

C. MADSEN & A. A. KOLLMORGEN.

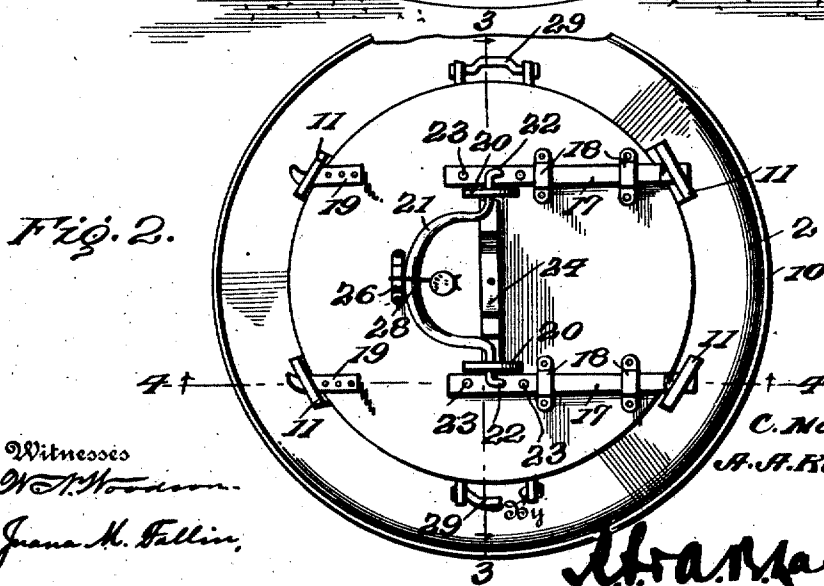
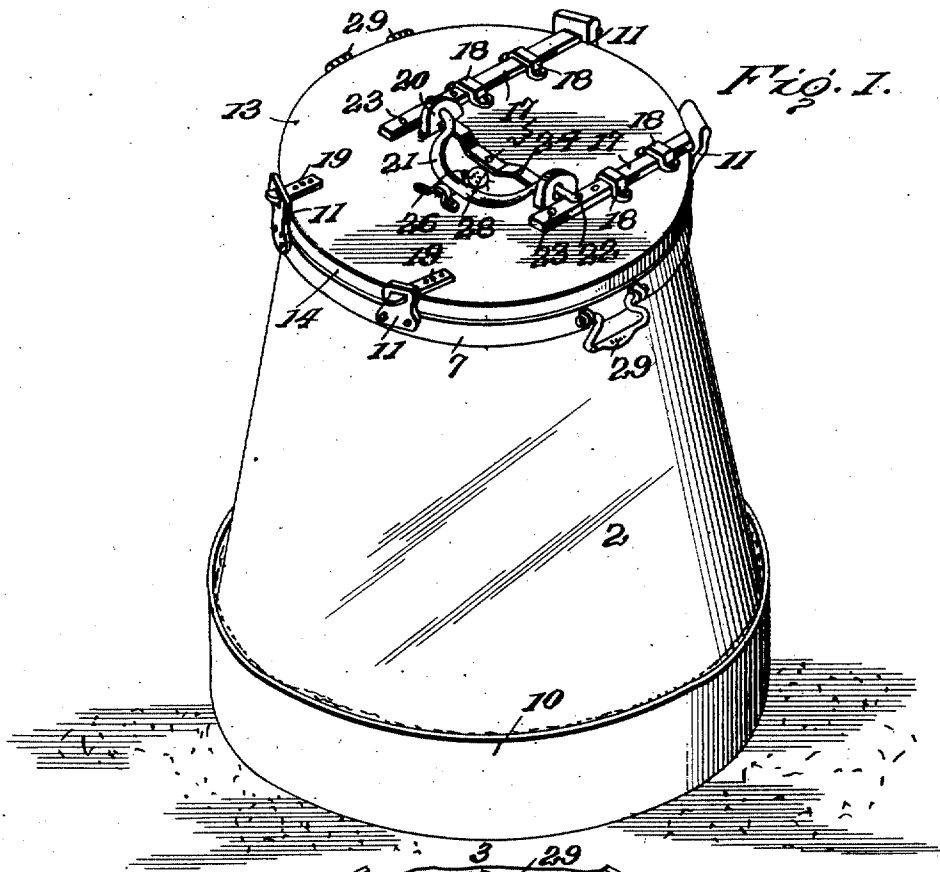
DAIRY CAN.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 29, 1910.

