

(No Model.)

T. WILLIAMS.

NON-CONDUCTING COVERING FOR MILK CANS.

No. 326,189.

Patented Sept. 15, 1885.

Fig. 1.

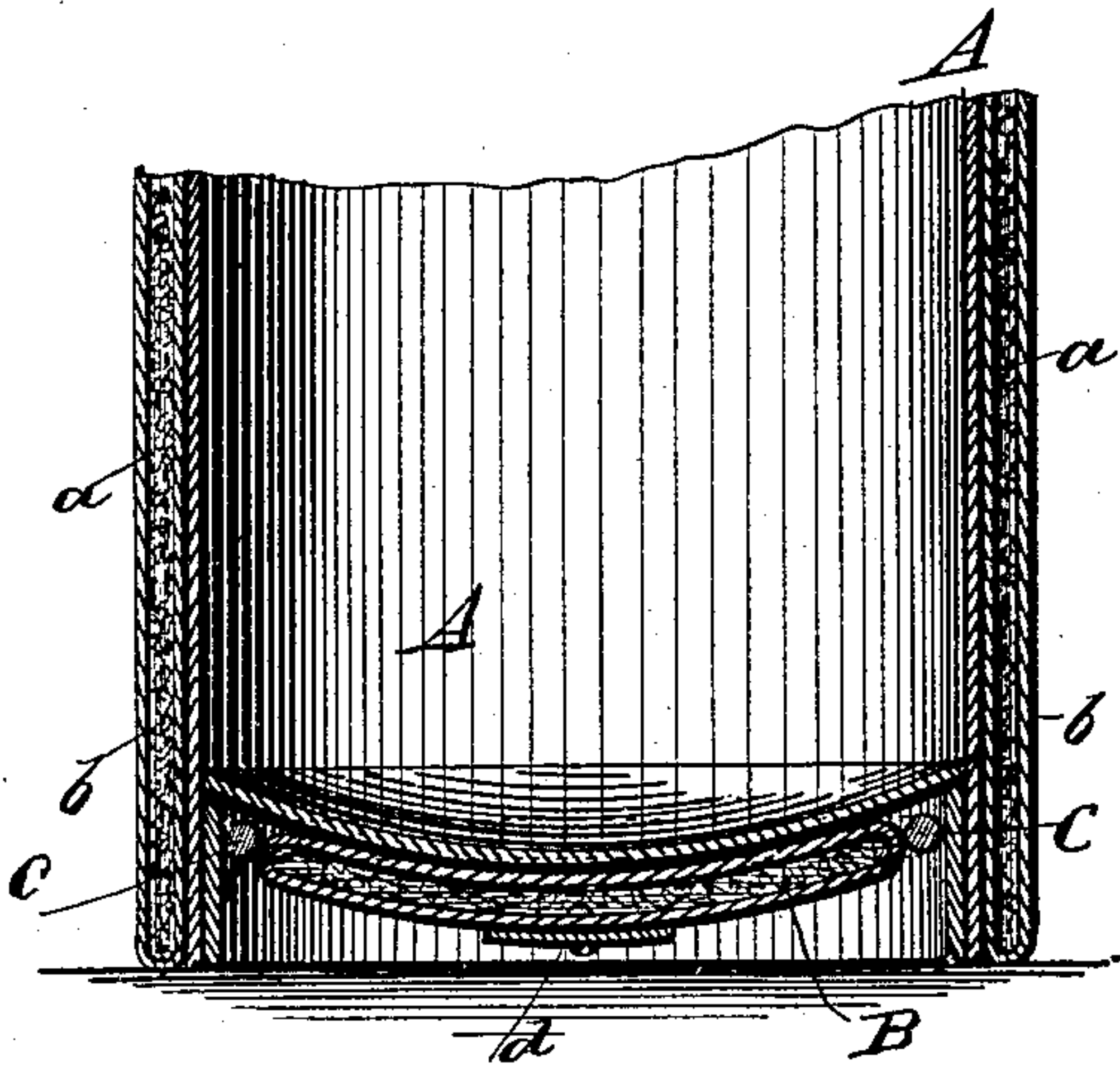


Fig. 2.

