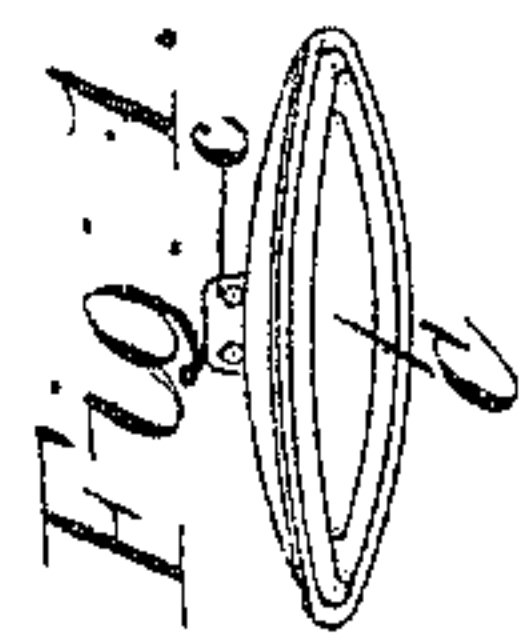
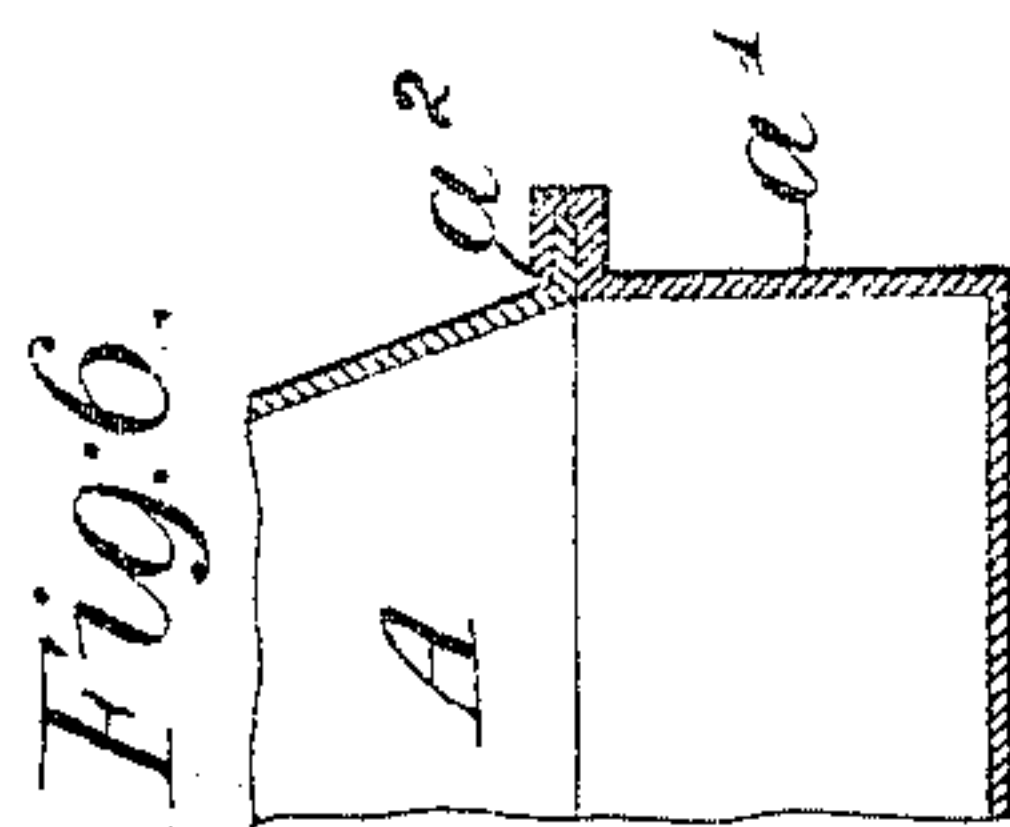
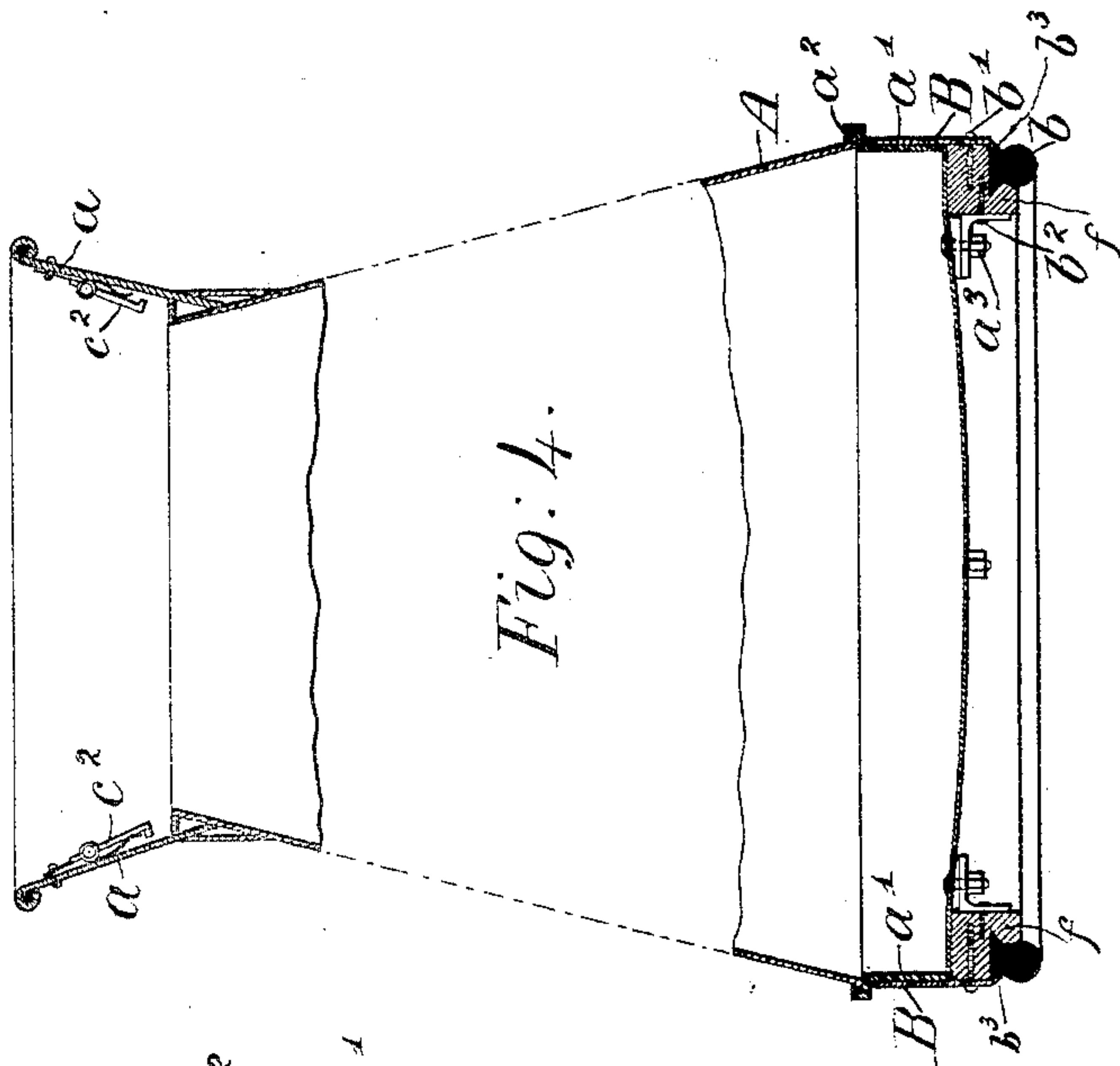
