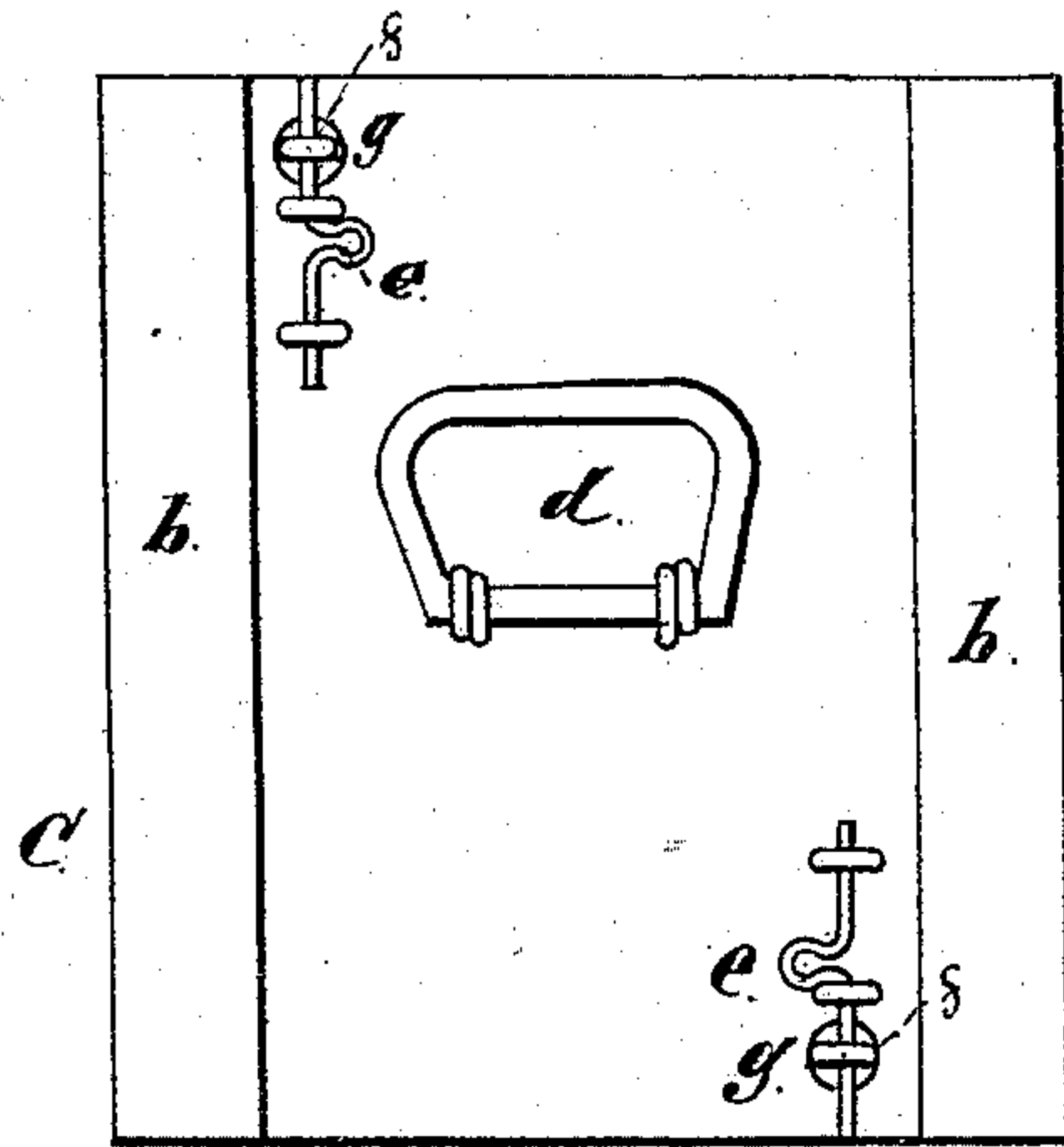


Fig. 1.

