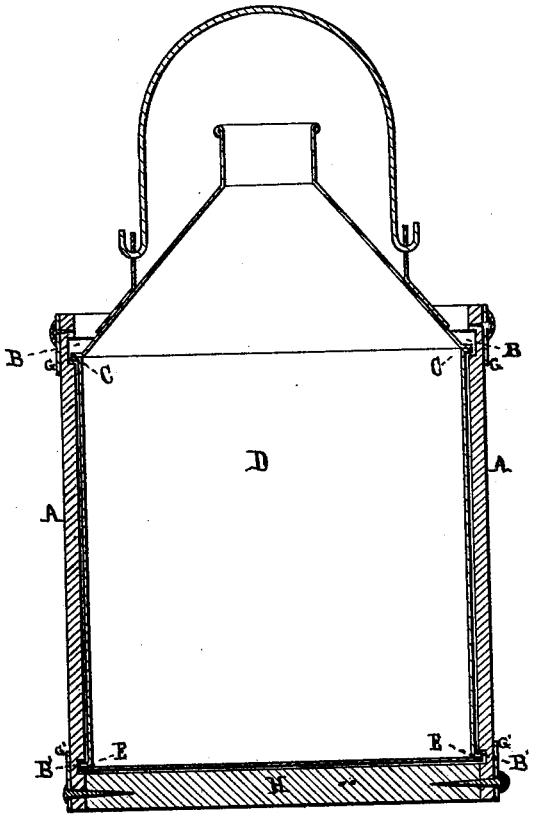
J. C. MOORE.
Shipping-Can.

No. 195,942. Patented Oct. 9, 1877.



Witnesses
Albert E. Zacherle.
J. Elmer Hall

Inventor.
James C. Moore
per George L. Buckley
atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES C. MOORE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN SHIPPING-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **195,942**, dated October 9, 1877; application filed March 23, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES C. MOORE, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shipping-Cans; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making part hereof.

My invention relates to shipping-cans.

Heretofore shipping-cans have been made of the general form here shown—to wit, an inner can surrounded by upright wooden staves and a wooden bottom, the upper edge or rim of can fitting in an annular groove in the interior of the upper part of the wooden envelope.

In manufacturing these cans I have found that with every can the distance from the bottom of the can to this upper rim will vary more or less, sometimes from so slight a cause as the said edges or rims being turned down at different angles, so that a narrow groove interdicts the entrance of the rim into it, and necessitates fitting or bending the rim; also, a sudden jar will sometimes bend and injure this upper rim through its being held in a strained position.

I overcome this by enlarging the width of the upper groove so much as to permit play upward or downward to this upper rim after it is in place.

The tacks, also, in the rough treatment to which these cans are subjected, come out of the hoops. This I avoid by soldering the heads to the hoops after the tacks have been driven in.

When the staves have no bilge, it is a common thing for the tacks to work out and allow the hoops to slip down.

My invention consists of a shipping-can formed of an inner can having an upper and lower flange or rim, a wooden casing surrounding it, with two annular grooves around its interior to receive these flanges or rims, the upper groove being enlarged, so as to permit play to the said flange upward or downward—that is, when the flange is inserted—so as to leave a free space between its upper and lower surface and the corresponding opposite surface of the groove.

The drawing shows a vertical cross-section of my improved can.

The staves A are first made and finished with grooves B B′ near each of their ends upon their inner surface. The upper groove B is made much wider than the thickness of the upper flange C of can D, which it is to receive. These grooves are made at a distance apart equal to distance of the flanges of the can from each other.

The can D is made with a lower flange, E, and an upper one, C. All the parts are then fitted together, and the hoops G G′ are fitted over the outside of the envelope, the wooden bottom H being slipped in. Tacks are then driven through the upper hoop, and their heads are covered with ordinary solder, to prevent subsequent working out, and long tacks or nails are driven through the lower hoop, through the lower ends of the staves, into the edge of the wooden bottom H. The heads of these tacks or nails are treated in the same way with solder, if desired. The can is thus supported in the interior of the wooden casing by its flanges C E, which rest in the annular grooves B B′.

I am well aware that shipping-cans of the general form shown have been made and patented both in this country and in England; but,

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A shipping-can formed of an inner can having an upper and lower flange or rim, a wooden casing surrounding it, with two annular grooves around its interior to receive these flanges or rims, the upper groove being enlarged, so as to permit play to the said flange upward or downward—that is, when the flange is inserted so as to leave a free space between its upper or lower surface and the corresponding opposite surface of the groove—substantially as and for the purpose described.

JAMES C. MOORE.

Witnesses:
SIDNEY F. TYLER,
ALBERT E. ZACHERLE.