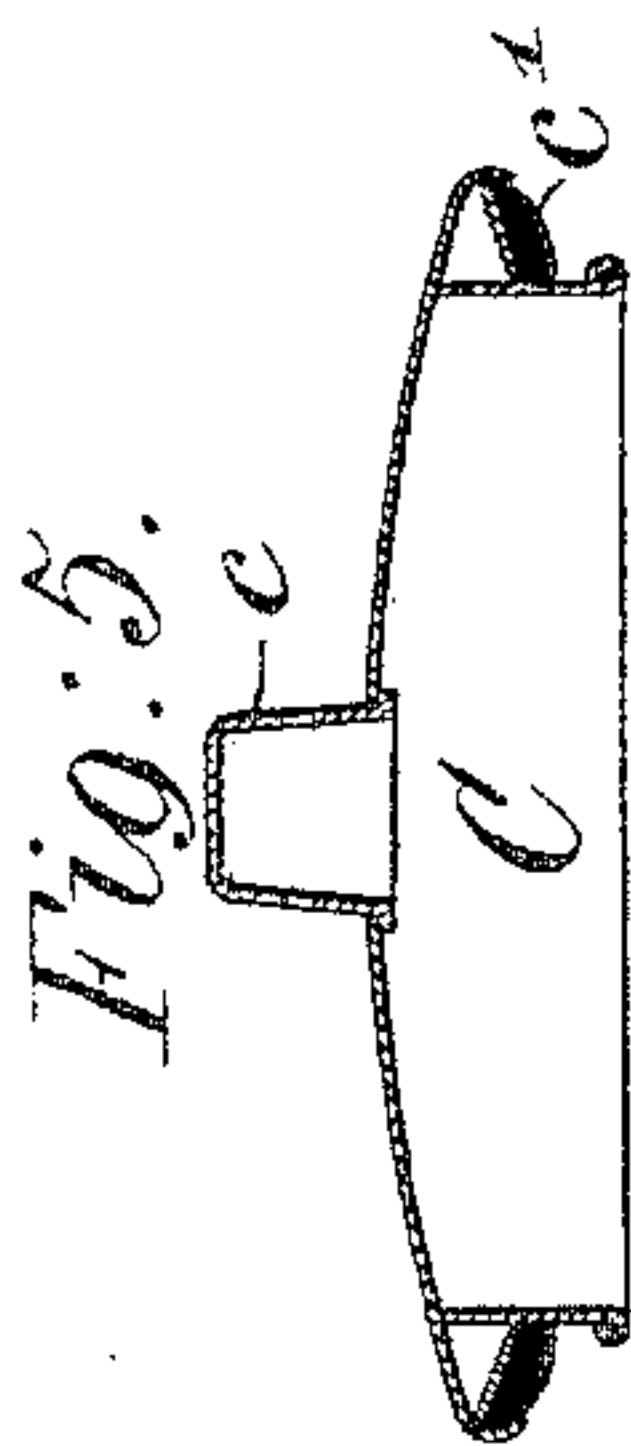