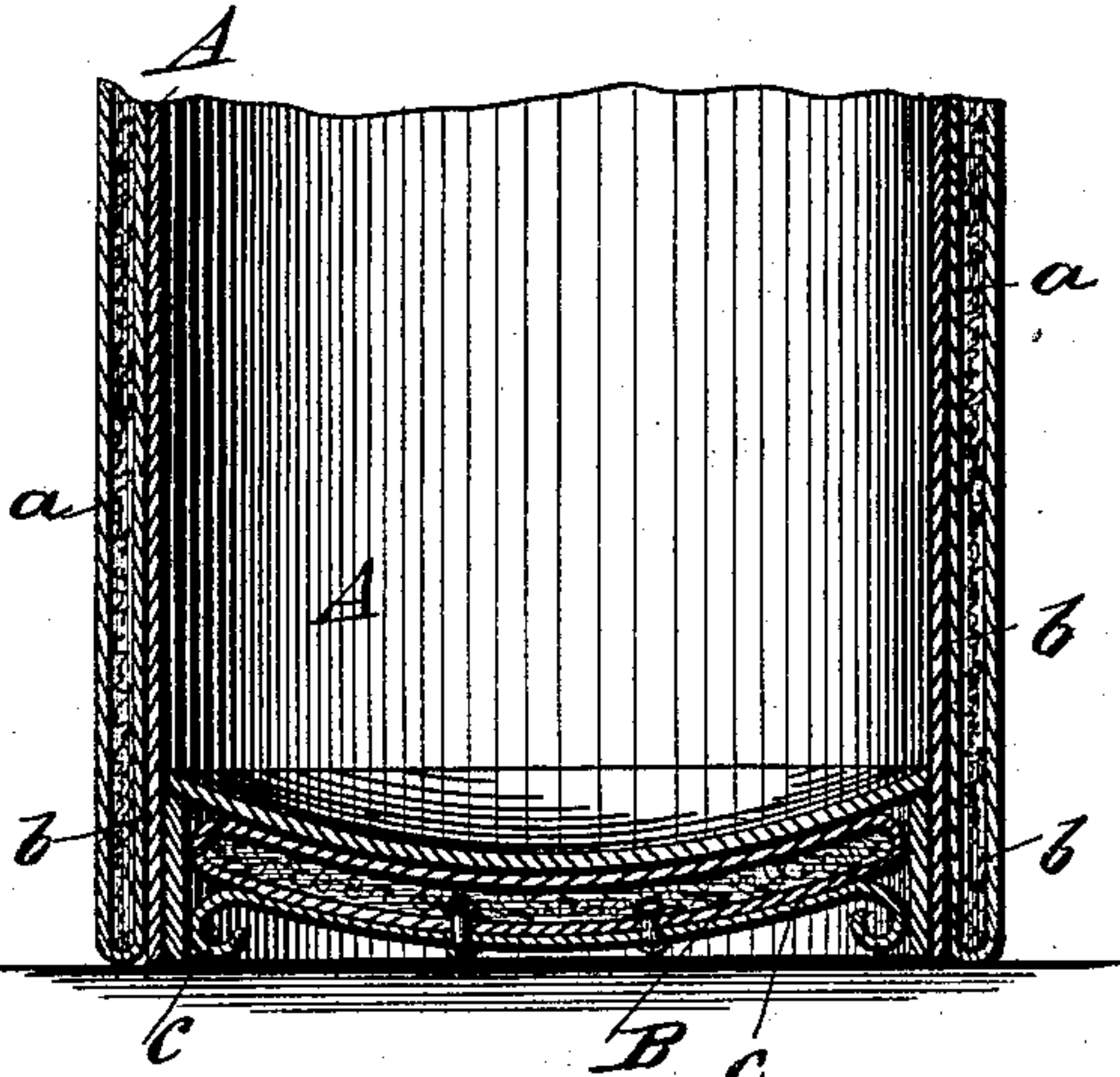


Fig. 3.

