

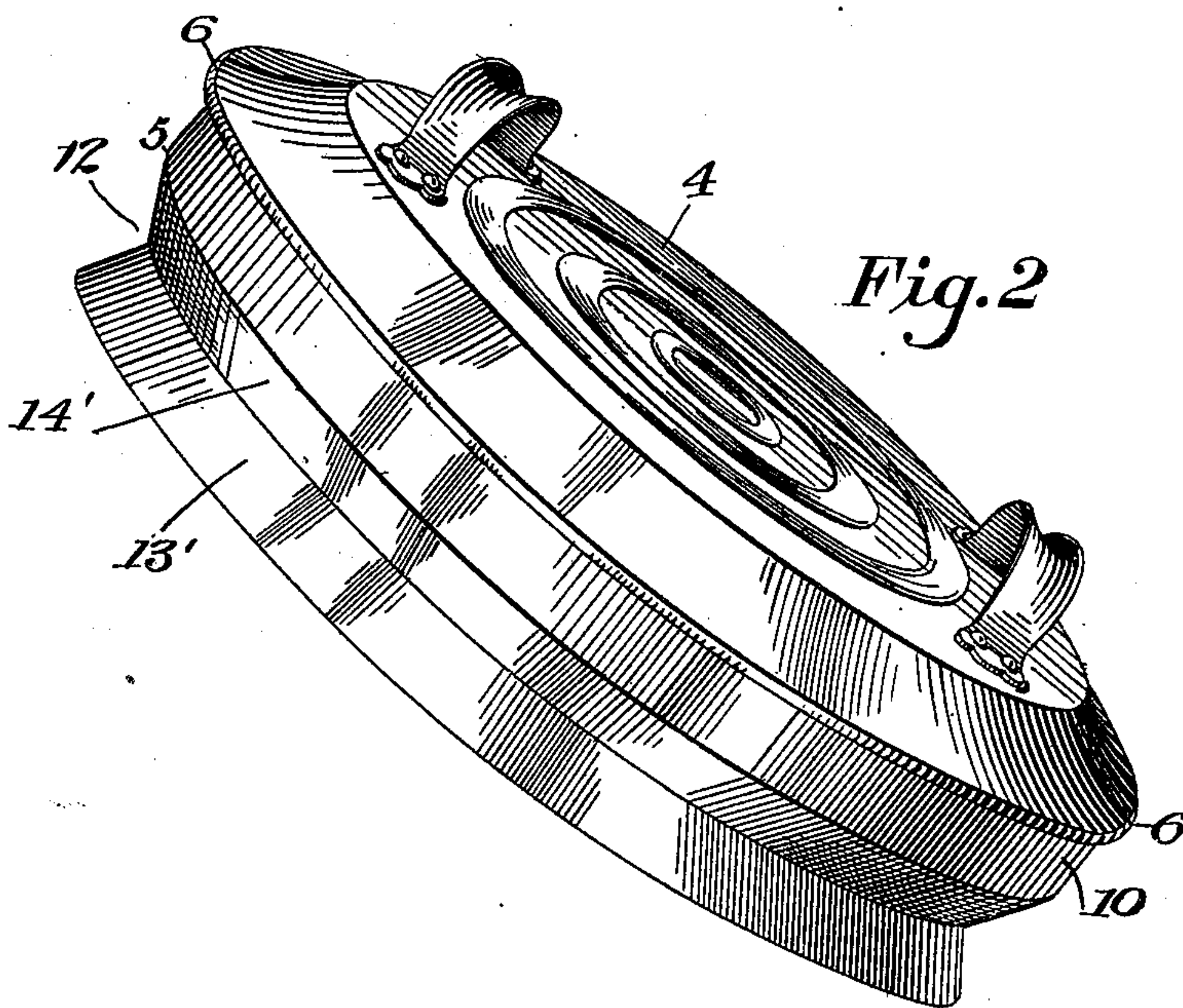
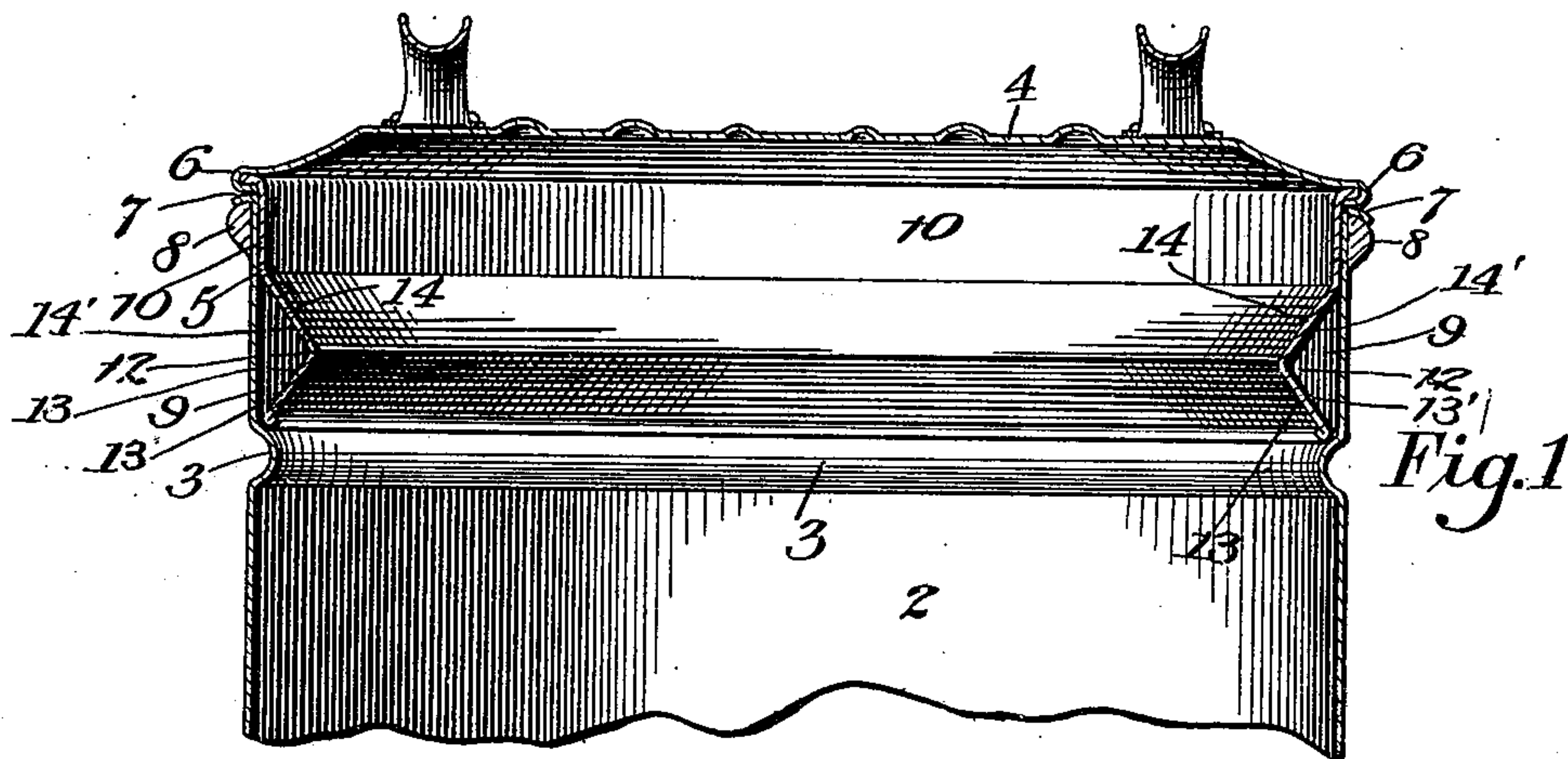
No. 671,977.

