

**Nov. 7, 1933.**

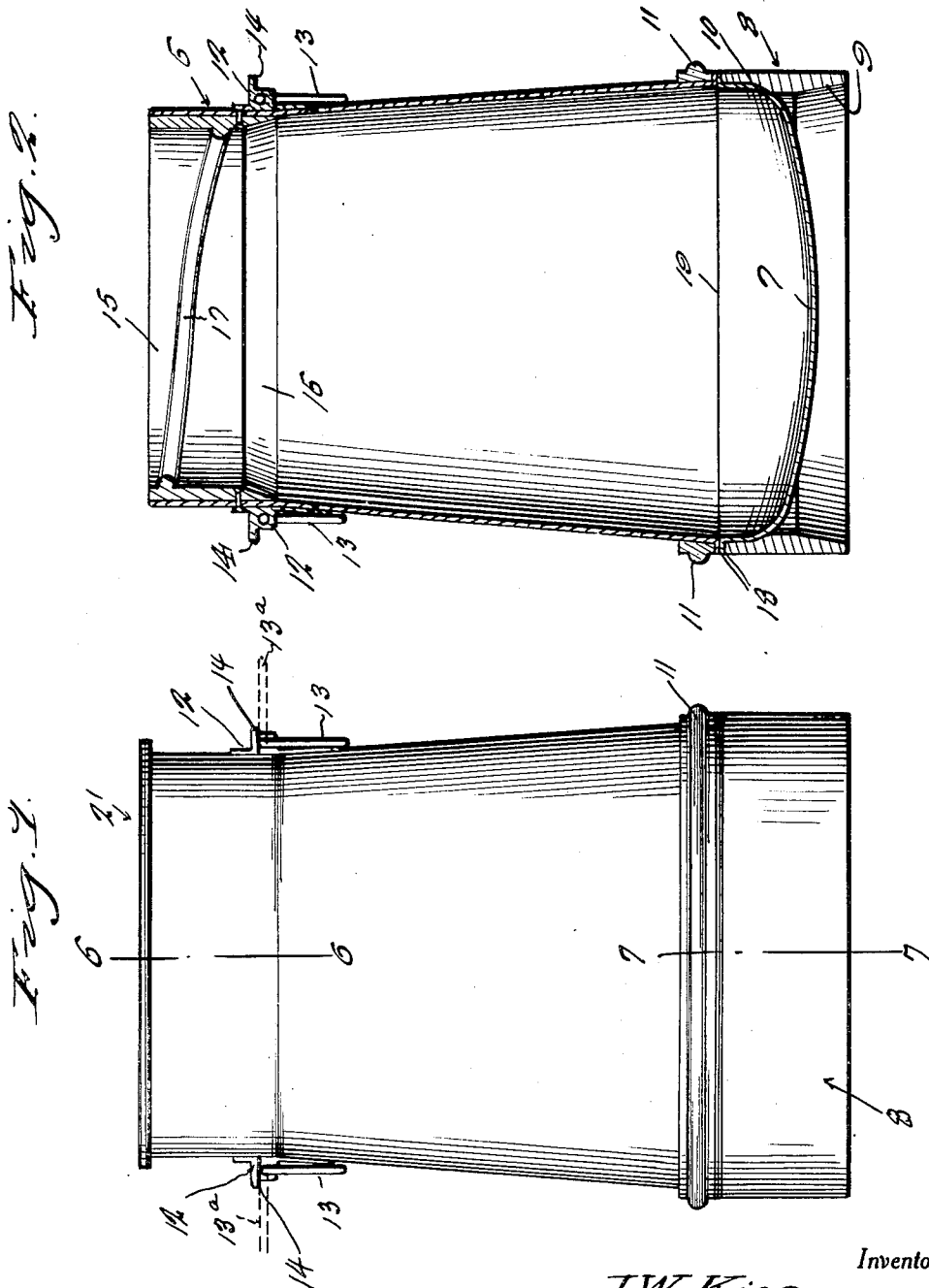
J. W. KICE

**1,934,356**

CREAM CAN

Filed May 27, 1931

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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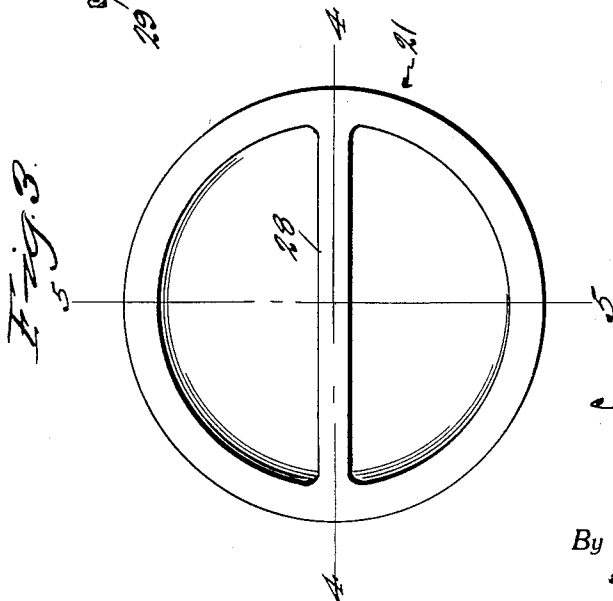
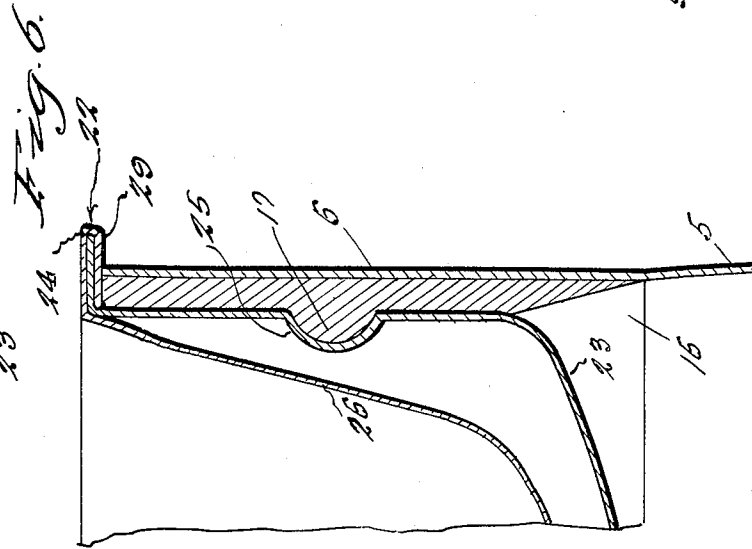
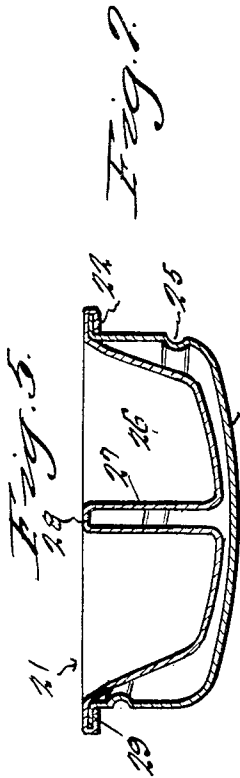
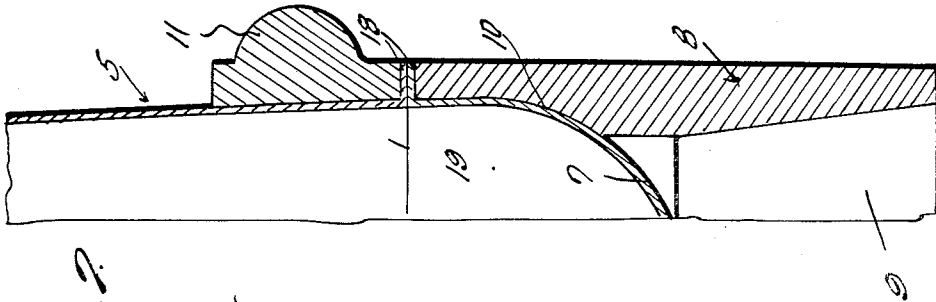


Fig. 5.  
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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,934,356

## CREAM CAN

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fifteen per cent to J. Sidney Nye, Newton,  
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Application May 27, 1931. Serial No. 540,427

3 Claims. (Cl. 220—73)

This invention relates to an improvement in cream cans and the like, which are used for transporting and storing dairy and packing house products.

