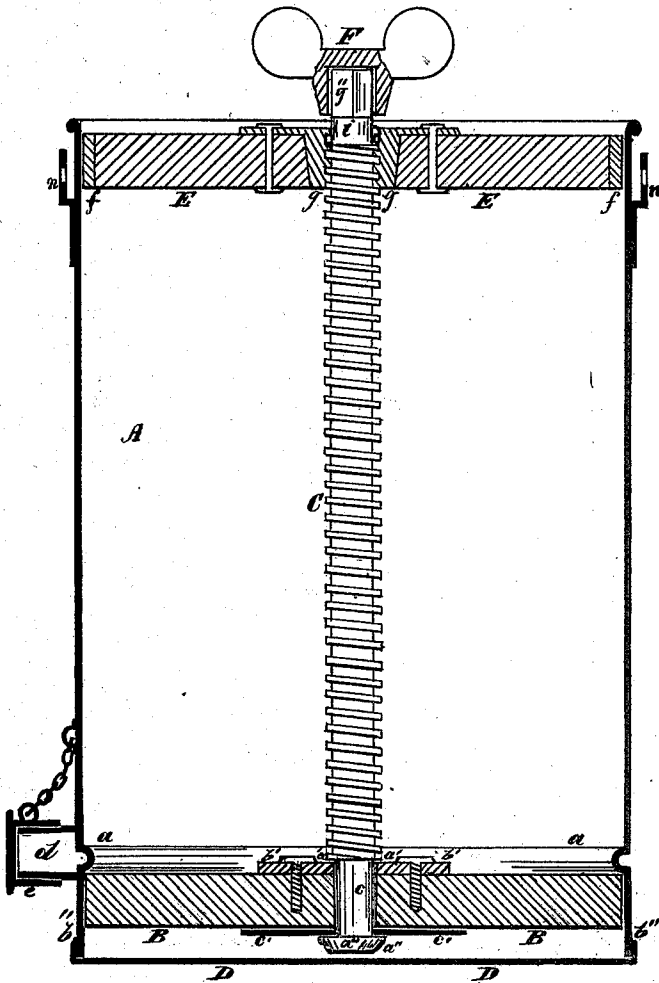


G. H. CHINNOCK.

Cans for Holding Paints, &c.

No. 142,612.

Patented September 9, 1873.



Attest
James A. Whitney
Charles C. Cueti

Geo H. Chinnoch

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. CHINNOCK, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO LEONARD RICHARDSON, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANS FOR HOLDING PAINT, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 142,612, dated September 9, 1873; application filed July 21, 1873.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. CHINNOCK, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Cans for Holding Paint, &c., of which the following is a specification:

This invention is designed for holding paints and other thick or viscous liquids; and it consists in a novel combination of parts whereby the contents of the can may be readily ejected therefrom in any desired or definite quantity by force applied to a movable head provided to the said can and operated without injurious strain upon or liability of breakage of the parts. The invention also comprises certain novel means whereby the attachment of the screw at the lower part of the can is provided for without liability of forcing inward the true bottom by the working of the movable head aforesaid, and whereby the part to which such attachment of the screw is made is firmly held in position against the strain exerted by the screw during the movement of the head to eject the contents of the can.

The drawing represents a central vertical section of a can constructed according to my invention.

A is the body of the can, cylindrical in form, and made preferably of sheet metal. Near its lower end is provided an internal circumferential rib, *a*, below which is placed the false bottom B, comprising a disk of wood, or other suitable material, of any desired or appropriate thickness. This false bottom B is brought snugly against the rib *a*, so as to be supported thereby against upward or inward strain, and is held against pressure in the opposite or downward direction either by having the metal of the body compressed upon it, or by nails driven through the latter radially into the said false bottom. In the center of this last is a circular hole, through which is passed the cylindrical neck *c* of an upright screw, C, this neck being of diminished diameter as compared with the threaded or main portion of the screw, and thereby affording a shoulder, *a'*, bearing upon a washer, *b'*, placed upon the false bottom to protect the wood from the severe abrasion of the metal shoulder. A similar washer, *c'*, is placed on the under side of