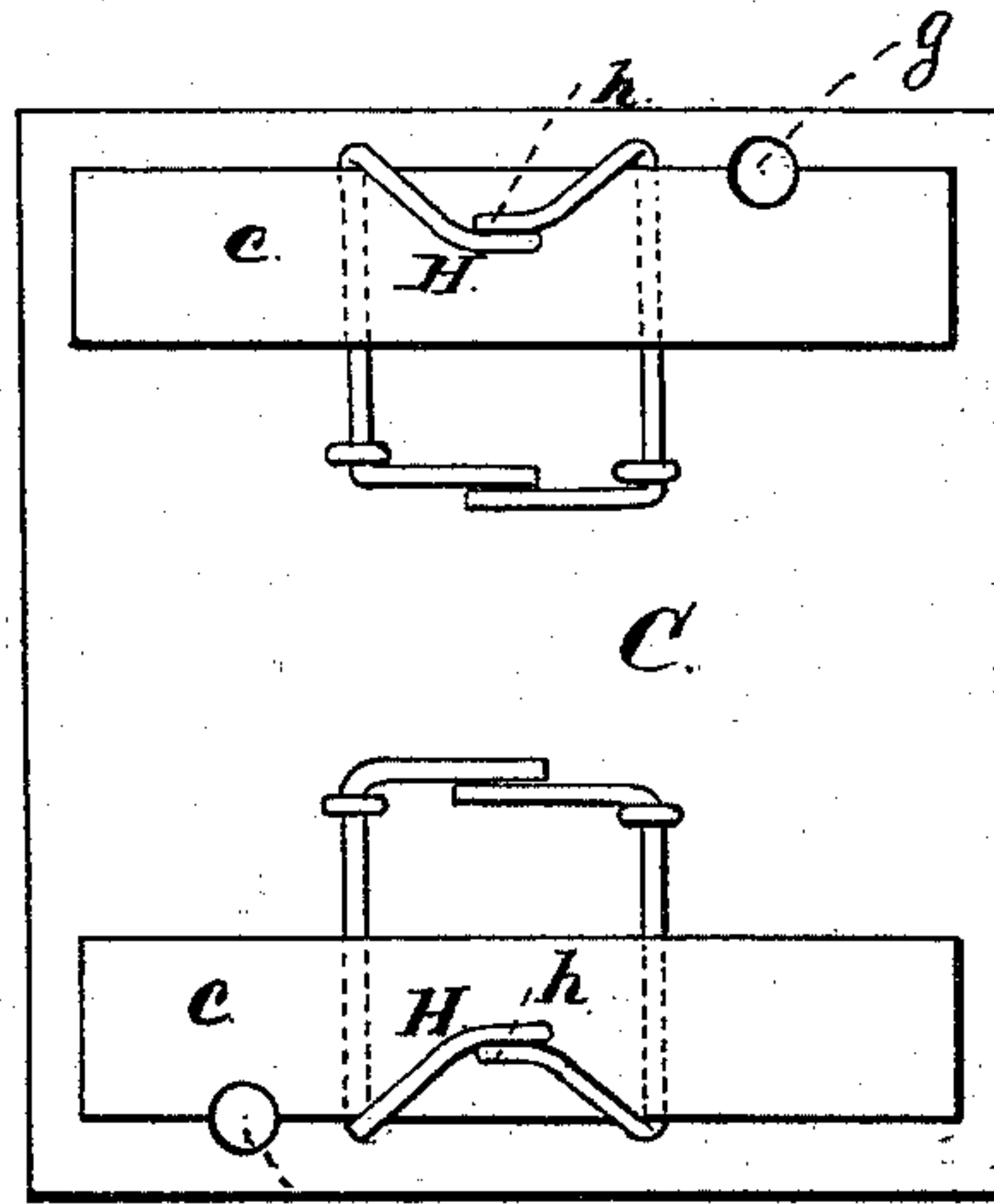


Fig. 3.

