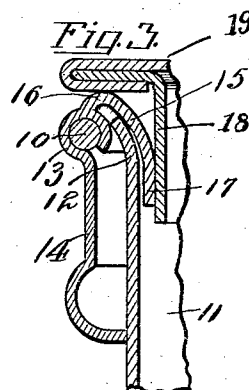
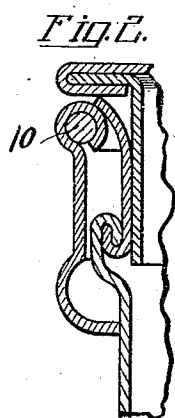
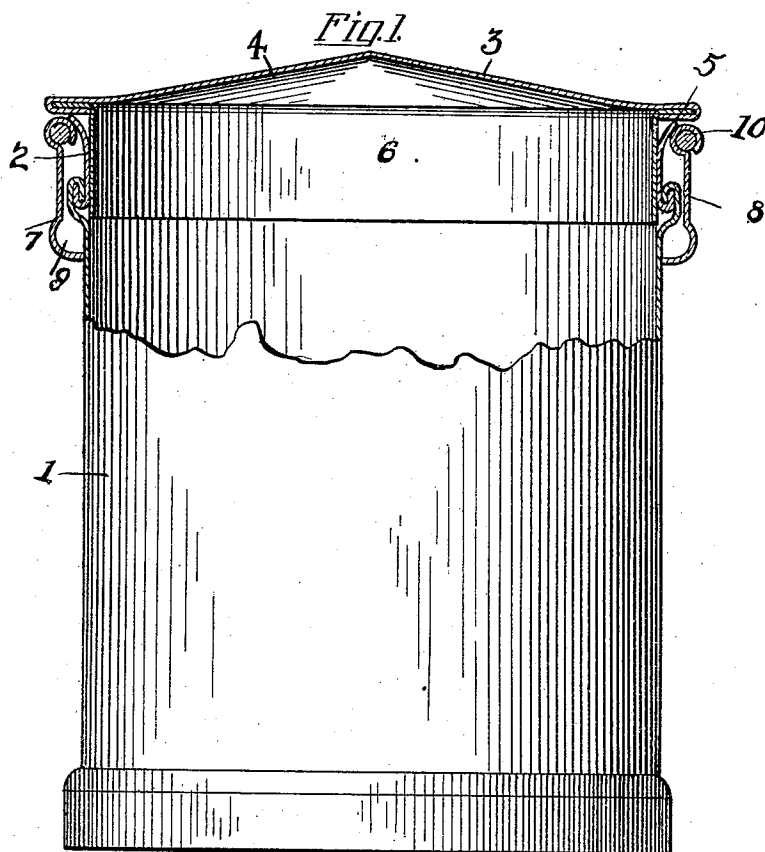


G. H. & E. C. DAMROW.
MILK CAN.
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941,232.

Patented Nov. 23, 1909.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. DAMROW AND EDWARD C. DAMROW, OF FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN.

MILK-CAN.

941,232.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 23, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORGE H. DAMROW and EDWARD C. DAMROW, citizens of the United States, residing at Fond du Lac, in the county of Fond du Lac and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Milk-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to receptacles and more particularly to cans, and the object of the invention is to provide a can particularly desirable for use as a container for milk, and to construct the can adjacent to the filling opening with a member or portion formed from non-corrosive material, and to provide a cover or closure having a depending portion or member of non-corrosive material adapted to be frictionally engaged with the correspondingly formed portion or member at the inlet portion of the can, thus obviating an accumulation of rust upon the flange or depending portion of the can top and consequently prolonging the life of the cover and the can and preventing the cover from rusting to that portion of the can with which it is adapted to engage.

Other objects and advantages will be apparent as the nature of the invention is better disclosed and it will be understood that changes within the specific scope of the claim can be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the accompanying drawing, forming a portion of this specification and in which like numerals of reference indicate similar parts in the several views, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the can showing parts in section to more clearly illustrate the invention. Fig. 2 is a detail enlarged section taken through a portion of the can. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 showing a slightly modified form of our invention.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings the can herein shown consists preferably of a cylindrical metal body 1, the upper edge of the said body being pressed outwardly and upwardly as shown and then clenched or otherwise suitably secured to the lower edge portion of a member 2 which is preferably formed from non-corrosive metal. The member 2 is provided with an outwardly flared upper portion for a purpose to be hereinafter more fully described. A cover is shown at 3 and comprises a sub-

stantially conical top portion 4 which has its peripheral edge clenched or otherwise secured to the horizontal flange 5 of a member 6. The construction of the cover is such that the member 6 depends therefrom and is adapted to be inserted within the upper portion of the can and to be brought into frictional engagement with the member 2. By providing the outwardly flared portion of the member 2 it will be appreciated that the member 6 can be conveniently inserted within the can, the said flared portion serving as a guide. The member 6 is formed from non-corrosive metal such as copper, brass, aluminum or the like, but the portion 4 may be formed from tin or other suitable metal but need not be of non-corrosive substance.

The guard 7 is provided at the upper portion of the can body and is located exteriorly thereof. The said guard is preferably a band 8 which has a beaded lower portion 9, the inner marginal edge of which being secured by means of solder or the like to the can body beneath the outwardly flared portion of said body as clearly shown in the drawing. The upper edge of the band just described is crimped around a reinforcing wire or ring 10. This construction is such that the member 2 is effectively held in spaced relation to the walls of the band 8 forming the guard, thus obviating injury to the said member incident to rough use of the can. The can constructed in the manner just described is such that the portion of the cover adapted to be frictionally engaged with a portion of the body of the can will not corrode thereto which will greatly insure the life of the can and will assist in rendering the same sanitary as will be readily understood.

In the form of our invention shown in Fig. 3 the can body 11 is provided with an outwardly curved upper edge portion 12 which conforms to the curvature of the bead 13 carried by the guard 14. The guard 14 is somewhat similar to the one described in the preferred form of our invention, the difference being in the provision of a portion 15 which extends upwardly from the bead 13 as shown at 16 and then downwardly as shown at 17 to lie within the body portion of the can. The portion or member 17 is adapted to be frictionally engaged with a member 18 carried by a cover 19 which is

also similar in construction to the cover 3
hereinbefore described.

We claim:—

5 A can of the class described comprising
a hollow metal body having a member of
non-corrosive metal secured thereto at its
upper end, a cover having a depending mem-
ber of non-corrosive metal adapted to be
10 frictionally engaged with the member car-
ried by the can body, and an annular guard
secured to the can and surrounding the mem-

ber at the upper end of the can, said guard
having its walls spaced from the walls of the
first named member.

In testimony whereof we affix our signa- 15
tures in presence of two witnesses.

GEORGE H. DAMROW.
EDWARD C. DAMROW.

Witnesses:

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