It is an object of this invention to provide a cream can which may be more economically constructed than the cream can now in use, and further one which does not have any folded or riveted seams, and which further can be stacked without danger of overturning, and further which is more cleanly than the present can both as to the interior and the exterior surface, as the dirty joints of the presently used type of can are removed in the present invention, and in the top of which is provided space for reception of ice or other cooling medium.

Another object of the invention is to provide a can which saves space in trucks and cars which is now wasted with the long neck of the present cream can, since regardless of the number of gallons for which any of the cans of the invention are to be constructed the tops are all the same size and the bottoms are all the same size, thus facilitating racking and economy of space in loading. The handle thereof is also an improvement over the handle now in use for the reason that it will not cut or pinch the fingers of the handler.

Another object of the invention is to achieve economy in construction since a number of pieces are saved in this construction over the construction of the cream cans now in present use and the several pieces making up the can itself are quickly, permanently and economically welded together with the use of the spot weld and the new instantaneous welding of seams now in use, thus eliminating open seams.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a can which is adapted to many other uses besides carrying cream and other dairy products in that it can be used as a receptacle or packing case or container for packing products, such as lard in bulk and in refrigerators and for numerous other uses which suggest themselves.

Another object of this invention is to provide a can which may be retinned at a minimum cost by simply re-dipping it in molten tin which cannot be done with the cream cans now in present use which can only be re-tinned at a much greater cost and annoyance of resoldering and possibly of reassembling of joints.

It is further an object of the invention to provide a can which is adapted to many uses such as packing and shipping butter due to the accessibility of the interior which is not the case

with the cream can now in present use due to its small neck or mouth.

These and other objects of the invention, its nature, and its composition and arrangement and combination of parts will be readily understood by anyone acquainted with the art in which this invention relates by consulting the following descriptions of the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a general side elevational view of the can of my invention.

Figure 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view through Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a top plan view of the cover.

Figure 4 is a vertical transverse sectional view approximately on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken through Figure 3 at right angles to Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a transverse vertical sectional view on the line 6—6 of Figure 1.

Figure 7 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken approximately on the line 7—7 of Figure 1.

Referring in detail to the drawings, the numeral 5 generally designates the main portion of the can which is in the form of a cylinder slightly tapering toward the top where it is formed with a symmetrical cylindrical portion 6. A curvate bottom section 7 is provided to be attached to the lower end of the main body portion 5 in a manner to be described.

A thick annular member 8 has a downwardly tapering inner surface 9 and a curvately cut-out portion 10 above the tapered portion 9 to receive the curvate bottom 7. The annular member 8 supports the bottom above the floor or other support. Immediately above the annular member 8 is disposed a ring of heavy, solid construction 11 constituting a bumping bead.

Just above the point where the upper end of the tapering main body portion 5 joins the symmetrical cylindrical portion 6 there is provided a pair of diametrically opposite solid handle brackets 12 in which are pivotally mounted handles 13 designed to ordinarily hang close to the sides of the can, but which in lifting position strike an abutment 14 on the brackets 12 and rigidly assume the position indicated at 13a in dotted lines in Figure 1.

This arrangement prevents jamming and skinning of the fingers when handling the can, since the handles 13 will move upwardly only to a position proper for lifting the can, and no further.

Vertically co-extensive with the symmetrical cylindrical portion 6 is an interior heavy solid band 15 whose lower edge is downwardly and

outwardly tapered as indicated at 16. A radially inwardly projecting thread 17 is formed solidly with the inner face of the band 15 as seen in figure 2.

5 The upper edge of the curvate bottom 7 and the lower edge of the tapering main portion 5 have slight flanges 18 which are registered in abutting relation between the upper edge of the annular member 8 and the lower edge of the bumping bead 11, so as to receive spot welds, whereby to unite in one single piece the bottom 7, the annular member 8, the lower end of the main portion 5, and the mounting bead 11, the spots being made at closely spaced intervals.

