

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

A. L. BARON.

CAN OR VESSEL FOR CONTAINING OIL, &c., AND PROTECTIVE  
COVERING FOR SAME.

No. 536,947.

Patented Apr. 2, 1895.

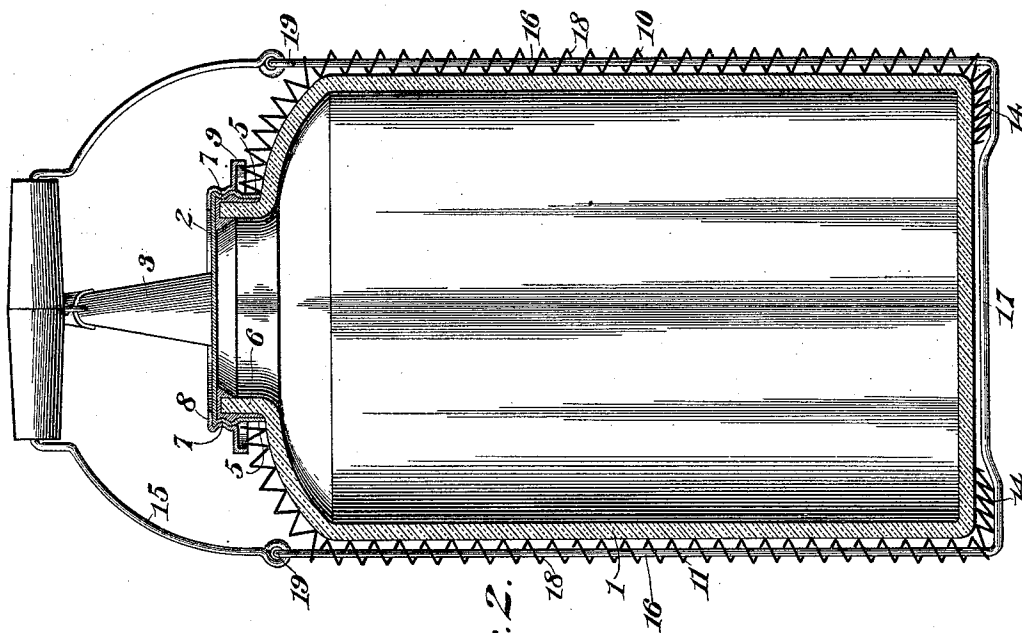


Fig. 2.

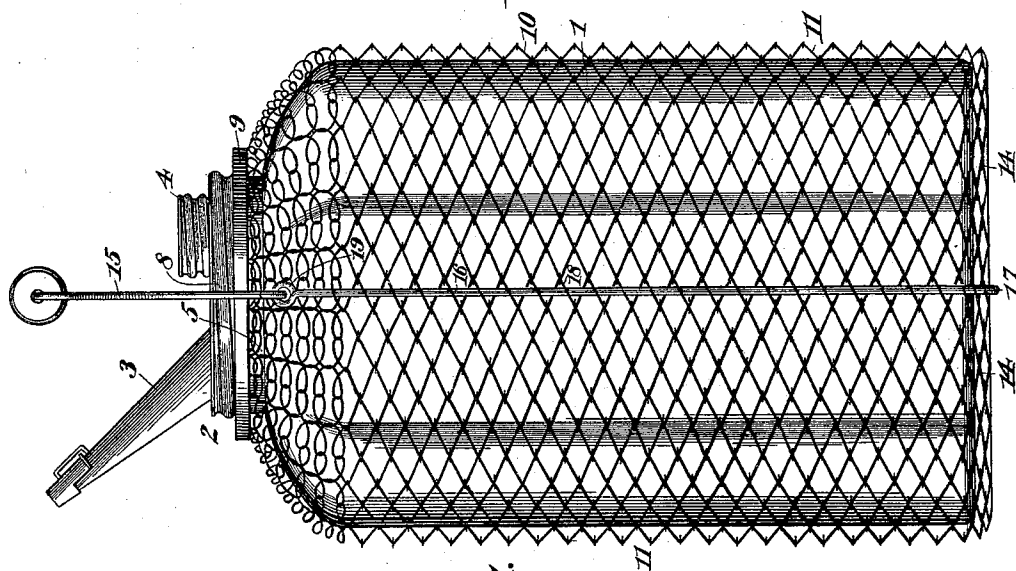


Fig. 1.

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(No Model.)

