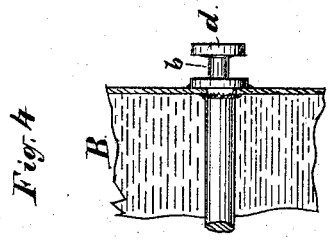
G. W. BANKER.

Case for Can.

No. 216,497. Patented June 17, 1879.

Fig. 4



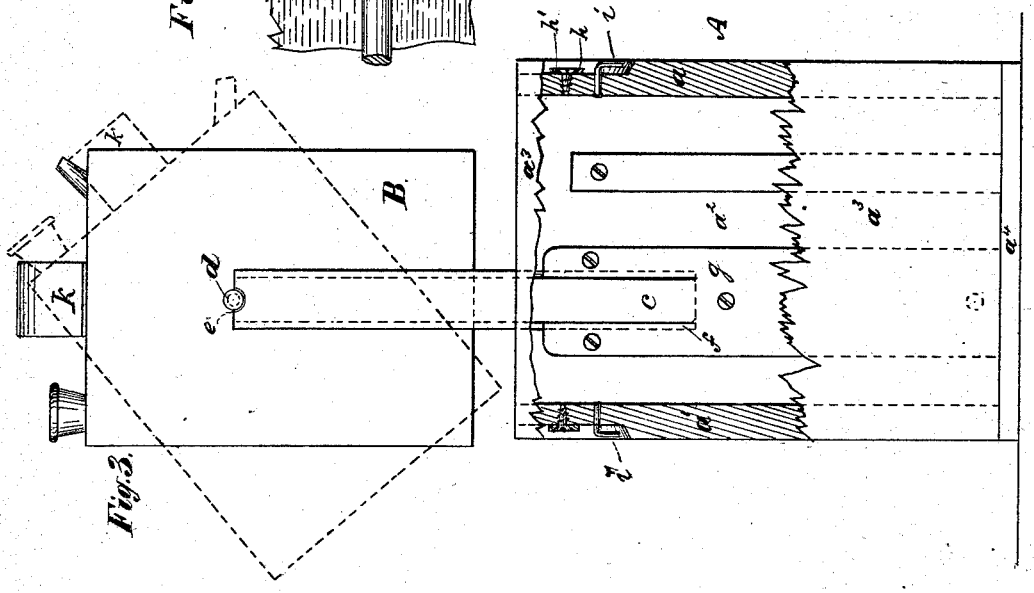


Fig. 3.

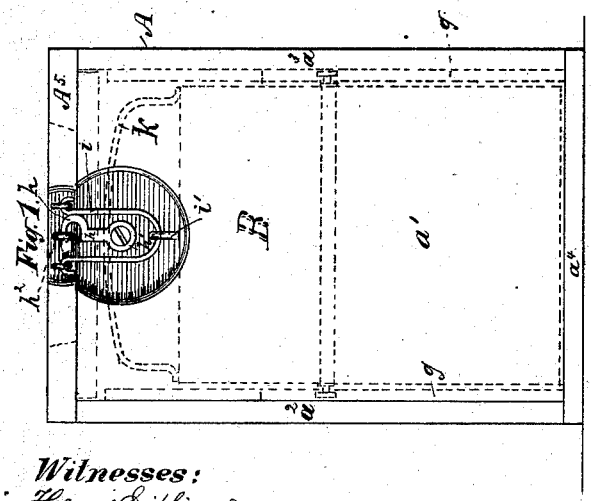


Fig. 1.

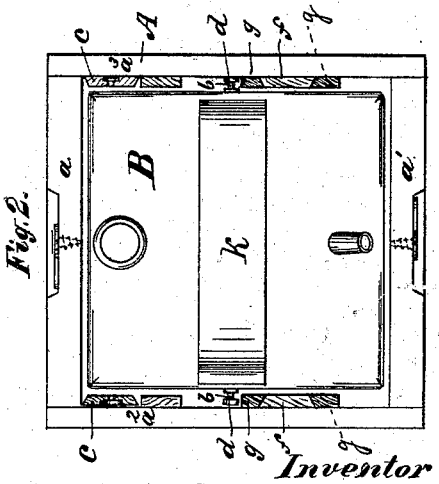


Fig. 2.

Witnesses:

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[illegible]

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. BANKER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CASES FOR CANS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **216,497**, dated June 17, 1879; application filed April 30, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. BANKER, of the city of Brooklyn, State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cases for Fluid-Holding Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same.

My invention relates to that class of cases for fluid-holding cans that are provided with standards for supporting the can on trunnions, whereby, when the can is raised up out of the case, it may swing on its trunnions, supported by the standards, for the purpose of the convenient pouring from the can its contents; and consists in the peculiar combination, hereinafter described and claimed, of the standards with the case, the standards when in use being held in sockets or recesses formed on the inner faces of two opposite sides of the case, but unattached to either the can or the case, and removable therefrom, so that when not in use they may be deposited in spaces provided for them within the case; also, in the peculiar construction and combination, hereinafter described and claimed, of the trunnions and their bearings on the upper ends of the standards; also, in the combination of the hook and hasp, hereinafter described and claimed, for the purpose of fastening down the lid of the case.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a case containing my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view of the same with the cover removed. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same, with the can supported by its trunnions upon the standards as they are held in their sockets or recesses; and Fig. 4 is an enlarged detached view of one of the trunnions.

