

E. Haskell.
Sliver Can.
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116835

PATENTED JUL 11 1871

Fig. 1.

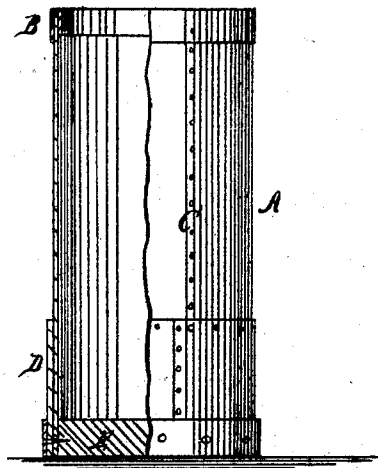
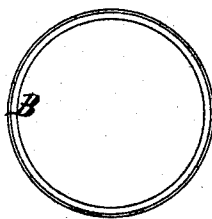


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES.

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EZRA HASKELL, OF DOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IMPROVEMENT IN CANS FOR ROVING.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 116,835, dated July 11, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EZRA HASKELL, of Dover, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Factory Sliver-Can; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, which will enable those skilled in the art to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing forming part of this specification.

This invention relates to a useful improvement in cans, called sliver-cans, used in cotton manufactories for receiving and discharging the cotton in the form of what is known as the sliver in the process of spinning. These cans (which are extensively used, numbering many thousands in some factories) have hitherto been made of tin, which, by the rough usage to which they are subjected, are soon destroyed or rendered useless. My invention consists in forming them, in the main, of pasteboard or leather board, or the equivalent thereof, and providing them with wooden bottoms, top and bottom metallic flanges, and a broad strengthening-band, the latter going around the can for about one-fourth of its height above the bottom, all being as hereinafter described and represented, thus rendering them lighter, cheaper, and more durable than those made of tin or other metal. To save room, and for the purpose of enabling them to receive and discharge the sliver with facility, it is necessary that these cans should be cylindrical in form; consequently, my invention relates particularly to that or the common form and proportions.

The drawing, Figure 1 represents a can constructed according to my invention. In this example of my invention I use what is known as leather board, an article made of leather scraps combined with fiber and other substances, which possesses many of the qualities of real leather, while it is vastly cheaper. This is formed into

a cylinder with the edges riveted or cemented together, as seen in the drawing. Fig. 2 is a top view.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts.

Around the top of the cylinder I place a double or single metallic flange, as seen in the drawing, where the side of the cylinder is broken away to show the construction.

A is the cylinder, and B shows the top flange or rim. C represents the riveted joint. Around the lower end of the cylinder I place a band, D, for the purpose of strengthening that portion. E represents the bottom, which is made of wood, to which the cylinder is attached by nails, or by screws, or in any other suitable manner. The rim B is attached by rivets, or is otherwise secured to the upper end of the cylinder, and protects it from injury.

I do not confine myself to leather board in manufacturing these cans, although that is probably the material best adapted to the purpose on account of its cheapness, elasticity, lightness, and tenacity. They may be made of pasteboard properly prepared, or of other fibrous or textile fabrics, of leather and *papier-maché*.

I claim as new or improved manufacture, and of my invention—

A roving-can, made substantially as specified, viz., of a leather-board or pasteboard body, a wooden bottom, metallic top and bottom flanges, and a strengthening-band of leather board or the equivalent, all arranged and combined substantially as specified.

The above specification of my invention signed by me this 28th day of October, 1868.

EZRA HASKELL.

Witnesses:

FRANK BLOCKLEY,
WM. DEAN OVERELL.