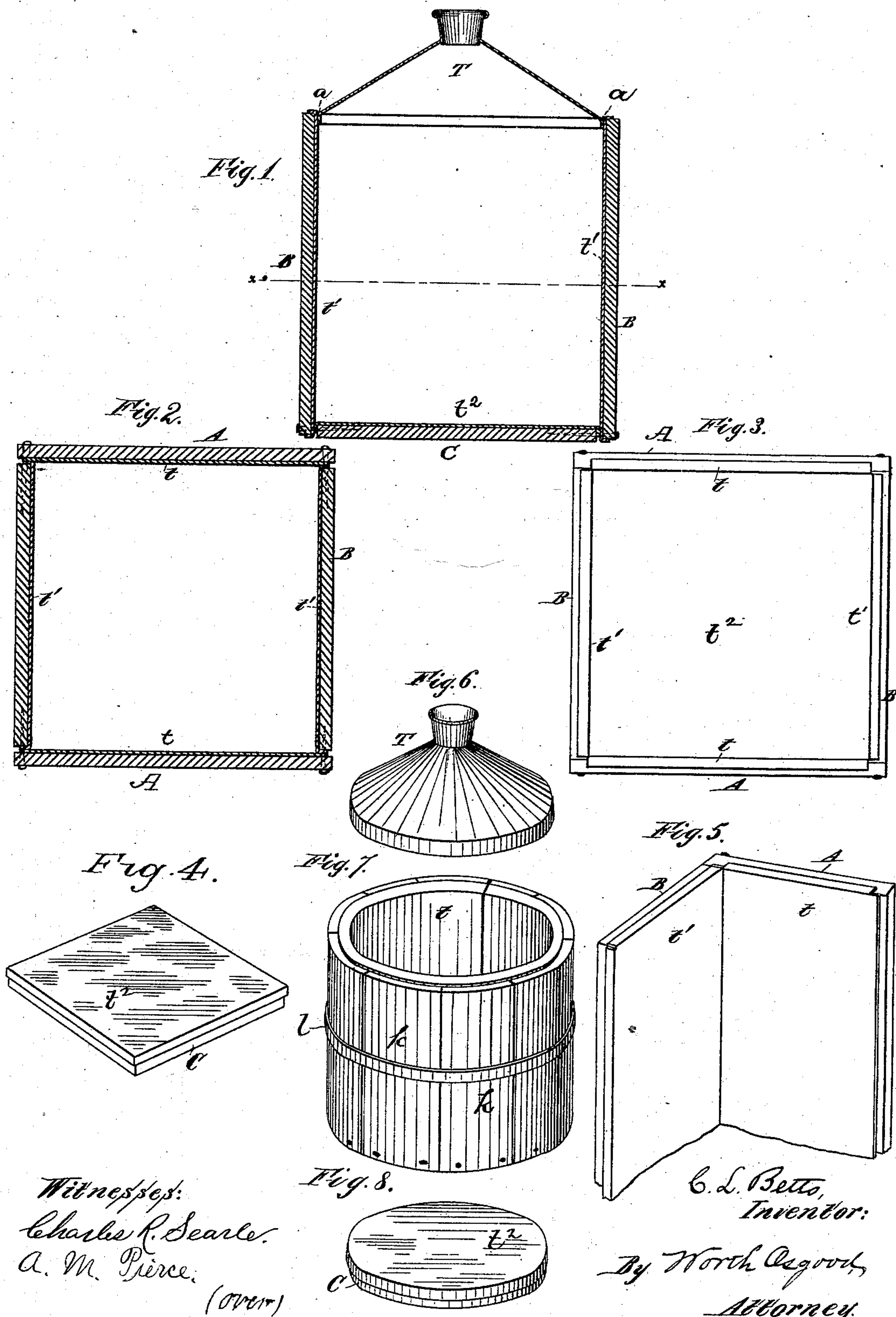


(No Model.)

C. L. BETTS.
Shipping Can.

No. 238,835.

Patented March 15, 1881.



