

W. H. RICHMAN.
CONTAINER.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 7, 1920.

1,412,966.

Patented Apr. 18, 1922.

Fig. 1.

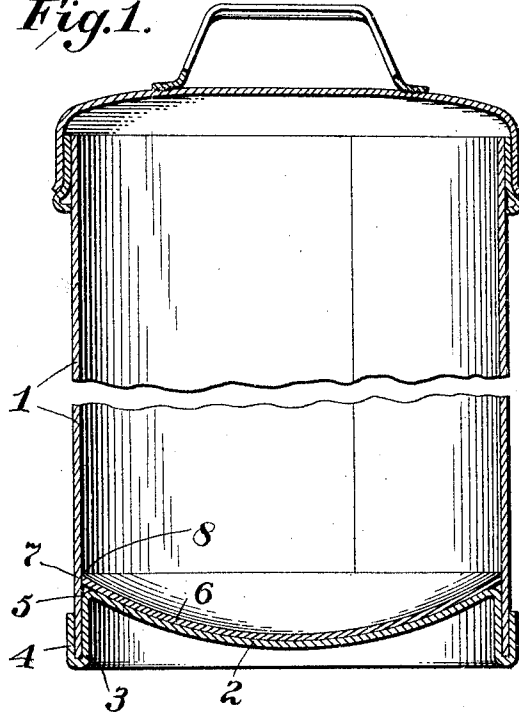


Fig. 2.

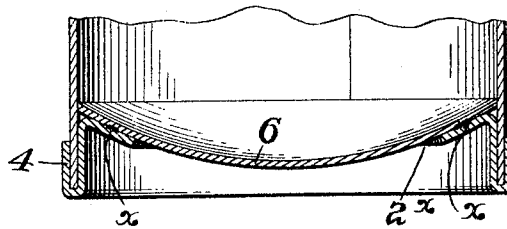


Fig. 3.

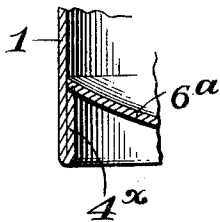


Fig. 4.

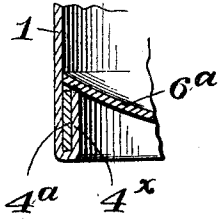


Fig. 5.

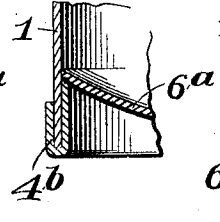
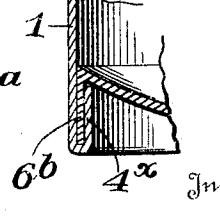


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CONTAINER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WALTER H. RICHMAN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Containers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is designed to provide a container for ice cream or other products, one
10 object of the invention being to provide a metal can which would be highly sanitary and will have a smooth interior surface throughout to prevent the lodgment of any
15 residue when the can is cleaned by the ordinary processes. The interior of the can is free from projections, shoulders or recesses which would allow some of the cream to lodge and become rancid and affect the
20 new charge of cream placed in the container. The invention is shown in the accompanying drawing, in which Fig. 1 represents a sectional view of the container.

Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 are views of portions of a container showing modifications.

25 In carrying out my invention, I use a main body 1, of tubular form with a bottom member 2, and of course a suitable cover is provided for the upper end of the container. The bottom member may assume
30 different forms within the scope of my invention, but in the particular form which I have chosen in Fig. 1 as illustrative of the principle embodied in my invention, the
35 member 2 is of concavo-convex form with its concave face directed toward the interior of the body and this member is provided with a vertical wall portion 3 and a flange 4, which embraces the lower edge of the
40 body, the flange 4 fitting against the outer face of the said body. The vertical portion 3 of the bottom connects with the main portion 2 of the bottom by a rounded edge 5. This would leave a crevice at the point
45 where this rounded edge joins or contacts with the inner face of the cylindrical body 1, and cleaning of the can could not be effected to the perfect degree as would be the case were this crevice not existing at this point. This crevice would allow some of the
50 cream to lodge therein and if the cleaning of the can was not done with extra care, this lodgment of cream in this crevice would become rancid and affect the new charge placed in the can. In order to prevent this
55 I employ a supplemental bottom member 6,