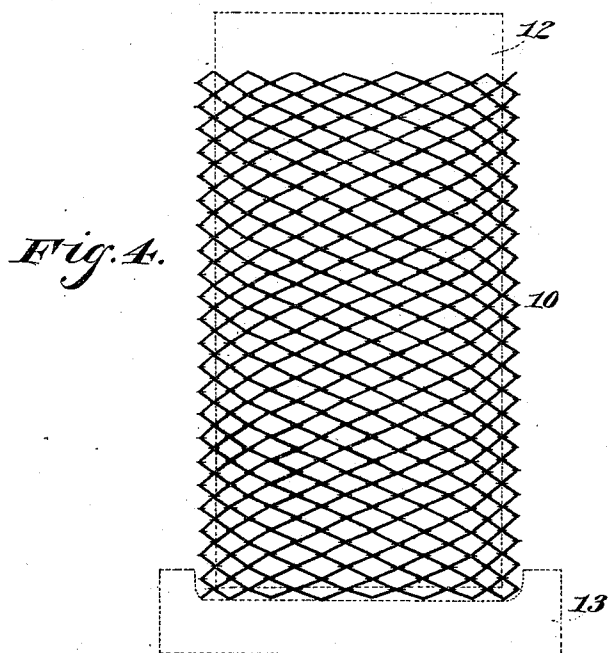
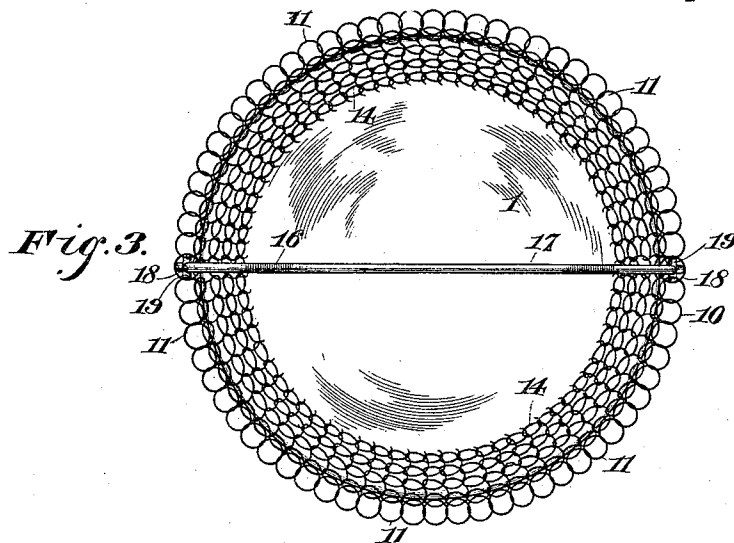
2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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No. 536,947.

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Witnesses;

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED L. BARON, OF TIFFIN, OHIO.

CAN OR VESSEL FOR CONTAINING OIL, &c., AND PROTECTIVE COVERING FOR SAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 536,947, dated April 2, 1895.

Application filed March 1, 1894. Serial No. 501,983. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, ALFRED L. BARON, of Tiffin, in the county of Seneca, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cans or Vessels for Containing Oil or the Like and in Protective Coverings for the Same, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of my invention is to produce improvements in cans or vessels for containing liquids, by which the cost of manufacture is diminished and its durability is increased; and also in coverings for cans by which the fragile material, usually glass, of which the cans are made is effectually protected against damage or injury from outside blows or shocks.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is a side elevation of my can. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view thereof; and Fig. 4 a view of the jacket detached, showing the means of forming the base or bottom part thereof.

Referring to the figures on the drawings: 1 indicates a receptacle as for instance a can body which may be made of suitable shape, size and material, usually glass.

2 indicates the head preferably made of tin and provided with a spout 3 and a screw cap 4. It is provided with a flange 5 surrounding a collar 6 of the can body and to which it may be secured by suitable means, as for example plaster of paris. The periphery of the head is screw threaded, as indicated at 7, to receive and hold the flanged, internally screw threaded annulus 8, of which 9 indicates the flange.

10 indicates the protecting envelope or jacket which is preferably made of a series of interwoven spring wire spirals 11. This jacket is directly imposed upon the smooth, unyielding surface of the can, the convolutions of the wire yielding in the direction of the can and sliding laterally upon its surface. The necessity of providing for this lateral movement by the employment of a receptacle having a smooth, unyielding surface arises from the fact that if a receptacle having a yielding surface, such as rubber, felt, or the like, is employed the convolutions of the wire netting are prevented from sliding laterally and yield only in the direction of the recepta-

cle. The result of this latter construction is that a blow too severe to be withstood by the protecting envelope will snap the wire by bending it abruptly upon itself. On the contrary, in my device the double spring action or yielding of the convolutions in two directions permits the wire to flatten against the receptacle at the point of impact without making the acute bends or turns detrimental to the life of the envelope. Thus a blow which would destroy the ordinary protecting envelope and the inclosed receptacle in my device would be met by the yielding of the convolutions in two directions; and in that way the envelope, after having presented its maximum direct resistance to the destructive force of the blow would at the same time assume a form best calculated to prevent its destruction thereby. In practice, a cylindrical jacket of this material to fit the outside of the can to be protected is manufactured, as illustrated in Fig. 4. It may be made by the well-known machinery for weaving bed mattresses, but any suitable method of manufacture may, of course, be employed.