the false bottom, and has riveted over or upset upon it the lower extremity of the neck *c*, as shown at *a''*. By the means described the screw has a fixed attachment, as concerns vertical or longitudinal movement, to the false bottom B, and at the same time is free to turn upon or around its axis. The true bottom, made of sheet metal, of the can is shown at D, and is soldered fast to the body A in the usual manner, as indicated at *b''*. It serves to securely close the lower end of the can, and also to protect the false bottom from external injury. At the lower part of the can, just above the false bottom, is an outlet-orifice or spout, *d*, over or upon which, when desired, may be placed the cap *e*. E is the head or top of the can, made preferably of wood, or like material, and furnished at its periphery with a leather or other suitable packing, *f*, bearing snugly upon the inner surface of the body A. Fixed, by bolts or otherwise, in the center of the head E is a metallic socket, *g*, threaded internally to fit the screw C, which passes through the same, and is squared at *g''*, its upper extremity, to receive the wrench F, whereby it may be turned. The upper end of the screw is diminished in diameter, as shown at *i*, to provide a neck above the threaded portion of sufficient length to permit the screw to be turned, when desired, until the socket is brought entirely clear of the thread of the screw, to permit, after the detachment of the wrench, the removal of the head. This removal of the head leaves the can open at the top to allow of its being easily filled with the paint or other thick or viscous substance, which it is more particularly intended for holding.

The can being duly filled, and the head placed as hereinbefore set forth, the contents of the can are closed in and protected to the same degree as in an ordinary closed or soldered can, and may, therefore, be transported and stored with the same security and facility. When it is desired to withdraw the whole or any part of the contents, the cap *e* is removed from the outlet *d*, and the screw is turned to force downward or inward the head E, which is thereby caused to force the contents out through and from the outlet *d*, the quantity thus forced out being, of course, in direct ratio

to the extent to which the head is depressed, as just set forth.

It will be especially borne in mind that by the attachment of the screw at the bottom of the can, as described, and the arrangement of the head E at the opposite part of the screw, the strain or draft exerted by the latter upon both the point of attachment and the head is in directions toward each other, so that there is no tendency to dislocation or disarrangement of the parts, as would be the case if the head were forced inward by the thrust of a screw having its bearing on the outer instead of the inner side of the said head. Furthermore, the rib *a*, affording a continuous ledge in contact with the upper edge of the false bottom, effectually sustains the same in position against the inward draft exerted by the screw when operating the head in an inward direction. The false bottom, moreover, by enabling the neck *c* of the screw to pass through the said false bottom, affords a more effectual hold for the screw, and relieves the true bottom from the strain which would be incurred thereby if the screw were attached thereto, and which would tend to tear it from its place and impair the tightness or closeness of the seams.

It will be observed that with a can of this construction the portion of the contents remaining after the withdrawal of a part is perfectly protected from contact with the air, which contact, with paints, &c., is ordinarily the source of much waste and deterioration.

When desired, the body of the can may be furnished with lugs *n*, for the attachment of a bail, by which the can may be conveniently carried.

I disclaim the construction and operation of a can for packing and transporting paints, &c., as set forth in the patent No. 134,947 granted to Hiram Tucker, January 14, 1873; but

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The can constructed with the outlet *d*, the sliding head E, and the screw C, the latter having its point of attachment at the lower part of the can, and the whole arranged substantially as herein set forth, whereby, during the expulsion of the contents of the can from the outlet *d*, the strain upon the head and bottom portion of the can is in an inward direction, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

2. The false bottom B, provided within the can, covered by the true bottom D, and arranged to provide the means of attachment for the lower end of the screw C, substantially as herein set forth, for the purpose specified.

3. The internal circumferential rib *a*, formed in the can and arranged to support the false bottom B against the inward strain exerted by the screw during the downward movement of the head, substantially as herein set forth.

GEO. H. CHINNOCK.

Witnesses:

JAMES A. WHITNEY,
CHARLES E. QUETIL.