fits closely the concave face of the bottom 2. It bridges the crevice at 5 and bears against the inner face of the body at 7. This supplemental bottom is made of a comparatively thin metal but it is sufficient in thickness to provide a vertical face to get a substantial bearing against the inner face of the main body, and the formation is such that a knife-like edge exists at 8, bearing
65 against the inner face of the body and making a close joint at this point. This supplemental bottom is secured to the main bottom in any suitable way, preferably by welding. When the main bottom with this attached
70 supplemental bottom is inserted in the body, the knife edge will scrape along the interior face of the main body and maintain a tight joint around the entire inner circumference. This joint will be covered with the tin in the
75 operation of tinning the can.

As above stated, the construction may assume different forms and the form shown is presented in an illustrative and not in a restrictive way the scope of my invention being defined by the appended claim.

The main bottom need not be in the form of a complete dish shaped member, but may be cut out more or less at the central portion 2^x. Fig. 2, this construction
85 providing, however, a sufficient flange or rim for the attachment of the complete supplemental bottom thereto.

While the parts of the bottom can be assembled and united in various ways, I prefer to place the main bottom member 2 in position first within the body and thereafter force the supplemental bottom 6 in from the top of the body and then the main and supplemental bottoms can be spot welded
95 together at about the point marked X.

Instead of attaching the main bottom member to the body by an outside flange 4 as in Figs. 1 and 2, I may turn a flange 4^x inwardly and upwardly from the body to form a rest for the bottom member 6^a, as shown in Fig. 3. In this construction the bottom 6^a could be forced in from the top of the body to rest on the upper edge of the flange 4^x after this had been turned
105 up within the body and then the bottom can be united with the ledge or rest afforded by the upper edge of the flange 4^x by a gas weld.

As shown in Fig. 4, a hoop or reinforcing band may be employed as at 4^a between the upturned flange 4^x and the body. This will

reinforce the can at this point where it is subject to hard wear.

This construction will give a broad bearing for the bottom member to rest upon, the ledge in this instance being of a width equal to the thickness of the hoop plus that of the flange 4^x.

This construction, like that of Fig. 3, will provide a smooth exterior to the lower part of the can body which will prevent drawing ice or freezing mixture from the freezer when the can is lifted out, no outside shoulder or edge of the flange being exposed here.

In this instance also (Fig. 4), the bottom and its rest or support may be secured together by a spot gas weld, after the bottom is forced into place upon the rest, from the top of the body.

In all the forms above described the bottom member is subjected to the action of dies to dish it. It is then blanked with the concave face down in order to get the sheared effect at its edge.

The rest or support for the dished and knife edged bottom may be afforded by a construction such as shown in Fig. 5, in which a member 4^b has a flange turned up both inside and outside of the lower edge of the body, and the bottom is welded to this.

Fig. 6 illustrates another modification of my invention, the change from other forms pertaining mainly to the use of the in-turned flange of the body.

This modification illustrates the fact that the in-turned flange may be employed with a bottom having an up-standing wall at 6^b

embraced by the said in-turned flange 4^x of the body.

The various forms are presented to indicate that some features of my invention are susceptible of embodiment in different ways and are not indicative of equivalency as to all features involved and while the various forms have features in common, in some degree, it is clear that some of the forms possess utility within the patent law over other forms.

In the form shown in Fig. 6 the bottom edge of the body is widened and reinforced like that of Fig. 4, though the reinforcing characteristic is arrived at in a different way.

All the forms may be said to have an interior rest for the dished bottom member.

I claim:

In combination with the main body of a can, a support within the lower end of the same having a portion lying adjacent the inner side of the wall of the body, and a bottom of concave form with its concave face presented upwardly and continued substantially uniformly to the plane of the vertical face of the side edge, thereby forming a knife like upper edge to fit closely against the body, said bottom bridging the crevice between the support and the body, and a tin coating covering the joint between the knife like edge and the body, said support engaging the bottom adjacent the body, the space above the joint being free for the cleaning of said joint.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

WALTER H. RICHMAN