

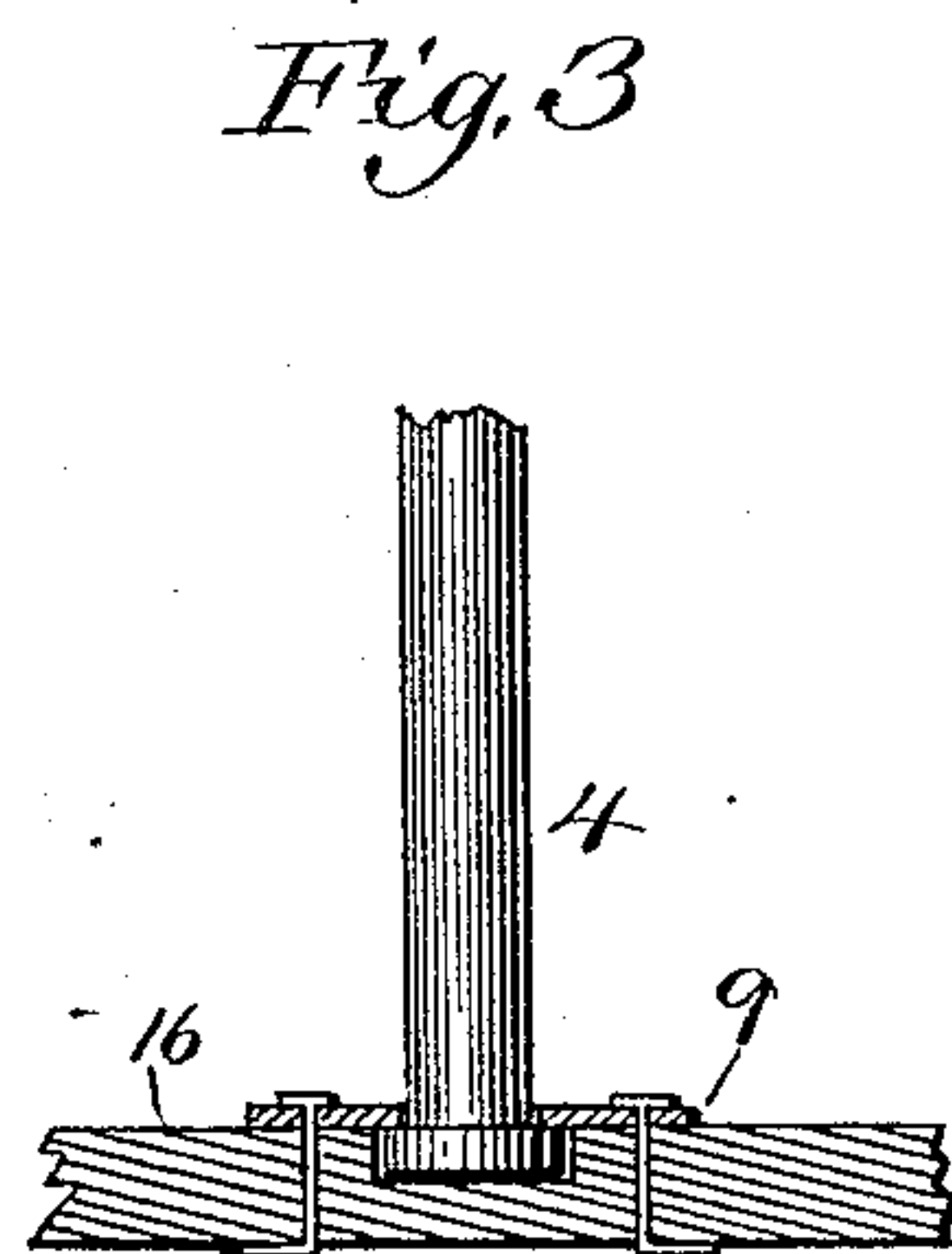
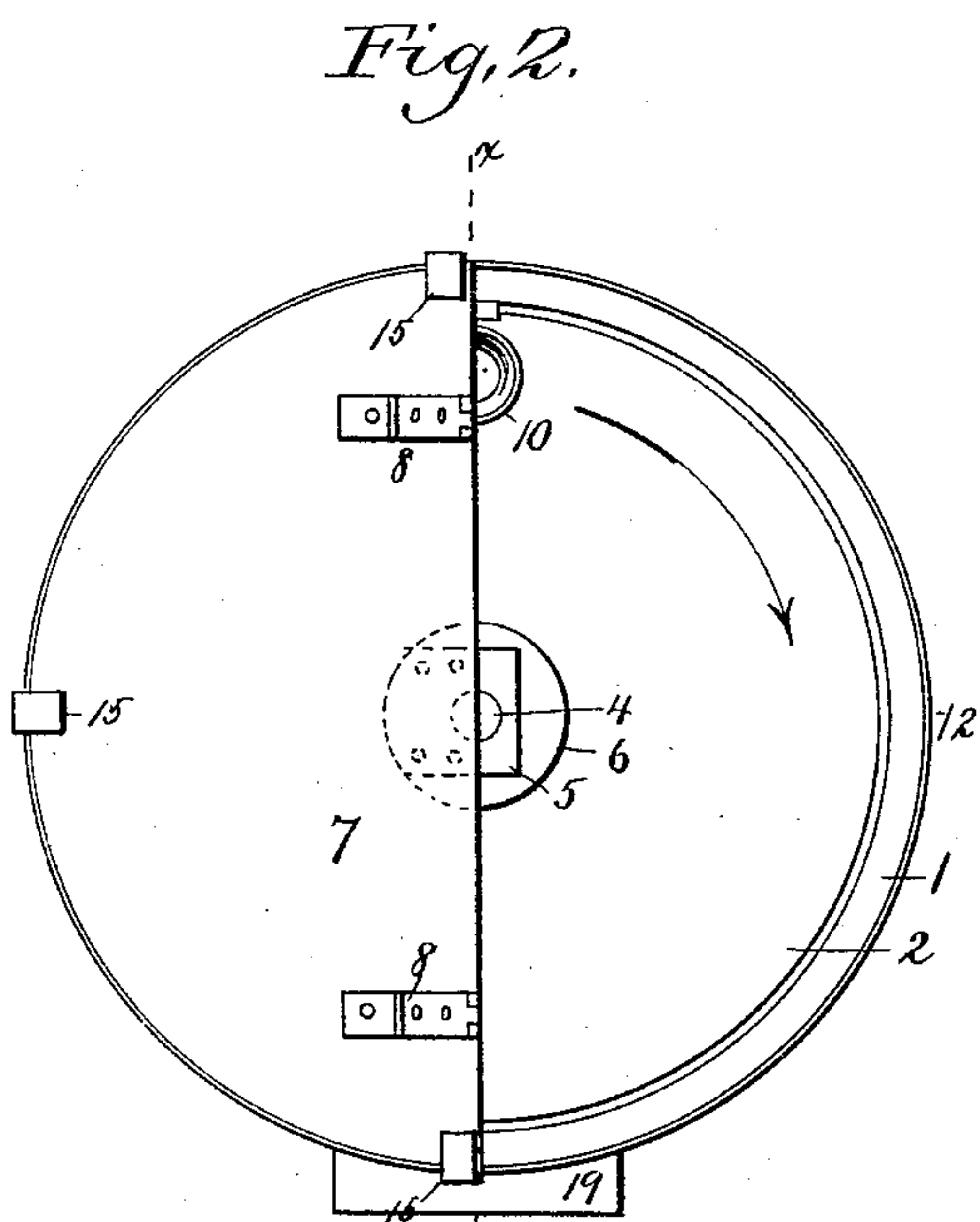
