

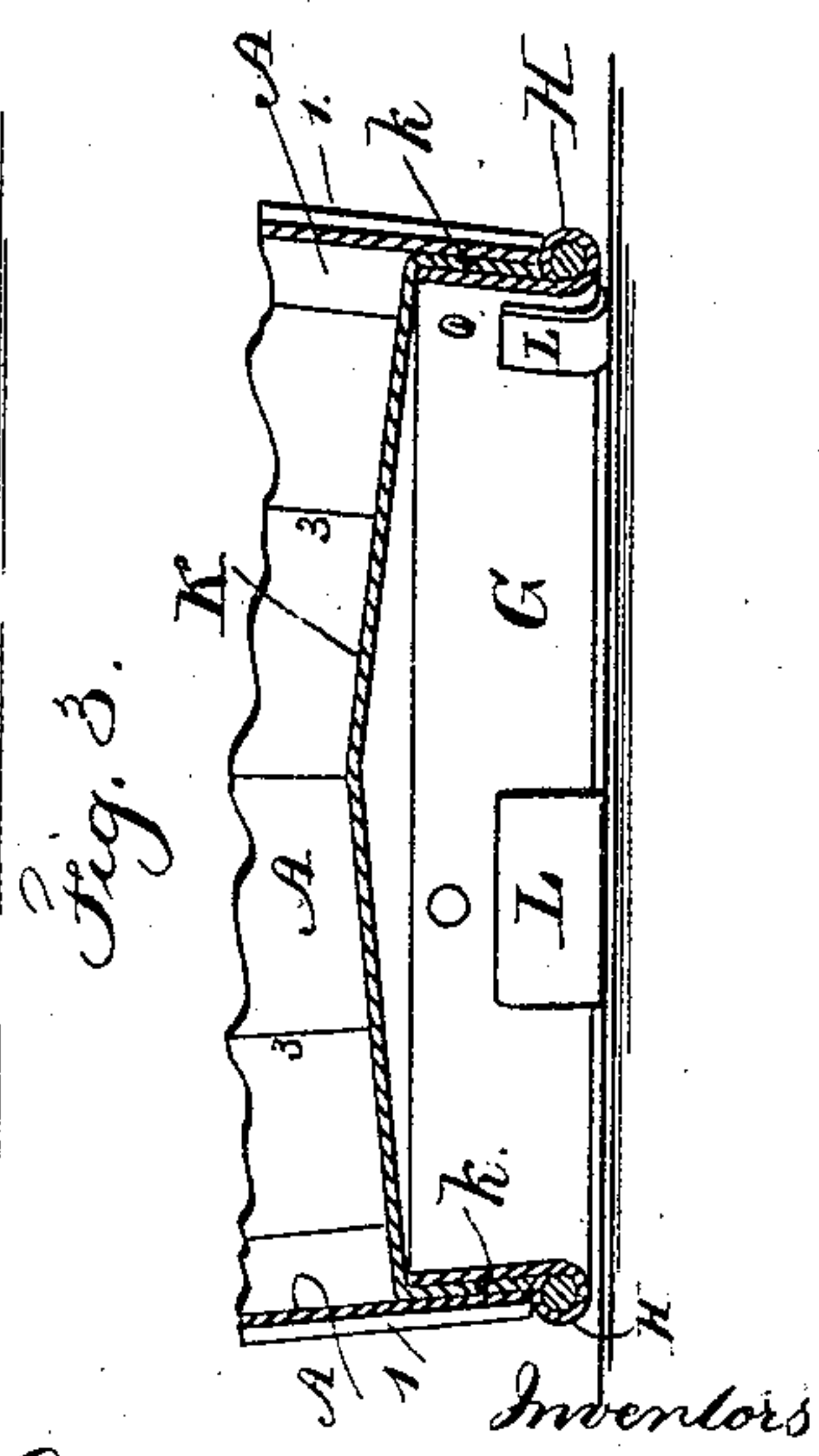
