Sept. 29, 1925. 1,555,516

C. O. PENNINGTON

JACKETED CAN

Filed Sept. 18, 1924

Fig. 1

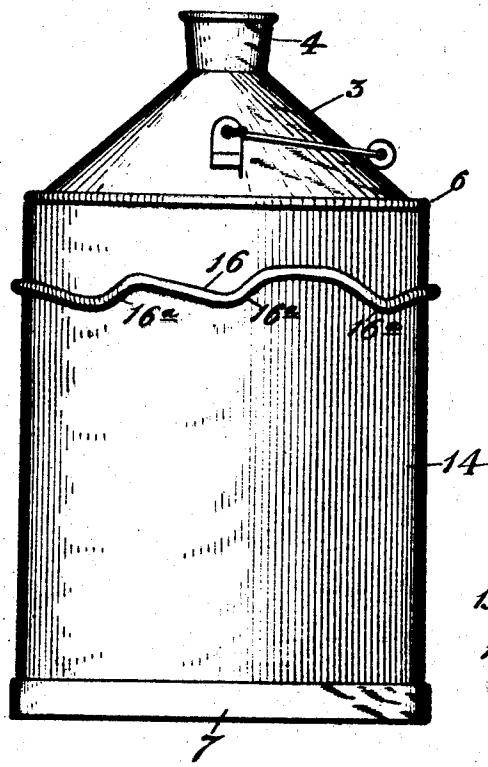


Fig. 4

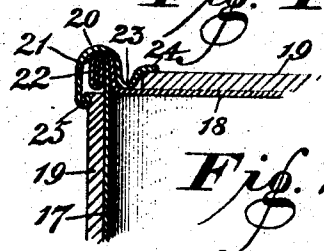


Fig. 2

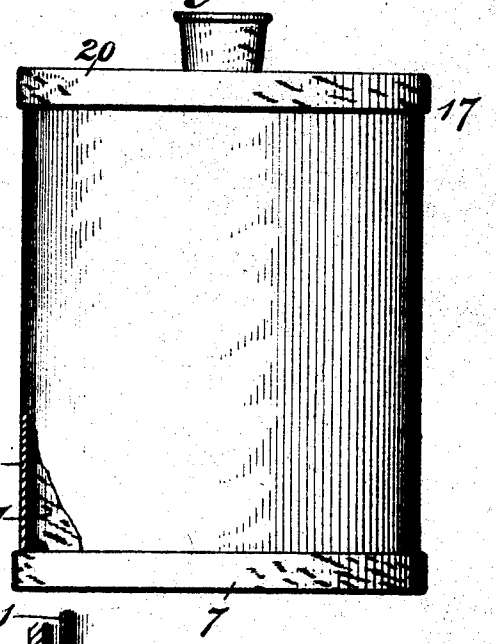


Fig. 3

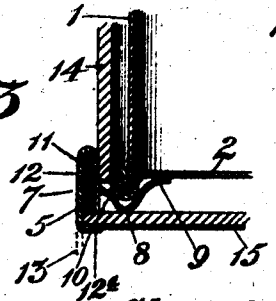
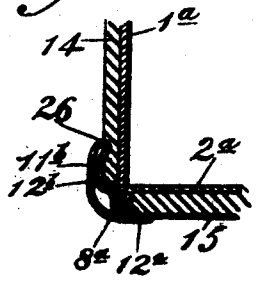


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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JACKETED CAN.

Application filed September 18, 1924. Serial No. 738,405.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES O. PENNINGTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Knoxville, in the county of Knox and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jacketed Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to tin cans provided with protective jackets or coverings, formed preferably of wood or other fibrous material.

My object is to provide a can of this character, so constructed that the jacket can be easily placed upon it, and will yet be securely held thereupon.

Another object is to provide a construction in which the bottom will be provided with a protective covering as well as the sides of the vessel; and in which the top, if it be flat like the bottom, may also have a similar covering, requiring only an opening for the spout to project up through.

A still further object is to so construct the novel portions of the can (which are first made in separate pieces), that they may be attached to any can of corresponding diameter, and do not require a specially constructed can for their use.

Other objects will appear in the subjoined description.

The invention consists in certain novel parts and combinations, as will be hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which;—

Fig. 1 is a side elevation of an ordinary can provided with my improvement. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a flat-topped can in which both the top and bottom as well as the sides of the can are jacketed, a portion of the jacket being broken away at the lower left corner to show the proximity of the jacket to the side wall of the can. Fig. 3 is a broken section on an enlarged scale showing the lower left corner of one of the cans. Fig. 4 shows a broken section on an enlarged scale, of an arrangement for jacketing the top of a flat-top can, and Fig. 5 shows a slight modification in which the margin of the bottom is bent and crimped to hold the protecting covering on the side and end walls of the can.

The numeral 1 indicates the side wall of an ordinary tin can; 2 the bottom; and 3, the cone-shaped top, with the spout 4 at the apex thereof. The top and bottom are secured to the side walls in the usual manner, providing the can around its lower edge with a bead 5, and around its upper edge with a similar bead 6.

I next provide an annular band 7 of the shape illustrated in broken section in Fig. 3 of the drawings. This band has an annular groove or trough portion 8, of a diameter to receive the annular bead 5 at the bottom of the can. At the inner side of this trough portion 8, the band terminates in an upwardly-and-inwardly extending flange portion 9, which rests against the bottom of the can when the bead 5 rests in the trough or groove 8. At the outer side of the trough portion 8, the metal is bent upwardly and outwardly to form the section 10, and then vertically upward to form the section 11, and then vertically downward to form the section 12 parallel with the section 11 but spaced therefrom, said section 12 terminating at the point 13, as indicated in dotted lines.

