

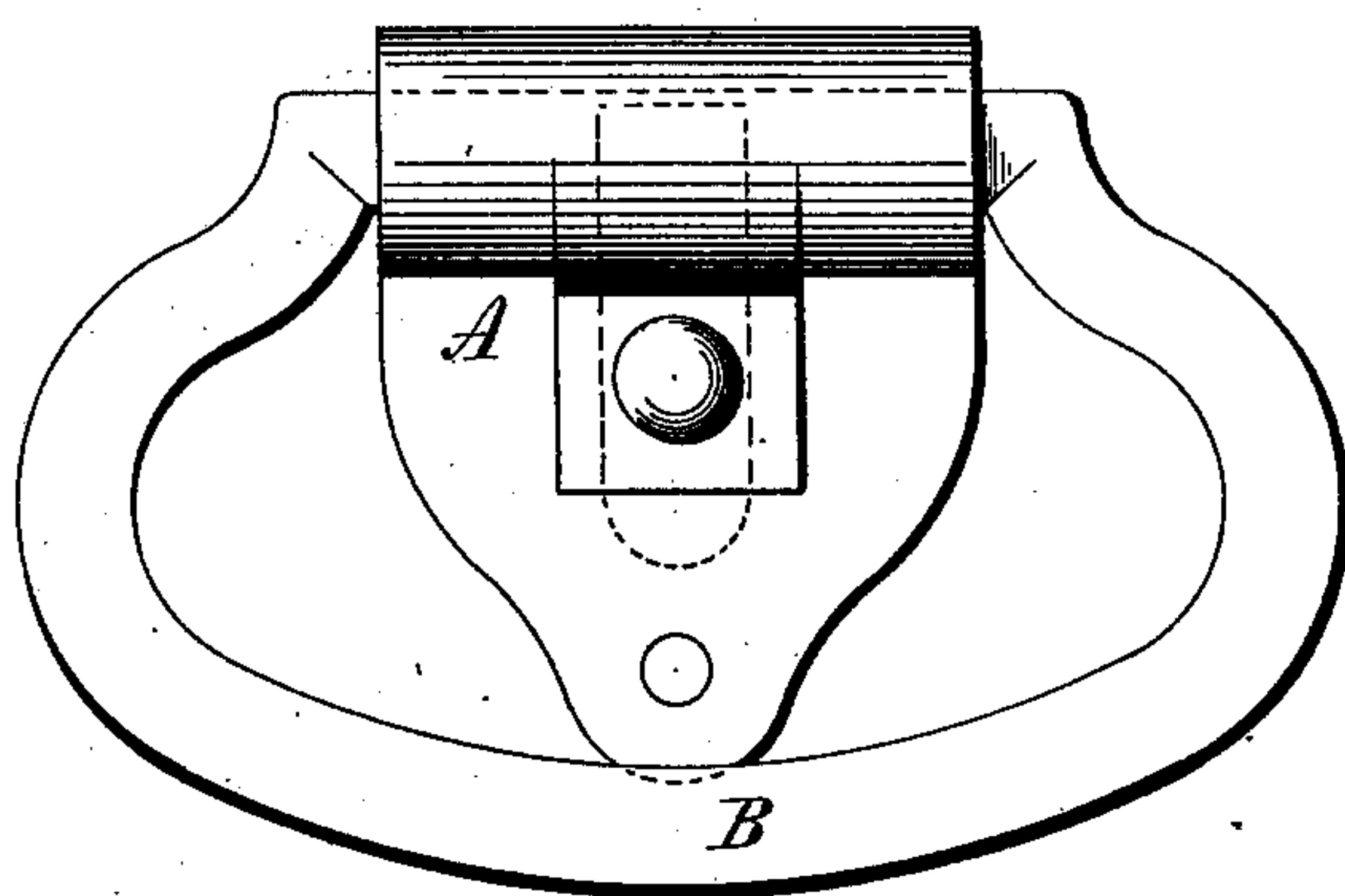
(No Model.)

