F. C. WILSON.
Jacket-Can.

No. 204,119. Patented May 21, 1878.

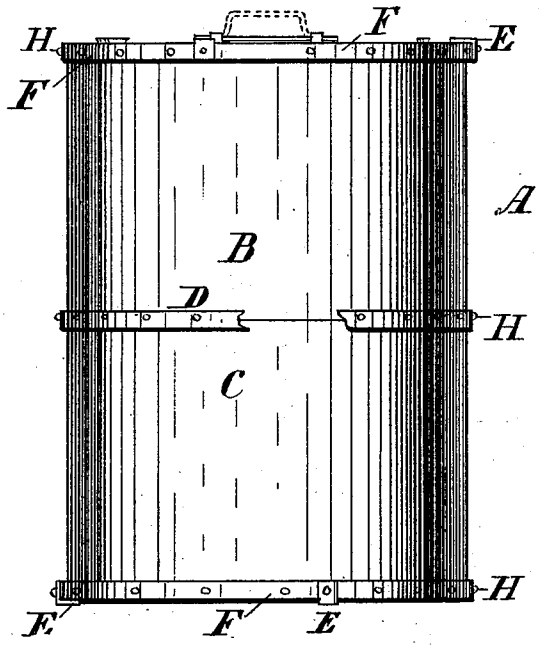


Fig. 1.

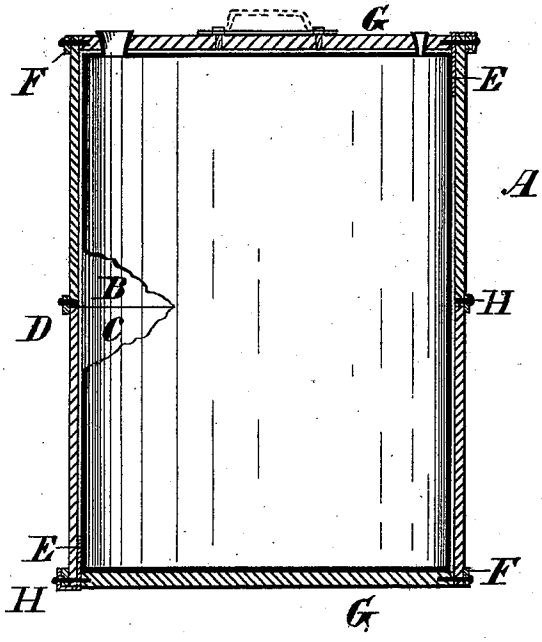


Fig 2

Witnesses
W. C. Curlis
Jno. C. MacGregor

Inventor
F. Cortez Wilson
By Munn & Thacher
Attorneys

N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

F. CORTEZ WILSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN JACKET-CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **204,119**, dated May 21, 1878; application filed February 14, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, F. CORTEZ WILSON, of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Jacketed Cans, which is fully set forth and described in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a jacketed can embodying my improvement, a portion of the center band being broken away; and Fig. 2, a longitudinal section of the same, a portion of the can inside of the jacket being broken away.

My invention relates to metallic cans inclosed within a wooden jacket or casing, whereby they are adapted especially for shipping purposes; and the object of my present improvement is to apply a wooden jacket to a can, so that it will be closely fitted and securely fastened to the latter, while at the same time provision is made for shrinkage without danger to the fastenings.

The invention consists in making the jacket in two sections, each fastened independently of the other to the top and bottom of the can, respectively, and meeting at a joint running around the can.

It also consists in special devices for fastening the sections of the jacket to the can and for breaking the joint, all of which will be hereinafter more fully described.

The jacket is intended to be of the hoop style—that is, made of a thin veneer of wood bent around in the direction of its grain to form a hoop which fits the can, the direction of the grain of the jacket being around the body of the can.

In jackets of this kind applied to the can, as described, there is always more or less shrinkage, which, of course, is in the direction of the length of the can, and if the jacket is made in one piece and secured to the can, both at top and bottom, this shrinkage is liable to tear away the fastenings; or if the fastening is at one end only, thereby providing for the shrinkage, there will usually be a small portion of the can-body uncovered by the shrinkage of the jacket-hoop.