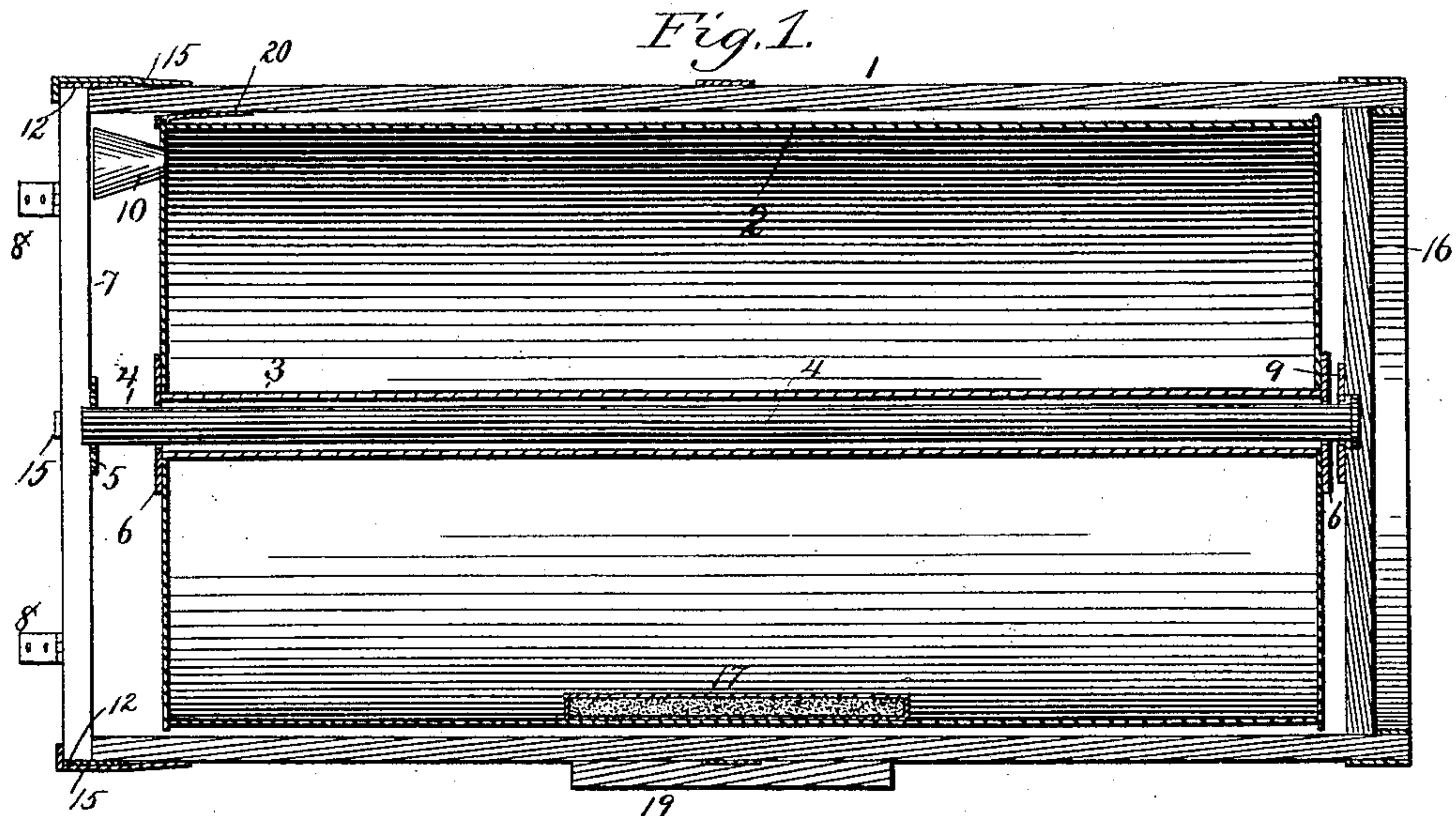
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. M. BROWN.
SHIPPING CAN.

