(No Model.)

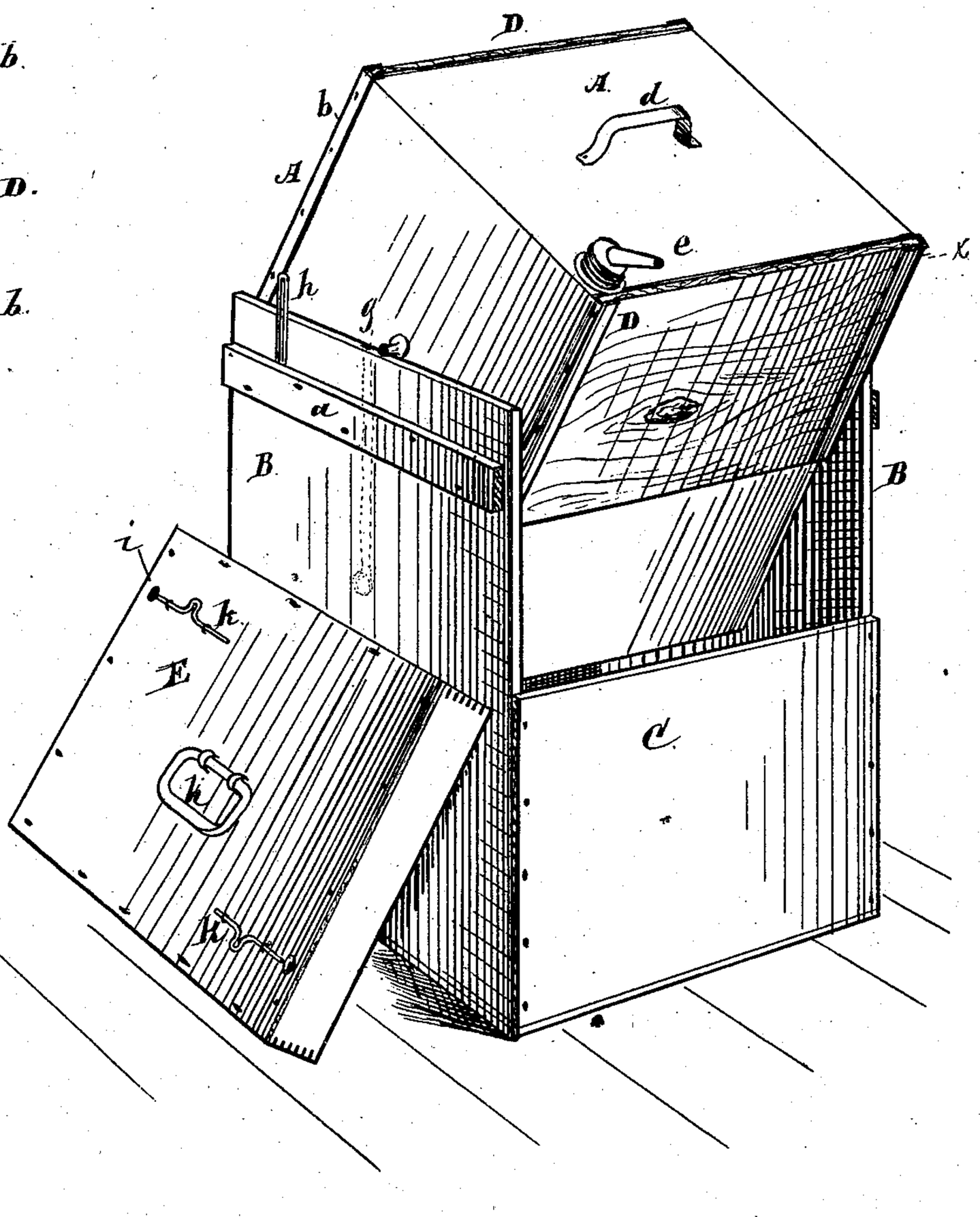
F. C. WILSON.

SWINGING CAN.

No. 259,738. Patented June 20, 1882.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.



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SWINGING CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,738, dated June 20, 1882.

Application filed March 8, 1882. (No model.)

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 perspective showing my improvement, the can being mounted in a swinging position upon the ends of the body of a case or box, in which the can is placed when desired, the cover of the case being removed. Fig. 2 is a detail.

It is customary to ship oils, varnishes, and other liquids in sheet-metal cans, which must be protected by a case or box, and the contents of such cans are commonly used or retailed directly from such packages. For convenience in pouring out the contents of such cans it is desirable that the case be so constructed that the can may be mounted in a swinging position by means of trunnions resting upon the upper edge of the ends of the body of the case. When the case or box is made in the ordinary manner, with complete ends and sides, it is necessary to remove a portion of the two sides of the case to permit the can to swing, and these removed portions are liable to be lost or misplaced, and if used again they must be again nailed or otherwise secured in place.

The leading object of my invention is to obviate the difficulty mentioned, which I accomplish by providing the upper end of two opposite sides of a sheet-metal can with pieces of wood permanently secured to the can, which, when the can is placed in the case for transportation or other purpose, protect the portions to which they are applied from injury, and take the place of the upper portion of the two sides of the packing-case.

In the drawings, A represents a rectangular can.

B B are the ends of the packing case or box. *a* are strips of wood secured by means of clinch-nails, one to each end piece, to prevent splitting.

C is the lower part of one side of the case. The opposite side, which is not seen, is the same as that represented. This construction leaves the upper portion of the two sides of the case open.

D are pieces of wood permanently secured to the can, at or near the top thereof, one upon each of two opposite sides. This can conveniently be done by nailing a narrow strip of sheet metal, *b*, upon each end of each piece D, and then soldering such strips to the can. Such strips as shown are bent so as to be U-shaped, and are placed over the ends of the pieces D. In Fig. 2, I have shown a top view of one of such pieces D with such strips of sheet metal *b* nailed thereto preparatory to being soldered to the can. These pieces B may be beveled at their lower edges, so that they will easily pass the upper edges of the pieces C when the can is placed in the case, and these pieces should be of sufficient width to protect those portions of the sides of the can which would otherwise be exposed when the can is placed in the case. I make these pieces D somewhat wider than is necessary to cover such portion of the can as would otherwise be exposed, and so that the lower edges of D will be a little below the upper edges of C when the can is in the case.

d is a handle at the top of the can, and *e* is a spout. Upon two opposite sides of the can are trunnions *f* to support the can in a swinging position. Upon the inside of each end piece B of the case is a vertical groove, *g*, to receive the trunnions *f* when the can is in the case. In each groove, at a point opposite each trunnion, I provide a countersink, so that if the can moves in the case the sides of the can will come in contact with the ends of the case, preventing injury to the trunnions.

E is the cover. It may be held in place by any suitable devices; but I prefer staples *h*, fastened to the sides of the case and passing up through holes *i* in the cover, with keepers *k*, as described in my Patent No. 222,763, December 16, 1879.

By making the pieces D so that their lower edges extend below the upper edges of the side pieces, C, I make provision for the shrinking of the sides, and even if the pieces C D do shrink considerably, which they are likely to do, no opening will be formed through which the can might be injured. The side pieces, C, must be of such width that the can, when

mounted as shown in Fig. 1, can be tipped over to discharge its contents.

I do not limit myself to the exact means shown of securing the pieces D to the can. The metal strips *v* might be of different form and location.

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

The combination, substantially as described, of the can provided on two opposite sides with protecting-pieces D, permanently secured thereto, with a case having two incomplete sides, the said protecting-pieces being of such size as to protect those parts of the can not covered by the incomplete sides of the case.

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