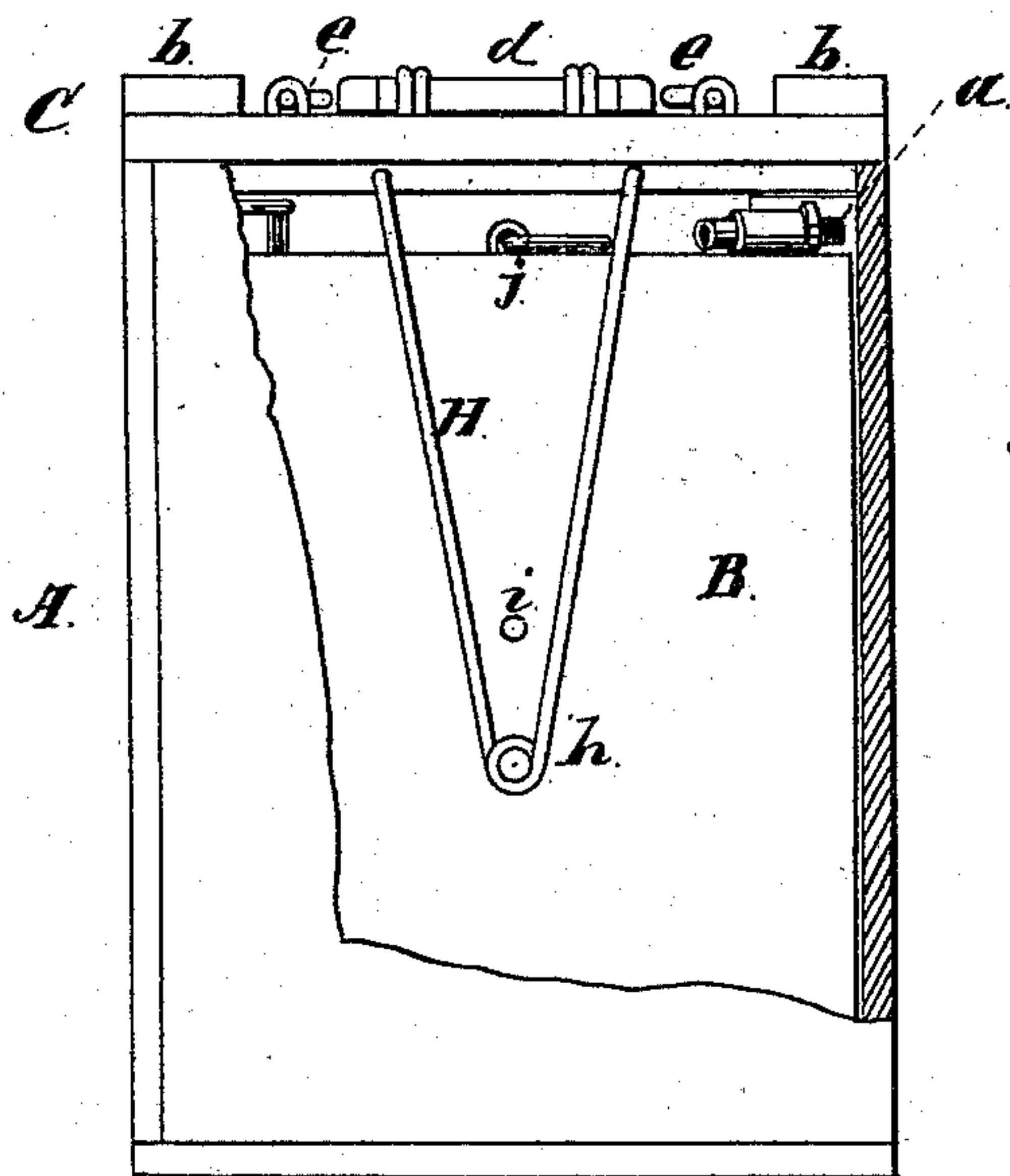


Fig. 2.

