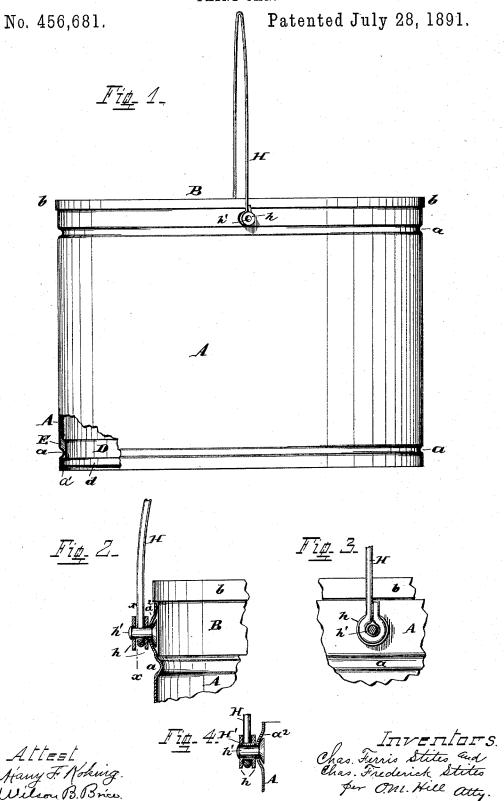
CHAS. FERRIS STITES & CHAS. FREDERICK STITES.
PAINT CAN.



United States Patent Office.

CHARLES FERRIS STITES AND CHARLES FREDERICK STITES, OF CINCINNATI, OHIO.

PAINT-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 456,681, dated July 28, 1891.

Application filed April 4, 1891. Serial No. 387,696. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES FERRIS STITES and CHARLES FREDERICK STITES, both citizens of the United States, residing at Cin5 cinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cans for Paints, Oils, &c., of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention consists, first, in the manner and means employed for connecting the handle to the body of the can, and, second, in the manner and means for connecting and securing the bottom therein, as will more fully

15 hereinafter appear.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of our improved can, showing a face view of the device for connecting the handle to the top body portion of the can, a portion of the can being broken away at its bottom portion to show the manner and means employed for securing the wooden bottom therein. Fig. 2 is a vertical section, on an enlarged scale, taken through a portion of the body of the can and through the improved device for connecting the handle thereto. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of the construction shown in Fig. 2, taken on the dotted line xx of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical section taken through a portion of the body of the can and through a slight modification of the device for connecting the handle thereto.

Our invention is designed as an improvement on the can patented to us February 10, 1891, No. 446,034, and also over other cans now commonly made and on the market.

The metal body portion A of the can is preferably provided with the inner corrugated beads α near the top and bottom portions

40 thereof, as shown.

The can is provided with a suitable cover B, preferably of the configuration shown, with a top outer peripheral flange b resting on the top edge of the body portion, the lower edge of said cover preferably resting on the inner bead a, as shown in Fig. 2. The bottom D has an outer flanged portion d around its lower peripheral face, said flanged portion resting between the inturned bead a and the

lower overlapping inturned edge a' on the body 50 of the can, as shown in Fig. 1. This inner bead a rests against the outer face of bottom D, just above its flanged or enlarged portion d, said bottom extending upward from said bead, leaving a space between the upper peripheral edge of said bottom and the body of the can, which space is filled in with a suitable packing E, preferably of cement or white lead, thus forming a liquid-tight packing between said bottom and the body portion of 60 the can.

The handle H is secured to the metal body portion of the can in the following preferred manner, viz: A rivet h' is passed through an opening at each side of the can near its top por- 65 tion, after which one of the washers h is placed over said rivet and against the body of the can. The looped portions of the handle are next secured around said rivets, after which the outer washers h are placed over the riv- 70 ets, the ends of the latter being swaged to retain said washers in place. The body portion of the can, at the points a^2 where said rivets are passed through it, is countersunk or embossed outward, the head of the rivet resting 75 within said countersunk portion, the outer face of said heads coming flush with the in-ner face of the can, so as not to interfere with putting the cover in place therein. It has been found by practical experience that 80 this mode of connecting the handle to the can is preferable to the ordinary ears or caps usually riveted to metal cans, is less expensive, and more readily connected thereto.

The packing E, in connection with bead a 85 and inturned flange a', serves to prevent leakage, and at the same time affords a means for securely retaining the bottom in place.

The can as a whole is neat in appearance, durable in construction, and cheap of manu- 90 facture.

In Fig. 4 we have shown a slight modification of our improved device for connecting the handle to the body of the can, which consists of a sleeve H', having the inner and 95 outer flanges h, the rivet passing through said sleeve, around which latter the handle is looped; but this latter construction is some-

what more expensive than that aforedescribed, and for that reason we prefer to use the separable washers without the sleeve.

What we claim as new, and desire to secure

5 by Letters Patent, is-

1. A can having a metal body portion A with an inner bead a near its bottom edge, bottom D, having an enlarged peripheral portion d, the latter resting against said body portion between the bead a and inturned edge flange a', said bottom projecting above said bead, leaving a space between the body of the can and said bottom, said space being filled in with a suitable packing E, for the purposes specified.

2. A can having a metal body A, handle H, rivets h', and washers h h, said rivets passing through the body of the can, the looped portions of said handle encircling said rivets, on which are placed the washers, between which

latter the said looped portions of said handle rest, the body of the can on its inner face being countersunk or embossed outward at the points a^2 , when said rivets are connected thereto, for the purposes specified.

thereto, for the purposes specified.

3. A can having a metal body portion, with inner beads a a, handle H, connected thereto by means of rivets h' and washers h, bottom D, having the enlarged portion d resting between the lower bead a and the bottom flange a', said bottom projecting above said bead, with a packing E interposed between said bottom and body of the can, the latter having a suitable cover B, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:
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