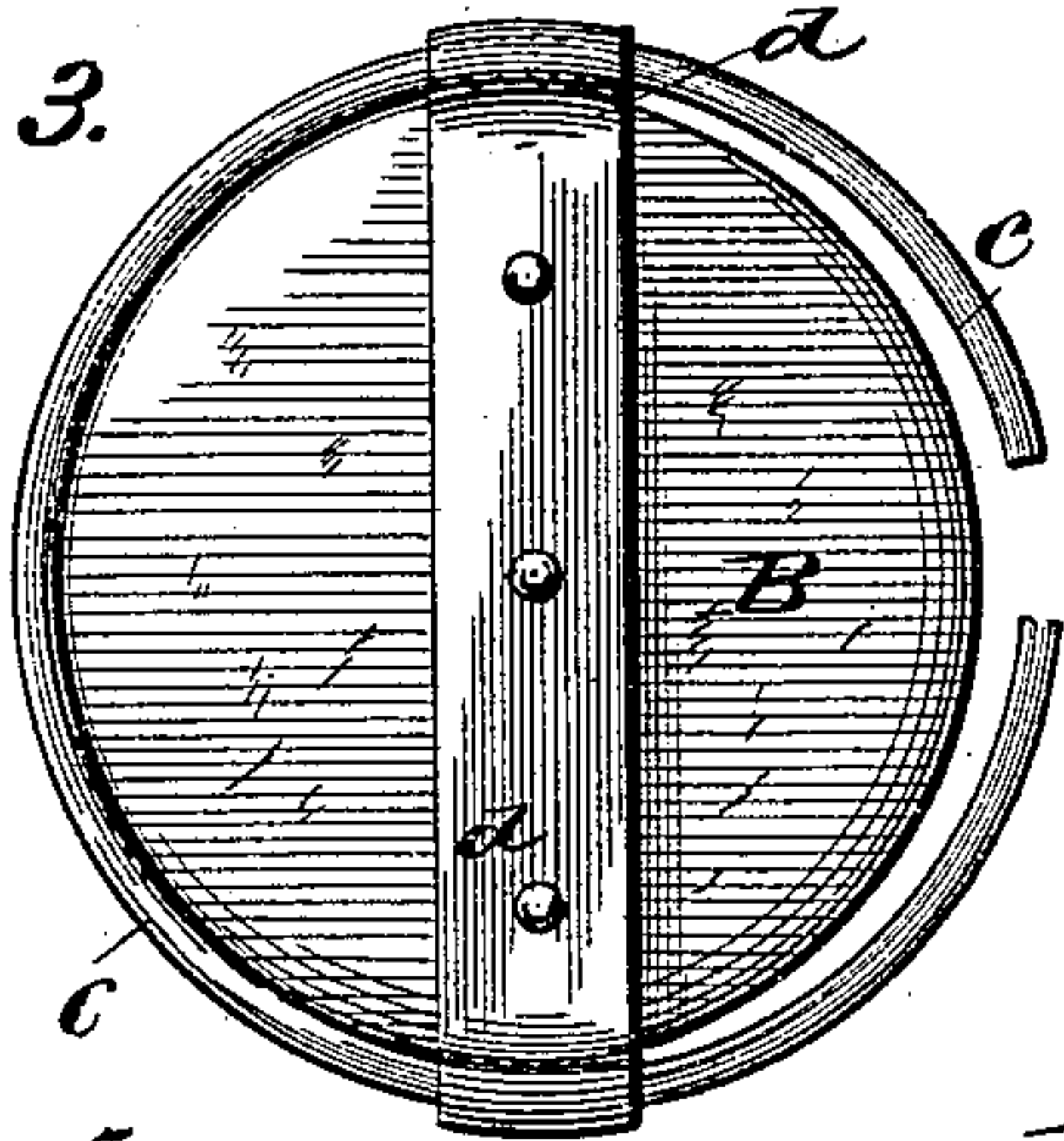


Fig. 4.

