

(No Model.)

P. BABCOCK, Jr.
CAN FOR KEROSENE, &c.

No. 291,862.

Patented Jan. 15, 1884.

Fig. 1.

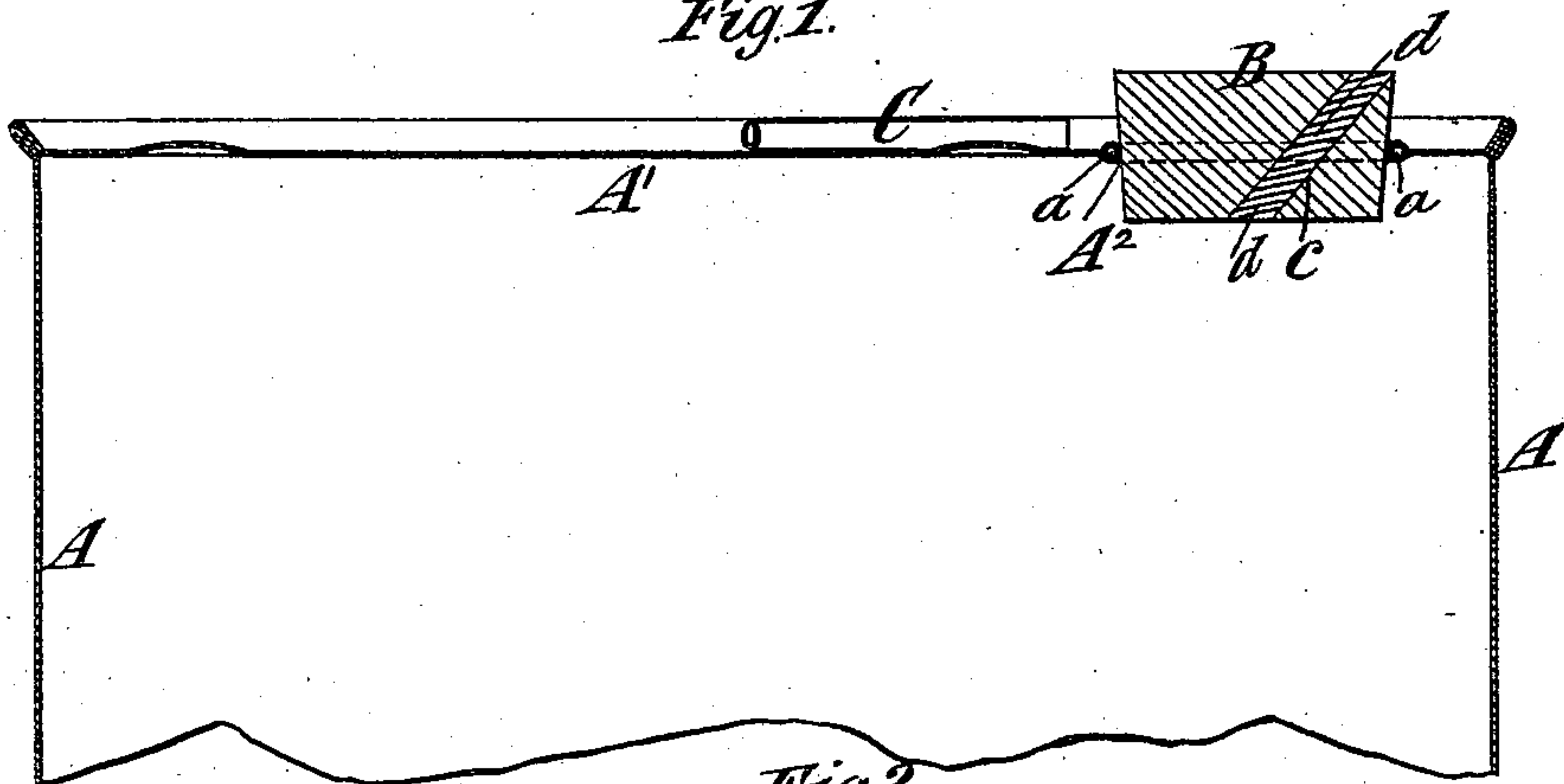


Fig. 2.