15 The seam 19 between the bottom 7 and the main tapering cylindrical portion 5 may be spot welded by a known spot welding process, whereby the bottom 7 and the main body of the can are united in a seamless manner. The handle brackets 12 are secured by means of rivets 20 which pass through the band 15 and the symmetrical cylindrical portion 6 on the upper end of the main cylindrical portion 5, and when the can has been tinned, the parts are held closely together and air pockets between the band 15 and the cylindrical portion 6 are obviated by the flow of tinning thereinto. This arrangement is valuable also as the least expensive effective manner of uniting the parts.

30 Thus the seams, ridges and other dirt catching recesses and defects of ordinary cans of this type are avoided. Additionally, it is made practical to submerge the entire can of the invention in a tinning bath, whereby to completely cover any little irregularities in the surface or in the welding thereof, whereby to produce a final article which is sanitary because it will not catch or hold unsanitary matter.

40 As it is provided that, whatever the gallon capacity of the can be, the top and bottom portions thereof shall be of the same relative size, the increased capacity is achieved by elongating the main body portion 5. The wide base provided by the annular member 8 will be observed and also that the top of the can is of less size than the base thereof.

50 For closing the upper end of the can and cooperating with the thread 17 on band 15, is a cover generally designated 21 constructed of two pieces of metal joined by a bent over and rolled joint 22 which is provided in the form seen in figures 3 to 6 inclusive. The cover comprises the main portion 23 which is of cup-like formation having the outward flange 24 on its upper end, and the channel 25 formed in its vertical wall for cooperation with the thread 17 on the band 15. The channel in the cover is placed in the band 15 as a provision of cleanliness since it is a simpler matter to clean the channel when it is on the top than were it in the band 15.

60 The other section of the top is indicated by the numeral 26 and it consists broadly of a pair of concavely formed walls 26 meeting a vertical wall 27 near a diameter of the top to provide a handle 28 extending thereacross. The outer edges of the walls 26 are turned over the flange 24 of the member 23 as indicated at 29, whereby

to securely unite the members 23 and 26 together.

The can is closed by turning the top into the upper end thereof until the turned over portion 29 abuts the upper edge of the band 15 and the symmetrical cylindrical portion 6, the handle 28 serving to communicate the necessary rotating or rotatory motion to the can top.

80 It is believed that the above sufficiently states and describes the invention to enable anyone acquainted with the art to which this invention relates to understand and construct an embodiment thereof, and further description is therefore deemed unnecessary.

90 It is to be definitely understood that I do not desire to limit the application of this invention to the particular modifications set out herein to illustrate the principles thereof, and any change or changes may be made in material and structure and arrangement of parts consistent with the spirit and scope of the invention.

95 It will be noted that the handle 28 has a gradual dip toward the center thereof to provide for seating the curvate bottom 7 of a can stacked or superposed thereon, and that the flared portion 9 of the base or annular member 8 will provide for seating a superposed can, so that two or more of the cans may be safely stacked without danger of tipping over, and without injuring the cans or making them difficult to handle.

#### I claim:

1. A milk can comprising a barrel, a plain cylindrical portion on the upper end of the body, a plain thick ring secured within and coextensive with the cylindrical portion for reenforcing the same, and a radially inwardly projecting spiral rib on the radially inward surface of the thick ring for engagement by closure means.

2. A milk can comprising a barrel, a plain cylindrical portion on the upper end of the body, a plain thick ring secured within and coextensive with the cylindrical portion for reenforcing the same, and a radially inwardly projecting spiral rib on the radially inward surface of the thick ring for engagement by closure means, and spiral groove-equipped closure means receivable within the thick ring, an annular radial projection on the closure means for forcibly engaging the upper end of the thick ring and the upper end of the plain cylindrical portion when the closure means is engaged with the spiral rib and rotated into can-closing position.

3. A milk can comprising a barrel body, bottom means secured to the lower end of the body, radially outwardly projecting flanges on the meeting edges of the lower end of the barrel body and the upper end of the bottom, said flanges being superposed, a heavy annular base surrounding the bottom and engaged with the underside of the bottom flange so as to protect the bottom and space it from the supporting surface, and a bumping ring placed on the lower end of the body and engaging with the upper side of the companion flange on the lower end of the body, said flanges, bumping ring, and annular base being secured together, and a bead on the bumping ring protruding radially outwardly of the annular base.

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