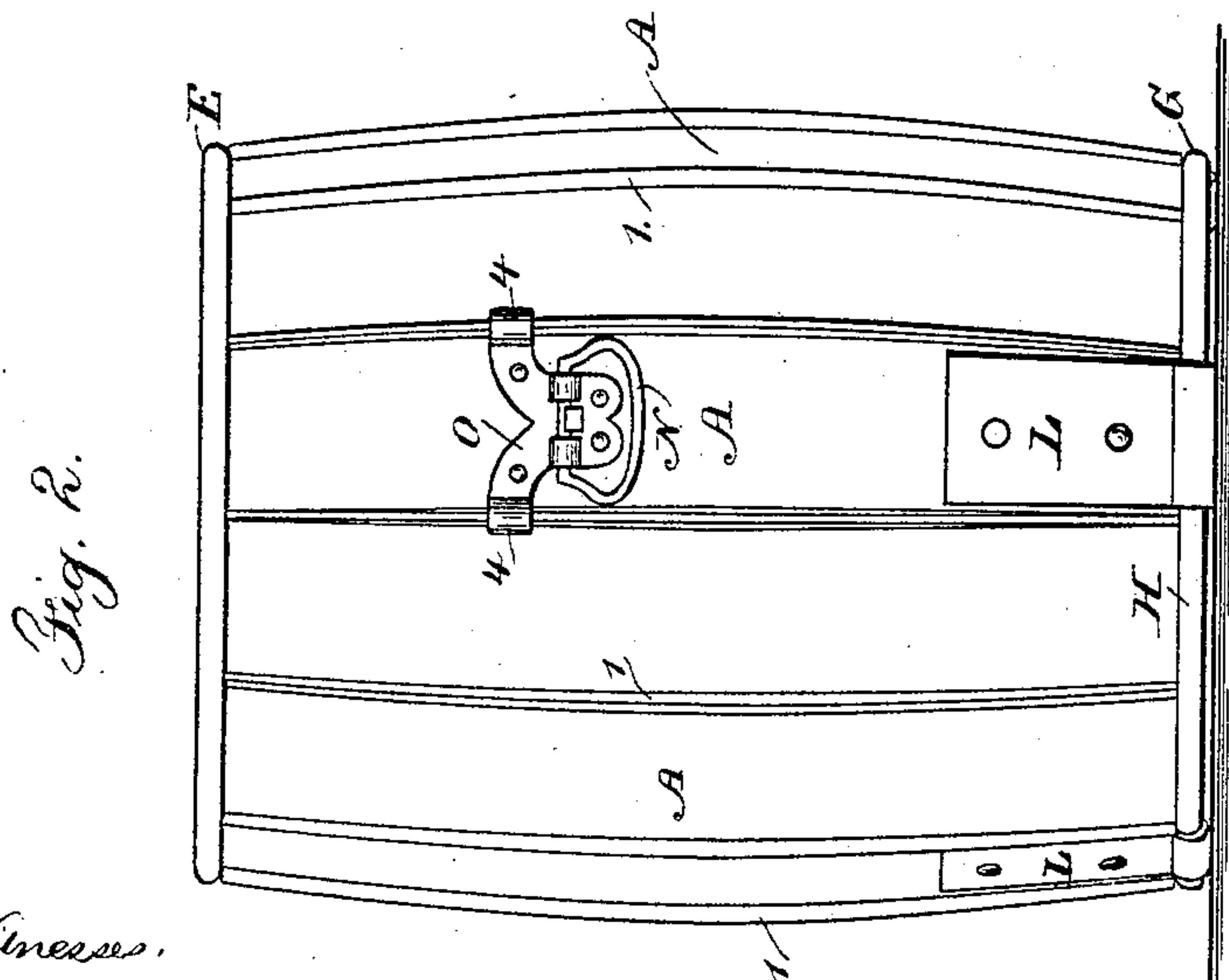