G. ROUTH.  
Milk Can Handle.

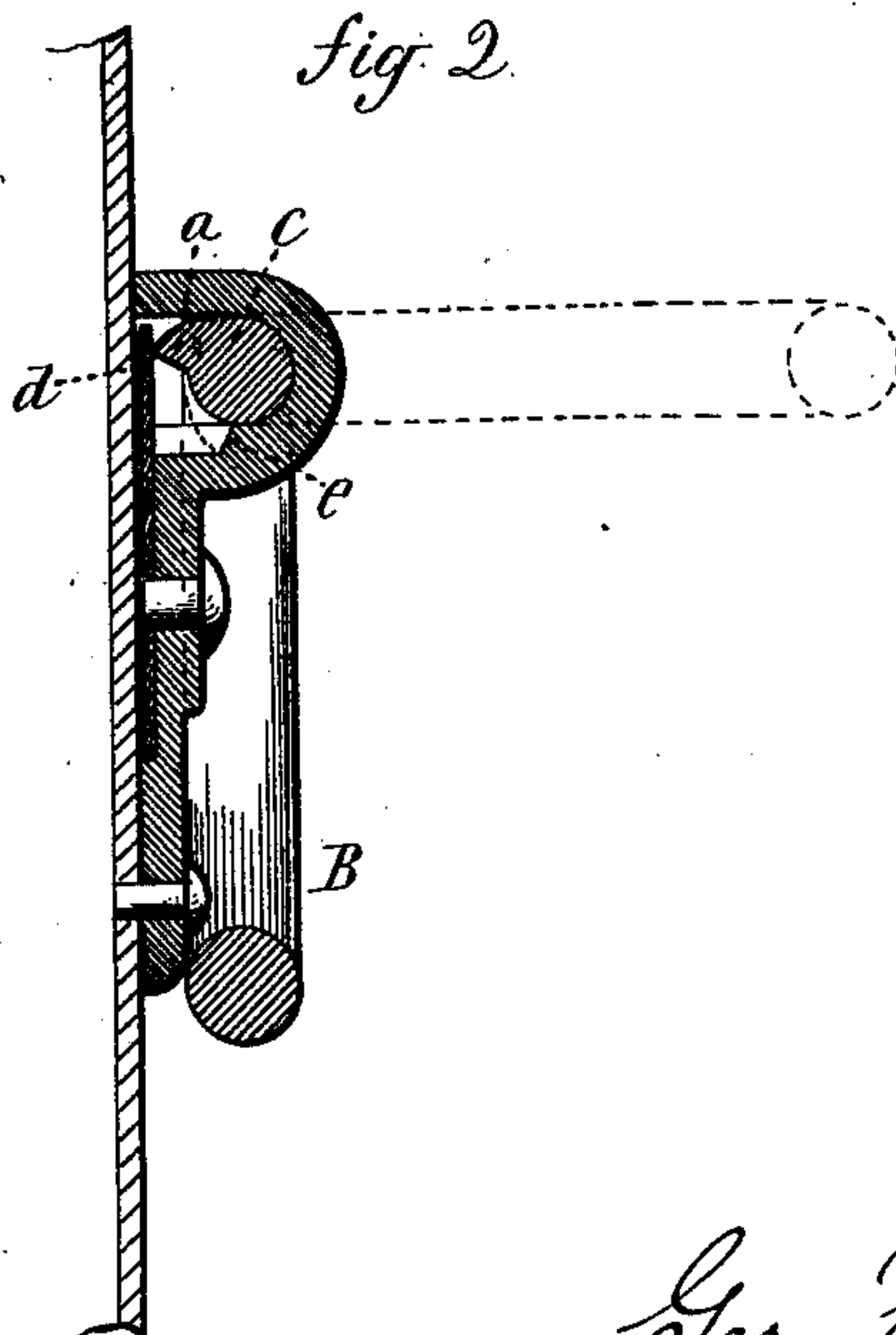
No. 235,299.

Patented Dec. 7, 1880.

*fig 1*



*fig 2*



Witnesses:

*J. H. Chumney,*  
*Jos. A. Earle.*

*Geo. Routh,*  
Inventor.

By atty.  
*Wm. S. Earle.*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE ROUTH, OF NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

## MILK-CAN HANDLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 235,299, dated December 7, 1880.

Application filed June 19, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE ROUTH, of New Haven, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Handles for Milk-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a front view; Fig. 2, a transverse section.

This invention relates to an improvement in handles for milk-cans.

In the usual construction the handle is hinged to the can and left free, so that an unpleasant rattle of the handle attends the transportation of the cans, and the constant swinging of the handle wears the sockets, and also soon wears through the can at the point where the handle strikes upon it, and in many other respects the loose swinging handle is inconvenient and objectionable, yet the handle upon the side of the cans is indispensable. To overcome the difficulty rigid projecting handles have been applied; but these prevent the compact arrangement of the cans in the wagons or cars, and are otherwise objectionable.

The object of this invention is to overcome these difficulties and construct a swinging handle which will not rattle; and it consists in the construction, as hereinafter described, and particularly recited in the claim.

A is the socket, which is attached rigidly to the can; B, the handle, made of any convenient shape, but so as to form a pintle or hinge-bar, C, passing through the socket.

On the inside of the bar C is a cam-shaped projection, *a*, the point of which is above the center of the bar C. Bearing upon this projection *a* is a spring, *d*, as seen in Fig. 2, the force of the spring against the projection *a* being sufficient to press the handle against the can or socket below, but yet so as to yield and permit the handle to be turned up, as seen in Fig. 2.

The lug *a* also serves as a shoulder to strike against a corresponding shoulder, *e*, in the socket, when the handle is raised, as a stop against which to lift the can.

The spring *d*, bearing upon the projection *a*, above the center of the hinge-bar C, serves to throw the handle into close contact with the can, or the part of the socket below, so soon as the handle has been turned nearly to its position of rest, thus insuring its resting in its proper position as well as to prevent the rattling.

I do not broadly claim a handle provided with a spring which will retain it in its normal condition or place of rest, as such, I am aware, is not new; but

What I do claim is—

The herein-described handle for milk-cans, consisting of the socket A, and the handle constructed with the hinge-bar C through the socket, and with the projection *a* on said hinge-bar, combined with the spring *d*, between said socket and the side of the can, all substantially as described.

GEORGE ROUTH.

Witnesses:

J. H. SHUMWAY,  
JOHN E. EARLE.