(No Model.)

W. S. LLEWELLYN & C. SIMMONS.
MILK CAN.

No. 461,097.

Patented Oct. 13, 1891.



Witnesses:

Walter S. Llewellyn
Robert H. Reed

Inventors
Walter S. Llewellyn
Charles Simmons
by their Atty. E. A. Clark

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WALTER S. LLEWELLYN AND CHARLES SIMMONS, OF CARDIFF, ENGLAND,
ASSIGNORS TO THE FIRM OF W. S. LLEWELLYN & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

MILK-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 461,097, dated October 13, 1891.

Application filed January 30, 1889. Serial No. 298,121. (No model.) Patented in England October 25, 1887, No. 14,483.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, WALTER SAMUEL LLEWELLYN, of Collingdon Road, Cardiff, and CHARLES SIMMONS, of John street, Cardiff, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in the Construction of Milk-Cans, (for which Letters Patent have been granted to us in England, No. 14,483, dated October 25, 1887,) of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a novel construction of milk-cans for the transport of milk by railways and other modes of transit. In its outward configuration our improved milk-can resembles, generally, those of the ordinary construction; but without impairing its strength we not only make it lighter but render it less liable to injury from rough usage.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1, 2, and 3 show in perspective views our improved milk-can, composed of three separate parts, which are represented as detached the one from the other, A being the body of the can, B the base, and C the lid.

The body of the can is made, as usual, of a tapering form, expanding at its smallest diameter into a bell-mouth a . The bottom part a' of the can is made cylindrical to fit the base B, which is made fast thereto, as will be presently explained. The detachable cover C is formed with a pierced dome c , as usual, and may be secured in place either by snap-catches or by any approved equivalent fastening that admits of its ready detachment from the can-body.

Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the can-body A with the base B fitted in place, and Fig. 5 is a cross-section of the lid detached. Fig. 6 is an enlarged section of the lower part of the can-body, illustrating more clearly the mode of constructing it.

The conical or taper portion of the body of the can terminates in a flange a^2 , and the cylindrical wall of the bottom a' also terminates in a flange. These flanges we connect together by soldering, and strengthen the joint by lapping one flange over the other, as illustrated at Fig. 6. Thus stiffness is imparted to the lower part of the can, which is liable to rough usage.

Secured to the bottom of the can by solder or rivets are screw-bolts a^3 for securing in place, as will be presently explained, the base B. This base B is composed of a hoop of sheet metal similar to that used in constructing the body of the can, and made to fit snugly the cylindrical portion of the can. Within this hoop and projecting below its lower edge we fit a ring of vulcanized rubber b , which is molded with flanges to facilitate its attachment. This ring we secure in place by a felly or segment-piece of wood f , grooved to fit closely against the inner side of the rubber ring, and the lower edge b^3 of the hoop B we turn inward to grip the outer flange of the rubber ring. The felly or segment-pieces f we make fast to the metal hoop by means of screws or nails b' , which enter the wood from outside the hoop. Attached to the felly or segment-pieces are metal angle-pieces or brackets b^2 , which are pierced with holes in their horizontal face to receive the screw-bolts a^3 , projecting from the bottom of the can. By applying nuts to these screws when the base is in place, as shown at Fig. 4, the parts will be firmly connected together.

From the foregoing explanation it will be seen that instead of attaching to the milk-can a strengthening-ring of cast or wrought iron, as is usual, for enabling it to withstand the rough usage to which milk-cans are exposed from railway servants and others, a light elastic or yielding foot is provided, which will enable the can to be rolled noiselessly over the ground, and will neutralize the blows to which milk-cans are subjected in transference from one level to another.

When it is required to make a tight liquid joint between the lid and the can-body, we fit to the lip of the lid a washer of vulcanized rubber, as shown at c' , Fig. 5.

$c^2 c^2$, Fig. 4, are snap-catches for holding the cover in place, such catches yielding to allow of the removal of the cover.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention, and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is—

1. A base for a milk-can, comprising a metallic band or hoop, a felly secured to such

hoop, brackets secured to the felly, and a rubber ring also secured to the felly, substantially as described.

2. In a base for a milk-can, a grooved felly, 5 in combination with a flanged rubber ring fitted in the groove and a metallic band or hoop having its lower edge turned inward to grip a flange of the rubber ring, substantially as described.

10 3. The milk-can body A, made cylindrical near the bottom to fit the attachable base and provided with screw-bolts a^3 , in combination with the base provided with brackets b^2 , receiving said screw-bolts for securing the body 15 to the base, as described.

4. The base B, fitted at its foot with a flanged ring of rubber, which is held in place by a felly or segment-pieces carrying brackets that serve to attach the base to the can-body by bolts and nuts, as described.

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