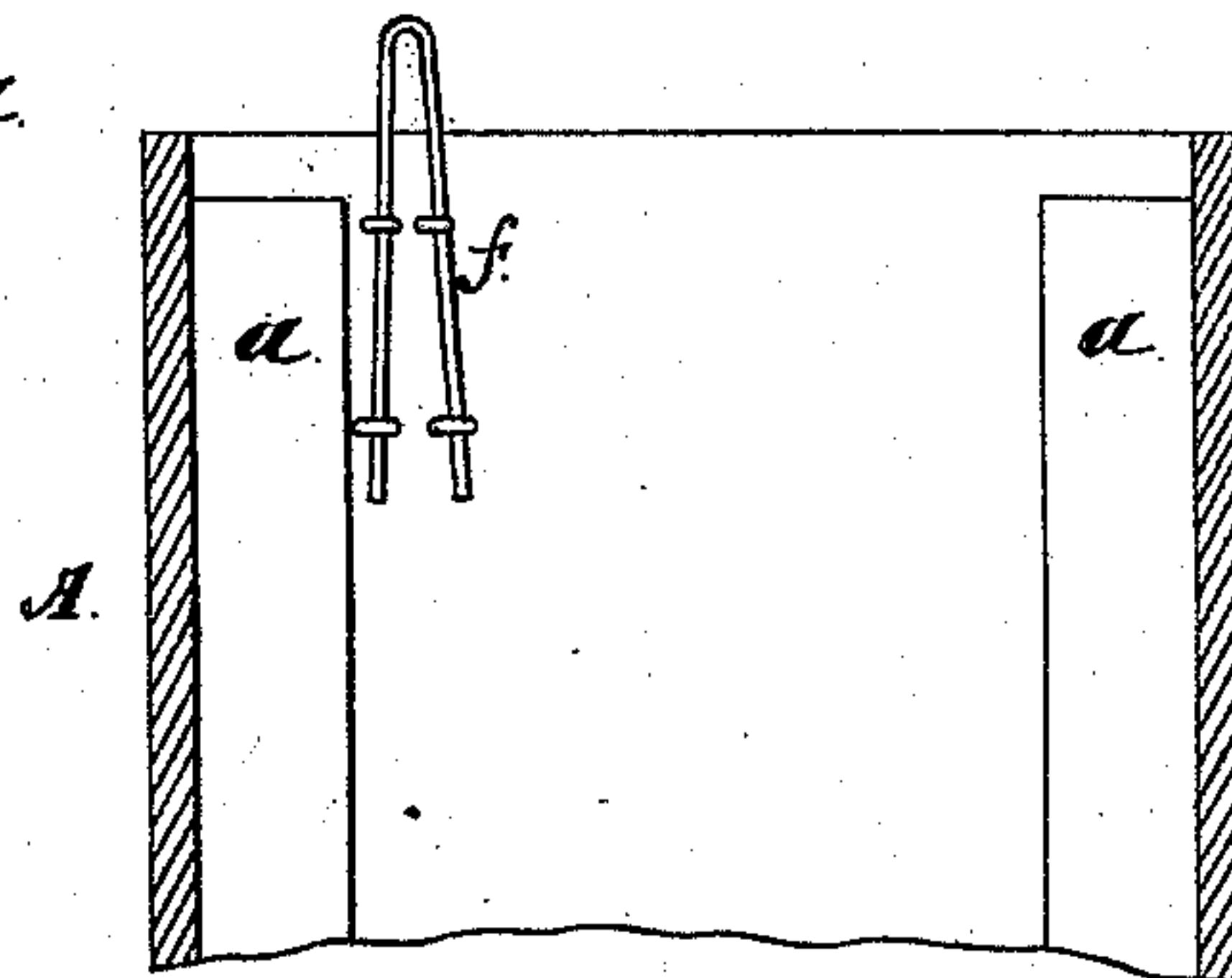


Fig. 4.

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Fig. 5.