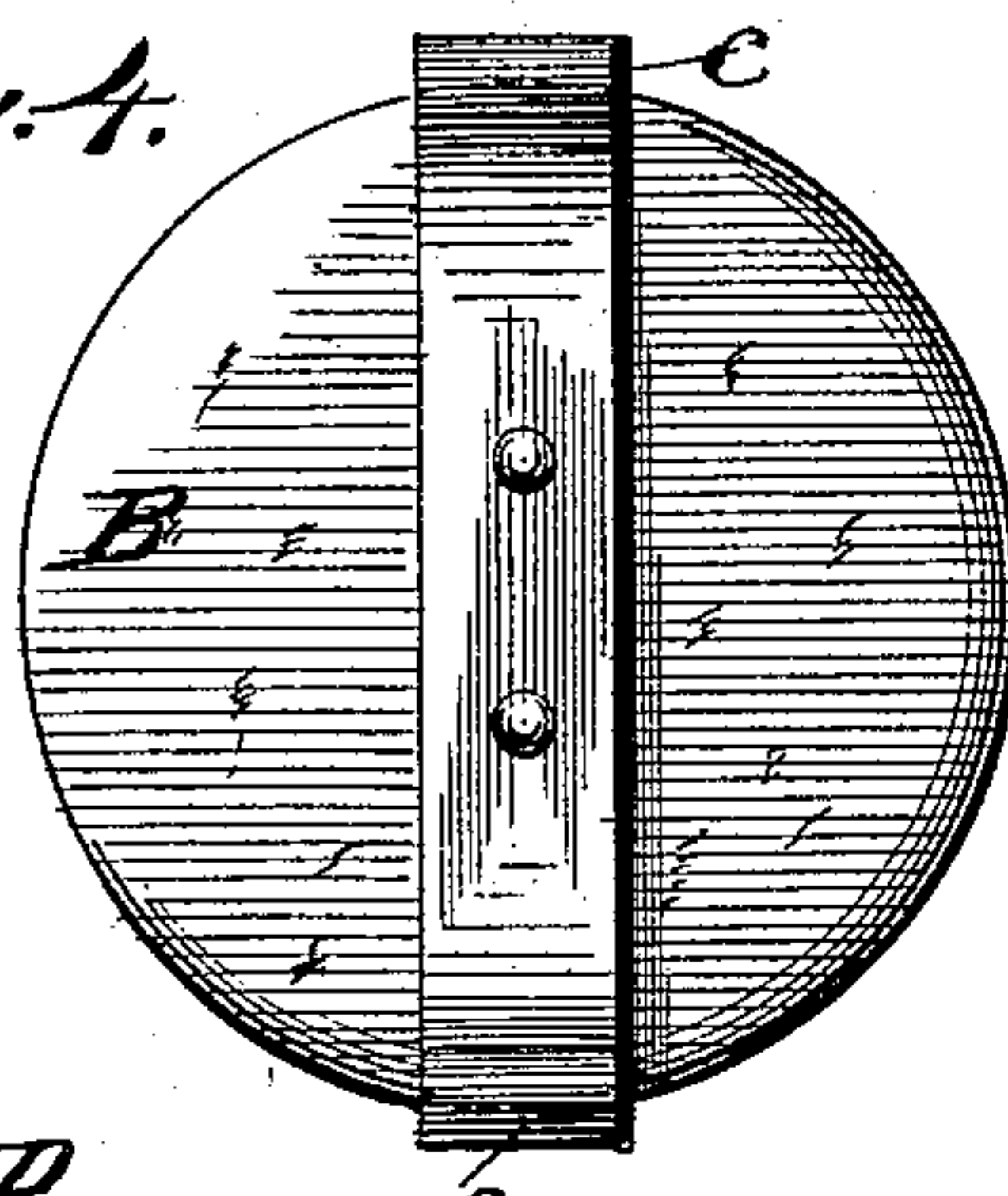


Fig. 5.