986,074.

Patented Mar. 7, 1911.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

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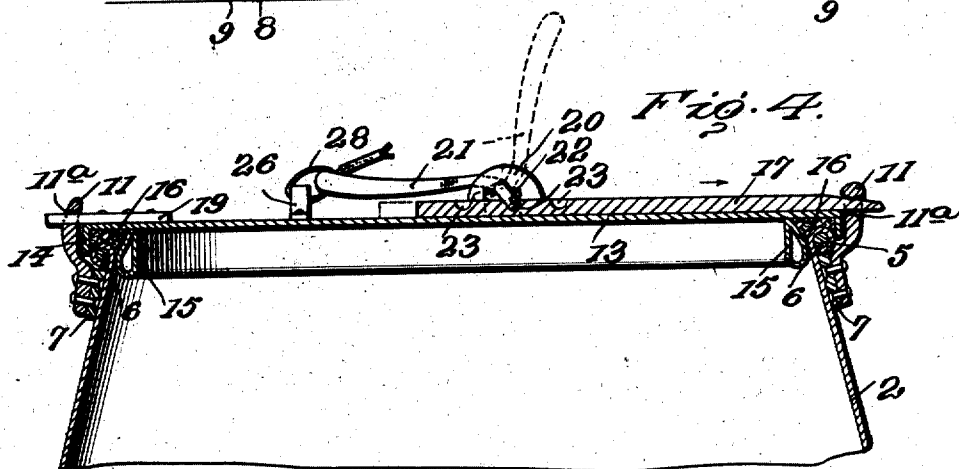
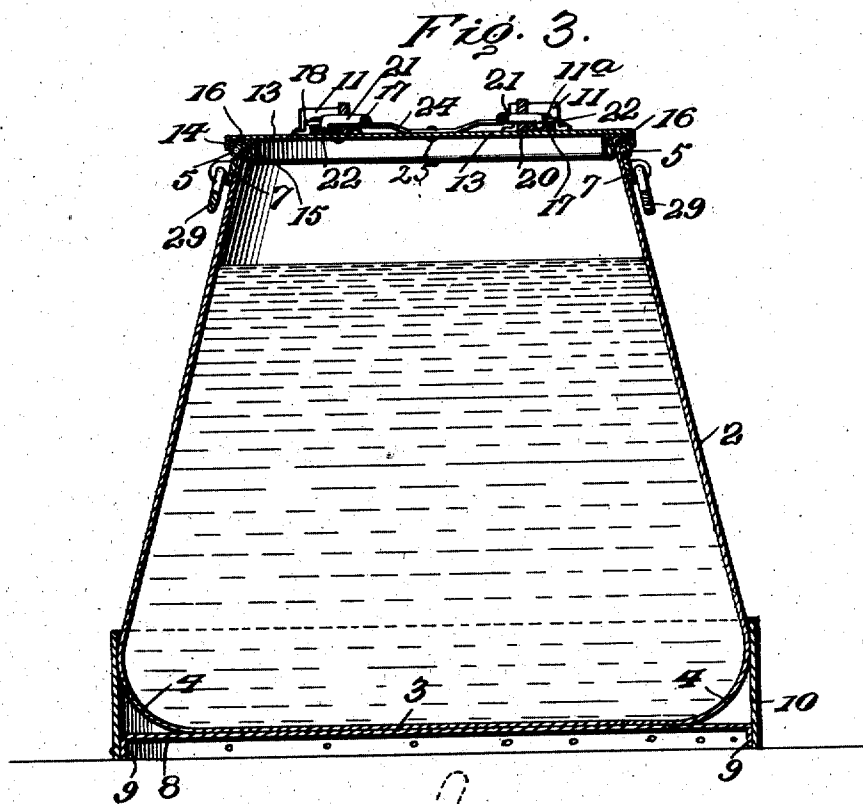
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHRISTIAN MADSEN AND ADOLPH A. KOLLMORGEN, OF PENN, NORTH DAKOTA.

