May 5, 1931. G. A. SEXTON 1,803,566

COMPARTMENT CAN

Filed Dec. 26, 1929

Fig. 1.

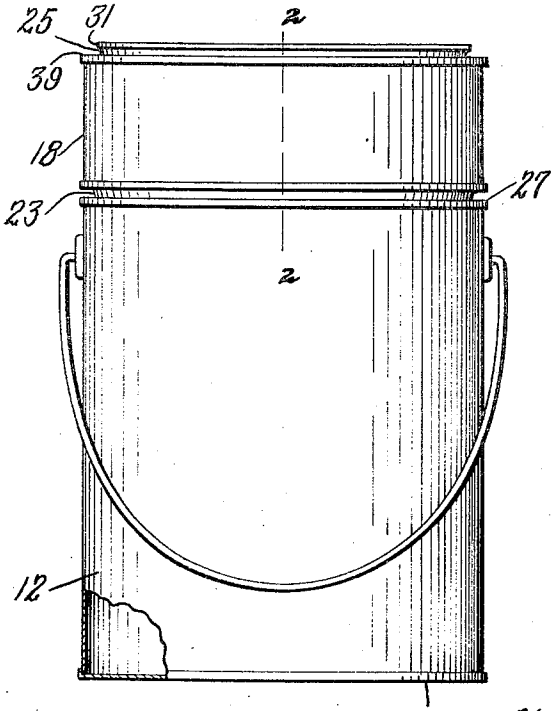


Fig. 8

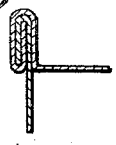


Fig. 5.

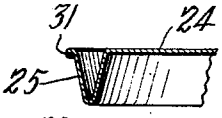


Fig. 7.

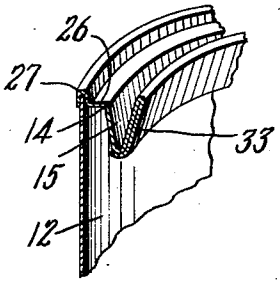


Fig. 2.

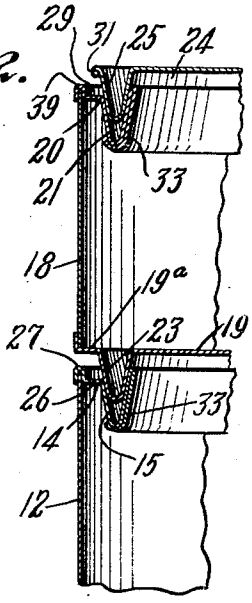


Fig. 4.

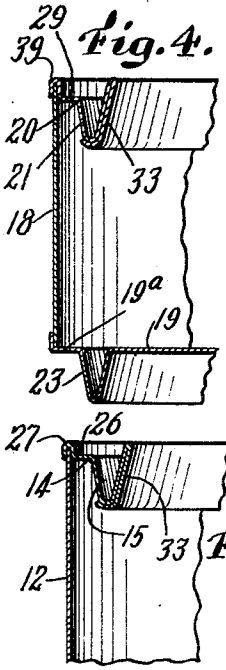


Fig. 6.

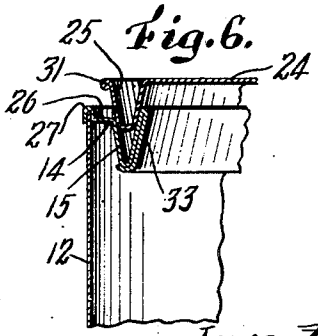


Fig. 3.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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COMPARTMENT CAN

Application filed December 26, 1929. Serial No. 416,412.

This invention relates to a compartment can comprising two independent sheet metal containers, each adapted to contain a charge of material, one charge being, for example, bronze powder, and the other a liquid constituting a vehicle for the powder when the charges are mixed to form a paint, one container, hereinafter called the covering container, being adapted to cover the other, which is hereinafter called the covered container.

When the containers are charged and the can is ready for the market, the charge in the covered container is protected by the covering container, and the charge in the covering container is protected by a separately formed cover.

The object of the invention is to provide a sheet metal compartment can of improved construction, whereby an efficient and durable can, characterized as above stated, may be economically produced, the number of essentially different sheet metal parts being reduced to a minimum.

