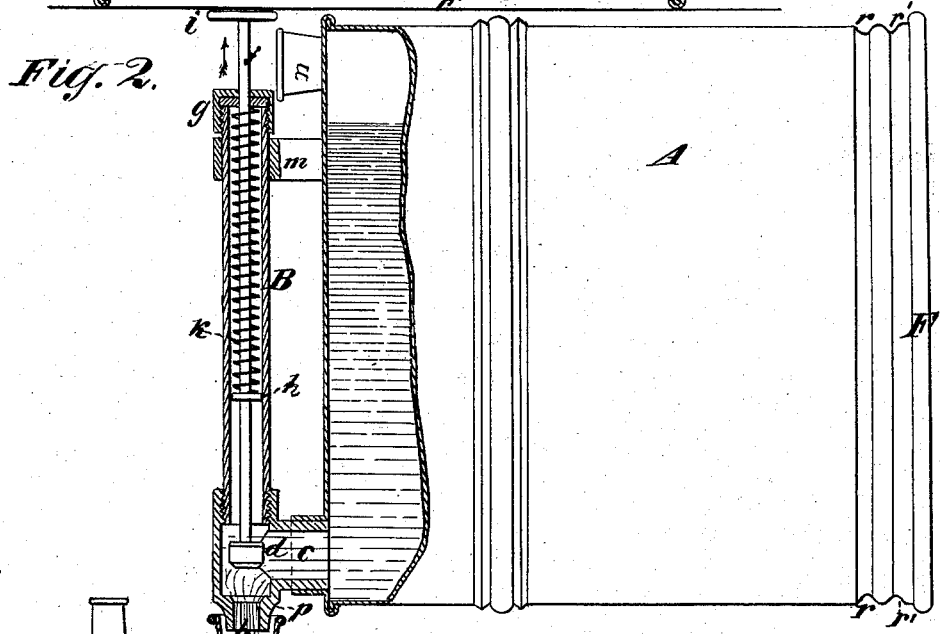
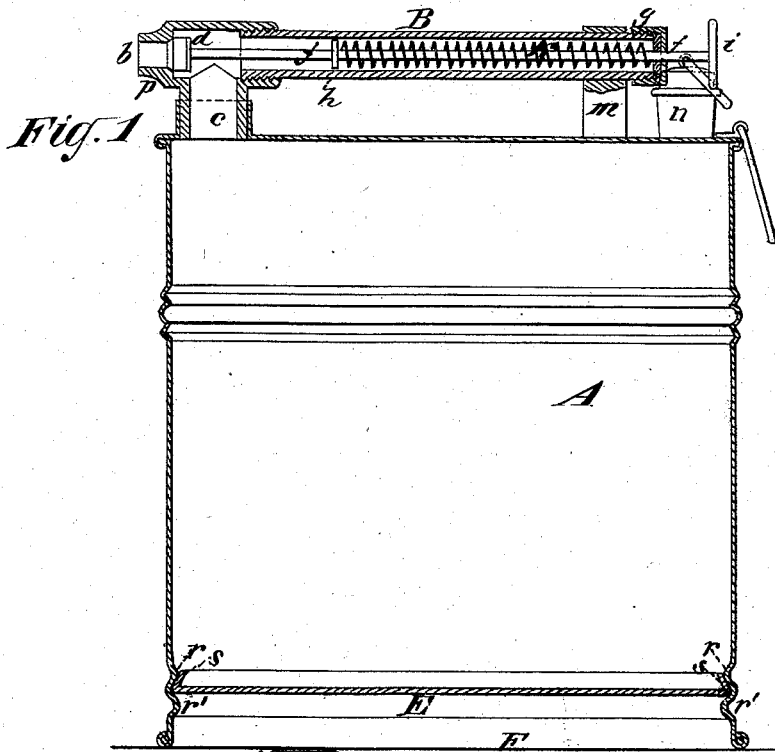


W. McCLAVE.
CANS FOR FLUIDS.

No. 193,016.

Patented July 10, 1877.



Witnesses
John Decker.
Thos. Nagata

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM McCCLAVE, OF PITSTON, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANS FOR FLUIDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **193,016**, dated July 10, 1877; application filed May 31, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM McCCLAVE, of Pittston, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improvement in Cans for Oil and other Liquids; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification.

The principal object of my invention is to supply a can for storing and transporting kerosene-oil, and to be used as a companion can with another can of novel construction for filling lamps, (which latter may form the subject of another application for Letters Patent,) in such manner as to afford increased convenience and economy in the use of such cans; but my improved can is applicable to use for holding, transporting, and pouring many other liquids, particularly milk, or any liquid commonly carried about in cities and distributed or sold to customers from house to house.

Although my improved can is, in part, particularly designed for use with a companion can of novel construction, as aforesaid, it may advantageously be used with any can of ordinary construction employed for filling lamps, or constructed and used as a measure for liquids of any kind whatever.

The invention partly consists in the combination, with a can, of a tubular handle extending across, over, and above the top plate of the can, attached to said top plate, and having a spout or nozzle formed in it for the discharge of the contents of the can, as hereinafter described.

The invention also consists in a novel construction, insertion, and attachment of the bottom of the can to the inclosing and downwardly-projecting side wall of the can, by which a more secure joint, more accessible for repair, is secured.

