

P. LARSEN.
JACKETED MILK CAN.
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935,265.

Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

Fig. 1.

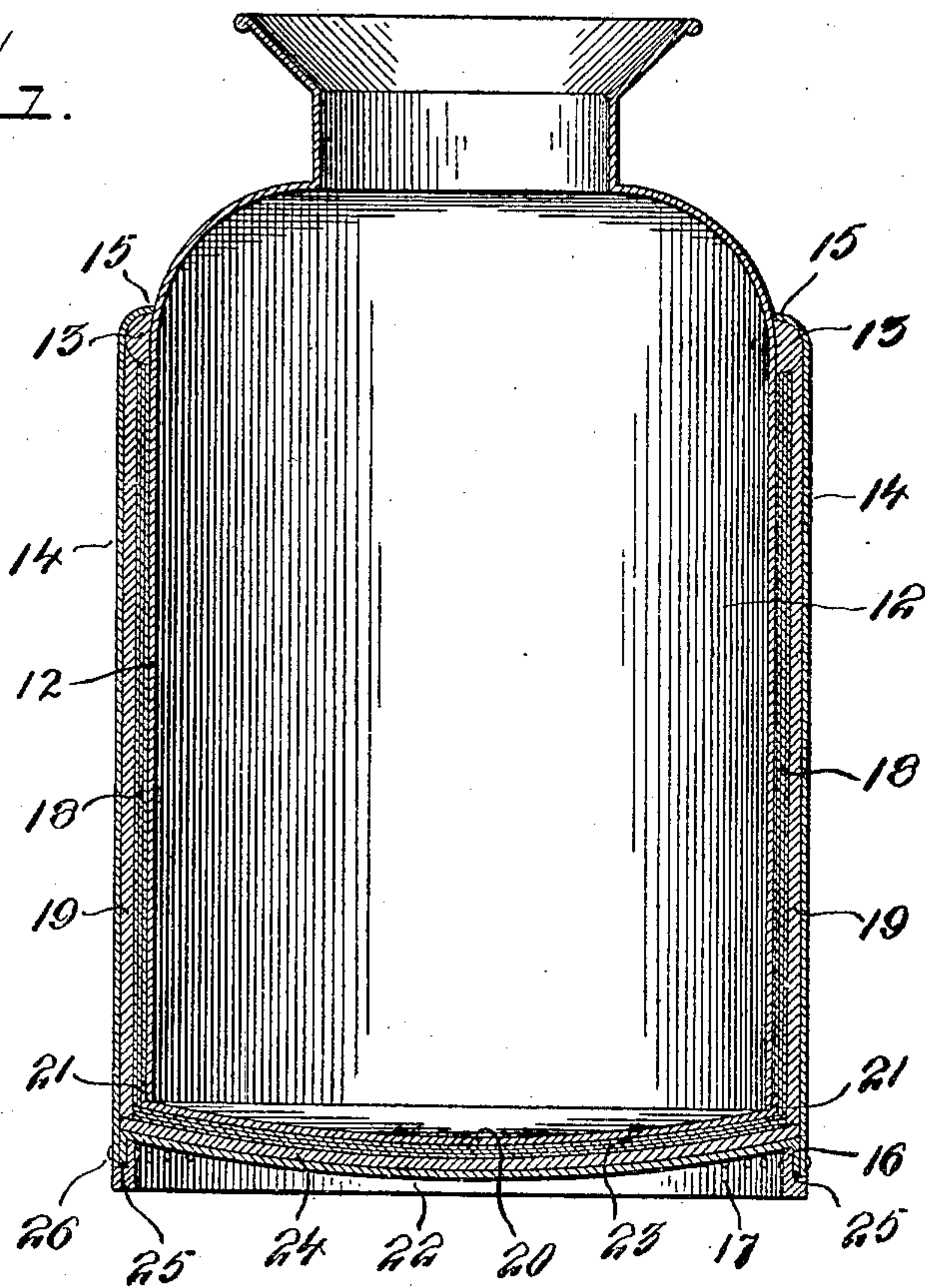
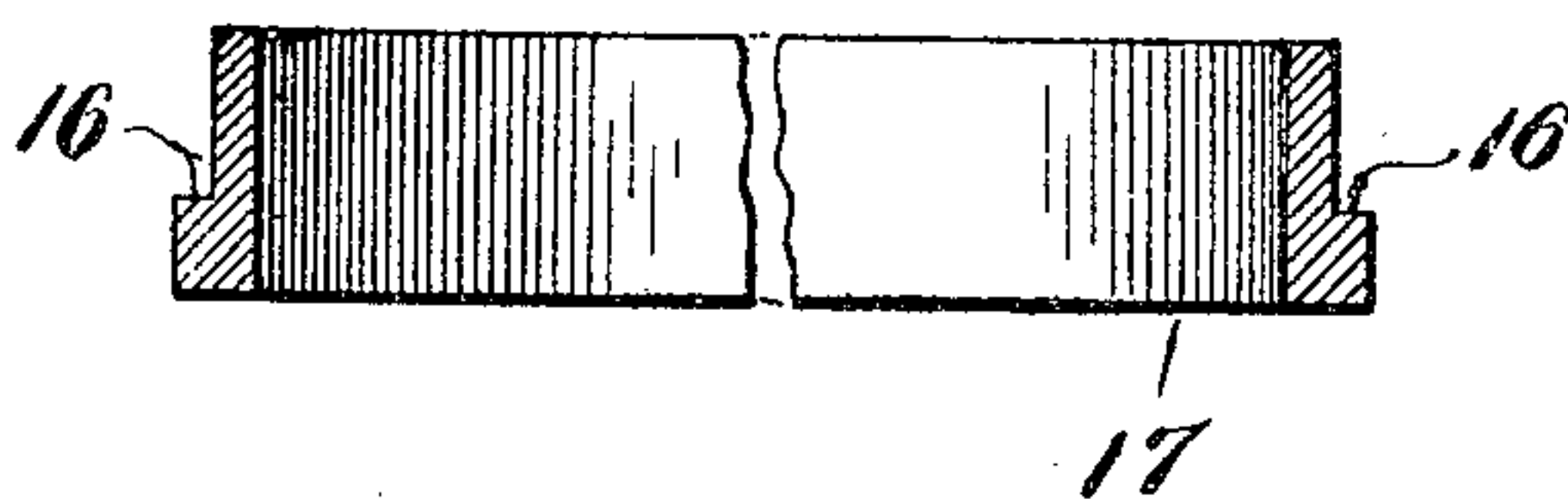