DAIRY-CAN.

986,074.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 7, 1911.

Application filed March 29, 1910. Serial No. 552,171.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHRISTIAN MADSEN and ADOLPH A. KOLLMORGEN, citizens of the United States, residing at Penn, in the county of Ramsey and State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dairy-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to cans which are used for the transportation and carrying of milk, cream and other dairy products, and the object of the invention is to provide a can which is safe, sanitary and which may be easily cleaned.

A further object is to provide a can of a simple construction, but yet which shall be so strong as to withstand the rough usage which is incidental to ordinary service.

Further objects are to improve the detailed construction of this form of can in a manner which will be pointed out in the following specification.

Our invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of our improved can; Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof; Fig. 3 is a vertical diametrical section; and, Fig. 4 is a fragmentary enlarged vertical section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the drawings by the same reference characters.

Referring to these figures, 2 designates a can having upwardly and inwardly inclined sides, the lower edge of the sides being inwardly curved, as at 4, and merging into a flat bottom 3.

The upper end of the can is formed with a bead 5 inclosing a ring 6 which strengthens the upper end of the can and also forms an outwardly projecting flange surrounding the top of the can. Immediately beneath the bead 5 is the reinforcing ring 7 which fits against the side of the can and is held in its place by the outward inclination of the sides. This ring 7 is provided with ears 11, as will be later described, and suitable handles.

Attached in any suitable manner to the

bottom of the can is the reinforcing plate 8 which has the downwardly turned marginal flange 9. This circumferential flange 9 is riveted or otherwise attached to base ring or annular member 10, which surrounds the lower curved portion of the can and projects slightly above the same so as to cover the space left by the inward curvature of the base of the can and prevent the collection of dirt therein. Likewise this annular band 10 acts to reinforce the base of the can and to reinforce the downwardly extending flanges 9. The band 10 is riveted or otherwise attached to the can body, but preferably in such manner that no projections shall extend inward from the inside face of the can so that the inside face of the can may be perfectly smooth and continuous. The upper end of the can body is provided with the oppositely disposed pairs of projecting ears 11, these ears being provided with perforations or slots 11^a for engagement with the cover as will be now described. Preferably, these ears 11 are attached to the band or ring 7 so that strain coming upon these ears will not tend to deform the can body itself, but will be borne by the relatively thick and rigid reinforcing band or ring 7.

The cover of the can is formed of a circular plate of metal and designated 13. This plate is circumferentially flanged, as at 14, so as to fit over the bead 5 and inward of this flange is disposed the annular ring 15 having the form in cross section shown in Fig. 4. This ring is widened at its lower edge, or in other words, is undercut, and located between the ring and the flange 14 is the filling 16 of cork or other like suitable material which is held in place by the undercutting of the flange 15. When the cover is in place upon the can, this filling will rest upon the bead 5 and thus make an air tight joint between the cover and the body of the can.

As a means of holding the cover in place, we preferably provide the oppositely disposed locking bars 17 which are mounted to slide in guides or straps 18 riveted to the cover. These locking bars 17 engage with the ears 11 on one side of the can, while

diametrically opposite to the locking bars 17 are the projecting lugs 19 which are riveted to the cover and which extend outwardly therefrom and are slightly curved so as to engage with the perforations in the ears 11. For the purpose of shifting the locking bars 17 we provide upwardly projecting bearings 20 on the cover through which pass the ends of the bowed handle 21 so that the handle may have rotative movement in the bearings. The extremities of the projecting ends of the handle are inwardly bent, as at 22, and engage in recesses 23, formed one in the end of each of the locking bars. Thus upon a rotative movement of the handle, the locking bars will be shifted either into operative or inoperative position.