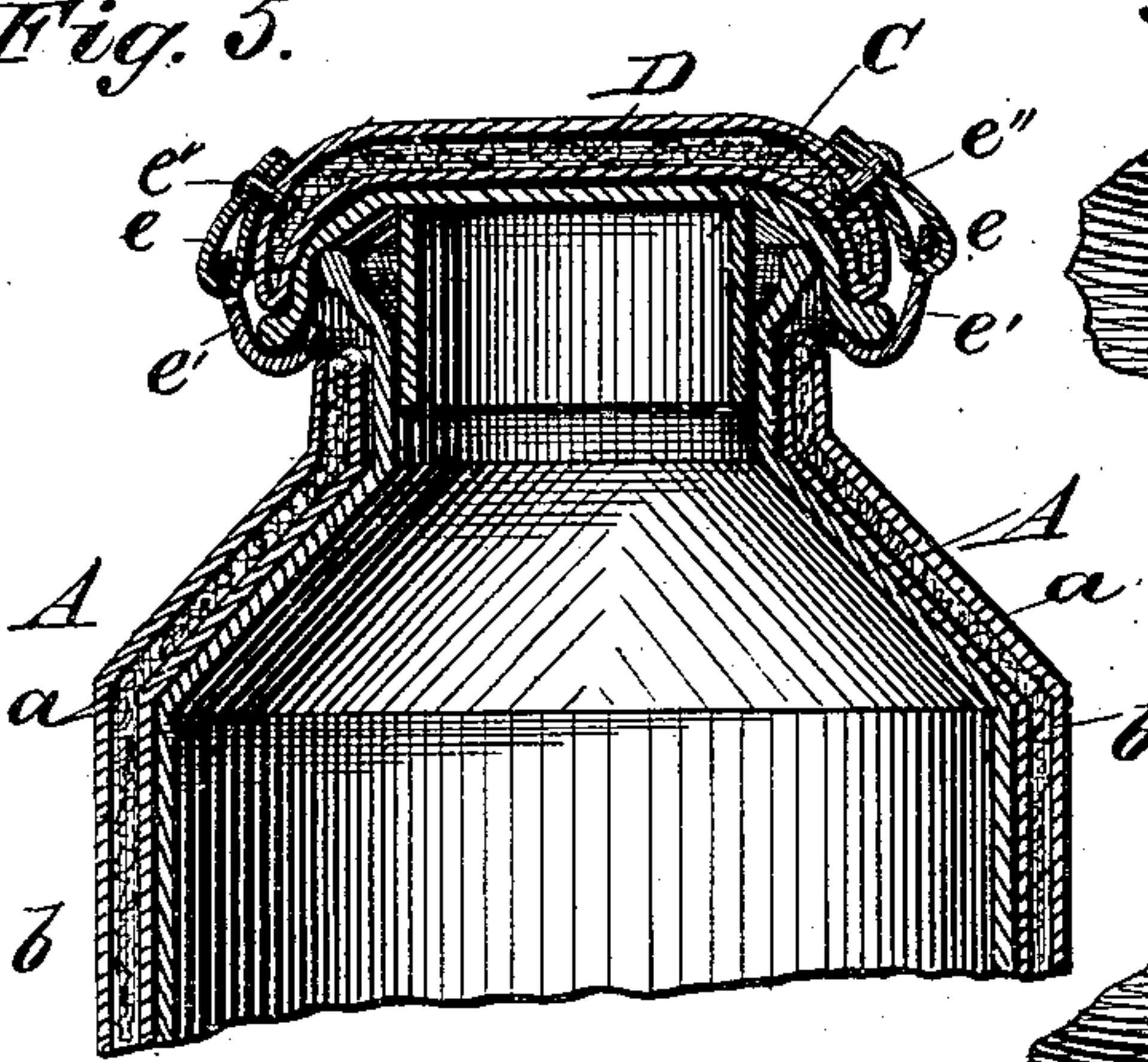


Fig. 6.