Patented Apr. 16, 1901.

E. M. PEACOCK.  
RECEPTACLE.

(Application filed Jan. 24, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses

T. H. Harland

R. W. Pittman

Inventor,

Edward M. Peacock  
By his Attorney

J. H. Richards.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD M. PEACOCK, OF DUNTON, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO THE IRON CLAD MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 671,977, dated April 16, 1901.

Application filed January 24, 1900. Serial No. 2,583. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD M. PEACOCK, a citizen of the United States, residing in Dunton, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to receptacles, and more particularly to that class thereof known as "cans," the improvement being especially applicable to milk-cans; and one object of the invention is to provide an improved receptacle of this character embodying improved means for preventing the spilling or slopping of the contents.

A further object of the invention is to provide a receptacle with an improved closure so constructed that it will direct the contents—as, for instance, milk—when it slushes up toward the center of the can and away from the edge of the closure and so prevent the leakage or slopping of the milk.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved closure which when assembled with the can-body will prevent the leakage or outflow of the contents—such, for instance, as the milk—should the same pass between the closure edge and the body.

A further object of the invention is to provide an improved milk-can in which the body and cover are so constructed that when such cover is assembled with the body it will prevent the slopping or spilling of the milk, whereby there is provided what may be designated an "antislop" receptacle.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a sectional view of the upper portion of a can-body with this improved closure assembled therewith, and Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the closure removed from the can-body.

Similar characters of reference designate like parts in the two figures of the drawings.