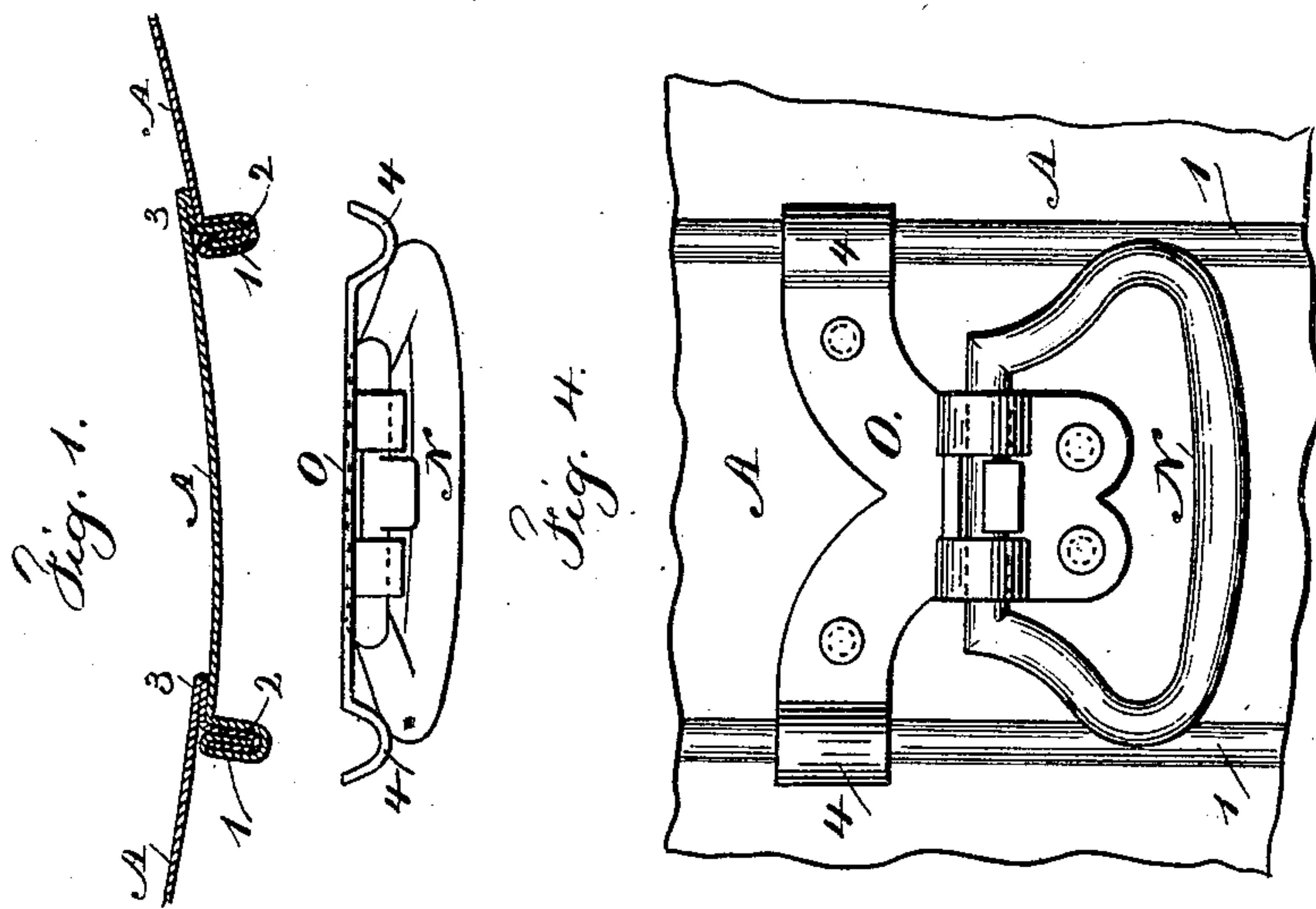
(No Model.)