When the cylinder is completed the bottom part may be formed by placing it over an iron cylinder 12, illustrated by dotted lines in Fig. 4 of the drawings. This cylinder corresponds in shape and size to the can for which the cylinder or jacket is designed to be fitted.

A die face, indicated by dotted lines, and designated at 13 in Fig. 4 of the drawings is forced against the top of the iron cylinder so as to compress the end of the jacket and to mash the spirals thereof so as to cause them to lie nearly at right angles to the outer walls of the jacket, after it is lifted from the iron cylinder, as indicated by 14 in the drawings. It is then placed over the glass can or vessel, the inturned edges 14 forming the bottom protection therefor. Afterward the upper part of the jacket is gathered by suitable means, as for example, a temporary confining annulus, not illustrated, until the edges approach the periphery of the head 2. The annulus 8 is then screwed into place, its flange 9 serving to permanently confine the upper end of the jacket in place. When this has been accomplished the annulus may be secured in position, as by soldering, and the can proper completed.

A preferable form of uniting the bail 15 to the can consists of a wire bail frame 16 bent to span the bottom of the can body, as indicated at 17, and passing upwardly through diametrically opposite spirals 18 in the jacket. The ends of the bail frame pass through the spirals and terminate near the top of the can where they may be united to the bail as by eyelets 19 in the ordinary manner.

10 What I claim is—

1. A can jacket, consisting of interwoven spring wire spirals, substantially as set forth.

2. A can jacket, consisting of interwoven spring wire spirals and contracted or inturned upper and lower ends to form top and bottom protection for a can, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination with a can body, of a jacket composed of interwoven spring wire spirals, substantially as set forth.

4. The combination with a can body, of a jacket composed of interwoven spring wire spirals, and separate means for retaining the ends of the jacket in position around the upper and lower ends of the can body, substantially as set forth.

5. The combination with a can body, of a jacket composed of interwoven spring wire spirals, inturned at its lower end to form protection for the bottom of the can body, and separate means for confining it in place at its upper end, substantially as set forth.

6. The combination with a can body and head having an externally screw threaded periphery, of a jacket composed of spring wires, and a flanged annulus screwed upon the head to secure the jacket in place, substantially as set forth.

7. The combination with a can body and head having a screw threaded periphery, of a jacket composed of interwoven spring wire spirals, and a flanged annulus screwed upon the head to secure the upper ends of the jacket in place, substantially as set forth.

8. As a new article of manufacture, a frangible receptacle having its exposed parts pro-

ected by an envelope of loosely interwoven spiral spring wire, in direct contact with said receptacle, and constituting a protecting cushion therefor, substantially as specified.

9. The combination with a receptacle having a smooth, unyielding exterior surface, of a directly imposed protecting envelope of loosely interwoven spring wire, the convolutions of which yield in the direction of the receptacle and laterally upon its surface, substantially as specified.

10. The combination with a receptacle having a smooth unyielding exterior surface of a directly imposed circumferentially continuous envelope of loosely interwoven spiral spring wire, the convolutions of which yield toward or in the direction of the receptacle and laterally upon its surface, a head secured to and entirely closing the receptacle and provided with a spout and inlet cap and a flanged annulus, secured to the head and securing the envelope to the receptacle, substantially as specified.

11. The combination with a receptacle having a smooth unyielding exterior surface of a directly imposed circumferentially continuous envelope of loosely interwoven spiral spring wire, the convolutions of which yield toward or in the direction of the receptacle and laterally upon its surface, a head secured to and entirely closing the receptacle and provided with a spout and inlet cap, a flanged annulus secured to the head and securing the envelope to the receptacle, a bail frame passing around the bottom of the can and through the convolutions of the envelope and a bail secured to the upper ends of the bail frame, substantially as specified.

In testimony of all which I have hereunto subscribed my name.

ALFRED L. BARON.

Witnesses:

HARRY TAGGART,  
B. F. COCKAYNE.