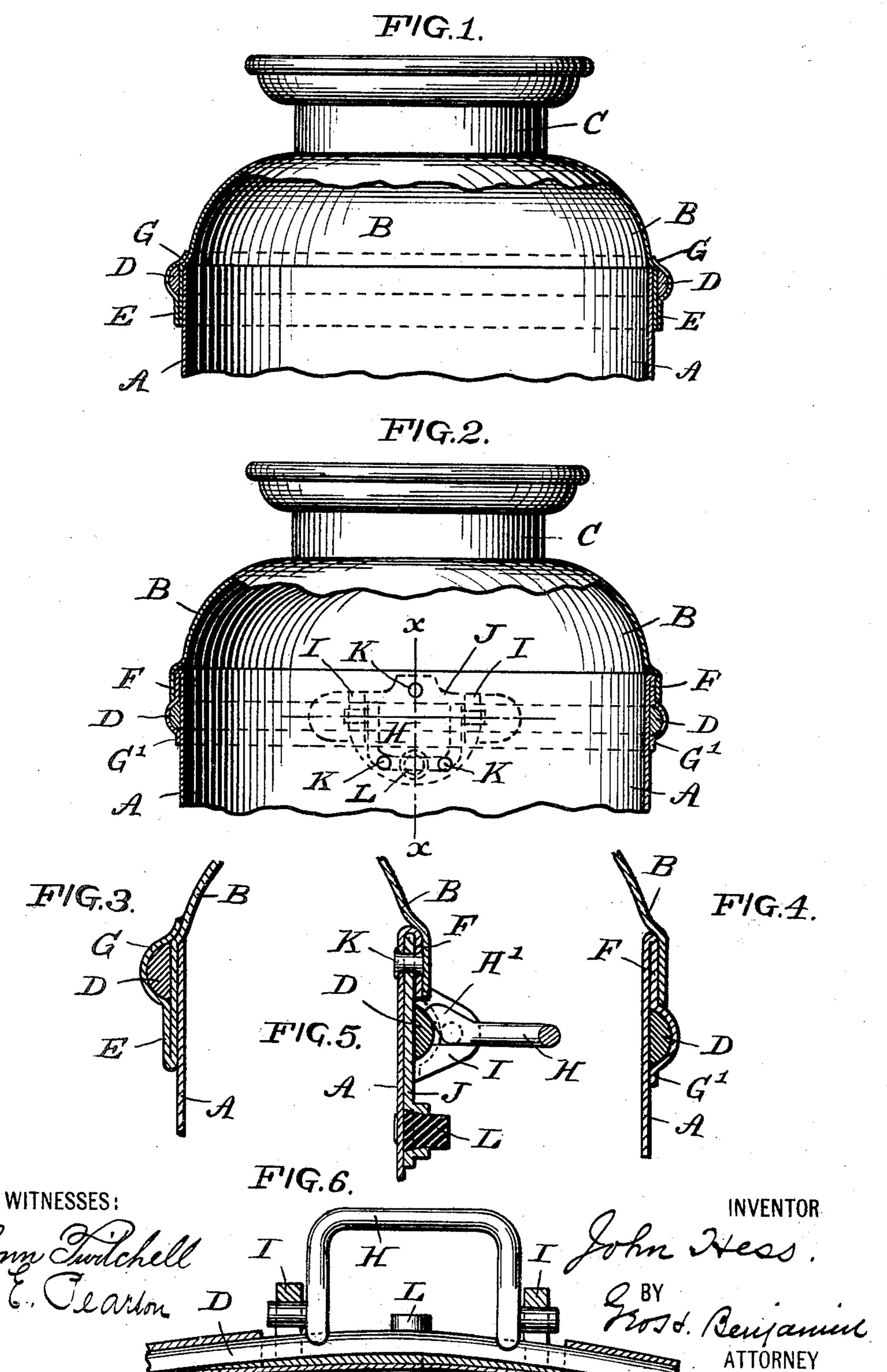
J. HESS. CAN.

(Application filed Dec. 3, 1900.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN HESS, OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, ASSIGNOR TO THE CENTRAL STAMPING COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 673,816, dated May 7, 1901.

