(No Model.)

# T. W. McKEEVER.

## CAN FOR ASHES, GARBAGE, &c.

No. 306,093. Patented Oct. 7, 1884.

Fig. 2.

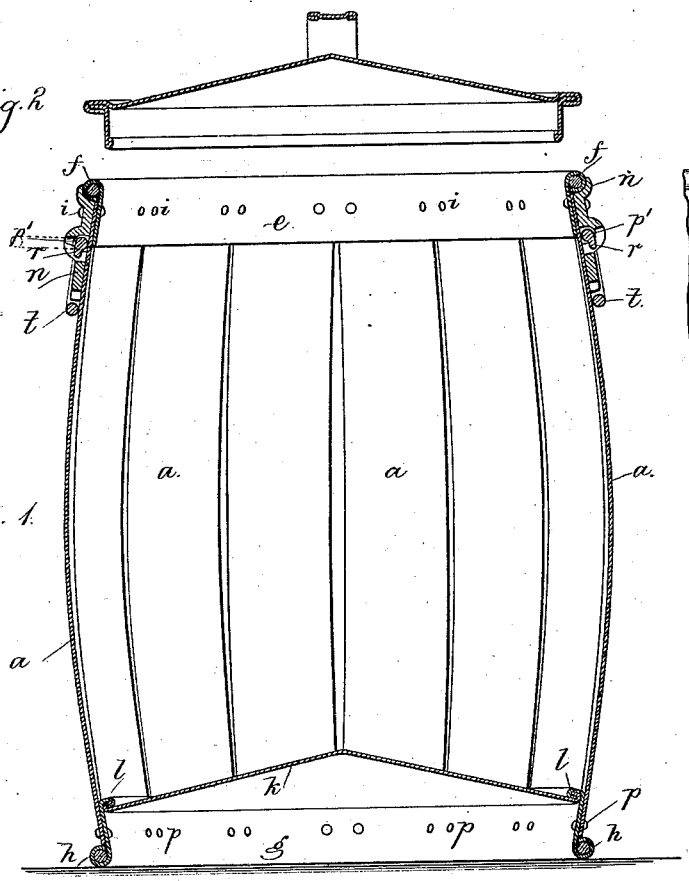



Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

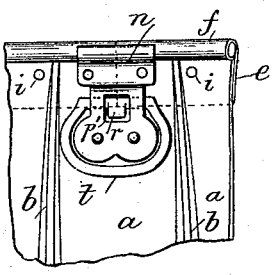



Fig. 5.

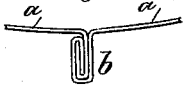



Fig. 6.

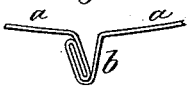
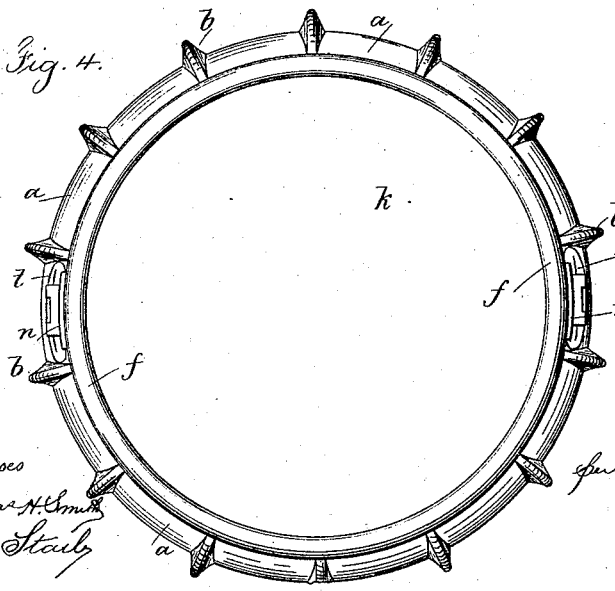



Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY W. McKEEVER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

## CAN FOR ASHES, GARBAGE, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 306,093, dated October 7, 1884.

Application filed June 27, 1884. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY W. McKEEVER, of Brooklyn, E. D., in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented an Improvement in Cans for Ashes, Garbage, &c., of which the following is a specification.

Cans for ashes, garbage, &c., require to be of great strength, and at the same time sufficiently light to be easily handled. Besides this they should be made of material that is not expensive, as they are subject to rapid destruction, and are often stolen.