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER LARSEN, OF CATTARAUGUS, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO F. S. OAKES AND S. F. BURGER, OF CATTARAUGUS, NEW YORK, A FIRM.

JACKETED MILK-CAN.

935,265.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER LARSEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cattaraugus, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, have invented or discovered certain new and useful Improvements in Jacketed Milk-Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to cans for use in the transportation of milk, cream or other liquids, and has for its object to provide a jacketed can suitable for such use and which will be inexpensive to make, which will be of
15 such construction that it will not be liable to be dented or otherwise injured by the rough handling to which such cans are liable to be subjected, and which will also be of such construction that the contents of the can
20 will be properly protected from the effects of heat or cold.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a vertical section of the improved can. Fig. 2 is a detail section of the bottom hoop of
25 the can.

Referring to the drawings, 12 denotes the can proper or body of the jacketed can, and which is of thin sheet metal, preferably ordinary tin plate. To the top portion of
30 the body of the can 12 is secured, by solder or otherwise, an upper strengthening and spacing hoop 13 which will preferably (although not necessarily) be of half-round iron. Fitting over the spacing hoop 13 is
35 an annular sheet metal jacket 14 which will preferably be of galvanized iron, for cheapness and strength, the said jacket being preferably provided at its top with an inturned lip 15 fitting over the hoop 13, and the said
40 jacket resting at its bottom on an annular shoulder or ledge of a lower hoop 17. This construction permits the outer face of the jacket to be flush with the outer face of the said lower hoop, so as to afford a smooth
45 finish at this point. Between the inner body portion of the can 12 and the jacket 14 is preferably interposed an inner, non-conducting lining consisting of a layer or layers 18
50 (preferably a plurality of layers) of heavy soft paper, pasteboard, or other suitable non-conducting material, and outside of which is a non-conducting lining or layer 19 of wood veneer preferably of about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and which,
55 being preferably in direct contact with the

sheet metal jacket 14 will serve as a brace or support for said jacket to prevent denting of the same by rough handling. In other words, this wood lining serves not only as a non-conductor of heat or cold but also acts
60 as a sort of a resilient truss to brace the jacket 15, and even if said jacket should be slightly dented this resisting lining will serve as a buffer so as to fully protect the
65 can proper 12 from being dented. This is important for the reason that the original smooth inner surface of the can proper is thus preserved, so that it will be easy to keep clean and germ-free, so that impurities
70 cannot lodge therein, as will readily be understood. The layer or lining of wood is preferably so disposed that the grain of the wood will run vertically, and the said wood layer or lining may consist of one or more
75 sheets; or, for the sake of economy, may consist of relatively narrow strips placed together in a circle, like the staves of a barrel, and held in place by the jacket 14 which will be drawn over the same after the paper lining layers have been applied.
80

