

July 2, 1929.

G. A. BARDET

1,719,581

CAN

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Fig. 1.

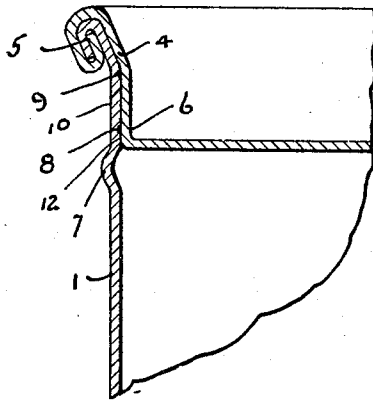


Fig. 2.

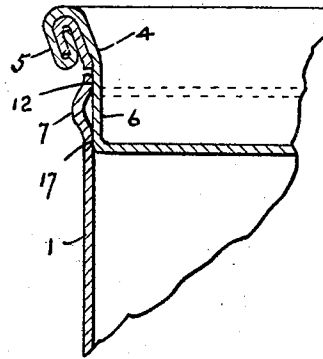


Fig. 3.

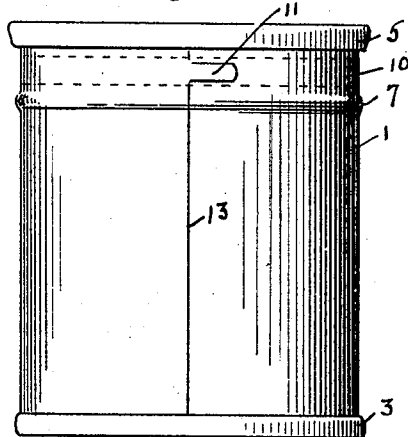


Fig. 4.

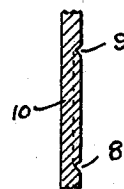


Fig. 5.

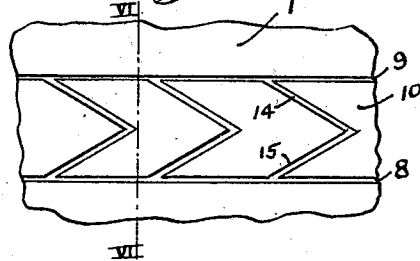


Fig. 6.

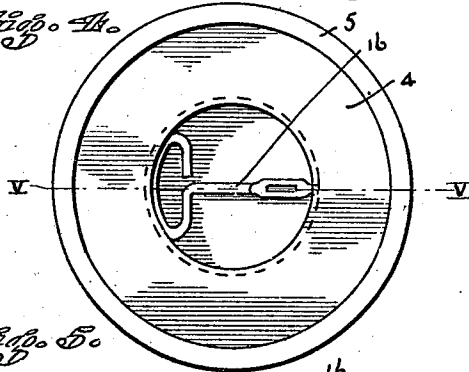
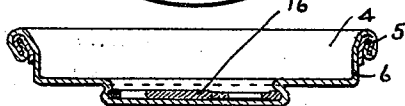


Fig. 7.



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GEORGE A. BARDET, OF BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR TO M. J. B. CO., A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE.

CAN.

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My improved can has for its object an integral can having a body portion and a top portion joined by a conventional double seam and the body portion provided with a tearing strip for opening the can; and when so opened, by removing the tearing strip, the cover is initially in and remains in frictional contact with the body portion whereby I attain a can of economical construction adapted to retain its contents under vacuum or pressure indefinitely until opened. My cans will easily stack, thus facilitating packing and transportation, and the can is especially adapted to retain the contents pure by the closure of the frictional cover after the can is opened and during the time that the contents are being used from time to time.

The can of my invention is particularly adapted to the packing, preservation, transportation and use of ground coffee and the like.

By referring to the accompanying drawings my invention will be made clear.

Fig. 1 is a fragmentary cross section through a portion of the cover and body of the can of my invention, in which the metal sections are shown greatly enlarged, to better illustrate the features of my invention.

Fig. 2 is similar to Fig. 1, except that the cover is shown in frictional engagement with the can body after the scoring strip has been torn away and the can opened.

Fig. 3 is a side view of the complete can of Fig. 1 to a reduced scale.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of an alternate form of can cover adapted to frictionally hold an opening key therein.