The vertical section 11 is spaced from the annular bead 5 sufficiently to receive the jacket 14 between the two. The inner edge or flange 9 of the band 7 is secured to the bottom 2 of the can by soldering. The bottom jacket or protective covering 15 rests against the outer convex edge of the annular trough 8, and is secured in that position by crimping the lower edge of the outer vertical section 12 inwardly upon said bottom jacket to form the right-angled flange section 12^a, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

The side jacket 14 is placed in position around the can, with its lower edge received between the bead 5 and the vertical section 11, and with its upper edge received beneath the upper bead 6. At its upper end the jacket is held in firm engagement with the can by means of a hoop or band 16. This band is made preferably of metal, and when placed in position on the jacket, preferably towards the top thereof, is made quite tight thereon, by providing it with a number of bends 16^a.

Fig. 2 illustrates a flat-top can 17, with its top 18 provided with a jacket 19, which is held in position thereon by means of a band 20, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 4. This band 20 has a deep trough 21 on its under side, into which trough is received the top bead 22 of the can. At the inner side of the trough 21 is a smaller annular

groove or trough 23 opening upwardly and at the inner side of this smaller groove 23, the band terminates in a horizontal flange 24, which overreaches the top jacket 19 to hold the same in place on the can. The outer wall of the trough 21 extends downwardly and is provided around its lower edge with an annular bead 25 which is crimped into binding engagement with the top of the jacket 19, so that this top band does not require any soldering, but is held in its operative position on the can by the crimping just described. However, this band 20 may be easily sweated to the bead 22 of the can if desired. In the modification shown in Fig. 5, the bottom 2^a of the can is formed of a plate of metal provided around its margin with a crimped portion having an annular trough 8^a corresponding substantially to the trough 8 of the band 10 illustrated in Fig. 3, and also having the sections 11^b, 12^b, and 12^c corresponding respectively to the sections 11, 12, and 12^a of said band 10. In this modification, the lower end of the side wall of the can is received into the trough 8^a which is tightly crimped and soldered thereto, by which arrangement the bottom 2^a is rigidly secured to the can. At the upper end of the sections 11^b and 12^b where they unite, the metal is crimped inwardly to cause it to tightly grip the protective covering 14 of the side wall of the can.

The object of this modification is to make the entire metallic part of the bottom of the can of a single piece of metal, in order to avoid cutting out the centre and wasting it.

The can illustrated in Fig. 2, may be provided at both top and bottom, with either the band illustrated in Fig. 3, or that illustrated in Fig. 4; or, when preferred, the form illustrated in Fig. 4 may be used at the bottom, and that illustrated in Fig. 3 at the top. And again, the form illustrated in Fig. 4 may be used at the bottom of the can illustrated in Fig. 1; or, still again, the modification shown in Fig. 5, may be substituted for either or both of the forms shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

When, for any reason, it is desired to dispense with soldering, the band illustrated in Fig. 4, will meet the requirement, while at all other times, the band illustrated in Fig. 3 will give eminent satisfaction.

It will be seen that the bands 7 and 20 and the modified form of bottom 2^a illustrated in Fig. 5 used with my cans, are equally suited to any other cans of the same diameter, so that a specially constructed can is not required at all: and hence the bands 7 and 20 and the modified bottom 2^a may be manufactured and sold separately from the cans, as articles of manufacture, if so desired.

The operation of assembling the parts of my device has already been fully described in the foregoing, so that further description is not necessary.

In Figs. 3, 4, and 5 of the drawings, the thickness of the metal is greatly exaggerated in order to make the construction show up plainly, and this exaggeration unavoidably distorts the proportions of some of the parts relatively to each other in these figures; and makes the can 1 and the jacket 14 in Fig. 3 very much farther removed from each other than is the case in actual practice.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to protect by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a device of the character described, the combination with a metallic can provided on its sides and bottom with a protective covering, of an annular band formed separately from the can and provided with an annular trough for receiving the bead of the can, said band having an annular flange at the inner side of the bead for engagement with the bottom of the can between said bottom and the outer bottom covering; and a portion at the outer side of the bead formed into two bent sections, one of said sections extending upwardly to engage the covering of the side walls of the can, and the other returning downwardly below the plane of said trough, and adapted to be crimped inwardly to engage the under margin of the bottom protecting covering.

2. In a device of the character described, the combination wih a metallic can provided on its sides and bottom with a protective covering, of an annular band formed separately from the can and provided with an annular trough for receiving the bead of the can, said band having an annular flange at the inner side of the bead for engagement with the bottom of the can; and a portion at the outer side of the bead formed into a plurality of bent sections, one of said sections being arranged to engage the covering of the side walls of the can, and another to engage the covering of the bottom of the can, to hold said coverings on the can.

3. In a device of the character described, the combination with the can, of an annular band formed separately from the can, and provided with an annular trough for receiving the bead at one end of the can, said band having means at the inner side of the bead for soldering engagement with said end of the can, and at the outer side of the bead for engaging the side and end jackets of the can to hold the same in operative position on the can; and means enclosing the bead at the other end of the can for engaging and holding the protective side and end coverings at that end of the can, said last named means being adapted to be held in operative relation to said parts by crimping.

4. As an article of manufacture, a band

having an annular trough for the reception of the bead of the can; an annular portion extending inwardly from said trough for engagement with the bottom of the can; and an annular looped portion extending outwardly and upwardly from said trough portion for engagement with the circular jacket on the outside of the can, said looped portion terminating at the bottom of its outer side in an annular portion adapted to be crimped into engagement with the jacket on the bottom of the can.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

CHARLES O. PENNINGTON.