It is especially difficult to overcome these obstacles in flat-top cans, which are provided with a wooden head both at top and bottom, that must be secured to the jacket. My present improvement is intended to overcome this difficulty.

In the drawings, A represents an ordinary flat-top can, like those in general use for shipping purposes. The wooden hoops B and C are made from a veneer of wood in a manner now well known and in common use, and of such size as to fit nicely the body of the can. These two hoops, or more, together constitute the wooden jacket of the can, and are of such width that when placed upon the can and brought together, so as to meet, the outer end of each will project beyond the end of the can just sufficiently to secure the head.

A middle band, D, is fastened to the inner edge of either the upper section B of the jacket or the lower section C, preferably the former, as shown in the drawings. This band is put around the outside of the section, and extends slightly beyond it, so that the inner end of the opposite section will be received underneath the band, forming a kind of telescope-joint, the meeting of the sections being entirely covered and protected by the band.

Strips of metal E are fastened, by soldering or otherwise, to each end of the can. These are preferably secured to the side of the can, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings; but it is evident that they may be secured to the ends, if desired. These strips are of sufficient length to be brought up and bent out over the outer edges of the sections of the jacket, as shown in the drawings.

Bands or hoops F may be put around the jacket at the top and bottom of the can for strength and protection. Heads G are fitted to be placed within the ends of the jacket to protect the bottom and top of the can, the head at the upper end being provided with apertures for the nozzle and vent.

The sections of the jacket may be secured to the can, and at the same time the heads fastened in place by nails driven through the edges of the jacket and the fastening-strips E into the heads, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings, the strips E being bent over, so as to extend down upon the outside of the jacket, thereby permitting the fastening-nail to pass through the strip twice, if desired; or the

strips may terminate at the extremities of the jacket.

In putting up a can with this jacket the hoop-sections B and C, being ready-made, are first slipped over the ends of the can and brought together, and the middle band D nailed or otherwise secured to one or the other of the sections before they are placed upon the can, or afterward, at pleasure. The heads G are then inserted in the ends of the jacket and brought up firmly against the ends of the can. The free ends of fastening-strips E, which have been previously secured to the can, are then bent over, and the nails H driven, as above described.

It is evident that two sections of the jacket are now firmly secured to the can, and that the latter is entirely surrounded by a closely-fitting casing of wood; but the sections of the jacket are not fastened to each other at the meeting-joint, and consequently there is perfect freedom for shrinkage in the direction of the length of the can, which, as already stated, must be provided for with hoop-jackets. The shrinkage will show only at the meeting-joint of the two sections of the jacket; and as this is covered and protected by the band D, there will be no disfigurement of the casing or opening for the admission inside of the jacket of dirt or sharp points, which might pierce the can. The joint and band may be located anywhere along the length of the can.

The middle band D may be of any width desired, and should always be sufficiently wide to permit a considerable shrinkage, and yet extend over and cover the edge of each jacket-section. As the jacket and heads are secured to the body of the can, the completed article may be carried by devices attached in any convenient manner to either the upper head or the jacket.

Although I have described and shown this improvement applied to a flat-top can, it is evident that it may be also adapted to a conical or pitched-top can without much difficulty.

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

1. A shipping-can provided with a casing or jacket composed of sections fastened to the can independently of each other, substantially as described.

2. The can A, in combination with a sectional jacket inclosing the body of the can, the independent sections of which are secured, respectively, to opposite ends of the can, and a band covering the joint between the sections, substantially as described.

3. The can A, in combination with the independent jacket-sections and fastening-strips E at each end of the can, substantially as described.

4. The can A, in combination with the jacket-sections secured thereto independently of each other, and the heads G, substantially as described.

5. The independent jacket-sections B C, in combination with the fastening-strips E, attached to the can at opposite ends thereof, and the heads G, substantially as described.

F. CORTEZ WILSON.

Witnesses:
L. A. BUNTING,
JNO. C. MACGREGOR.