T. W. McKEEVER & J. M. SMITH.

ASH OR GARBAGE CAN.

No. 397,301.

Patented Feb. 5, 1889.



Witnesses.

Chas. H. Smith
J. Hall

Timothy W. McKeever.

John M. Smith
for Lemuel W. Perrell

att

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY W. MCKEEVER, OF BROOKLYN, AND JOHN M. SMITH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

ASH OR GARBAGE CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,301, dated February 5, 1889.

Application filed October 5, 1888. Serial No. 287,302. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, TIMOTHY W. MCKEEVER, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, and JOHN M. SMITH, of the city and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Cans for Ashes, Garbage, &c., of which the following is a specification.

Our present invention is an improvement upon that for which Letters Patent No. 306,093 were granted October 7, 1884, to Timothy W. McKeever. In the present improvements the sheet metal forming the staves of the can is bent and double-seamed, as in the aforesaid patent, with the exception that a fold is made in the sheet, so as to cover up the opening that existed when the seam was spread, as in aforesaid patent, to form the bulge or convex central portion of the can. This is especially advantageous in cans that require to be made water-tight, as it allows for making the interior surface of the can nearly smooth, so that the same may be soldered or rendered tight by the galvanizing operation; and we construct the handles of the can in such a manner as to be securely fastened and to bear against the ribs of the double seams to prevent the handles being wrenched off in lifting the can.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a section, in larger size, representing two of the strips of the sheet-iron bent up preparatory to being placed together in forming the can. One of the handles for the can is also shown in this figure. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the can complete. Fig. 3 is a section of the lower portion of the can, and Fig. 4 an elevation of the handle as applied to the can.

The strips A A of sheet-iron are of a length corresponding to the height of the can and of suitable width, and the vertical edges of the strips are bent in the form indicated in Fig. 1, one edge of which strip has a returned fold, 1, and the other edge has a fold, 2, and these two folds are slipped together endwise, so as to form a double seam similar to the seam in the aforesaid patent; but at one edge of the sheet there is a fold, 3, that is made to lie flat upon the surface of the sheet, so that such fold 3 lies against the surface of the next strip at the inside of the can when the strips are

put together. By this manner of folding the edges of the strips and placing them together the double seam can be closely united at the end portions, but stretched open in the middle portions of the can sufficiently to form the curved or bulged central portion of such can, and the fold 3 covers up the channel or groove that would otherwise exist at the inside of the double seam, and the parts are to be hammered or pressed tightly together upon a suitable form, so that when the can is to be water-tight each folded edge 3 can be soldered to the surface of the next strip. In this manner the circular and bulging portion of the can can be constructed with heavy strong ribs upon the exterior surface and with the interior surface almost smooth. The top and bottom hoops, E and G, are similar to those in the aforesaid patent, and are heavily wired at the top and bottom edges, respectively, and riveted within the body of the can at the top and bottom thereof; but in order to secure the conical bottom K we provide a downwardly-projecting flange, *k*, that passes inside the hoop G and is secured by the same rivets that hold the hoop G to the can; and to further strengthen the parts and to relieve the bottom wired edge, H, of the hoop G from wear we make use of the clip L, of comparatively heavy band-iron, with the lower ends bent around the wired edge H, and the clips extend up the body of the can sufficiently far to be firmly united by rivets. The handles N are made similar to trunk-handles, with the stops that hold them in a nearly horizontal position, but allow for their dropping down when not in use. The loop-frame O, that receives the handle, is extended up and provided at the upper ends of the arms with clips 4, that extend over the edges of the double-seamed ribs. Thereby the weight of the can when lifted rests against the outer edges of the ribs to a sufficient extent for preventing the sheet metal of the strip being bent or the rivets loosened under the strain to which they are exposed.

It will be apparent that the bulge at the central portion of the can is the result of stretching or partially opening the inner part of the double seam, and that the present improvements are available with cans that are

made as straight cylinders without the central bulge.

We claim as our invention—

1. The sheet-metal can formed of the strips
5 A, having returned folds 1 and folds 2, interlocking to form double seams, and the folds 3, lying flat against the adjacent sheets at the inside of the can, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, in the sheet-metal can
10 having the vertical strips A, double-seamed together at the edges, of the sheet-metal bottom K, the hoop G, having a wired edge, and clips L, passing below and around the wired edge of the hoops G and extending up the

body of the can and riveted, substantially as 15 set forth.

3. The combination, with the sheet-metal can formed of strips A, double-seamed together at the edges to form ribs, of the handles N and loop-frames O, having clips that 20 receive the ribs of the double seams, substantially as set forth.

Signed by us this 1st day of October, 1888.

TIMOTHY W. McKEEVER.

JOHN M. SMITH.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,

WILLIAM G. MOTT.