

(No Model.)

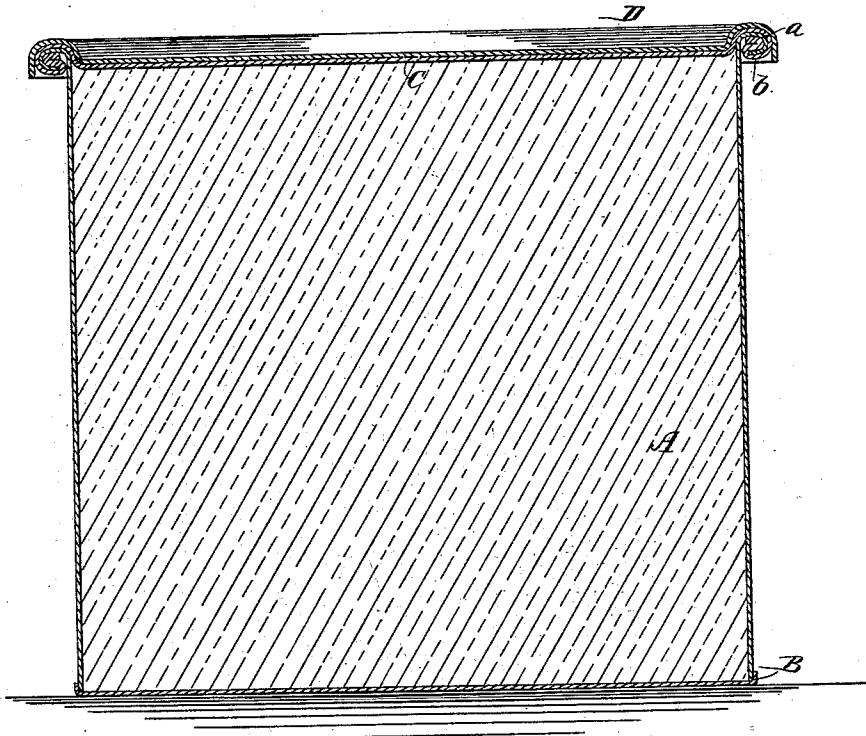
L. E. FULLER & J. H. MACAULEY.

SHEET METAL CAN.

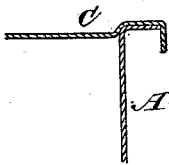
No. 273,060.

Patented Feb. 27, 1883.

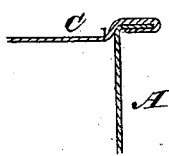
*Fig. 1.*



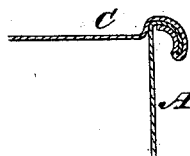
*Fig. 2*



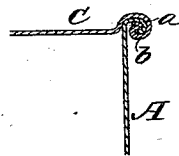
*Fig. 3*



*Fig. 4*



*Fig. 5*



WITNESSES:

*Francis McArdle.*  
*C. Sedgwick*

INVENTOR:

*L. E. Fuller*  
*J. H. Macauley*  
BY *Munn & Co*  
ATTORNEYS.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

L. EUGENE FULLER AND JOSEPH H. MACAULEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## SHEET-METAL CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 273,060, dated February 27, 1883.

Application filed January 21, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, L. EUGENE FULLER and JOSEPH H. MACAULEY, both of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sheet-Metal Cans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 represents a vertical section of a sheet-metal can constructed in accordance with our improvement, and Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 diagrams illustrating different stages in the process of forming the seam which unites a fixed cover with the body of the can.

This invention relates to sheet-metal cans which are designed to be used for packing and transporting liquid paints, colors for making paints, preserved fruits, meats, and other substances or articles which in order to preserve them from deterioration or injury require to be protected from exposure to the atmosphere, or which, by reason of their liquid consistency, are liable to escape by leakage.

The invention consists in a sheet-metal can having the mouth end of its body closed without solder by a countersunk fixed cover arranged to fit within said mouth or open end of the body, and united with the body by a rounded seam or joint formed by rolling over the marginal portions of the open end of the body and of the fixed cover, as hereinafter described. Combined with this fixed cover and the body of the can is a slip lid or cover constructed to fit over the fixed cover.

A indicates the body of the can, which may be made of sheet metal in the usual way, and preferably round, but which may be of other form.

B is the bottom of the can, which may be united with the body A by an ordinary soldered joint or otherwise.

C is an inner fixed top or lid, which is stamped from soft sheet metal, preferably "taggers tin" or "taggers iron," and is formed with a countersink or depressed surface extending nearly the full width or area of the mouth or open end of the can-body, and so that the outer wall of

such depressed portion will correspond to and fit closely within the open end of the body of the can. The marginal or outer edge portion of this fixed cover extends beyond the countersunk portion of said cover, and when applied to the can-body has a pendent flange, which fits down or over an outer flanged projection of the upper edge of the can-body, as shown in Fig. 2. The can having been filled with its contents, the seam is then closed by turning the pendent flange of the fixed cover under and up against the under side of the flange on the upper edge of the can-body, thus making a single seam, as shown in Fig. 3. This seam is then turned down, as shown in Fig. 4, and ultimately rolled under again, so that it forms a round scroll-like triple seam, and so that the extreme edge portion *b* of the fixed cover will be tucked up within the rolled-over edge portion *a* of the body and between it and the main portion of the can-body, as shown in Figs. 1 and 5. This gives a firm seam and avoids the expense and labor of soldering, and such round seam or joint is easier on the metal and less liable to crack when seaming than is a flat double seam. It also forms a tight joint, and by being rolled over on the outside of the main portion of the body of the can, and the marginal portions of the open end of said body and of the fixed cover being not only pressed together but against the main portion of the body of the can, there is but little or no liability to leak. After the can has been thus closed a slip-lid, D, is applied to the body of the can and over the fixed lid or cover C.

When it is desired to use the contents of the can the slip-lid D is removed and the extended countersunk portion of the fixed cover C is cut away at or around the base of the wall of the countersink by means of an ordinary pointed knife-blade, thus leaving the wall of the countersunk portion of the cover C united to the body of the can, and forming, in connection with the seam on the outside of the can, a smooth and firm edge, which supports and strengthens the upper edge of the can, and on or over which, when the can is used for holding paint, the paint-brush may be wiped or drawn without injury to it. After the fixed cover has been removed the slip lid or cover

can be used to cover and protect the contents of the can against dust and the action of the atmosphere.

5 A paint-can constructed as described requires less labor to make it and can be furnished to the trade at less cost than a can having a fixed cover which is soldered to the body of it.

10 Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The combination, with the can-body A, having its upper edge turned over, of the counter-sunk fixed cover C, carried over and turned under the body-edge, and the extreme portion 15 b tucked up between the rolled portion a and the body, as shown and described.

L. EUGENE FULLER.  
JOSEPH H. MACAULEY.

Witnesses:

JAMES B. MUIR,  
CHARLES A. BLAKE.