

A. E. BRUNS.
CONTAINER.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 12, 1919.

1,364,862.

Patented Jan. 11, 1921.

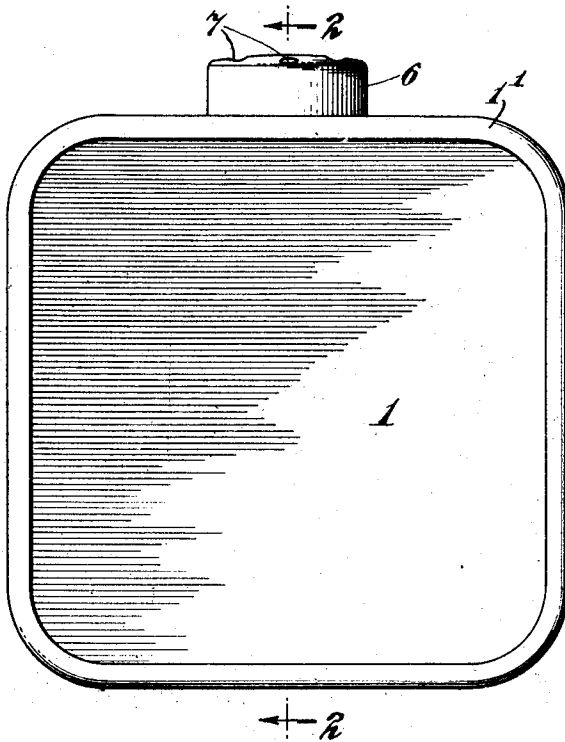


Fig. 1

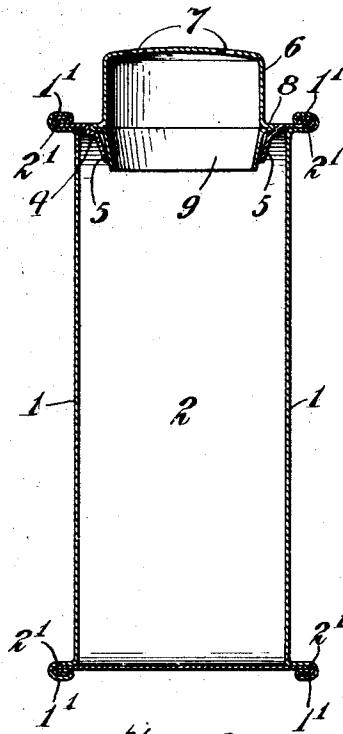


Fig. 2

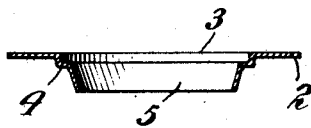


Fig. 3

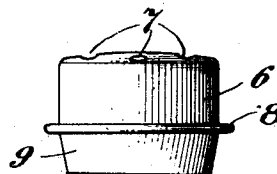


Fig. 4

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CONTAINER.

1,364,862.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 11, 1921.

Application filed April 12, 1919. Serial No. 289,683.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED E. BRUNS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Containers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to containers and more particularly to tin or other metallic containers adapted to hold powder or other similar substance.

It is usually customary at the present time for talcum or other powder manufacturers to procure the metallic containers or cans to hold the powder from container manufacturers and to themselves fill the containers with the powder and then to market them. This necessitates the manufacturing of a container either having a removable slip or friction head, as for instance as in the conventional type of talcum powder can, or else a container having an opening with a removable closure, so that in either case the container may be loaded or filled with powder by the powder manufacturer by the removal of said head or closure. The first type of container is objectionable for the reason that if the head does not snugly and properly engage the body, the container is liable to leak and both types are further objectionable for the reason that they may be refilled by the consumer after using the original contents thereof. In both forms, furthermore, as at present constructed, it is impossible to load the container through the opening holding the sifter top as the sifter top is held in the opening and locked to the head by a flange on the sifter top which is turned over on the inside of the head, the sifter top thus being locked to the body before shipment of the containers by the manufacturers thereof and before they have been loaded or filled with powder.

The object of my invention is the production of a novel, inexpensive and simple form of metal powder container, preferably sealed, having a construction enabling it to be loaded or filled through the opening in which the sifter top is normally held whereby the sifter top may be applied or locked to the body of the container after the loading operation has been completed and whereby a refilling of the container is rendered impossible.

Other and further objects of the invention will appear from the accompanying description, the invention consisting in the novel parts and combinations of parts hereinafter more particularly described and then specified in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of a container embodying my improved invention.

Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section on the line 2-2 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section through a portion of one of the walls of the container showing the annular hole in which the sifter top is mounted and held.

Fig. 4 is a front elevation of the sifter top.

Referring more particularly to the several figures of the drawing:

1, 1 indicate the side walls of a metallic container provided with flanges 1' 1' at the edges thereof and 2 indicates a side strip whose ends are joined together in any desirable manner (not shown) so as to form a continuous and endless strip. The edges of said side strip 2 are provided with flanges 2' 2' which lockingly engage the flanges 1' 1' of the side walls in the manner indicated, the said flanges 1' and 2' being locked together by suitable rollers to produce a sealed container. The said side strip 2 is provided with an annular hole 3 having a counter-sunk seat 4 and an inwardly depending flange 5 connected with said seat and preferably flaring inwardly at an angle to the vertical, as clearly indicated in Figs. 2 and 3.