Figure 1 in the accompanying drawing is a vertical central section through the can and its handle, which also forms the spout or nozzle thereof. Fig. 2 is a side view of the can held in relation with another can or vessel, as in pouring liquid from the handle or spout of the same, a portion of the same being broken away to show the operation of the parts, and

the handle being shown in central longitudinal section.

A represents the body of the can, and B the handle, which extends horizontally over, above, and across the top plate of the can, and in which is formed the spout or nozzle *b*.

The body A of the can is constructed according to any ordinary method, except in the attachment of the bottom, as hereinafter set forth. The handle B is tubular. It is made of any suitable metal, or, preferably, of gas-pipe; but I do not limit myself to any particular material or method of attaching said handle to said can, except that near the end *b*, which forms the discharge-nozzle, I connect the interior of the tubular handle with the interior of the can by a tube, *c*.

When the valve hereinafter described is not employed, only so much of said handle may be tubular as is necessary to allow the connection of the interior of the can with the interior of said handle through the tube *c*; but I prefer to use the said valve in all cases, as it adds greatly to the efficiency and convenience of the can.

Said valve is shown at *d* in the drawing, being closed in Fig. 1 and opened in Fig. 2. I prefer to make the face of said valve conical and the valve-seat to correspond therewith; but I do not confine myself to any precise material or form of valve, different forms and materials being probably advantageous for different liquids.

When the valve is employed, the handle B is preferably tubular throughout its entire extent, and the said valve has a stem, *f*, passing out through a screw-cap, *g*, fitted to that end of the handle opposite the nozzle *b*, said cap being tightly fitted to or packed in its junction with said handle and around said valve-stem. Said valve-stem has attached to it a sliding disk, *h*, fitted to the interior of the tubular handle, and a thumb-piece, *i*, attached to its end opposite the valve *d*.

By means of the valve-stem *f* and its thumb-piece, the valve may be opened when desired, a spring, *k*, placed between the disk *h* and the screw-cap *g*, acting to close and keep closed said valve when not so opened.

The short tube *c* forms one attachment of

the handle to the top of the can. The opposite end of said handle may be attached by a bracket, *m*.

The can is filled through a tubular mouth, *n*, provided with a cork or other suitable stopper, and, when pouring from the can, I prefer to vent it through the same opening by removing the stopper, but may, if desired, vent the can through an opening in the screw-cap *g*, and a tube provided for the purpose, and connecting the interior of the handle with the interior of the can, the vent-opening in said cap being provided with a suitable valve or stopper, either automatic in its action or otherwise; or I may provide a special vent-opening and stopper in the top of the can, which may be advantageous for some purposes.

The end of the handle forming the nozzle *b*, when a companion can for filling lamps is used, is fitted to the interior of the tubular mouth of such companion can; and it has formed on it a shoulder, *p*, which, in use, rests upon the mouth of the companion can, as shown in Fig. 2; but for many purposes the said shoulder may be dispensed with. Said shoulder, resting upon said mouth, steadies and assists in supporting the can *A* and its contents while filling the companion can.

The operation is as follows: The can *A* being placed as shown in Fig. 2, and vented, as hereinbefore described, the bottom of the can is supported by one hand, while the other opens the valve *d*. As soon as the required quantity of liquid has run out, the valve is released, and the spring *k* shuts the valve instantly, thus preventing any loss of liquid by overflow.

It will, moreover, be seen that no funnel is needed, as with ordinary cans, in filling a narrow-mouthed vessel.

Ordinarily, the bottoms of cans for holding and transporting oils, milk, and other liquids, holding from three to five gallons and upward, are attached to the cylindrical bodies of the cans by a soldered double-seam joint, which joint is subsequently covered by a hoop wired at the bottom to strengthen it, and soldered to the outside of the lower part of the can in such a manner as to form a downwardly-

projecting rim, upon which the can stands, and which protects the bottom of the can from indentation or other injury, while forming a convenient means for grasping the can in emptying the same. Such downward-projecting rim is sometimes technically called the "petticoat."

By my improved method of attaching the bottom I obviate the necessity of a separate hoop to form the petticoat, and also obviate the necessity of one soldered joint, leaving the soldered joint which I use easily accessible for repair, should it ever leak. This secures a great advantage over the old method, which requires the unsoldering and removal of the hoop before the bottom joint can be reached for repairing the same.

I form in the lower part of the can an inwardly-projecting bead, *r*, and make the bottom *E* with a narrow turned-up inwardly-inclined rim, *s*. Said bottom *E* is put within the inclosing part, and pushed up snugly against the lowest inclined part of said bead *r*. I then form a bead, *r'*, just below and in contact with the bottom *E*. Said bottom thus rests in a groove, so to speak, included between the beads *r* and *r'*. Solder is then sweated into the groove thus formed, uniting the entire outer surface of the rim *s* to the inclosing-wall of the can, making a very strong, yet always accessible, joint, and leaving the downwardly-projecting petticoat *F*.

I claim—

1. The combination, with the can, of tubular handle *B*, extending over, above, and across, and attached to, the top of the can, and having formed in it a spout or nozzle for the discharge of the contents of the can, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with the inclosing side wall of the can, having the inwardly-projecting beads *r* and *r'*, of the bottom *E*, having formed on it the upturned inwardly-inclined rim *s*, said bottom being placed and soldered in the groove between said beads, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

WM. McCLAVE.

Witnesses:

SAMUEL PRICE,
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