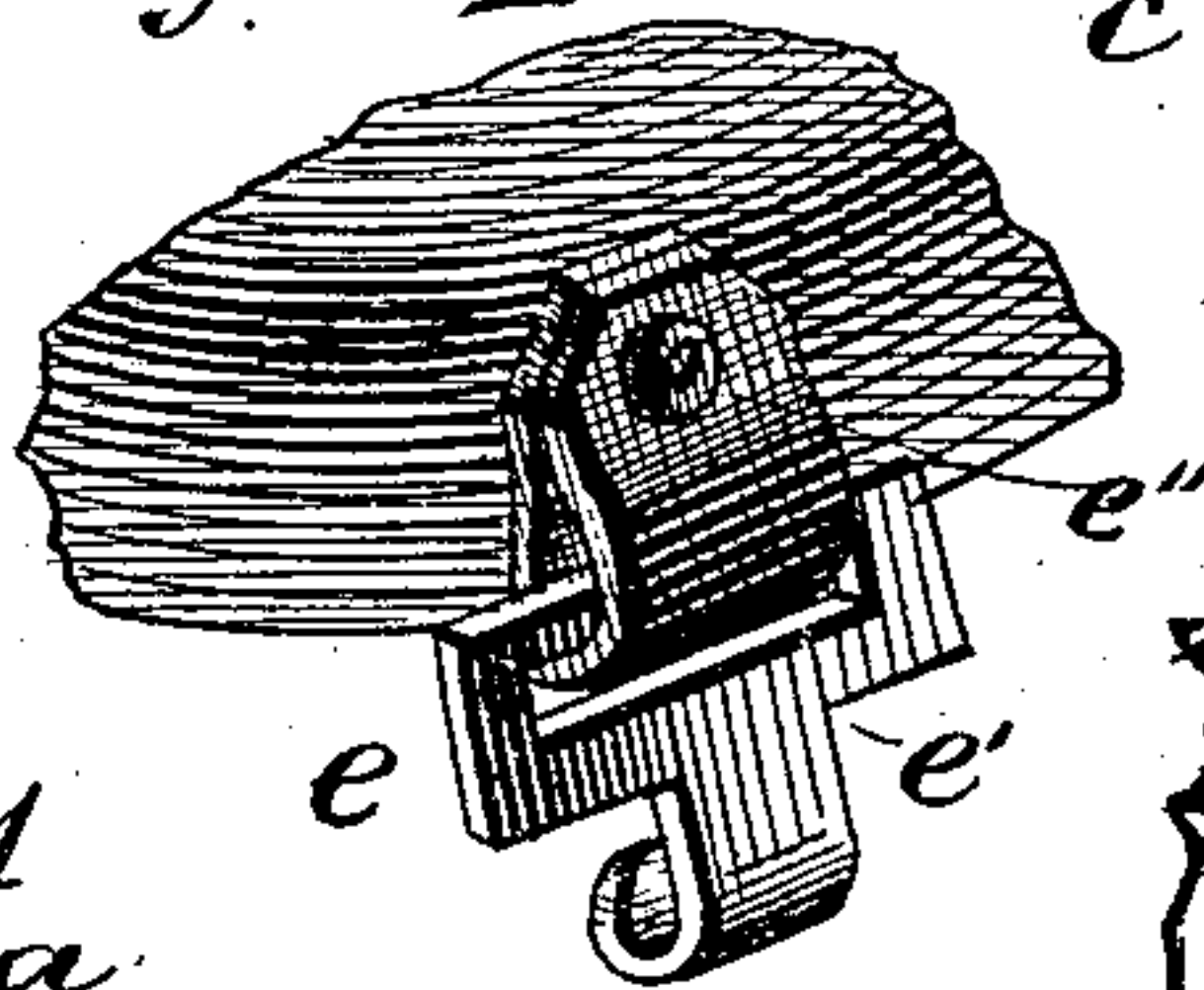


Fig. 7.