No. 444,660.

Patented Jan. 13, 1891.



Witnesses
J. F. Harris
A. M. Turner

Inventor
Walter Morton Brown

(No Model.)

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Fig. 4

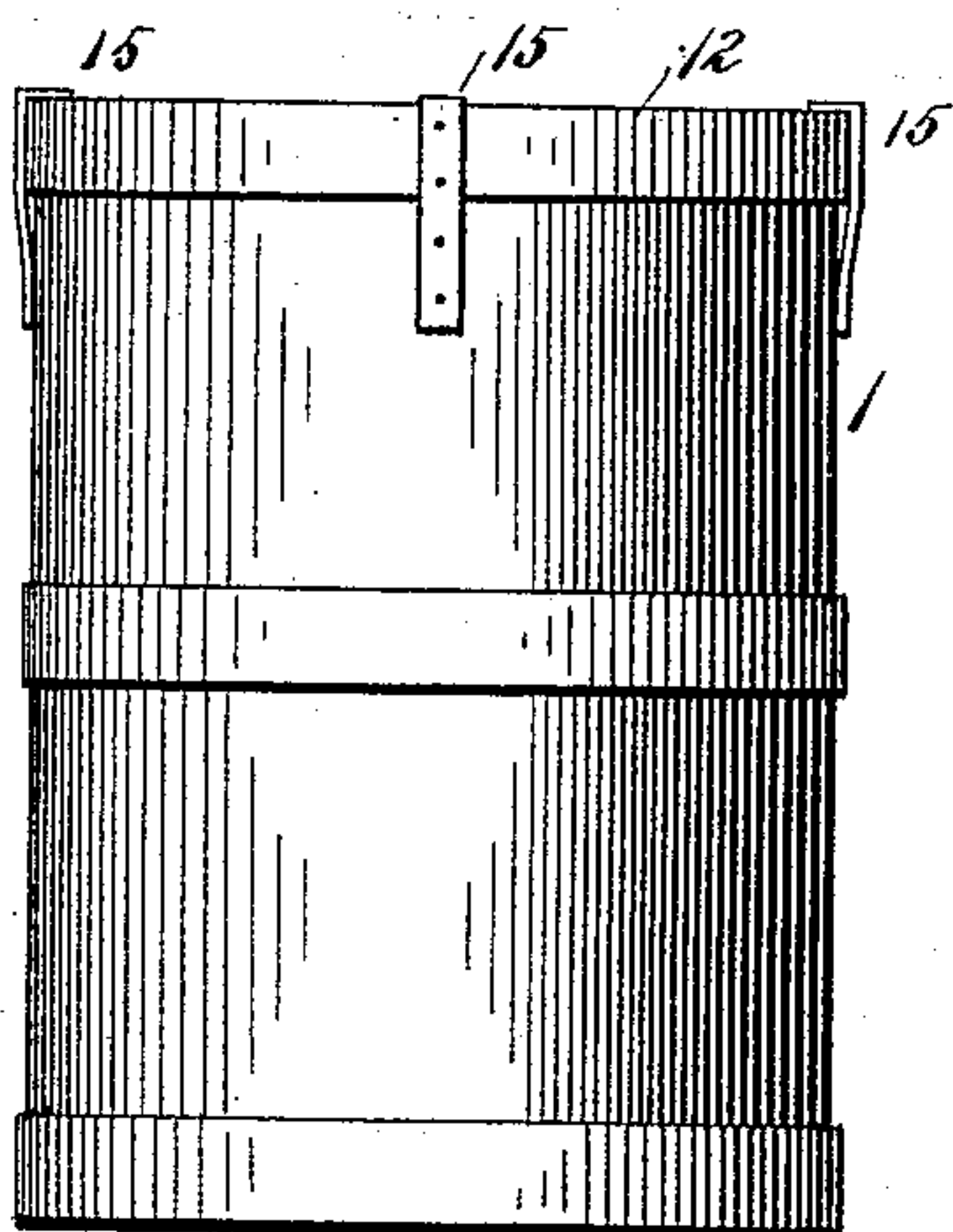


Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

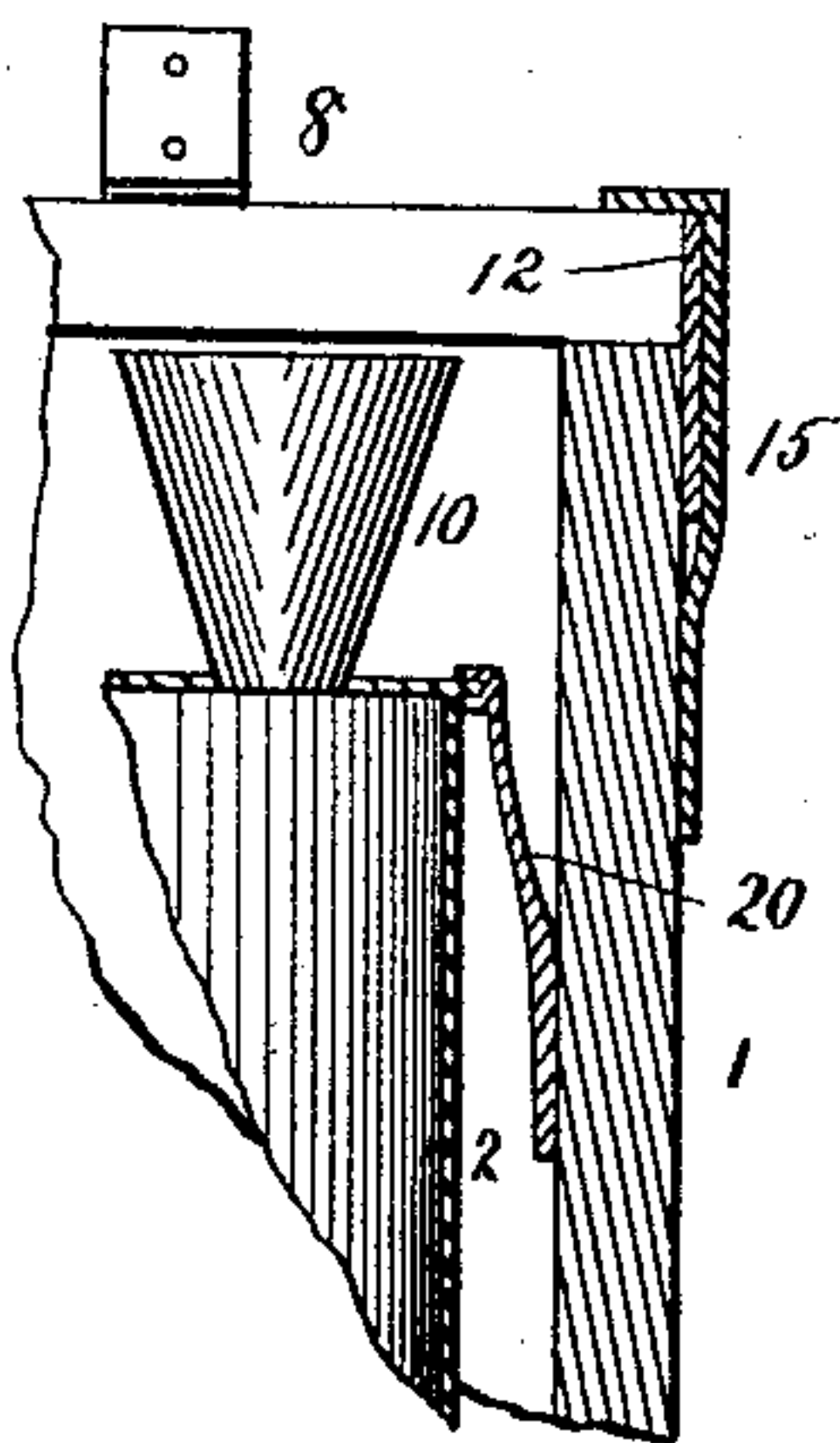


Fig. 5.

