

(No Model.)

C. C. WHITE.
CAN FOR HOLDING BLASTING CARTRIDGES.

No. 287,785.

Patented Oct. 30, 1883.

Fig. 1.

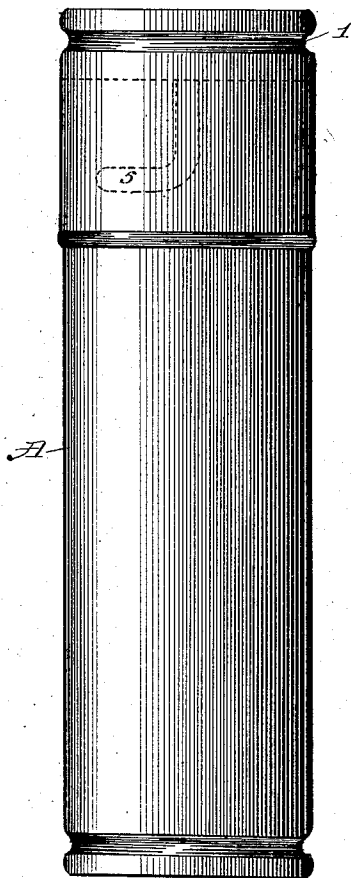
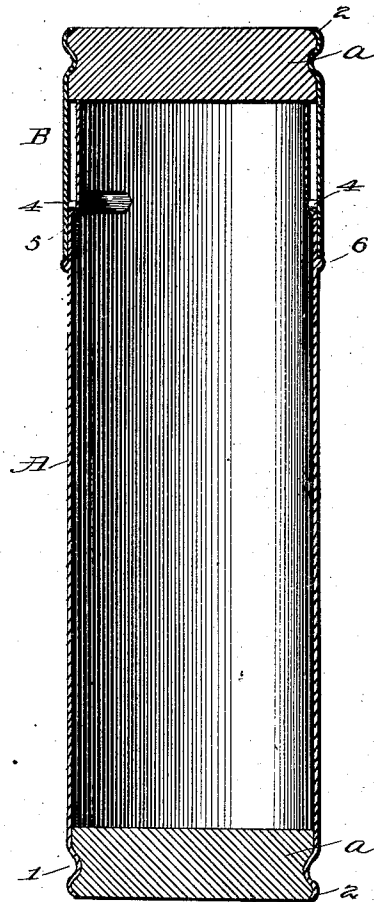


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CAN FOR HOLDING BLASTING-CARTRIDGES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,785, dated October 30, 1883.

Application filed August 9, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHAUNCEY C. WHITE, of Peckville, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cans for Holding Blasting-Cartridges; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to cans for blasting-cartridges, such as are ordinarily used by miners.

It consists of an improved head, and of improved devices for attaching the cover to the body of the can.

The cans ordinarily used for this purpose are similar to a length of stove-pipe, being a plain cylinder, of sheet-iron, twenty-four inches in length by eight inches in diameter. The heads in these cans consist of wooden disks, with a screw-thread on their periphery, to fit a screw-thread pressed into the periphery of the can at the ends thereof. The heads are turned into the cans, and are held only by these low round threads, which afford an imperfect hold, and the heads are liable to fall out during transportation and handling. In fact many do thus fall out, and the powder is spilled, thus wasting the powder and causing liability of explosion. Further, in this form of cans, although the heads are supposed to be taken out by unscrewing, they are in practice never so removed. The heads are usually taken out by the miners, who punch them out with a drill-bar, and in so doing split the heads or lose them. At the same time the edge of the can is split and bent, so that the can and head are both injured or altogether ruined. The injury is serious, as, if the cans are used again, the rough or split edges are apt to tear the paper of the cartridges and cause waste of powder and danger of explosion. Still further, this old method of putting in the heads of the cans does not make a tight joint, and powder, which requires to be kept in air-tight cases, soon spoils in the old cans. My invention obviates these defects in the particulars herein-after described.

The can is shown in the accompanying drawings, in which Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the can. Fig. 2 shows a central longitudinal section.

In these drawings, A represents the body of the can. It is of the ordinary dimensions, and is formed practically cylindrical throughout. The heads *a* are plain wooden disks, with a groove, 1, in the periphery. These heads are inserted into the cylinder, and the sheet metal is then rolled into the groove. This makes a tight joint, and the head cannot be removed without the use of great force. The outer edge of the disk may be beveled, and the edge of the metal turned down, if preferred. This is shown at 2 in Fig. 2. As the heads are not removable, I provide other means for the introduction and removal of the cartridges. For this purpose I prepare a cap, B, which fits snugly over the open end of the can A. This cap has a head, made in the manner above described. The walls of this cap are provided with small studs 4, short, blunt, and stout, which are fitted to a groove, 5, in the wall of the can, on the outside and at the end. The grooves are in the form of a bayonet-joint slot, except that they are merely an indentation or groove in the outer surface of the case. The grooves are on opposite sides, and register with the studs, so that the cover or cap may be slipped on till the studs reach the bottom of the grooves, when the cap is turned to carry the studs into the horizontal parts of the grooves. This holds the cap securely in place, but permits easy removal.

It will be observed in Fig. 2 that the cap is put on far enough to bring the edge of the open end of the can next to the wood, so as to bear against it. This securely protects the edge, and prevents it from becoming battered and rough, whereby it is liable to tear the cartridge-paper, as hereinbefore explained.

The cans constructed as above described are very much increased in strength, and are not liable to be injured in transportation, by reason of the double thickness at the cap end. The protection afforded by the cap to the open end of the can prolongs the life of the cans, and effects a very great saving. It benefits both the packers and the users, as it saves the cans and relieves the miners from liability of danger and waste of the powder. It also expedites repacking, and prevents the tearing of the cartridges.

I aware that cans have been devised for other purposes with the tin body or cap attached to

the head by turning the edge of the tin into the periphery of the wooden head. My invention differs from this construction in this respect, that the tin body or cap wholly covers and protects the head, and by the peripheral indentation or groove holds the head more securely, while the head is entirely covered upon the edges and prevented from abrasion or splitting.

10 I am aware, also, that bayonet-joints have been heretofore known in tin cans similar to that described by me, and I limit my invention in this respect to the arrangement described, in which the edge of the body of the
15 can is made to bear against the wooden head upon the inside, whereby a more secure joint is afforded, and the edge is protected against indentations by blows from the outside.

I claim as my invention—

20 1. A can for cartridges, consisting of a cylindrical body and a cylindrical cap of the ma-

terial described, the cap being adapted to fit snugly over the end of the body, and grooved wooden heads inserted into the cylindrical cap and body and held therein by a groove formed
25 around the body and cap, as set forth.

2. The can for cartridges, consisting of a cylindrical body having bayonet-joint grooves formed in the sheet metal, and a cap provided with a wooden head and adapted to fit over
30 the open end of the body, with studs placed in the cap, so as to register with the grooves, the grooves being formed to draw the wooden head down snugly upon the end of the body, as set forth.

35 In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CHAUNCEY C. WHITE.

Witnesses:

CHAS. T. WHITE.

GEO. C. PECK.