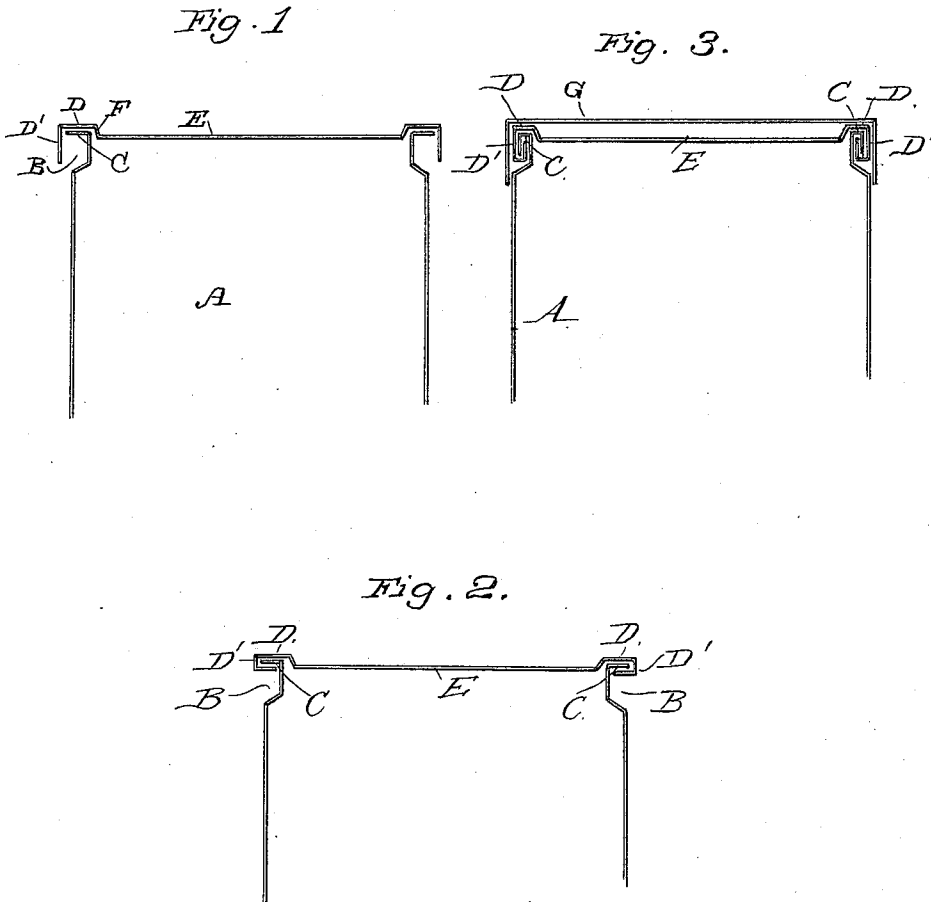


(No Model.)

C. M. SYMONDS.
PAINT CAN.

No. 467,290.

Patented Jan. 19, 1892.



Witnesses,
J. A. Bayless

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE M. SYMONDS, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PAINT-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 467,290, dated January 19, 1892.

Application filed August 7, 1891. Serial No. 402,040. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE M. SYMONDS, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, have invented an Improvement in Paint-Cans; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to paint and other cans having a top made of thin metal, which is cut out for the purpose of obtaining access to the contents; and the object is to provide a double-seamed outwardly-folding joint where the sides and top of the can are united, said seam lying within the circle of the periphery of the can, so that a supplemental or slip cover may be applied to the can after it has been opened and fit snugly upon the sides of said can without detrimental contact with the seam.

It consists of a can-body having a depressed channel formed around its upper end, an outwardly-turned flange above said channel, a cap or cover setting into the top of the can, having a horizontal and an outwardly-turned flange the edge of which is folded beneath the horizontal flange of the side, and the two are afterward folded down upon each other, so as to lie within the depression or channel around the exterior of the can and not projecting outside of the line of the sides.

Referring to the accompanying drawings for a more complete explanation of my invention, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of the can, showing the depressed channel, the horizontal flange at the top, and the cover with its horizontal top flange turned downwardly at the outer edge. Fig. 2 is a similar section showing the second fold made in the flange of the top which locks it on the can-top. Fig. 3 shows the two flanges thus locked together folded down into the channel or depression around the top of the can and the joint completed, also the slip-cover in place.

The thickness of the material in the drawings is sufficiently exaggerated to show clearly the construction and union of the parts; but it will be understood that when made out of sheet metal in the usual manner these parts fold closely together.

A is the can-body, which has a depressed groove or channel B made around the top,

this channel being of sufficiently less diameter than the body of the can to receive all the folds of the flanges by which the top is united to the body and prevent these flanges from projecting so as to have a greater diameter than the can-body. Above the channel B the top is turned outwardly, so as to form a flange C. The cover is made with an outwardly-projecting flange D turned downward at its outer edge, as shown at D'. That portion E of the cover which extends over the body of the can is depressed below the level of the flange, thus forming a rim or shoulder F, which sets down into the top of the can, fitting within the inside of the depressed channel B, before described. When this cover is placed upon the top of the can, its flange D lies on the top of the flange C of the can-body, and the edge D' is turned downwardly all around the outside of the edge of the flange C. The can is then passed through another machine, which turns the flange D' parallel with and beneath the flange C of the can, thus locking the two flanges together, so that the cover cannot now be taken off. By means of another machine the three folds D, C, and D' are again turned downwardly and parallel with the sides of the can which they surround, being folded into the channel B, previously described, and thus forming a perfect double seam, the channel B being deep enough so that these three folds of the seam lying in it will not project beyond the periphery of the body of the can. The can being filled with paint or other material which it is desired to put up therein is closed, as above described, and solder may be run around the bottom of the groove or channel B, so as to make the joint perfectly tight. When the can is to be opened, the top is cut out in the usual manner, being made of a sufficiently thin metal for this purpose, and in order to preserve such portion of the contents of the can as are not used immediately a slip-cover G, having a downwardly-projecting flange, fits over the outside of the can. This cover fits closely against the sides of the can, being enabled to do this because of the depression or channel within which the folding seam is contained, and by which it is prevented from projecting beyond the body of the can, as before described.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

5 An improved can consisting of a body portion having a normal depression formed around its upper end and having its upper edge bent outwardly to form the top wall of the depression and a seat for the cover, and a cap
10 or cover fitted to the upper end of the body, having a depressed middle portion forming a shoulder, which engages the inner edge of the top flange of the body, and having an

outer edge bent downwardly outside of the outer edge of the top flange of the body to enable said downwardly-bent portion and flanged upper edge to be seamed into a portion of the normal depression in the can-body, substantially as herein described. 15

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

C. M. SYMONDS.

Witnesses:

H. J. LANG,
GEO. T. KNOX.