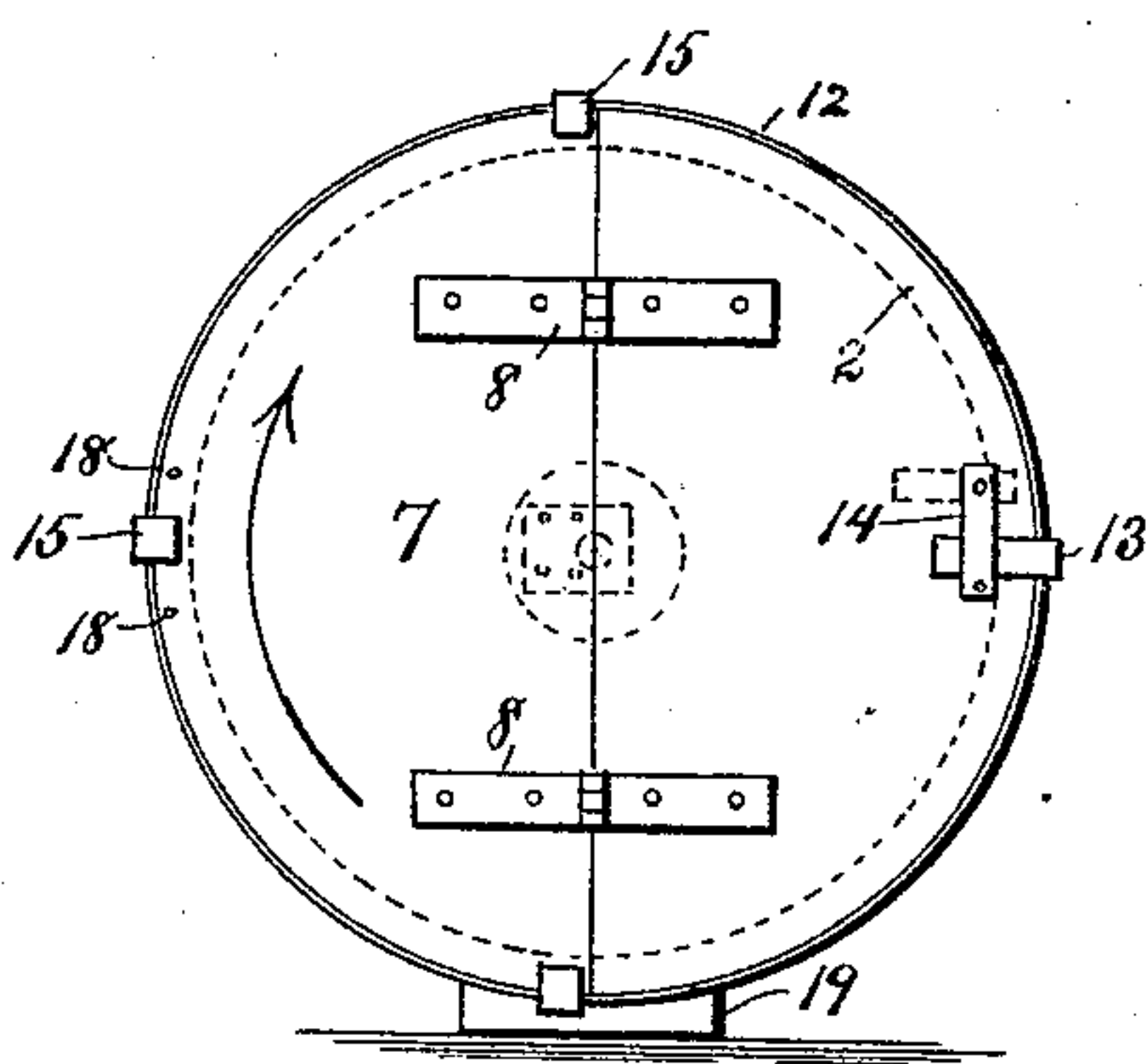
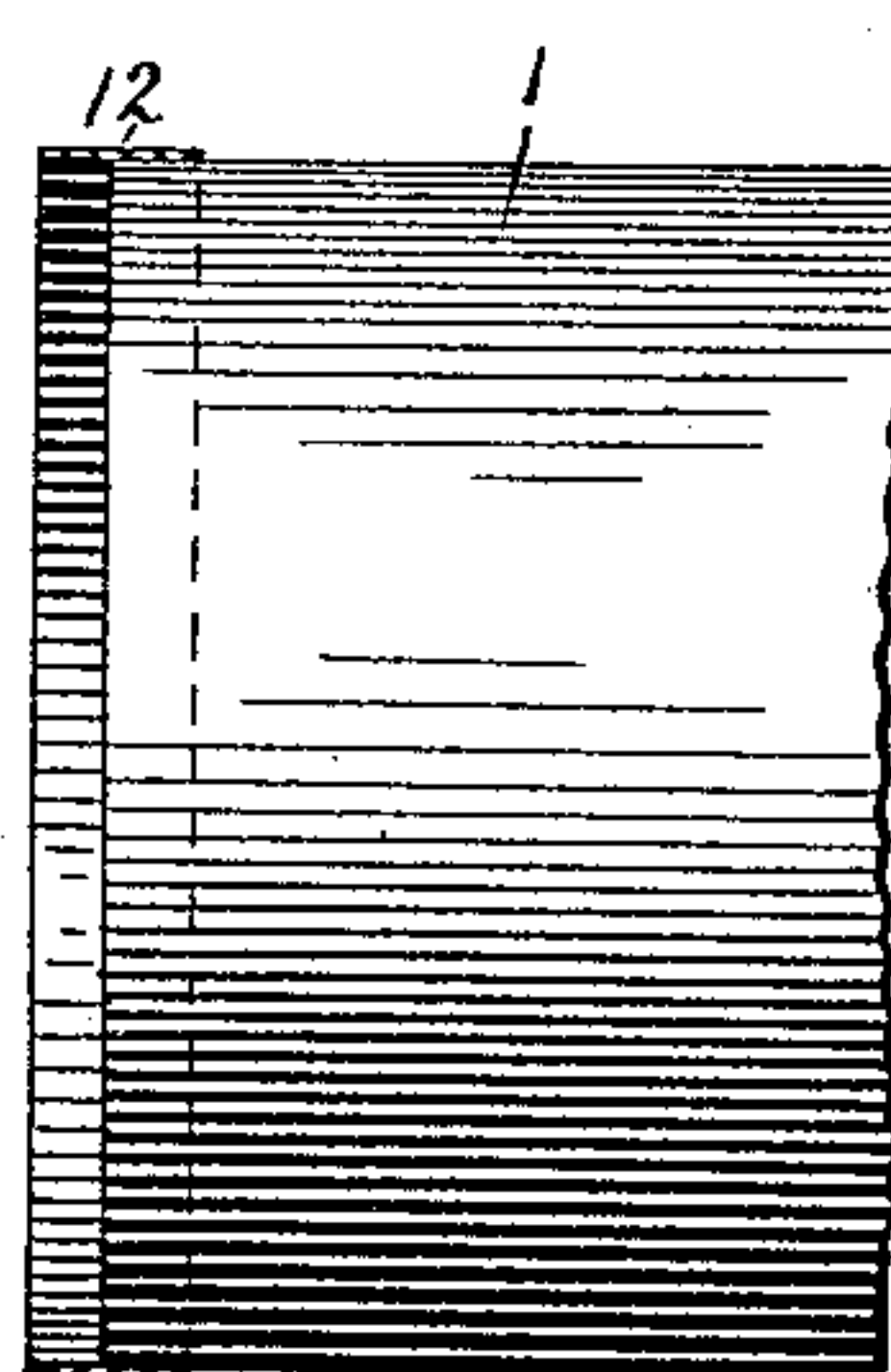


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER MORTON BROWN, OF ALBANY, NEW YORK.

SHIPPING-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 444,660, dated January 13, 1891.