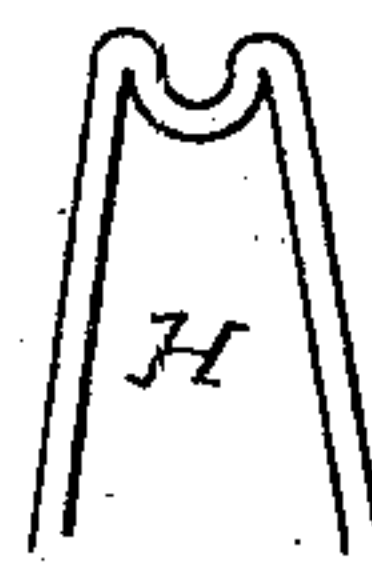
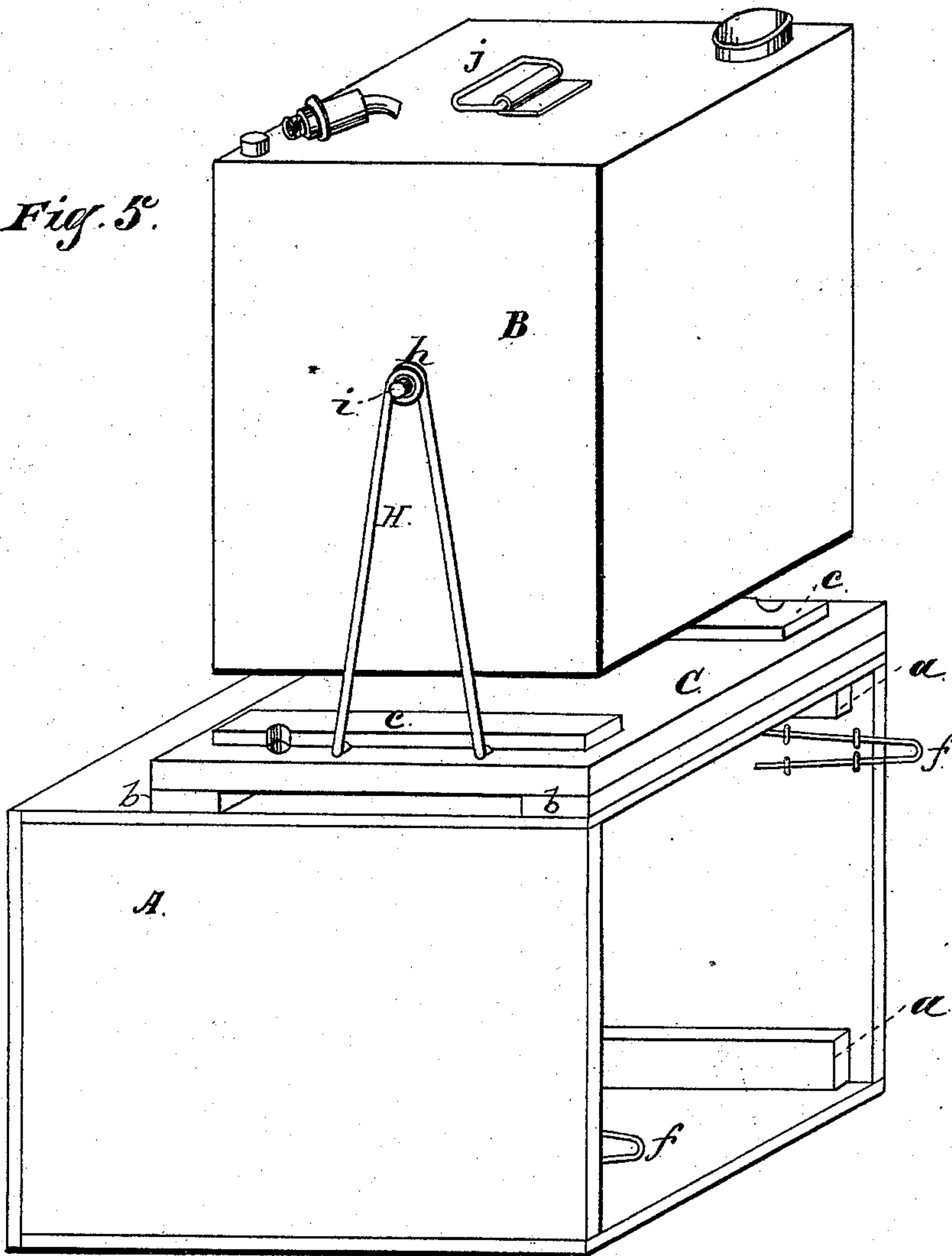