The present improvement comprises in the form thereof herein shown and described, and which may be its preferred form, if desired, a body 2 of any suitable construction and size adapted for the purpose, but usually cylindrical. This body is provided on its interior (usually relatively remote from the upper

edge thereof, according to the size of the receptacle) with a projection 3, shown as an annular bead formed from the metal of such body, and which bead may constitute a support for the lower edge of the closure and also a means of preventing the passage of the contents between the closure edge and the can-body, since it assists in directing the milk toward the center of the receptacle on the slushing up of said milk, and consequently away from the lower edge of the closure, this being also assisted in a practicable way by the closure.

This improved closure comprises a closure-plate 4, provided with handles, if desired, and which closure-plate has an annular depending rim or flange 5, adapted to be inserted into the can-body. This flange may be integral with the plate or, as shown, herein, clamped thereto in any desired way. In the form shown the flange 5 and cover or closure-plate 4 are so connected as to form an annular rim 6, adapted to project over and rest on the upper edge 7 of the can-body, which edge is shown reinforced by a band or hoop 8, over which the edge of the can-body may be turned. The closure-flange 5 is shown with one part thereof constructed to engage closely the inner surface or wall of the can and with another part thereof adapted to form with such wall when assembled therewith a closed annular chamber 9, and for this purpose the flange is shown provided with an annular band or straight-sided portion 10, terminating in an exterior annular recess 12, (preferably V-shaped in cross-section,) whereby there is formed interiorly of such flange an inwardly and upwardly inclined wall 13, the lower edge of which is shown in the present instance as the lower edge of the flange and rests upon the bead or projection 3 of the can-body. By the provision of this chamber, formed in the manner shown and described, this inwardly-inclined wall 13 has formed in connection therewith an outwardly and upwardly inclined surface or wall 14, which in practice acts substantially as a shed, so that the fluid or milk which may be thrown thereon is directed toward the center of the can. In the preferred form shown the band



10 is located intermediate the cover-plate and the chamber.

From the foregoing it will be seen that when the closure is assembled with the can-body the lower edge will rest upon the bead 3, the annular straight portion or band 10 forming, with the inner wall of the body, a tight joint, while the bead 3, together with the inwardly and upwardly inclined wall 13 of such cover, will direct the milk toward the center of the can when such milk slushes up, the bead also preventing the milk from getting between the lower edge of the flange and the body.

In practice when the milk slushes up it will first strike the bead, which assists the inclined surface 13 of the closure in directing the milk toward the center of the can, and should any portion thereof strike the closure-plate and spread outwardly it will on its return, by means of the inclined wall or shed 14, be projected back to the center of the can. Should any portion of the milk, however, pass between the lower edge of the closure-flange and the body into the annular chamber 9, its tendency is to run out of such chamber and back again into the body of the can, since the milk in practice will only pass at different points into such chamber, whereupon, owing to the large area of the chamber, the tendency of the milk is to flow back into the body of the can, this result being insured by the air located within said chamber, since, being compressed by the milk, it consequently acts to press any milk that may flow thereinto back into the body of the can, the surfaces 13' and 14' of such chamber also acting, owing to their inclination, to direct the milk back into the body of the can.

By this improvement it will be seen that the closure not only provides a means for throwing or directing the milk toward the center of the can, and therefore away from the joint between the closure edge and the can-body, but also a means for controlling and forcing that part of the milk which passes between the edge of the closure-flange and the body back into the body, while at the same time it provides a means for shedding any milk toward the center of the can should it spread outwardly above the inclined surfaces, and that, owing to the construction of the can-body, it assists the action of the closure in directing the milk toward the center of the can.

It will also be seen that, owing to the construction of the parts, there are no joints, cracks, or seams that require washing and thorough cleansing in order to prevent the fouling of such portions of the can and that by providing the cover instead of the body with a fluid-deflecting means the more thorough cleansing of the can is insured, it being one of the necessary and highly essential features in milk-can construction that the organization be such as to permit the easy and quick cleaning of the can in a practicable manner. Furthermore, the provision of the inclined walls 13 and 14 also materially rein-

forces the cover and also the can-body when such cover is assembled therewith.

It will be understood that the various details could be modified more or less without departing from the scope of the invention and that, if desired, the closure may be formed in other ways to accomplish any or all of the features above set forth.

It is also to be understood that the term "body" as used herein and in the claims is to be interpreted to mean that portion of a receptacle which coöperates with the closure in the manner set forth herein, whether this be the body, strictly speaking, or another portion of such receptacle—as, for instance, the breast, neck, or bowl—when the can is provided with all or any one of such parts.

In conclusion it will be seen that in the present organization while the deflecting-wall 13 is supported by the closure-plate, nevertheless its upper edge is free of engagement with said plate.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A receptacle comprising a body and a freely-removable closure, said closure having a flange fitting within said body and provided with an annular recess located in the body of said flange and forming with said body a closed chamber whereby fluid passing into said chamber will flow back into said receptacle, the wall of said annular recess facing the interior of said body forming a fluid-deflecting means.