The bottom of the can preferably comprises an inner metal disk 20 of tin plate and having an annular up-turned flange 21 which is soldered to the outside of the can-body 12; said bottom also comprising an outer jacket-disk 22, preferably of galvanized iron, and
85 between which jacket-disk and the disk 20 are preferably interposed inner disks or layers 23 of heavy soft paper and a lower or outer disk or layer 24 of wood veneer. The
90 outer disk 22 is provided with an annular down-turned flange 25 resting on the annular shoulder or ledge 16 of the lower metal hoop 17 and is preferably secured to said
95 hoop by rivets 26 passing also through the bottom edge part of the jacket 14, so as strongly to attach said jacket, jacket-disk and lower hoop together. The bottom disks 20 and 22 are preferably formed concave on their upper sides, as shown.
100

From the foregoing it will be understood that the invention provides a jacketed can which may be of such construction that the contents of the can will be protected from the effects of heat and cold, and which will
105 be so strong that it will not be likely to be injured by rough handling. If it be desired to further protect the contents of the can from the effects of heat and cold a jacketed cover fitting over the entire can may be pro-
110

vided, such cover being in addition to the ordinary cover or stopper of the can (not shown).

While it is preferred to use the inner lining of paper in the space between the body portion of the can and the jacket, for the purpose of securing a better non-conducting effect, this inner lining may, if desired, be dispensed with, and the entire space between the body of the can and the jacket may be filled with a bracing and non-conducting wood lining.

Having thus described my invention I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent:

1. A jacketed can comprising an inner sheet-metal body portion, a sheet metal jacket encircling said body portion and spaced apart therefrom, and a bracing lining of wood interposed between said body portion and jacket and in contact with the latter.

2. A jacketed can comprising an inner sheet-metal body portion, a sheet metal jacket encircling said body portion and spaced apart therefrom, an inner non-conducting lining or layer of paper in the space between said body portion and jacket, and an outer non-conducting lining or layer of wood also in said space and contiguous to said jacket and serving to brace and stiffen the latter.

3. A jacketed can comprising an inner sheet-metal body portion, a sheet metal jacket encircling said body portion, upper and lower metallic hoops serving to space the said jacket from said body portion, and a layer or lining of wood interposed between said body portion and said jacket and in contact with the latter and serving to brace or stiffen said jacket.

4. A jacketed can comprising an inner sheet-metal body portion, a sheet metal jacket encircling said body portion, upper and lower metallic hoops between said body portion and said jacket and serving to space the latter from said body portion, said upper hoop being half-round in cross-section and said lower hoop having an annular supporting shoulder or ledge on which said jacket rests, and a layer or lining of wood interposed between said body portion and said jacket and in contact with and serving to brace or stiffen the latter.

5. A jacketed can comprising an inner sheet-metal body portion, a sheet metal jacket

encircling said body portion, upper and lower metallic hoops serving to space said jacket from said body portion, an inner non-conducting lining of paper in the space between said body portion and said jacket, and an outer layer or lining of wood in said space and in contact with said jacket and serving to brace or stiffen the latter.

6. A jacketed can comprising an inner sheet-metal body portion, a sheet metal jacket encircling said body portion, upper and lower metallic hoops serving to space said jacket from said body portion, said upper hoop being half-round in cross section and said lower hoop having an annular supporting shoulder or ledge which supports said jacket the outer face of which is flush with said lower hoop, an inner non-conducting lining of paper in the space between said body portion and said jacket, and an outer layer or lining of wood in said space and in contact with said jacket and serving to brace or stiffen the latter.

7. A jacketed can comprising an inner sheet-metal body portion, a sheet metal jacket encircling said body portion and spaced apart therefrom, an inner lining or layer of non-conducting material in the space between said body portion and jacket, and an outer non-conducting lining or layer of wood also in said space and in contact with said jacket and serving to brace and stiffen the latter.

8. A jacketed can comprising an inner sheet-metal body portion, a sheet metal jacket encircling said body portion and spaced apart therefrom, an inner lining or layer of relatively soft non-conducting material in the space between said body portion and jacket, and an outer non-conducting lining or layer of wood in said space and in contact with said jacket and serving to brace and stiffen the latter, said wood lining consisting of veneer arranged so that the grain of the wood runs vertically or up and down on the can.

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

PETER LARSEN.

Witnesses:

C. B. CUNNINGHAM,
A. BURGER.