Application filed August 21, 1890. Serial No. 362,614. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER MORTON BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shipping-Cans; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a new and improved shipping-can.

In the drawings similar figures refer to similar parts.

Figure 1 shows a longitudinal sectional view of my can when laid on its side. Fig. 2 shows a plan view of the head or cover of the can and jacket, showing the cover to be in halves or two pieces hinged together, one-half of the cover being shown in this figure. Fig. 3 shows a vertical sectional view of the lower end of rod 4 and a portion of the bottom of the jacket and the retaining-plate 9. Fig. 4 shows a perspective view of my can when ready for shipment, showing it to have a flat top, upon which anything can be laid or one can can be stacked upon another, and showing the clamps that hold the cover in place. Fig. 5 shows a plan view of the head or cover, showing it to be in halves or pieces hinged together, the extreme edges of one-half resting under the bent-over ends of the clamps and held in place by them. Fig. 6 shows a longitudinal sectional view of the upper end of the jacket, showing the top hoop 12 to be fastened to the jacket, so that a portion of its top edge rises above the top edge of the jacket in order that the cover may rest inside the hoop and on the top edge of the jacket. Fig. 7 shows a side view of one of the clamps. Fig. 8 shows a partial vertical sectional view of the can and jacket, showing a spring 20 attached to the inside of the jacket and at its free end having two prongs at right angles to the body of the spring, the turned-over edge of the can lying between the two prongs and keeping the can from rising in the jacket.

A full description is as follows: The jacket is made of any desired material. The bottom of the jacket 16 is preferably set up in the jacket and a hoop is affixed to the jacket under the bottom, so as to give the bottom more stability than simply nailing it in place would do. The jacket 1 is made high or deep enough so that when the can 2 is placed in it the can and nozzle 10 will be fully covered by the jacket, as in this sort of a can it is desirable to have every part and portion inclosed. In the bottom of the jacket there is preferably a depression made, but not deep enough to materially weaken the bottom. In this depression is set the headed end of rod 4 and the plate 9, having a hole through it. The rod is entered through the hole and the plate is slid down the rod until it lies on the bottom of the jacket, and as the hole in the plate 9 is of less diameter than the head on the rod 4 the head cannot pull through the hole. This plate 9 is now fixed to the bottom of the jacket by nails or any other means and the rod 4 stands upright in the center of the jacket.

A cover 7 is now provided, consisting of two halves, preferably, and hinged together as shown, preferably. The cover 7 is now set in the top of the jacket and fastened in any well-known manner; but I prefer it fastened as follows and as shown in Fig. 5—viz., the top hoop 12 of the jacket is raised above the top edge of the jacket to a distance equal to the thickness of the cover and there secured. This leaves the outer edge of the cover a shelf or ledge, formed by the top edge of the jacket, to rest upon, and leaves the top surface of the cover and the top hoop level. To the side of the jacket are now attached one, two, or more clamps 15, whose upper ends are bent over and rest upon the top edge of the top hoop and project over the top surface of the cover just enough to keep it from rising and no more. The cover is now taken and that half thereof designed to remain stationary is slid under the upper bent-over ends of the clamps 15, and nails or other fastenings 18 are set in position and the cover is fast in place, the unfastened or swinging half being free to be swung up or down, as desired. Any form of a locking device for the swinging half of the cover is now provided and set in

place. On the under side of the half of the cover designed to be stationary I affix a plate 5 with a hole in it, as shown in Fig. 2, for the upper end of rod 4 to rest in.

5 The jacket being thus made, the can must be provided and made substantially as follows: The can should be cylindrical and have two heads or a head and a bottom, and a nozzle set in the top near its extreme edge. Inside
10 the can and directly opposite the nozzle I put a counter-weight 17, and fasten it in place in any well-known manner, and I prefer to use a round tube filled with sand and tightly sealed as being a cheap device. An opening
15 is now made in the center of the head and bottom of the can, and a tube 3, open at both ends, is inserted therein and passes entirely through the can and is soldered to the head and bottom, the opening in the tube being a
20 trifle greater in diameter than the rod 4, standing in the jacket. I now take two washers with holes through them, said holes being of less diameter than the opening in the tube, but greater than that of the rod,
25 and solder or otherwise affix one to each end of the can so that the holes in the washers and that in the tube will coincide. The nozzle I close with any good stopper. The can being thus made and the head or cover of
30 the jacket being removed, the can is raised top end uppermost and the rod 4 is entered in the lower end of the tube 3 and the can let to fall into the jacket.