2. A receptacle comprising a body and a freely-removable closure, said closure having a flange fitting within said body and provided with an annular recess triangular in cross-section located in the body of said flange and forming with said body an annular closed chamber whereby the fluid passing into said chamber may flow back into the body of the receptacle.

3. A receptacle comprising a body and a freely-removable closure, said closure having a flange formed at one part thereof closely to engage the wall of said body and provided at another part thereof with a recess located within the body of said flange and forming with such body a closed chamber whereby the fluid passing into said chamber can flow back into the body of the receptacle.

4. A receptacle comprising a body and a freely-removable closure, said closure having a flange provided with an annular recess forming with said body a chamber, and having above said chamber an annular portion adapted closely to engage the inner wall of said body, the lower edge of said flange forming the terminus of said chamber.

5. A receptacle comprising a body having an interior annular projection and a freely-removable closure having a flange one part of which is adapted closely to engage the wall of said body, and another part of which is constructed to form with such body a closed chamber whereby fluid passing into such chamber can flow back into the receptacle, the lower



edge of said flange resting on said annular projection and forming the terminus of said chamber.

6. A receptacle comprising a body and a freely-removable closure, said closure comprising a plate and upwardly-inclined means projecting toward the center of said body with its upper edge free of engagement with said plate for directing the contents of the receptacle on the slushing up thereof toward the center of such receptacle.

7. A receptacle comprising a body and a freely-removable closure, said closure having a flange or rim adapted closely to engage the wall of said body at one part thereof, and bent at another part thereof to form a pair of inclined walls converging toward the center of said receptacle and forming with such body a chamber.

8. A receptacle comprising a body and a freely-removable closure, said closure comprising a plate and a flange or rim, said flange being bent inwardly toward the center of the can with its bent portion free of engagement with said plate and having considerable area whereby it is adapted to direct the contents of the receptacle toward the center of such can on the slushing up thereof.

9. A receptacle comprising a body and a closure, said closure comprising a plate and means projecting inwardly toward the center of said body and carried by and free of engagement with said plate, and said body having means cooperating with said closure means to direct the contents of the receptacle on the slushing up thereof toward the center of such receptacle.

10. A receptacle comprising a body and a freely-removable closure, said closure having a part fitting within and engaging said body, said part having below its point of engagement with said body an upwardly-inclined wall with its upper edge free of engagement with said plate and adapted to direct the contents of the receptacle on the slushing up thereof toward the center of such receptacle.

11. A receptacle comprising a body and a freely-detachable closure, said body having an annular projection on its interior, and said closure having a depending flange engaging said body and an upwardly-inclined wall cooperating with said projection to direct the contents of the receptacle toward the center thereof on the slushing up of such contents.

12. A receptacle comprising a body and a freely-removable closure comprising a plate having a flange or rim located adjacent to its

edge, one of said parts being bent to form an upwardly-inclined wall with its upper edge free of engagement with said plate and adapted to direct the contents of the receptacle toward the center thereof on the slushing up of such contents.

13. A receptacle comprising a body provided with an annular projection, and a freely-removable closure comprising a flange one part thereof formed closely to engage the inner wall of such body, and the other part thereof formed to provide an upwardly-inclined wall the lower edge of which rests upon such projection and effective to direct the contents thereof toward the center of such receptacle on the slushing up of the same.

14. A receptacle comprising a body having an annular bead, and a freely-removable closure having a flange one part of which is formed closely to engage the inner wall of said body, and the other part of which is formed to provide an outwardly and upwardly inclined wall and an inwardly and upwardly inclined wall adapted to direct the contents of the receptacle toward the center of the same on the slushing up thereof, such inclined walls forming with the body a closed chamber.

15. A freely-detachable closure for receptacles comprising a plate and a flange, said flange having an annular band and having a part at one side of said band bent to form an annular recess located in said flange, the walls of said recess facing the interior of the can forming a fluid-directing means, and the lower edge of said flange constituting the terminus of said recess.

16. A removable closure for receptacles comprising a plate and a flange, the latter bent inwardly to form on the interior of the receptacle a laterally-extending cone-shaped structure, the lower inclined wall of which is effective to direct the contents of the receptacle on the slushing up thereof toward the center of such receptacle.

17. A removable closure for receptacles comprising a plate and a flange, such flange having an upwardly-inclined wall with its upper edge free of engagement with said plate, said wall forming a fluid-directing means to direct the contents of the receptacle on the slushing up thereof toward the center of such receptacle.

EDWARD M. PEACOCK.

Witnesses:

C. A. WEED,

HENRY S. REYNOLDS.