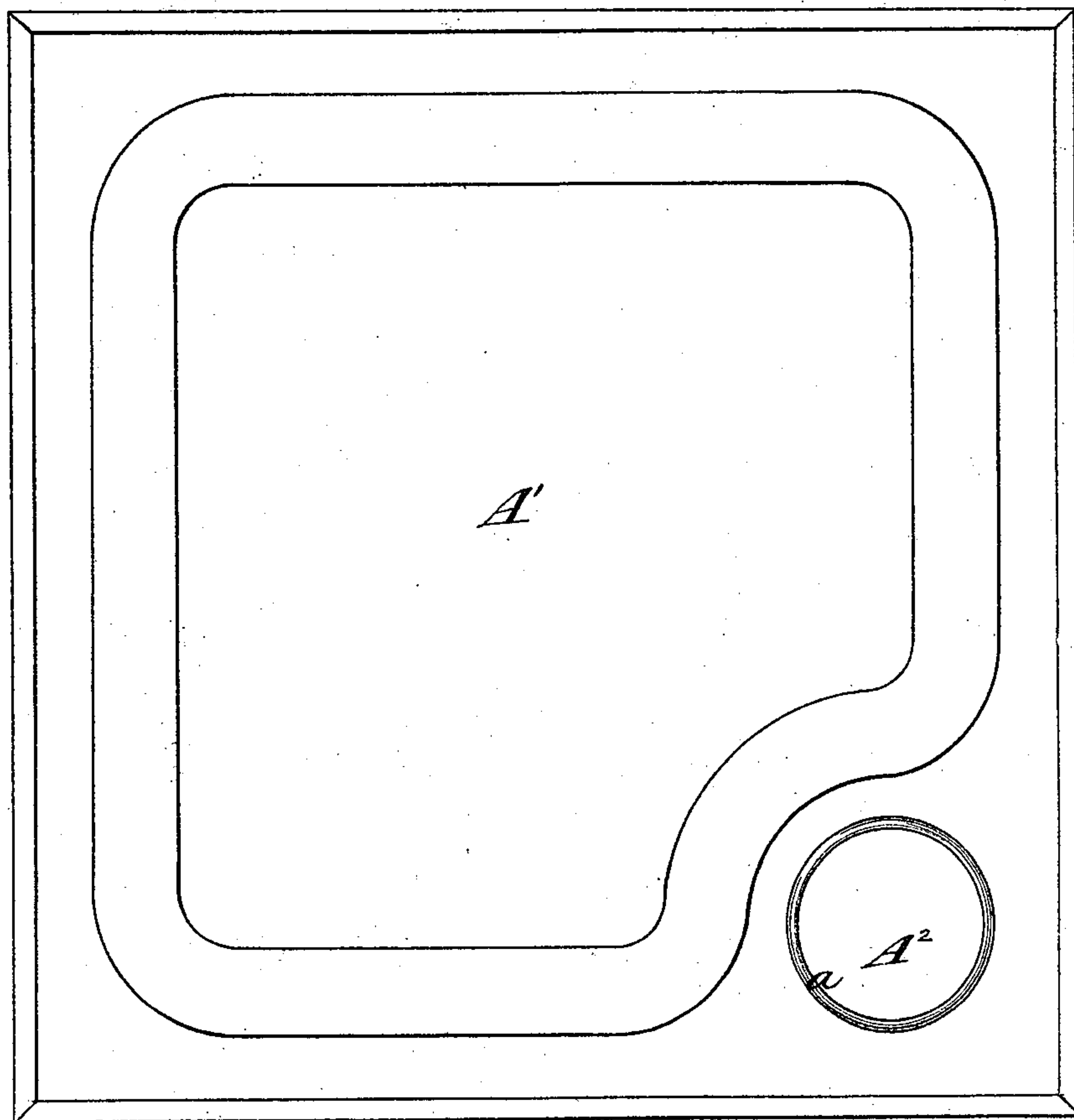
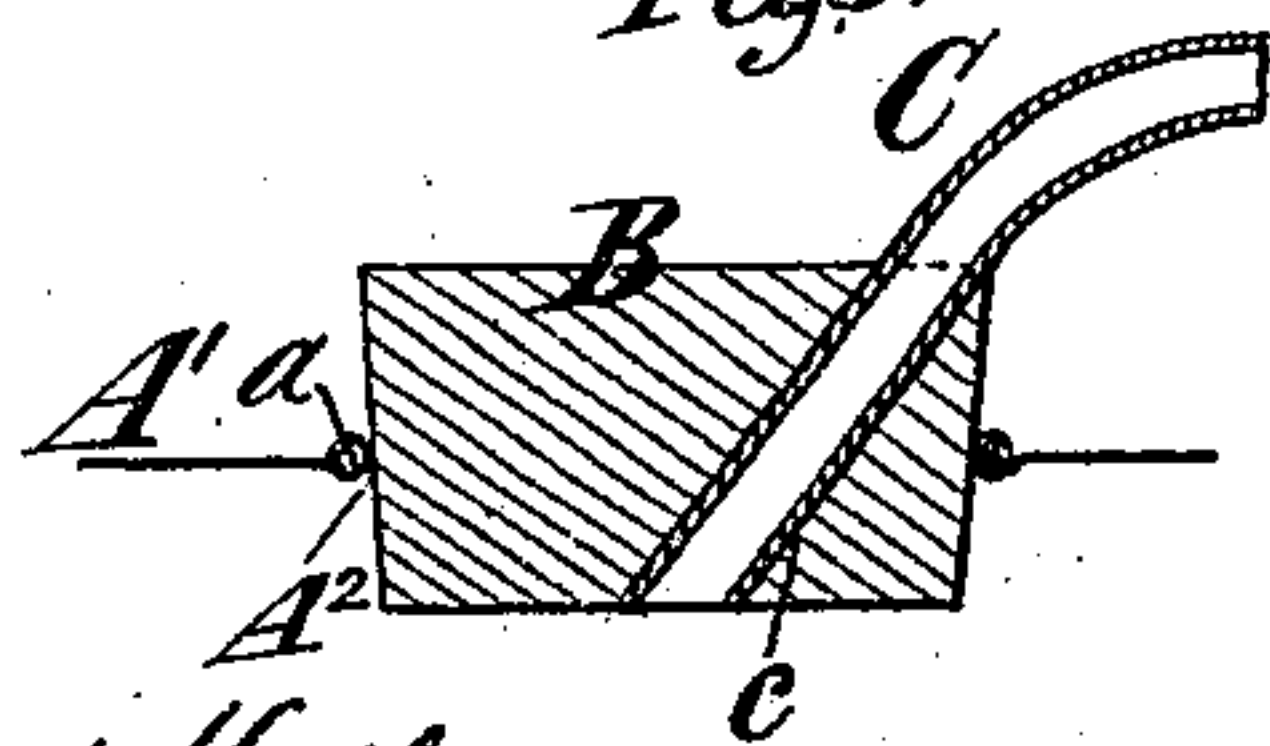