Fig. 5 is a cross section on the line V—V of Fig. 4 before the key has been removed therefrom.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary cross section through the tearing strip portion of the body of the can of Fig. 1 and on the line VI—VI of Fig. 7.

Fig. 7 is a front view looking from the inside of the can body at the tearing strip portion and showing the scorings to set off the tearing strip.

Throughout the figures similar numerals refer to identical parts.

A can body is shown by the numeral 1 to which is sealed the bottom 2 as by the double seam 3.

The can top is shown generally by the numeral 4, double seamed to the body portion at 5 and flanged downward at 6 forming a cylindrical surface to engage the can body frictionally.

The body is beaded with an outwardly projecting bead 7, which stiffens the body of the can retaining it in proper shape and frictionally engaging the cover after the tearing strip is removed therefrom.

At 8 is a scoring line in the metal of the body parallel with and adjacent to the bead 7 and at 9 a similar parallel scoring in the body portion adjacent to the double seam 5.

These scoring lines set off the tearing strip 10. At 11 is a tongue extending from the tearing strip with which an opening key is adapted to engage to start and wind off the tearing strip 10 to open the can, in the conventional manner.

I prefer to form the scoring line 8 slightly above the bead 7 to provide a frictional surface at 12, which is a portion of the body inner surface and which when the can is originally sealed engages with the flanged portion 6 of the cover 4 so that when the tearing strip 10 has been removed, the cover is still in frictional contact with the body portion before it is pulled outward, and may be depressed as shown in Fig. 2 and frictionally engage also a cylindrical portion of the body inner surface beyond the bead as at 7.

This construction enables the can to be entirely filled and sealed and to be retained closed by the cover in frictional contact with the surface at 12 even before any of the contents have been removed from the can.

The body is rolled from a sheet of flat tin plate and the ends joined by the body seam at 13.

The top and bottom are double seamed thereto at 5 and 3 respectively, providing a closed and sealed can.

Between the main scoring lines 8 and 9 are the conventional herring bone scorings as 14, 15, to insure the tearing of the metal of the body portion being retained along the lines of the scorings 8 and 9.

It will be noticed that the said top is flanged inwardly forming an end closure portion overlapping the tearing strip 10 and that after the removal of the tearing strip the said end closure portion engages the body overlapping the bead.

At 16 is a conventional key which when engaged with the tongue 11 and wound about the rim of the can tears the strip 10 from the body portion around the entire periphery. This leaves the cover 4 with its depending flanged portion 6 frictionally engaged with the inner surface of the can body at 12 and the cover may then be lightly withdrawn therefrom by the fingers engaging the edge or seam at 5 and overcoming the aforesaid friction.

The contents or such proportion thereof as may be required are removed from time to time and the cover replaced in frictional engagement with the surface of the body of the can at 12 and also as sufficient of the contents have been removed as at 17, see Fig. 2. The can will remain tightly closed at all times to retain the contents pure.

While I have shown a conventional key 16, other means may be employed for removing the tearing strip 10, but where the key 16 or its equivalent is employed the cover, or if preferred the bottom, may be further flanged as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, to provide a holding means for the key 16.

Such a combination between the flanged portion of the can and the opener or key is more fully set forth in co-pending application Ser. No. 116,392, filed June 16, 1926, while the invention to which this application is directed is an improvement on my co-pending application No. 109,502, filed May 17, 1926.

I claim:

1. A can comprising a cylindrical body formed from a single metallic sheet, a top double seamed to said body, parallel scorings in said body setting off a tearing strip adjacent said seam, a reinforcing external bead of arcuate section struck up from the sheet and parallel with and adjacent said strip, said top flanged inwardly and adapted to telescopically and frictionally engage against the inner surface of the can body and overlapping said bead section when the tearing strip has been removed.

2. A can as set forth in claim 1 wherein the inwardly flanged portion of the top extends substantially down to said bead before the tearing strip is removed.

3. A can comprising a cylindrical body formed from a single metallic sheet, a top double seamed to said body, parallel scorings in said body substantially adjacent said seam and adjacent a reinforcing bead respectively setting off a tearing strip, a reinforcing bead of arcuate section struck up from the said sheet external to said body and entirely below said tearing strip, said top flanged inwardly and forming an end closure portion overlapping entirely said tearing strip and adapted after the removal of said tearing strip to telescopically and frictionally engage against the inner surface of the can body below said bead.

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