(No Model.)

P. BABCOCK, Jr.

PACKING CANS.

No. 266,577. Patented Oct. 24, 1882.

Fig 1.

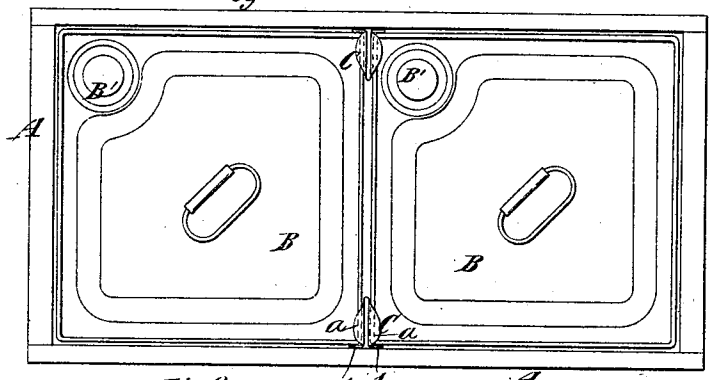


Fig 2.

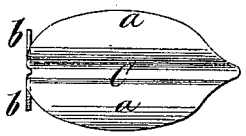


Fig 3.



Fig 4.



Fig 5.

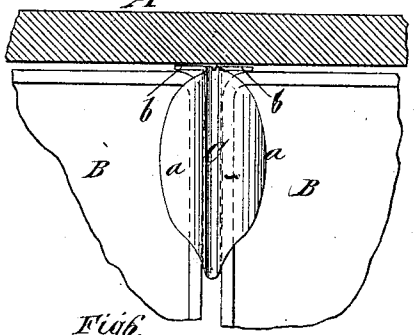


Fig 6.

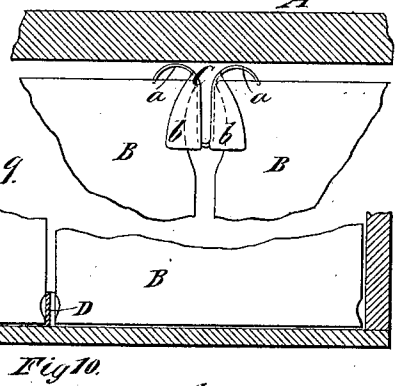


Fig 7.



Fig 8.

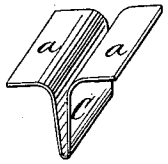
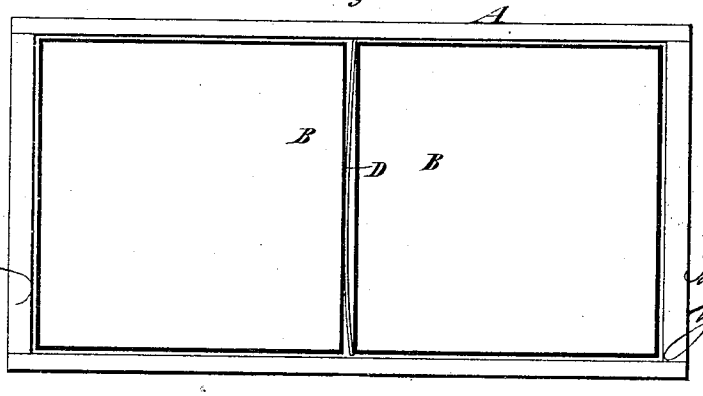


Fig 9.

Fig 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PAUL BABCOCK, JR., OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

PACKING CANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 266,577, dated October 24, 1882.

Application filed September 18, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PAUL BABCOCK, Jr., of Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Packing Cans, of which the following is a specification.

Although my invention is applicable in packing cans containing various substances, it will be more generally employed in packing cans containing kerosene-oil. This substance is largely shipped in tin cans which hold from one to several gallons, and the cans are packed in wooden cases, each containing two or more cans. These edges of cans of oil when transported long distances—as when exported—are caused to override and rub on each other by reason of jarring and frequent handling, and the seams of the cans, where they are in contact, are sometimes cut through so as to leak.

The object of my invention is to prevent this cutting of the seams; and to this end the invention consists in the combination, with cans and a case containing them, of partition-pieces inserted between the cans and provided with flanges which rest upon the tops of the cans, and thereby support the partition-pieces.

