R. HULME.

RECEPTACLE COVER.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 4, 1915.

1,249,096. Patented Dec. 4, 1917.

Fig. 1.

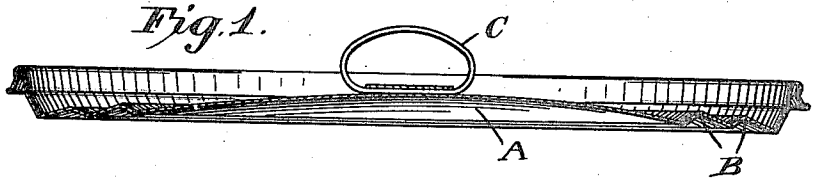


Fig. 2.

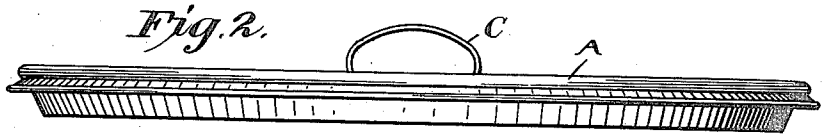


Fig. 3.

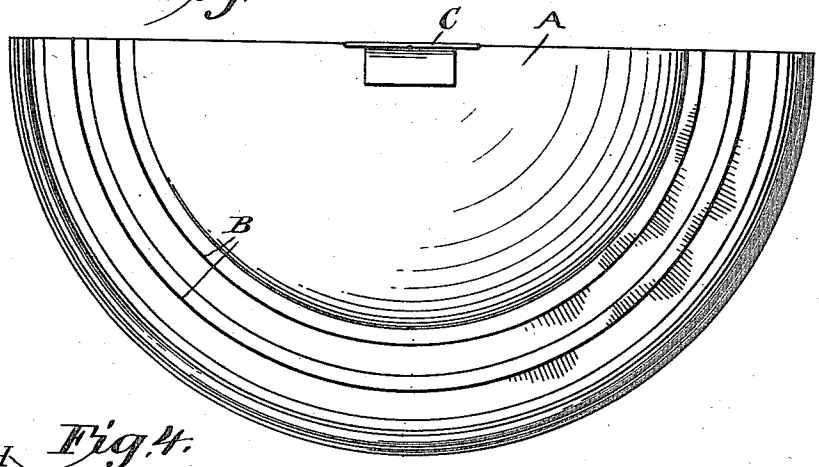
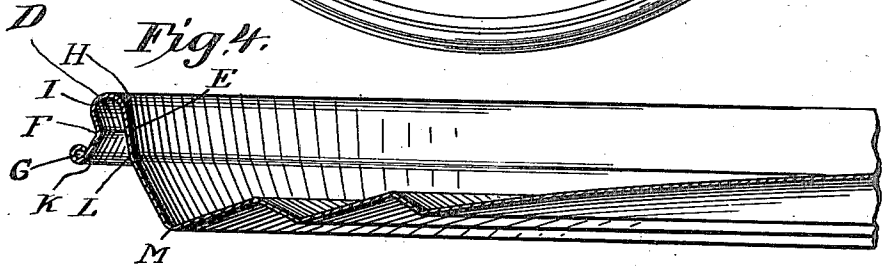


Fig. 4.



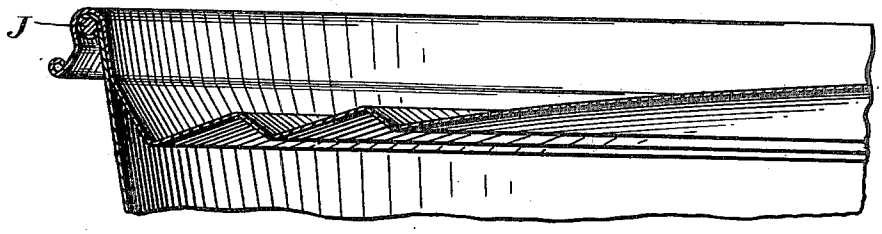


Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RECEPTACLE-COVER.

1,249,096. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 4, 1917.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT HULME, of Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee, have invented a new and Improved Receptacle-Cover, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to a cover for receptacles containing material such as is apt to spoil or deteriorate in quality unless kept tightly closed, and is particularly designed for use with cans containing lard or lard substitute, best known in the trade as lard compound.

The objects of the invention are, to provide a cover which will fit so securely upon the receptacle as to insure its staying in place during transit; which will make the receptacle substantially airtight; which may be easily removed; and which can be reused in several capacities.

The improvements are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1, is a cross-section of the cover provided with the present improvements. Fig. 2, is a side elevation of the cover. Fig. 3, is a top view of half the cover. Figs. 4 and 5, are enlarged cross-sections of part of the cover.

The cover A, is of sheet metal and is adapted to be used in connection with a receptacle which has at its top an out-turned rim or ring. The cover has annular corrugations therein, illustrated at B, for the purpose of strengthening it.

At its outer edge, the cover is provided with a rim extending entirely around it having an annular groove D, fitting closely around the upper portion of the outwardly projecting rim of the receptacle, as shown in Fig. 5, and formed by the inclined inner wall E, and the outer down-turned flange I. This flange I, extends around the entire cover outwardly and downwardly from the upper edge of the inwardly extending friction wall E, and has therein an initially formed, permanent inward bend F, extending partly beneath the rim of the receptacle, below which is an outwardly flaring skirt K, projecting beyond the body of the receptacle, and ending in an upwardly and outwardly turned curl G.