It is, of course, preferable to provide some means whereby the handle 21 shall be held in its two horizontal positions, and for this purpose we provide the spring 24 which is attached at 25 to the cover, the ends of the spring extending outward from the face of the cover. The ends of the spring extend up beneath the bent ends of the handle 21 and thus tend to hold the handle 21 in either one of its horizontal positions, the spring resisting the turning of the handle, but, of course, yielding when the handle is forcibly moved over. Also formed upon the cover is the upwardly projecting lug 26 having a perforation which when the handle is in its locking position, is in approximate alinement with a perforation on the handle. Through these two perforations a sealing strip 28 may be passed. Attached to the ring or band 7 are the oppositely disposed drop-handles 29 of any suitable character. The locking ends of a bar 17 which with the ears 11 hold the lid or cover in place, are preferably thin at their outer ends, but made slightly wedge-shaped so that when they are forced into the eyes in the ears 11, they will act to force the lid downward into tight contact with the can.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A milk can having an upwardly and inwardly inclined side wall, the upper end of said side wall being outwardly beaded, a reinforcing wire extending through said bead, and a reinforcing annular band surrounding the upper end of the can just below said bead and holding the bead closed on the wire.

2. A milk can having an upwardly and inwardly inclined wall, the upper end of the wall being outwardly beaded, a ring extending through said bead, an annular reinforcing band extending around the upper end of the can immediately beneath the bead and holding said bead closed on the ring, handles on the band, a cover, and attaching devices

on the cover engaging said band to hold the cover in place.

3. A milk can having an upwardly and inwardly inclined side wall and a flat bottom, the junction between the wall and bottom being curved, the upper end of said can being outwardly beaded, a reinforcing ring located below the beaded edge of the can and having upwardly extending perforated lugs thereon, a cover closing the mouth of the can, slidable locking bars mounted on the cover and engaging said lugs to hold the cover in place, and a handle engaging said locking bars to shift the same into their locked or unlocked position.

4. A milk can having an outwardly beaded upper edge and a cover therefor having a downwardly turned circumferential flange, a flange on the cover extending downward interiorly of the circumferential flange below the plane of the inner face of said cover, said last named flange being undercut on its outer face, a filling of yielding material supported between the two flanges, and means for detachably engaging the cover with the can.

5. The combination with a milk can having oppositely disposed pairs of upwardly projecting lugs on its upper end, of a cover therefor having a pair of lugs projecting beyond the circumference and adapted to engage with one of said pairs of lugs on the can, shiftable parallel locking bars engaging with the other pair of lugs, guides in which said bars move, and a rotatable handle, the ends thereof engaging with said locking bars to shift the same when the handle is turned, and means for yieldingly holding the handle in position against the cover.

6. The combination with a milk can, of a cover therefor having a downwardly turned circumferential flange and an interior flange on the under side of the cover concentric to the circumferential flange, said interior flange being formed of a folded strip, that portion forming the outside face of the flange being inwardly bent to the inner face of the cover to form an undercut outer face for the inner flange, a filling of yielding material supported between the outer and inner flanges and engaging beneath the undercut portion of the inner flange, and means for detachably engaging the cover with the can.

7. The combination with a milk can having oppositely disposed pairs of upwardly projecting lugs on its upper end, of a cover therefor having a pair of lugs projecting beyond the circumference thereof and adapted to engage with one of said pairs of lugs on the can, shiftable parallel locking bars engaging with the other pair of lugs, guides in which said bars move, upwardly projecting ears on the cover, a rotatably

5 bowed handle mounted in said ears and having angularly turned ends engaging said locking bars, whereby the locking bars shall be shifted upon a rotation of the handle, and an eye located adjacent to the handle when in its locking position and adapted to receive a sealing wire.

In testimony whereof, we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

CHRISTIAN MADSEN. [L. s.]

ADOLPH A. KOLLMORGEN. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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