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

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Ed. L. Moran

Fig. 4.

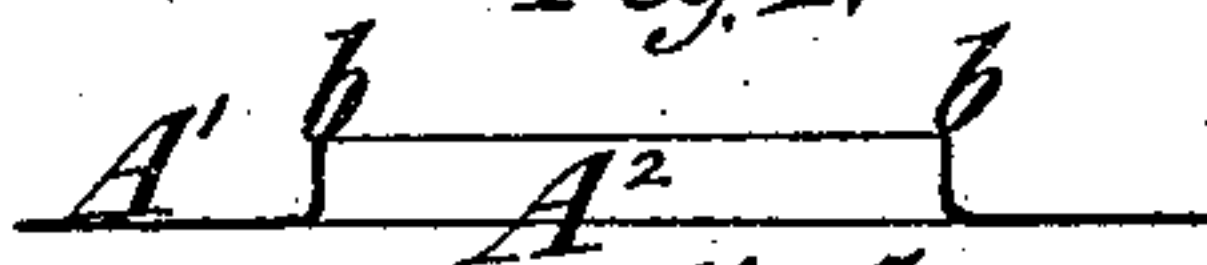


Fig. 5.

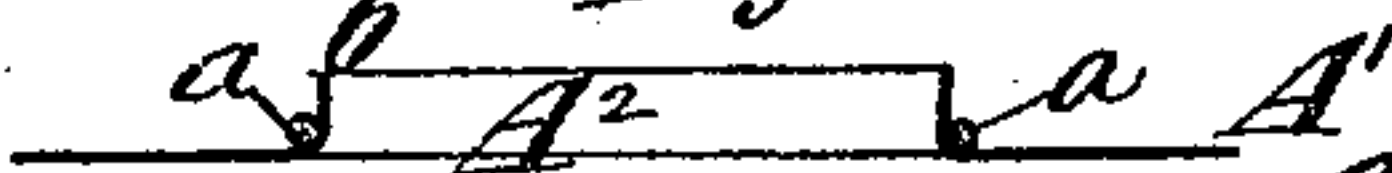
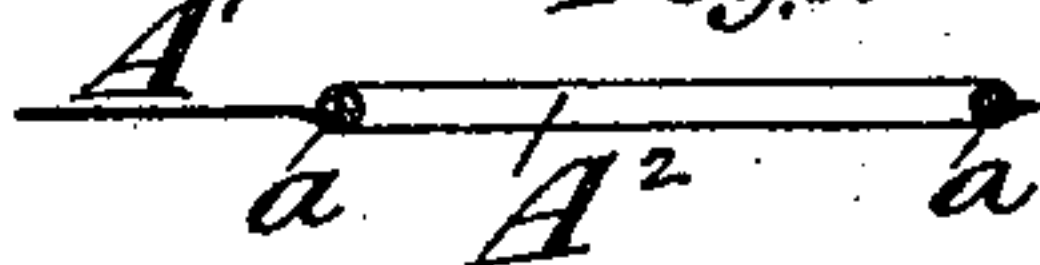


Fig. 6.