Application filed December 3, 1900. Serial No. 38,580. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John Hess, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newark, county of Essex, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cans of the type which when provided with a top may be used for transporting fluids—such, for instance, as water, milk, oil, &c.—or when not provided with a top for the conveyance of any comminuted or granular material—such, for instance, as coal, ashes, grain, &c.

The particular feature of invention consists, first, in the means employed for strengthening the can, and, second, in the arrangement

for securing the handles to the can.

In cans of the type used for transportation of fluids, especially milk, it is desirable that the can should be sufficiently strong to resist the blows to which it is subjected in transportation and also that the strengthening-bands employed be wholly enveloped within the material (sheet metal) of which the can is made, as by so doing corrosion of the strengthening-bands and contamination of the fluid carried by the can are prevented. This feature has been taken into especial consideration in the construction which will now be described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a partial sectional view of a can provided with a top and with the strengthening-band secured within the top portion or breast of the can. Fig. 2 35 is a similar view showing the strengtheningband secured within the lower portion or body of the can. This view also shows in dotted lines the arrangement of one of the handles relative to the can and strengthening-band. 40 Fig. 3 is an enlarged detached view, in vertical section, of a portion of the can and band as shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the arrangement shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a vertical section through the can, handle, 45 and securing means on the line X X of Fig. 2. Fig. 6 is a view of the handle and securing means looking downward.

In the drawings, A represents the lower portion or body of the can, B the breast or convex upper portion, and C the top or cir-

cular mouth of the can.

Drepresents the strengthening-band, which is a circular band of metal, shown in the drawings as flat on one side and convex on the other. I prefer this shape of band, al- 55 though any shape of band may be used.

In the construction shown in Fig. 1 the body of metal forming the breast B is carried downward and then upward to form the flange E, then over the band D and upward 60 and inward, as at G, and over the outer edge of the breast B, where it may, if desired, be secured by soldering or other suitable means.

In the construction shown in Fig. 2 the body of metal forming the body of the can A 65 is carried upward and then downward to form the flange F, then over the strengthening-band D, and downward and parallel with

the body A, as at G'.

The only difference, it will be observed, in 70 the constructions shown in Figs. 1 and 2 is that in Fig. 1 the strengthening-band is included in a pocket on the breast B and in Fig. 2 in a pocket on the body A. When the parts A and B are united, the flanges E and F 75 coact, respectively, with the body portion or top portion to form a stiff joint of three layers of metal secured by rivets or soldering, such a joint materially strengthening the can over the common construction with two layers of metal.

H, Figs. 2 and 5, represents the handle. Two may be employed. The handle is pivoted in shoulders I, projecting from a plate J, which is arranged parallel with the body 85 of the can A. The plate J is secured to the body of the can A by passing the strengthening-band D through perforations in the shoulders I and securing the ends of the band together in any suitable manner. The plate 90 J may also be further secured by soldering to the body of the can A or by means of tinned rivets K.

It will be observed in Fig. 5 that the body of the can A is carried upward and turned 95 over the top of the plate J; also, that the handle H is provided with projections H', which when the handle is in the position shown in the drawings bear upon the top of the strengthening-band D and do not impinge 100 upon the body of the can.

L represents a rubber buffer secured to the

handle-plate J, which receives the impact of

the handle when dropped.

I do not wish to limit myself to the precise construction of the handle shown and described, as many forms of handles may be employed and which may all be attached to the can through the instrumentality of a strengthening-band of the character specified and in substantially the manner disclosed.

o Having thus described my invention, I

claim--

1. In a can having a body and a breast or convex top, a strengthening-band inclosed in a pocket formed by turning the metal of the can upon itself to form a flange, and then over the strengthening-band, said band located near the junction of the body and top portions, substantially as described.

2. In a can, the combination of a body portion, provided with a strengthening-band in- 20 closed in a pocket formed by turning the metal of said body portion over the band, and a handle pivoted in a plate, which plate is secured to the can by said strengthening-band.

3. In a can, the combination with the body 25 portion, of a pivoted handle, a strengthening-band to secure said handle to said can, and projecting flanges on the end of the handle which bear, when the handle is in its horizon-tal position, upon said strengthening-band. 30

In testimony whereof I affix my signature

in the presence of two witnesses.

JOHN HESS.

Witnesses:

F. J. CARPENTER, W. M. AIKMAN, Jr.