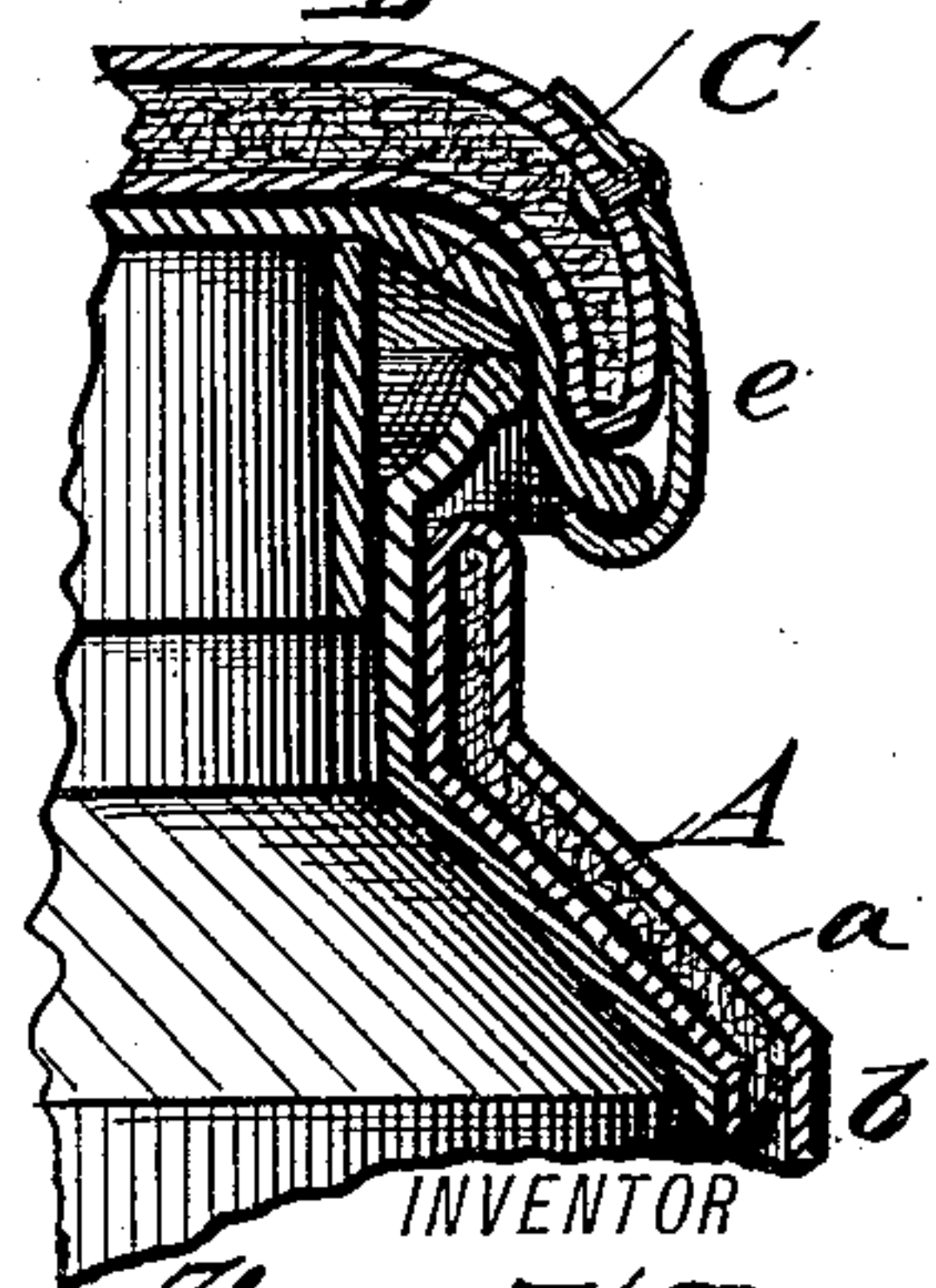
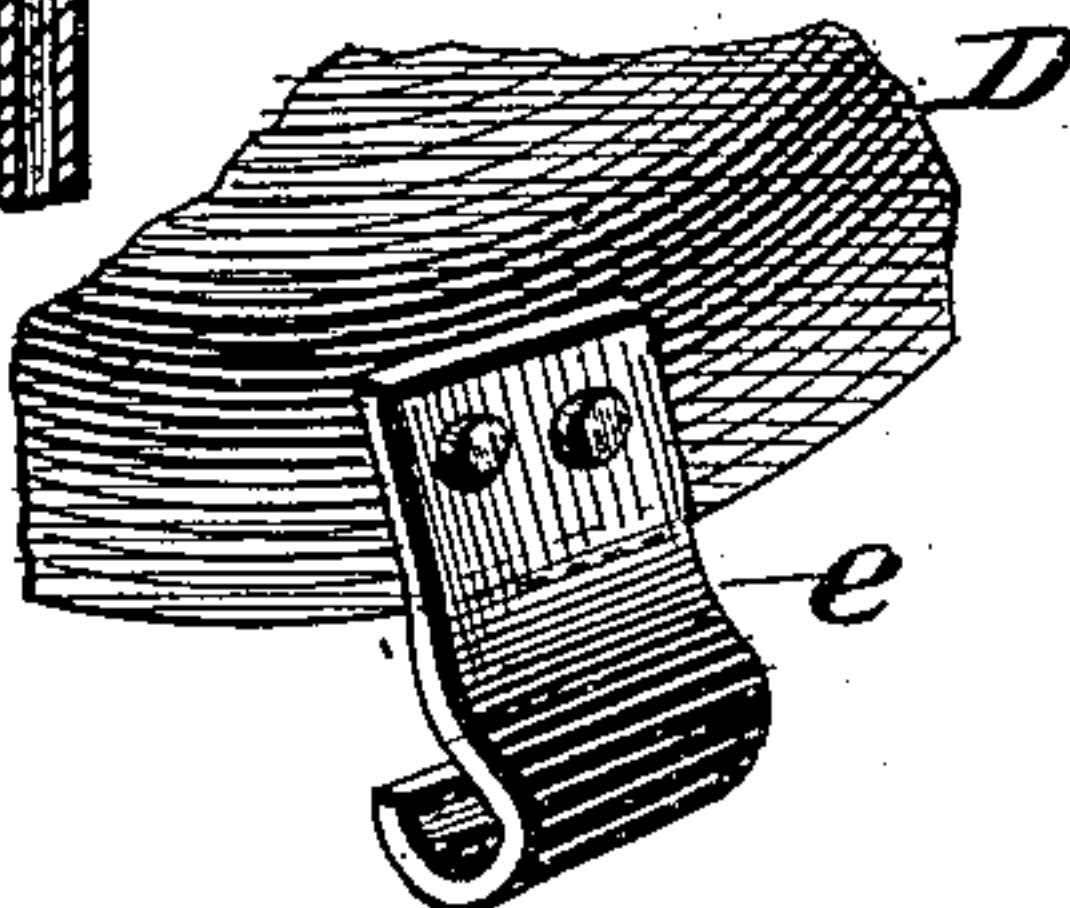


Fig. 8.