Inventor

Paul Babcock Jr.
by his Attorneys
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL BABCOCK, JR., OF MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY.

CAN FOR KEROSENE, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 291,862, dated January 15, 1884.

Application filed December 12, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL BABCOCK, Jr., of Montclair, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in Cans for Kerosene, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cans which are made of tin-plate, and more particularly to the cans which are used for kerosene, and which com-
10 monly contain from one to five gallons; but the invention is also applicable to cans for other fluids or substances.

Cans in which kerosene is packed or shipped for export have in the top a hole or opening
15 through which the can is filled, and after filling, this hole or opening is most generally closed by soldering a cap over it. When it is desired to empty the can or to take oil from it this cap must be cut away, leaving a hole with
20 a rough and ragged edge, which cannot be tightly closed by any means usually at hand.

The object of my invention is to provide a can which may be closed at small cost and without any solder by means of a bung of
25 wood, and also to provide for conveniently applying a pouring spout or nozzle to such a bung while inserted in the can.

In order to form a proper seat for the wood bung from the thin metal of the can-top, I re-
30 enforce the edge of the filling hole or opening by a wire, over which the tin is turned outward and closed; and in order to enable the kerosene or other contents of the can to be poured therefrom without removing the bung,
35 I provide the bung with a small hole extending through it, and with a pouring-spout, which may be inserted in said hole when desired. Before inserting the bung in the can the hole through the bung is filled or stopped with a
40 substance impervious to oil, and which will remain in a plastic state; and when it is desired to pour from the can, the pouring-spout is inserted into the hole in the bung, the mere
45 act of inserting said pouring-spout serving to push the plastic substance from the hole in the bung.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of the upper portion of a can embodying my invention, the hole in the bung
50 being closed by a plastic substance and the pouring-spout being represented as laid on the top of

the can. Fig. 2 is a plan thereof, the bung being removed. Fig. 3 represents the bung with the pouring-spout inserted in it; and Figs. 4, 5, and 6 are detail sectional views of the por-
55 tion of the can-top adjacent to the filling hole or opening, illustrating the method of re-enforcing the same.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures. 60

A designates the sides, and A' the top of the can, which is made of tin-plate, and which is of the kind largely used for kerosene. In the top A' of the can is the filling hole or opening A², and B designates the bung whereby said
65 hole or opening is closed. In order to enable the wooden bung B to be successfully used in closing the can, I re-enforce the edge around the hole or opening A² by a wire, *a*, over which the metal of the top is turned, and I thus pro-
70 duce a thick, rounded, and strong edge, which will not chafe or cut the wooden bung or be bent in or deflected when the bung is forced tightly in.

The method of forming the hole or opening
75 A² will be best understood from Figs. 4, 5, and 6, A' in said figures designating the top of the can. The hole A² is first formed by a punch, which will raise a lip, *b*, of some little projec-
80 tion on the exterior surface of the top, as shown in Fig. 4. A wire, *a*, is then placed around and outside of the said lip, as shown in Fig. 5, and the metal is turned outward and closed over the wire, as shown in Fig. 6, thereby
85 completing the formation of the hole or opening. Before inserting the bung B, it should be smeared or coated with a compound of glue, glycerine, and molasses. A compound which
90 will well answer the purpose may be formed of the following proportions, viz: glue, six parts; glycerine, one part; molasses, five parts. This compound should be applied to the bungs while hot, and the proportions above named
may be varied, if desirable.

In order to enable the contents to be poured
95 from the can without removing the bung B, I form in the bung a small hole, *c*, which extends entirely through it, and I provide a pouring-spout, C, consisting of a tube, which may be
100 inserted in the hole *c*, when desired. After filling the can, and before shipment, the hole *c* is filled with the compound *d*, above de-

scribed, thus closing the can tightly. This compound, although impervious to oil, will remain plastic, and the hole *c* may be opened at any time by simply pushing the substance inward out of said hole. The pouring-spout C is entirely separate from the bung when the can is shipped, and may be laid on top thereof, as shown in Fig. 1. When it is desired to pour from the can, the spout C is forced into the hole *c*, which is a matter of but little difficulty, as the plastic substance *d* will be forced inward from the hole *c* by the mere act of inserting the said spout.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A tin can having in its top a filling hole or opening, the edge of which is re-enforced by a wire, over which the metal is turned outward and closed, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with a can having a filling-hole in its top, of a wood bung fitting said filling-hole, and having the hole *c* extending through it and filled with a plastic substance, *d*, and a pouring-spout adapted to be inserted into the said hole *c*, and to force the plastic substance *d* therefrom, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination, with the bung B, formed with the hole *c*, and a plastic filling, *d*, for said hole, of the pouring-spout C, adapted to be inserted in said hole *c*, and to force the plastic filling therefrom, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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