Witnesses:
Charles R. Searle.
A. M. Pierce.
(over)

C. L. Betts,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES L. BETTS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO
LEWIS F. BETTS, OF SAME PLACE, AND JOHN H. IRWIN, OF MORTON,
PENNSYLVANIA.

SHIPPING-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 238,835, dated March 15, 1881.

Application filed July 7, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. BETTS, of Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improve-
5 ments in Shipping-Cans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

10 My invention has relation to the construction of that class of cans which are provided with a boxing or casing of wood to prevent damage during transportation and at other times, and which are ordinarily denominated
15 "shipping-cans."

The object of my invention is to simplify and improve the construction of such cans, rendering them easier and quicker to be made
20 against damage and leakage, and at the same time to reduce the cost of construction.

To accomplish this the invention involves certain novel and useful arrangements of parts and details of construction, all of which will
25 be hereinafter first fully described and then pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an axial section of a shipping-can constructed in accordance with my invention, the several sections there-
30 of being shown as assembled in place for use. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section upon line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a rectangular can with the top removed. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the detached bottom of a rectangular
35 can. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing two of the adjacent sides of my improved can detached from the other parts, in order to clearly indicate the arrangement of the tin plates upon the wooden backing. Figs.
40 6, 7, and 8 are perspective views representing, respectively, the top, body, and bottom of a cylindrical can constructed in accordance with my invention.

Like letters of reference, wherever they occur,
45 indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

In the square forms, indicated at Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the vertical walls of the casing may, for convenience of description, be said to be com-

posed of the side pieces, A A, overlapping the
50 end pieces, B B. The side pieces, A A, are each faced with tin plates *t*, extending nearly or quite to their vertical edges, and overlapping at top and bottom, as shown at Figs. 3
and 5. The end pieces, B B, are likewise faced
55 with tin plates *t'*; but these are made to lap over the sides of B, as shown in Fig. 2, as well as over the top and bottom, as shown at Figs. 1 and 3. The bottom piece, C, is faced with
60 metal, made to lap over all the edges, the same as the end pieces. The sides, ends, and bottoms are cut to pattern of the proper size and the metallic plates bent thereon, which is
easily and quickly done by any ordinary work-
65 man, and this without the use of special expensive tools. The overlapping parts serve to hold the plates upon the wood while being
handled, and the sides, ends, and bottoms are
70 tacked or nailed together with their metal facing inside in the position indicated in Figs. 1, 2, and 5. The nails may pass through the
projecting parts of the metal plates without
75 damage. When thus assembled the joints are all soldered upon the inside of the can, and the body of the can is thus easily made perfectly
tight, its casing fits closely around it at all
80 points, and the cost of construction is reduced to a minimum. To complete the can the top T is inserted in the open end and the joint at
a soldered from the exterior.

The cylindrical can is constructed in substantially the same way, the metal body being
first surrounded by staves *k k*, of any number of
pieces, or by a single piece of bent wood, which
85 may be properly held together by hoops, one of which is shown at *l*, or otherwise, and the
metal-covered bottom inserted and soldered
in place upon the interior. The top is then
secured the same as in the square can.

Instead of tin, either zinc, copper, or any
90 other suitable metal may be employed for facing the wooden blocks. The soldered joints of the body of the can, being all upon the interior, are less liable to damage than in the
ordinary constructions. They are, moreover,
95 easier to be made, and can be completed by any ordinary workman.

By my improved construction the usual lap-

joints are dispensed with, and the whole structure rendered more solid and durable than in ordinary shipping-cans.

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

1. In a shipping-can of the character herein set forth, the combination, with the side and end pieces of metallic plates, made to overlap
10 the top and bottom of the sides and the four edges of the end pieces, of tacks passing through the pieces and plates, and of inside solder-joints, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

15 2. In a shipping-can of the character herein

set forth, the combination, with the side and end pieces of metallic plates, made to overlap the top and bottom of the sides and the four edges of the end pieces, of tacks passing through the pieces and plates, and the inserted
20 can-top and inside and outside solder-joints, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES L. BETTS.

Witnesses:

L. A. BUNTING,

J. W. MILLINGTON.