WITNESSES

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NON-CONDUCTING COVERING FOR MILK-CANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 326,189, dated September 15, 1885.

Application filed February 21, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS WILLIAMS, of the city of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented
5 a new and useful Improvement in Non-Conducting Coverings for Milk-Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This invention relates to improvements in
10 fastenings for non-conducting coverings for the lids and bottoms of milk-cans; and it consists, substantially, in the parts as constructed, and in the particular combinations thereof, to be hereinafter distinctly described, and pointed
15 out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 represent vertical sectional views of the lower portion of a milk-can in which my improvements are embodied.
20 Figs. 3 and 4 represent bottom plan views of two forms of fastenings for securing the covering to the bottom of the can. Fig. 5 represents a sectional view of the upper portion of a milk-can, together with its lid, showing the manner in which the spring
25 hooks or fastenings engage the edge of the lid. Fig. 6 is a perspective view in detail, showing the construction of the spring-hook or lid-cover fastening. Fig. 7 is a sectional
30 view of a part of the upper portion of a milk-can, showing the employment of a modification of the spring-fastening represented in the preceding figure. Fig. 8 is a perspective view in detail, showing the construction
35 of such modification more clearly.

Referring to each part by the letters marked thereon, A represents a milk-can of the ordinary form, the same being surrounded by a non-conducting covering, *a*, of felt, incased in
40 an envelope, *b*, of canvas.

B represents a cover for the bottom of the can, composed of the same materials as the cover *a*, or of any suitable light, flexible, non-conducting material, said cover B being
45 surrounded by a spring or elastic hoop, *c*, which is held to the cover by a transverse strip, *d*, having its ends bent or turned over to receive and hold the hoop, and being secured in place by rivets, as shown. This
50 cover B is placed over the bottom of the can by compressing the hoop, and when it is

properly fitted to its place the hoop is allowed to expand against the bottom flanges of the can, thereby of its elasticity confining the bottom covering in place. Instead of
55 the hoop *c*, I sometimes employ a spring of the form shown at *c*, Fig. 4, consisting of a piece of metal curved at the ends in such manner as to bear transversely between the bottom flange of the can. Figs. 1 and 2
60 respectively indicate the two constructions quite clearly, as well as the manner of their use.

C, Figs. 5 and 7, represents the lid of the can, and D represents a non-conducting cap
65 or covering therefor. Secured to the outer sides of this covering are spring hooks or fastenings *e*, by which the covering is secured to the lid. These fastenings *e* consist of a metal hook, *e'*, held in a loop, *e''*, of rubber or
70 other elastic material, secured to the lid-covering D by rivets, as shown, or in any other suitable manner. By fitting the covering over the lid the hooks *e'* may be pulled down to engage under the edge of the lid, thereby
75 serving to hold the covering on. These fastenings for both the lid and bottom coverings may be very easily released by a slight exertion of the hand.

The modification of spring-hook shown in
80 Figs. 7 and 8 differs from the hook shown in Fig. 6 in that it is formed simply of a single piece of metal curved to the shape shown, and of sufficient elasticity to permit it to be sprung under the lid in like manner as the
85 other.

What I claim is—

1. The combination, with a non-conducting cap for the lid of a milk-can, as felt incased in canvas, of spring hooks or fastenings
90 attached to the sides of said cap for engaging the edge of the lid, substantially as described.

2. A non-conducting covering for the bottom of a milk-can, composed of felt protected
95 by canvas, leather, or similar material, and secured thereto by a suitable spring bearing against the flange of the can, substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a non-conducting
100 cap for the lid of a mik-can, as felt incased in canvas, of metal hooks attached thereto by

means of elastic loops secured by rivets, substantially as shown, and for the purpose described.

4. The combination, with a non-conducting
5 covering for the bottom of a milk-can, of a spring or elastic hoop surrounding the edge of said covering, and a transverse strip secured

to the covering, having its ends bent or turned to embrace the hoop for holding the same, substantially as described and shown.

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Witnesses:

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