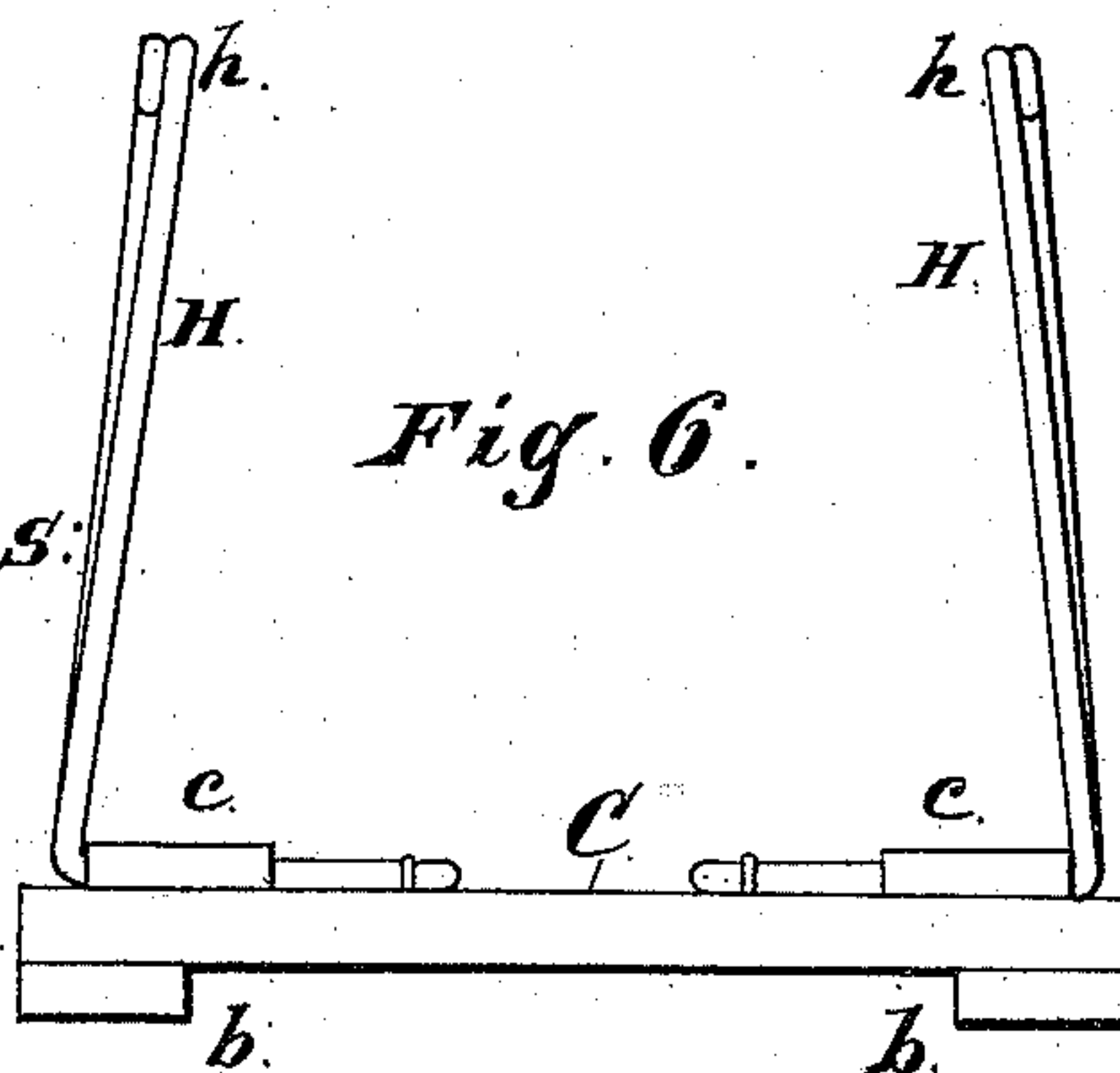