6 indicates the head of my improved sifter top provided with the usual perforations 7 and adapted to receive an ordinary slip cover or cap (not shown) to prevent discharge of the powder in the container. The sifter top is non-removable in discharging the contents of the container and to non-removably attach it to the container body it is provided with a depending flange 9 adapted to enter the hole 3 and engage the flange 5. The flange 9 flares inwardly at a slightly less angle from the vertical than the flange 5 so that the two flanges converge and insure a tight connection and a plurality of frictional fastening means between the two flanges. The neck of the sifter top is to assist in effectively locking the parts and is also preferably provided with an annular bead 8 of substantial strength and rigidity

above the flange 9 which bead seats in the countersunk seat 4 of the body. This feature of having the flanges flare inwardly at different angles from the vertical, however, is shown greatly exaggerated in the drawing merely for the purpose of emphasizing the same.

In the manufacture of the specific type of container shown in the drawing, the side strip 2 is first "punched" with a hole 3, the seat 4 and flange 5 being also formed by one and the same operation. The side walls 1, 1 are then joined to the side strip 2 by the pressing together or interlocking of their flanges by means of suitable rollers as previously described and the sifter top may then be applied or locked to the container, after the container is filled with powder through the hole 3, by forcing the sifter top therein with a snap action so that the bead 8 engages the seat 4 and lies beneath the surface of the side strip and the flange 9 engages the flange 5, forcing the same outwardly so that both flanges lie in close engagement with one another. The connection between these flanges is so tight as to practically lock them together and prevent a manual removal of the sifter top for the purpose of refilling the container, as by providing the outer flange preferably slightly shorter than the inner flange and at a slightly different relative angle, the outer flange bites into or dents the inner flange and thus acts against withdrawal. Furthermore, the countersunk position of the bead 8 precludes the possibility of the insertion of a tool therebeneath to pry off the sifter top from its connection with the body of the container. If the sifter top were applied to the container in the old manner by turning over a flange, such as a flange 9, and bringing it into engagement with the under side of the side strip 2, this could only be done by providing the bottom of the container with a hole for the insertion of a tool to engage the flange for turning it over into locking position and then providing the hole with a suitable removable closure which is objectionable for the reason that the additional hole provides a means for refilling the can. In the construction illustrated the sifter top could not be applied to the body of the container before the side walls were locked or fastened to the side strip for the reason that the sifter top would interfere with the action of the rollers for locking the flanges 1' 1' and 2' 2' together and even if the sifter top could immediately be applied or fastened to the container an additional hole would have to be provided therein so that the same could be loaded or filled.

As is manifest, the invention is not limited to any specific shape or type of container but is peculiarly applicable to containers having but a single opening in the body

thereof through which the contents of the container is poured and within which the sifter top is mounted and firmly held after the loading operation.

What I claim as my invention is:

1. A container having a hole in the body thereof and provided with a downwardly depending flange adjacent the hole and a non-removable sifter top having an outwardly extending perforated head adapted to receive a cap and also having a depending flange engaging said first-named flange, said flanges being at a relatively different angle to each other and the end of the outer flange denting the inner flange to secure said top to the body.

2. A container having a hole in the body thereof and provided with a downwardly depending flange adjacent the hole and a non-removable sifter top having an outwardly extending perforated head adapted to receive a cap and also having a depending flange engaging said first-named flange, both said flanges emanating at relatively different angles to the vertical and the outer flange being shorter than the inner flange and having its end biting into the inner flange.

3. A container having a hole in the body thereof and provided with a depending flange around the hole and a non-removable sifter top having an outwardly extending perforated head adapted to receive a cap and provided with a depending flange, said flanges flaring inwardly and converging one toward the other, the flange of the body biting into the flange of the top whereby the top is frictionally held to the body.

4. A container having a hole in the body thereof and a countersunk seat around the hole, a flange depending from said seat and a non-removable sifter top having an outwardly extending perforated head adapted to receive a cap and provided with a rigid bead disposed in said seat and a flange depending from said bead, said flanges being at a relatively different angle to each other and in frictional engagement.

5. A container having a hole in the body thereof and a depression in the surface of the body around the hole, an inwardly flaring flange depending from said depression and a non-removable sifter top having an outwardly extending perforated head adapted to receive a cap and provided with a bead intermediate its ends seated within said depression and a depending inwardly flaring flange converging toward said first-named flange to frictionally hold said top to the body within said hole.

6. A container having a hole in the body thereof, a countersunk seat in the body around said hole, a sifter top provided with a perforated head adapted to receive a cap and having a peripheral bead disposed with-

in said seat, an inwardly flaring flange depending from said seat and an inwardly flaring flange depending from said bead, said flanges converging toward each other
5 and frictionally holding the top to the body by a plurality of frictional fastening means.
Signed at Brooklyn, in the county of

Kings and State of New York, this 11th day of April A. D. 1919.

ALFRED E. BRUNS.

Witnesses:

F. B. TOWNSEND,
IRENE LEFKOWITZ.