

May 23, 1933.

H. G. WELLS

1,910,074

CONTAINER

Filed May 19, 1931

Fig. 1.

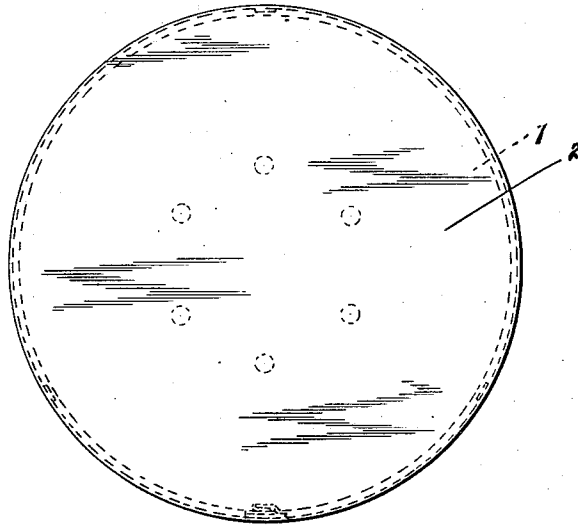


Fig. 2.

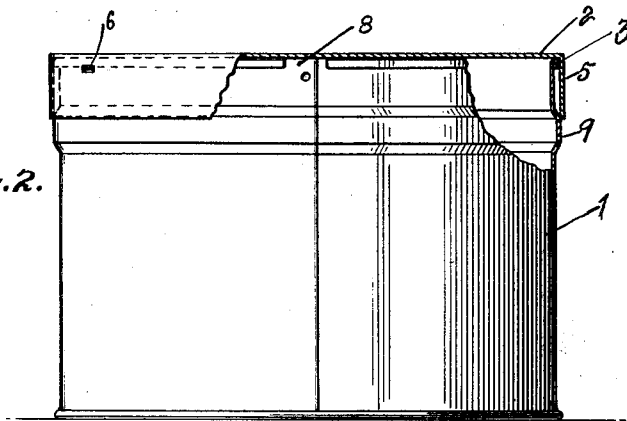


Fig. 3.

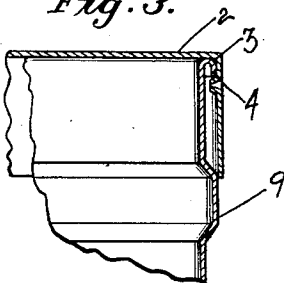
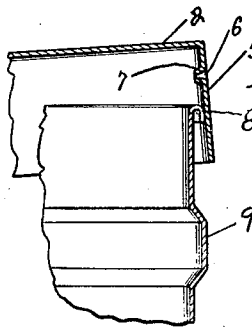


Fig. 4.



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CONTAINER

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This invention relates to containers of that type having the telescoping lid or cover, and the general object of the invention is to provide inter-engaging means between the lid and the body of the container so constructed that while the lid can be snapped into engagement with the body from any position of angular orientation, it can be subsequently removed only by partially rotating the lid until a predetermined releasing point or points respectively, on the lid and body are brought into registry.

Other objects of the invention will appear as the following description of a preferred and practical embodiment thereof proceeds.

The invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a container embodying the principles of the present invention;

Figure 2 is in part a side elevation and in part a section of the same;

Figure 3 is a fragmentary view in vertical section showing the position of parts with the lid in place; and

Figure 4 is a similar view showing the position of the lid partly released.

Referring now in detail to the several figures, the numeral 1 represents the body of the can or container, 2 being the lid. The body is preferably of cylindrical shape and provided at its upper edge with an outturned bead 3 of channel shape having a downwardly extending edge 4 so that the bead in effect forms a continuous peripheral hook. Spaced below this bead the depth of the flange on the lid is an outwardly extending bead 9 adapted to engage the bottom edge of said flange as illustrated.

The lid is formed with a flange 5 telescoping over the upper end of the body and over the bead 3. In its preferred form, the flange 5 is punched in as indicated at 6 forming a projection 7. When the lid is telescoped upon the body 1, the diameter of the lid is so reduced by the presence of the projection 7 that the latter normally rests upon the top of the bead 3. Either the body or the lid or both parts of the container, but preferably the lid, are formed of material,

preferably of metal, of such thin gage as to be slightly deformable so that by pressing endwise on the lid, it or the body is deformed sufficiently to permit the projection 7 to snap past the bead 3 into a position beneath said bead. The sharp downwardly extending edge of the bead 3 effectively prevents the lid being again removed in the same direction in which it was presented.

The number of projections 7 is immaterial to the invention, but if more than one is used, it is preferred that they be placed at symmetrical intervals circumferentially of the flange 5.

The bead 3 is cut away or discontinuous at at least one place in its circumference as indicated at 8 and for releasing the lid it must be given a partial rotation until the projection 7 or one of said projections, if more than one is used, comes into registry with said cut-away portion. This part of the lid may then be slipped upwardly until the projection passes above the bead.

The capacity of the lid or body to deform slightly under stress, permits the lid to be removed from the body when canted upwardly with one of the projections 7 in alinement with the discontinuous portion 8. If the lid is formed with several projections 7 and the bead with cut-away portions, corresponding in number and in angular displacement to said projections, the lid may be released by partially rotating it until the projections are in registry with the discontinuous portions and then removed by displacing it axially.

In applying the lid to the container, practically no pains need be taken with respect to orienting the lid relative to the body. It is only necessary to see that the projection or projections do not register with the discontinuous places of the bead 3. The lid is simply put in place and pressed. The projections snap over the bead and the lid is thereafter unremovable until it has been rotated so as to bring one of the projections in alinement with the discontinuous portion.

It is to be understood that the specific embodiment of the invention as illustrated

and described is merely exemplary of the inventive principle, and not to be considered as limiting the invention. The bead may be of any character whatsoever providing it will successively accomplish the function for which the invention is designed, and the projection 7 punched in from the flange of the lid may be substituted by any inwardly projecting means that will successively cooperate with the bead or its equivalent.

What I claim is:

Container comprising a cylindrical body and a flat lid having a cylindrical flange telescoping over said body, said body being formed with a peripheral outwardly extending channelled bead with downwardly extending edge, and an outwardly directed annular bead spaced from the top edge of the body a distance equal substantially to the depth of the flange of the lid, the flange of said lid being formed with inwardly punched projections adapted to engage the channelled bead on the body, said projections reducing the interior diameter of the lid where said diameter passes through one of said projections to a size smaller than the external diameter of the bead, said lid being sufficiently deformable to permit said projections to snap over said bead when said lid is pressed into place, the upper walls of said projections being inclined downwardly in an inward direction whereby the edge of said bead cams upon said walls, drawing said lid into contact with the peripheral bead of said body, in which position the bottom edge of the flange of the lid engages the annular bead on the body.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HENRY G. WELLS.