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

F. CORTEZ WILSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SWINGING CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 229,293, dated June 29, 1880.

Application filed February 12, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, F. CORTEZ WILSON, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and a citizen of the United States, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Swinging Cans, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a top view of the case. Fig. 2 is a side elevation, with a portion of the case cut away, to show the can in the case for transportation; Fig. 3, an under-side view of the cover. Fig. 4 is a detail, showing the inside of one side of the case; Fig. 5, a perspective, showing the can mounted for use; Fig. 6, a detail, and Fig. 7 a modification.

It is customary to support oil and other cans in a swinging position for convenience when pouring out the contents. It is also customary to inclose sheet-metal cans in a case for protection during transportation.

My invention consists in providing a cheap and convenient support for a swinging can, consisting of a wooden base, to which are secured wire standards to hold the can in a swinging position, and in so constructing such support for the can that the base can be used either as a cover or as a bottom for the case, all the parts being so constructed and arranged that there will be no difficulty in packing the can in the case, all as hereinafter set forth.

In the drawings, A represents the body of a rectangular box adapted to receive a sheet-metal can, B. None of the parts of this body are made so as to be removable. On the inside of the case, at each corner, is a cleat or strip, *a*. These cleats or strips *a* are to be in thickness at least equal to the length of the trunnions on the can B, and they have the effect of providing the case with recesses to receive the trunnions, such recesses being the spaces between the body of the can and the inside of the ends of the case when the can is within the case. These recesses also receive the standards when the cover is in place for shipment.

C is the cover of the case, having cleats *b b* on the top thereof, one on each side, and two cleats, *c c*, on the inside, one at each end. *d* is a handle.

e are sliding bolts on the top of the cover. They engage with keepers *f*, which are secured upon the inside of the body of the case and project through holes *g* in the cover.

H are supports or standards, which are made from wire, and are secured to the inside of the cover C by means of staples and the cleats *c*, as shown in Fig. 3.

The top of each standard is provided with an eye, *h*, to receive the trunnions *i* on the can. *j* is a handle on the can.

When the can is in the body of the case it fits inside of the strips *a*, and when the cover is in place the supports or standards H pass down in the space between the can and the side of the body A, in which space are also the trunnions *i*. Before putting the can in the case the eyes *h* of the standards are to be removed from the trunnions, in case the can has been mounted. The trunnions will be protected, because the sides of the can on which they are placed come in contact with the strips *a*, leaving a space or recess, as above mentioned, between the can and case for the trunnions and standards. The standards are so formed that the eyes *h* can be sprung onto or off from the trunnions. When the can is in the case the eyes *h* will be in contact with the sides of the can, and the trunnions will be between the legs of the standards H, and in such position that if the cover be lifted the wires at the eyes *h* will come in contact with the trunnions.

The can is to be removed from the case and mounted in a swinging position, as follows: First, release the bolts from their keepers; then, by means of the handle *d*, lift the cover upward in a straight line. The wire of the standards at the eyes *h* will then engage with the trunnions, and the can may be lifted from the case. Then turn the body of the case down upon one side and place the can thereon; then turn the cover over or down until its edge rests on the case; then engage the eyes *h* with the trunnions *i*; then lift the can by the handle *j* and allow the cover C of the case to swing under the can; then place the cover C, with the can supported in the standards, upon the turned-down body A, and the can will be ready for use, as shown.

The cleats *b* furnish an even surface, so that

the cover C can rest firmly on the case A when the can is mounted, as shown in Fig. 5, and in transportation one case can be placed upon another without injury to the handle *d* or fastenings. Of course the cover and mounted can could be placed on some suitable support other than the body A of the case; but it will usually be most convenient to use such body as a support, and thus all parts of the case will be kept together ready for use when the can is to be transported to be refilled, or for other purpose. By placing the open end of the body in front when the can is mounted the body can be used to receive measures.

By connecting the standards to the cover and making the body of the case without any detachable part, all parts of the case will be kept together when the can is mounted.

When some part of the case is detachable, and when the cover is not in use when the can is mounted, the detachable part or the cover is frequently lost.

A cover or top might be permanently secured to the body of the case, and the bottom could be made detachable, having the standards H secured to it instead of to the cover, which construction would be substantially the same

as that first described. In such case it would be desirable to use fastenings different from those shown. I do not recommend this modification.

The keepers *f* might be placed on the outside of the case, the cover being enlarged.

Instead of providing the standards with the eyes *h*, they might be bent and formed so as to be open at the top, as shown in Fig. 7; but I prefer the other form.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. A case for a can provided with recesses in the ends, in combination with wire standards attached to the top or bottom and arranged to go into the recesses with the trunnions of a swinging can, substantially as specified.

2. A case for a swinging can provided with wire standards attached to the top, so arranged as to be used to lift the can from the case, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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