The distance between the permanent inward bend F, and the nearest point of the inclined inner wall E, is less than the distance between the points H and I, in Fig. 4, which are located above the inward bend F. The portion of the groove D, between the points H and I, is so formed as to fit and closely hug the rim of the receptacle. As will readily be seen, when the rim of the receptacle is forced past the inward bend F, into the socket between the points H and I, the flange springs over the receptacle rim and the inward bend extends partly beneath the receptacle rim so that the cover is held securely in place by friction, and by clenching.

The purpose of the outwardly flaring skirt K, is to form a lead for guiding the rim J, of the receptacle into the groove D, while the curl G, strengthens the outer wall of the groove so that it can readily withstand the tapping which is necessary to release the cover from the friction grip.

The inwardly extending friction wall E, of the groove D, fits snugly against the inner inclined surface or wall of the receptacle thus making the receptacle substantially airtight when the cover has been forced past the friction grip.

Below and inside the inner wall E, from the points L to M, the cover tapers abruptly toward the center of the receptacle for the purpose of aiding or guiding the cover in centering itself upon the rim of the receptacle, and joins the friction wall E, to the body of the cover.

When it is desired to place the cover on the receptacle, the handle C, is taken hold of and the cover placed over the receptacle. The taper beginning at M, in conjunction with the skirt K, causes the cover to slip easily in place and close the opening in the receptacle. Then in order to make the cover fit airtight, which is necessary for shipping purposes, downward pressure is brought to bear upon the rim of the cover thereby forcing the rim down past the friction points F, and the nearest point on the inclined inner wall E, thus making the receptacle substantially airtight and the friction being sufficiently strong to insure the cover remaining in place during transit, and at all times when the cover is in this position.

Attention may here be called to the fact that in the prior art the friction wall has been on the outside. This has proven ineffective and the cover is practically destroyed in removing. But with the present cover, the friction wall is on the inside and the cover clenches on the outside, the combination rendering the cover easy to remove

without destroying it or its effectiveness in any respect.

The rim of the cover extends entirely around it so that the inwardly extending friction wall fits the inner wall of the receptacle all the way around, and between the outer flange and the friction wall there is a continuous groove into which the receptacle rim fits closely throughout its entire periphery. Likewise, the inward bend extends circumferentially so that when the cover is sprung on to the receptacle rim the bend extends beneath said rim all the way around the receptacle.

I claim—

1. A receptacle having an outwardly projecting rim, in combination with a sheet metal cover having a rim extending entirely around it and comprising an inwardly extending friction wall adapted to fit the inner wall of the receptacle all the way around, an abruptly inwardly inclined guiding wall below said friction wall and joining the friction wall to the body of the cover, and an outer flange extending outwardly and downwardly around the entire cover from the upper edge of said friction wall with a continuous groove between said friction wall and said flange into which the upper portion of the receptacle rim throughout its entire periphery fits closely, and said outer flange having a circumferential permanent initially provided inward bend spaced from the body of the receptacle a less distance than the projection of the receptacle rim so that when the flange is sprung over such rim said inward bend extends partly beneath such rim, and said outer flange further having a circumferential skirt at its bottom below said bend and spaced outwardly from the body of the receptacle and terminating in a stiffening curl.

2. A receptacle having an outwardly projecting rim, in combination with a sheet metal cover having a rim extending entirely around it and comprising an inwardly extending friction wall adapted to fit the inner wall of the receptacle all the way around, and an outer flange extending outwardly and downwardly around the entire cover from the upper edge of said friction wall with a continuous groove between said friction wall and said flange into which the upper portion of the receptacle rim throughout its entire periphery fits closely, and said outer flange having a circumferential permanent initially provided inward bend spaced from the body of the receptacle a less distance than the projection of the receptacle rim so that when the flange is sprung over such rim said inward bend extends partly beneath such rim, and said outer flange further having a circumferential skirt at its bottom below said bend and spaced outwardly from the body of the receptacle and terminating in a stiffening curl.

3. A receptacle having an outwardly projecting rim, in combination with a sheet metal cover having a rim extending entirely around it and comprising an inwardly extending friction wall adapted to fit the inner wall of the receptacle all the way around, and an outer flange extending outwardly and downwardly around the entire cover from the upper edge of said friction wall with a continuous groove between said friction wall and said flange into which the upper portion of the receptacle rim throughout its entire periphery fits closely, and said outer flange having a circumferential permanent initially provided inward bend spaced from the body of the receptacle a less distance than the projection of the receptacle rim so that when the flange is sprung over such rim said inward bend extends partly beneath such rim, and said outer flange further having a circumferential skirt at its bottom below said bend and spaced outwardly from the body of the receptacle.

4. A receptacle having a flaring mouth and an outwardly projecting rim, in combination with a sheet metal cover having a rim extending entirely around it and comprising an inwardly extending inclined friction wall adapted to fit the inner wall of the flaring mouth of the receptacle all the way around, and an outer flange extending outwardly and downwardly around the entire cover from the upper edge of said friction wall with a continuous groove between said friction wall and said flange into which the upper portion of the receptacle rim throughout its entire periphery fits closely, and said outer flange having a circumferential permanent initially provided inward bend spaced from the body of the receptacle a less distance than the projection of the receptacle rim so that when the flange is sprung over such rim said inward bend extends partly beneath such rim.

ROBERT HULME.