At one side of the inside of the jacket I
35 preferably attach a spring 20, Fig. 8, having an ear or ears at its free end, so that when the can is at its lowest point in the jacket the overhanging edge of the can will engage with the ear or ears on the spring and keep
40 the can from rising in the jacket, the spring being capable of being thrown in and out of position at will. The cover is now inserted in the jacket and the can is ready for use.

The operation is as follows: The can and
45 jacket are set on end, resting on the bottom, as shown in Fig. 4. To fill the can, the swinging half of the cover is raised and the nozzle is seized by the fingers and turned in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2 until
50 the nozzle is fully from under the stationary half of the cover of the jacket. The can is now charged with fluid through the nozzle and the nozzle is stopped with any desired stopper—as, for instance, a cork. The cover is now shut
55 down and fastened and the can and contents are ready for shipment. It always standing on its bottom during shipment and the top being unobstructed, these cans can be stacked one on top of the other without loss of room,
60 and a great many of them may thus be stored in a small space. When it is desired to obtain any of the contents of the can, it is laid on its side and rests on the block or chuck 19, which is always affixed to the side of the
65 jacket opposite to the point where the nozzle rises to its highest position, and so that the nozzle when in its normal position when the

can is on its side shall be in line with the crack between the two halves of the cover, as shown in Fig. 2. The swinging half of the
70 cover being now opened, the nozzle is seized and turned in the direction indicated by the arrow in Fig. 2, and as soon as the nozzle is fully out from under the stationary half of the cover the can is pulled or slid forward on
75 the rod 4 until the nozzle protrudes beyond the edge of the jacket. The cork being removed and a vessel being held under the nozzle the contents will flow out, and as the contents lower in the can the can is simply ro-
80 tated over farther until all the contents are abstracted. When the vessel is filled or as much of the contents obtained as desired, the hand is removed from the nozzle, when the counter-weight swings the can automatically
85 into position again and the can is pushed backward on the rod 4 and enters the jacket and the cover is shut. It will be seen that this can is therefore a shipping-can and also
90 a revolving can, but that it differs from other cans in being inclosed in a cylindrical jacket, slides back and forth as well as revolves therein, stands on its end or bottom in ship-
95 ment, and is absolutely and entirely covered by the jacket and can be used as a common pouring can or a revolving one at pleasure.

I do not confine myself to the especial manner of affixing the rod 4 to the bottom or to the cover of the jacket shown, nor to the pre-
100 cise method of placing the cover shown, as the means may be varied, if desired. The essence of my invention, and what I claim, broadly, is having a can set in a jacket with a nozzle in its end, the can capable of revolving and also capable of being slid back and
105 forth on its trunnions or rod, so as to cause the can-nozzle to protrude beyond the edges of the jacket and to retreat into the jacket again so the can may be completely shut into the jacket together with its nozzle, and hav-
110 ing a cover locked to the jacket by any suitable locking device that it may be easily and entirely removed, that the can may be taken out and put in. The head of rod 4 may or may not be set in a depression in the bottom
115 of the jacket, or it may be made fast to the iron plate, if desired.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A can revolvably hung on trunnions or
120 pivots in a jacket and inclosed thereby and having a nozzle or discharge-opening in one of its ends, and a cover for the jacket, arranged to be opened and shut, said can being arranged to slide back and forth in said jacket in order
125 that the nozzle or discharge-opening may be projected beyond the outer edge of the end of the jacket and returned again, substantially as described.

2. A can suspended on a rod or pivots in a
130 jacket and inclosed thereby and having a nozzle or discharge-opening in one of its ends, and a cover for the jacket, capable of being wholly or partly removed, said can being ar-

5 ranged to slide back and forth in said jacket in order that the nozzle or discharge-opening may be projected beyond or to the outer edge of the jacket-top and returned again, substantially as described.

10 3. A can revolvably hung on trunnions or pivots in a jacket and inclosed thereby and having a nozzle or discharge-opening in one of its ends, and a cover for the jacket, arranged to open and shut, said can being arranged to slide back and forth in said jacket in order that the nozzle or discharge-opening may be projected beyond the outer edge of the jacket and returned again, said can being counter-
15 weighted, the counter-weight being arranged to automatically keep the weighted side at its lowest and the nozzle or discharge-opening at

its highest point when the can is laid on its side, substantially as described.

4. A can inclosed in a jacket and arranged 20 to revolve and slide back and forth therein and having a nozzle or discharge-opening in one of its ends and having a retaining device arranged to retain said can at its lowest point in said jacket, said retaining device being 25 arranged so as to be thrown in and out of position at will, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WALTER MORTON BROWN.

Witnesses:

H. V. SCATTERGOOD,
A. M. TURNER.