My present improvement is for making a very strong and light can out of strips of sheet-iron, so that waste pieces from the manufacture of stove-pipe and various articles of sheet-iron can be utilized, and that without requiring special mechanism for the construction, and with the expenditure of but little labor.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a section of the ash-can. Fig. 2 represents the cover. Fig. 3 is an elevation of one of the handles. Fig. 4 is a plan of the ash-can. Fig. 5 is a section, in larger size, of the double seam as it is first folded and united, and Fig. 6 is a similar view of the seam after the barrel has been expanded at the middle portion to form the bulge.

I make use of strips *a a*, of sheet-iron, of a length corresponding to the height of the can, and of any suitable width, from about four inches wide and upward. It is not necessary that all the strips be of the same width. Some may be wider than others; but when various widths are employed the wide and narrow strips should alternate to produce the greatest uniformity of strength, and to avoid any objectionable appearance.

These strips are united at the edges by double seams *b b*, such as seen in Fig. 5. These seams are folded in the ordinary sheet-metal-folding machines, and are allowed to project at right angles to the surfaces of the respective strips. The strips are united into a continuous sheet, and when the length of the sheet corresponds to the circumference of the ash-can the same is rolled up into a cylindrical form, and the folded edges united by the double seam, so that all the seams are alike.

By this mode of making the barrel or body of the ash-can I am able to employ strips of sheet-iron that would otherwise be wasted or only used as scrap.

I apply at top and bottom a band with a heavy edge. This is preferably made of sheet-iron with the edge rolled over a heavy wire; but the band might be of cast metal, or made in any other suitable manner—such, for instance, as a metal band with an iron ring riveted to its edge. The band *e*, with the heavy wired edge *f*, is introduced within the top of the can, and the parts are riveted together, as at *i i*.

The bottom band, *g*, has a heavy wire edge, *h;* but before it is introduced into the cylinder the bottom *k*, of sheet metal, is united to it. This bottom can be made of separate pieces of sectoral form, united together at their edges by folded seams, and should be a flat cone to insure the required strength; and the edges are folded and united by the folded seams to the edges of the bottom band, *g*, as at *l*, and the bottom and band inserted into the cylinder of the can and secured by rivets, as at *p*.

In order to give to the can a bulge in the middle similar to a barrel, it is only necessary to hammer or spread the seams by pressure from the inside, so that each seam in the middle assumes the form shown in Fig. 6, the metal being partially spread, and having a V-shaped groove in the inside at the seam, instead of the folds of the metal being tightly compressed, as in Fig. 5. This does not weaken the double folded seam, and the V-shaped groove or distention is less toward the ends, so that at the ends the sheet-metal folds of the double seam are tightly compressed. This bulging form given to the can greatly increases the strength, as in ordinary barrels and casks.

Handles are provided at opposite sides of the can, and these are applied so that the plate *n* of one handle is riveted on where the ends of the band *e* come together, so as to strengthen the same at this place. The handle *t* is a casting separate from the plate *n*, and has a cylindrical portion, *p'*, within a corresponding recess across the plate *n*, and a toe or projection, *r*, which passes into a slot or mortise in the plate, to form a stop that limits the upward movement of the handle, as indicated by dotted lines, Fig. 1.

The entire can should be galvanized, to firmly unite the parts, and to render the same sufficiently tight. It is preferable to apply the handles after the galvanizing. The can, however, may be painted.

The cover represented in Fig. 2 may be of any ordinary construction.

In some kinds of cans it is preferable to retain the body in its cylindrical form, and not to spread the seam and bulge the central part of the can.

I claim as my invention—

1. The sheet-metal can made of strips of sheet-iron, with the edges united by double seams that project at right angles to the surface, and the bands with heavy edges, by which the ends of the sheet metal at the top and bottom of the can are supported, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, in a sheet-metal can, of strips united by double seams and spread, so as to form the center of the can bulging, the band *e* within the can at the top, and having a heavy edge, the band with a heavy edge at the bottom, the sheet-metal bottom united to such band, and the rivets for holding the parts together, substantially as set forth.

3. A sheet-metal can the body of which is made of strips united at their edges by double folded seams, and having the top and bottom bands with heavy edges united by rivets to the body, the bottom, of sheet metal, and the handles, one of which is applied where the ends of the top band come together, so that the plate of such handle strengthens the parts, substantially as set forth.

Signed by me this 21st day of June, A. D. 1884.

TIMOTHY W. McKEEVER.

Witnesses:

GEO. T. PINCKNEY,

WM. G. MOTT.