A is the case, and B the can. The body of the case, made of wood or equivalent material, is formed of sides a a^1 a^2 a^3 and bottom a^4, which are attached together, in the usual way, by nails or screws, the sides a^2 and a^3 being preferably somewhat thinner than a and a^1. The can fits snugly between a and a^1, but with a space between two of its sides and the sides a^2 and a^3 about equal to the length of the trunnions on the can, to be presently described.

The case is made entire, in contradistinction to being in two parts, divided at or near the middle, (as has heretofore been done, for the purpose of enabling supports for the can on trunnions to be used attached to the case,) and has a depth a little greater than the height of the can, so that the entire can, with the handle and spout, may be contained within the single-part case, as seen in Fig. 1, and the lid fastened over all.

The can B, which is usually of sheet metal, is provided with trunnions b b, secured to its opposite sides at or near the center of the can.

c c are standards for supporting the can on its trunnions. Their length should about equal, and must not exceed, the depth of the case, so that when set down in the case by the side of the can they will not extend above the case, but will be contained within it. They are, preferably, equal in thickness to the length of the trunnions, so that the case may need be no wider than to barely permit the can with its trunnions to sit down into it, thus economizing space and material in the case. When, however, such standards are made no thicker than required for the strength requisite to support the can, and the trunnions are no longer than the thickness of the standards, the trunnions are liable to slip out of their seats in the face of the upper ends of the standards, the standards being liable to spring or bend away from the can.

To obviate this difficulty the trunnions may be provided on their outer ends with flanges d d, so that the shafts of the trunnions between the inner face of the flanges and the sides of the can are shorter by the thickness of the flanges than the thickness of the standards. Spaces e for the flanges are therefore provided in the outer faces of the standards, leaving the bearings for the shafts of the trunnions corresponding in width to the length of said shafts.

By these devices the standards are locked into connection with the trunnions, so that they cannot spring outward, and the trunnions cannot, therefore, slip off from their supports or bearings.

Sockets or slots are provided for the standards on the inner faces of the sides a^2 a^3. They are formed of deep notches f f made in cleats g g, that are secured to the said sides

a little on one side of their centers, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. The inner edges of these notches are, preferably, beveled, as seen in Fig. 2. The standards *c c* fit snugly into the notches, the bottoms of which are just high enough from the bottom of the case to cause the standards, when inserted in them, to project above the top of the case far enough to enable the can, when supported on them, to swing free from the case. The edges of the standards are also, preferably, beveled, as shown, thus forming a dovetail-joint with the notches *f f*. The standards are thus readily detachable from the notches *f f*, and when detached may be placed in the case between the sides of the can and the sides a^2 a^3 of the case, as seen in Fig. 2.

This construction and arrangement enable a one-part case inclosing the can to be used with standards for supporting the can in a swinging position above the case, as described.

The case is provided with a cover, A^5, formed preferably of two plates, one made to fit into the case, and the other to lie down upon it. It is secured in place by the locking devices shown on each side, *a* and a^1, of the case, which consists, severally, of a hook, *h*, pivoted to the case at h^1, and an eye, h^2, secured to the cover.

i is a hasp, formed preferably of wire, hinged to the cover as shown, on either side of the hook when the latter is in the eye h^2. *i'* is a device for locking down the hasp, consisting of a short shaft, inserted in and secured preferably by a screw-thread cut on it to the case just above and within the lower end of the hasp. The outer end is bent at right angles. When the bent end is turned up the hasp may be swung upward, and then the hook may be swung out of the eye; but when the hasp *i* is swung down, the hook *h* being in the eye, and the bent end of *i'* being turned down over the hasp, the hasp locks the hook in the eye, and is itself locked in place by *i'*. This forms a double-locked fastening for the cover of sufficient strength to enable the package to be lifted by it. Both the edge of the cover and the sides of the case are recessed to receive these locking devices, so that when in place, as seen in Fig. 1, they will not project beyond the faces of the sides of the case.

The can is provided with a handle, *k*, on its upper end, which is preferably rigid, for conveniently lifting the can from the case. The cover A^5 is also provided with a handle, which may swing and lie in a recess formed in the top face of the cover.

I am aware that a cased can has been made provided with standards to support the can on trunnions in a swinging position over the case, the same being connected to the can by means of the trunnions passing through holes in the standards, and being held between cleats on the inner faces of two opposite sides of the case, so that they are allowed, when not in use, to drop down to the bottom of the case, and are drawn up with the can when the latter is lifted out of the case, and rest on the upper end of the cleats by notches formed in the edges of the standards.

I do not claim a case with standards thus constructed and arranged, intending to limit my claim to the case and standards constructed and arranged as described.

What I claim as my invention is—

1. The case A, constructed to receive and contain the can B, and provided with sockets *f* and the standards *c*, whose length is not greater than the depth of the case, the same being provided with notches in their upper ends as bearings for the trunnions *d*, but unattached thereto, and made to fit into said sockets *f*, but removable therefrom, and, when resting on the bottoms of the sockets, extending upward just far enough to support the can in a position to swing clear of the case, all as and for the purpose described.

2. The locking device for the cover of a case, A, consisting of the hook *h*, eye h^2, hasp *i*, and device *i'*, all constructed and combined to operate as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:
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