The invention also consists in the combination, with cans and a case containing them, of partition-pieces inserted between the cans and provided with flanges which rest upon the tops of the cans, and thereby support the partition-pieces, and with other flanges which fit between the cans and the case. These partition-pieces may be made of any suitable material; but I prefer to make them of sheet metal—as tin-plate—stamped into a U-shaped form, with flanges projecting in opposite directions, as they will then be elastic and can be readily inserted between cans, even though the spaces between the cans in different cases vary slightly, as they usually will.

The invention also consists in a novel construction of the partition-pieces, whereby they will be retained in place when once inserted, and are prevented from moving horizontally between and upon the tops of the cans.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan of a case with the cover removed having my partition-pieces inserted between them and containing two cans. Fig. 2 represents a top view of one of the partition-pieces, drawn full size. Fig. 3 represents a section of one of the pieces. Fig. 4 represents a side view of one of the pieces. Fig. 5 represents a top view of one of the partition-pieces, the adjacent corner portions of two cans to which it is applied, and the adjacent portion of the wood case. Fig. 6 represents an end view of one of the partition-pieces, the adjacent corner portions of two cans, and the adjacent portion of the cover of the case. Figs. 7 and 8 represent perspective views of partition-pieces of two modified forms. Fig. 9 represents a section of the lower portion of a case and a side view of the bottom portions of two cans, and Fig. 10 represents a plan of the case and a horizontal section of the cans.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

A designates the wood case, in which are contained two cans, B, of ordinary form for holding oil. The case may be made of a size to hold any number of cans greater than two.

C designates the partition-pieces, which are adapted to be placed between the cans at their upper edges and at their adjacent corners, as clearly shown in Figs. 1 and 2. These partition-pieces I prefer to make of tin bent or stamped so as to give them a U-shaped transverse section, and provided at the top with flanges *a*, projecting in opposite directions, as best shown in Fig. 3. I prefer also to slit the lower or rounded edge of the partition-pieces at one end and bend the two side portions thereof outward in opposite directions, so as to form lips or flanges *b;* but the two forms of partition-pieces shown in Figs. 7 and 8 are unprovided with such lips or flanges. The partition-pieces represented in Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 are formed from one of the round disks of tin which are cut out of can-tops to provide for the attachment of the filling-mouths and caps B′; but the piece represented in Fig. 8 may be cut off and stamped from waste strips of tin or other metal. The U-shaped partition-pieces are very desirable, because they are elastic, and may be readily pressed down between the cans, even when the spaces between the cans in different cases are not of uniform width. The partition-pieces are pressed down

between the cans at their upper edges and at their adjacent corners, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6, and the flanges *a* overlap the tops of the cans, thus holding the pieces suspended. The main portions of the pieces fit between the cans; but the flanges or lips *b* project between the cans and the adjacent portion of the case A, as best shown in Fig. 5, and thus hold the pieces against shifting horizontally along the tops of the cans. Upward movement of the partition-pieces and their displacement from between the cans is prevented by the cover A′ of the case, which presses downward upon or is close to the top of the partition-pieces, as shown in Fig. 6. I may use the partition-pieces C at the bottoms of the cans, as well as at the tops; but the pieces at the bottoms will be somewhat difficult to properly place in position, and in lieu thereof I may employ a strip, D, of tin or other sheet or plate metal, which may be dropped between the cans, as shown in Figs. 9 and 10. The partition-pieces at the top and bottom, or at the top alone, and strips D at the bottom will prevent the rubbing of the cans on each other, and will hold them out of contact.

It will be observed that the partition-piece shown in Fig. 7 is precisely like those shown in the remaining figures, with the exception of Fig. 8, save that the pieces shown in said remaining figures are slit at the lower edge to form the flanges or lips *b*, while the pieces shown in Figs. 7 and 8 are destitute of such flanges or lips.

The partition-pieces, with their flanges, may be otherwise formed than by bending them from sheet-tin.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, with cans and a case containing them, of partition-pieces inserted between the cans and provided with flanges which rest upon the tops of the cans, and thereby support the partition-pieces, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination, with cans and a case containing them, of partition-pieces inserted between the cans and provided with flanges which rest upon the tops of the cans, and thereby support the partition-pieces, and also provided with flanges which project between the cans and the case and retain said partition-pieces horizontally in place, substantially as and for the purpose described.

3. The combination, with the case A and cans B, of the partition-pieces C, formed from sheet metal and having flanges *a*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

4. The partition-piece C, of U-shaped transverse section, provided with flanges *a*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

5. The partition-piece C, of U-shaped transverse section, provided with flanges *a*, and also provided with flanges or lips *b*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

PAUL BABCOCK, JR.

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