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification,—

Figure 1 is a side view of a compartment can embodying the invention.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary section on line 2—2 of Figure 1, showing the cover engaged with the so called covering container.

Figures 3, 4 and 5 show separately the parts shown by Figure 2.

Figure 6 is a fragmentary sectional view, showing the cover engaged with the container which was originally covered by the covering container.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary perspective sectional view, showing a portion of one of the annular flanges hereinafter described.

Figure 8 is a fragmentary sectional view, showing a joint differing from the joints shown by preceding figures.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all of the figures.

The lower container shown by Figures 1 and 2, is the so-called covered container, and is composed of a cylindrical body 12, a bottom 13, joined to and closing one end of the body, and an annular flange joined to and projecting inward from the opposite end of the body, and forming the container mouth. Said flange is designated as a whole by 14, and includes an upwardly facing annular grooved seat 15, projecting into the storage space of the container.

The upper container, shown by Figures 1 and 2, is the so-called covering container and is composed of a cylindrical body 18, a bottom 19, joined to and closing one end of the body, and an annular flange, designated as a whole by 20, joined to and projecting inward from the opposite end of the body and forming the container mouth.

The flange 20 is a duplicate of the flange 14, and includes an upwardly facing annular grooved seat 21, projecting into the storage space of the container.

The container bottom 19 has an annular downwardly projecting rib or tongue 23, formed to enter and frictionally engage the annular seat 15.

24 designates a cover adapted to close the mouth of either container, and provided with a downwardly projecting annular rib or tongue 25, formed to enter and frictionally engage the seat 21, as shown by Figures 1 and 2, and similarly engage the seat 15, as shown by Figure 6.

The organization is such that when the containers are charged and the can is ready for the market, the lower container is closed by the bottom of the upper container, and the upper container is closed by the cover 24, as shown by Figures 1 and 2, and when one container is emptied and discarded, the retained container may be closed by the cover 24, as shown by Figure 6.

The frictional engagement of the downwardly projecting tongue 23 with the seat 15,

securely connects one container with the other, so that the containers are not liable to be accidentally separated, a prying force being required to separate them. To enable such force to be conveniently exerted, I include in the annular flange 14 an annular marginal ledge 26, projecting outward from and surrounding the annular seat 15. Said ledge has an offset marginal portion joined to the upper end of the body 12, and forming an annular raised fulcrum edge 27, adapted to support a prying tool.

The bottom 19 of the covering container includes an annular marginal portion or ledge 19*a*, projecting outwardly from and surrounding the annular seat 23, and separated from the fulcrum edge 27 by a space adapted to receive said tool, the ledge 19*a* being spaced from the fulcrum edge 27 by the bearing of the seat 23 on the seat 15, as shown by Figure 2.

The flange 20 of the covering container is provided with an annular marginal portion or ledge 29, which is a duplicate of the ledge 26, and has an offset fulcrum edge 39, which is a duplicate of the fulcrum edge 27, and is adapted to cooperate with a prying tool employed to remove the cover 24. Said cover has an outwardly projecting bead 31, surrounding its tongue 25 and separated from the fulcrum edge 39, by a space formed to receive said tool.

It will be seen that the cover 24 is adapted to be firmly and frictionally engaged with either container, and detached therefrom by a prying tool.

In Figures 2, 3, 4, and 5, I show a simple form of the joints or seams which connect the container bodies 12 and 18 with the parts secured to said bodies. It is obvious, however, that each joint may be a double seam joint, such as that shown by Figure 8, this form of joint being preferred.

It will be seen that by making the flanges 14 and 20 duplicates of each other, I reduce to a minimum the number of essentially different parts required in the manufacture of the can, and enable the single cover to close either container. Each of said flanges is produced and secured by an operation and means identical with those employed in producing and securing the other, so that the manufacturing cost is reduced to a minimum.

The form of the cover 24 and its annular rib 25 is such that the cover is caused or adapted to project above the container to which it is applied, the arrangement being such that when the two containers and the cover are assembled, as shown by Figure 1, with the cover bearing on the upper container, the cover constitutes one end and the bottom 13 of the lower container the opposite end of the assembly. Said ends may be pressed toward each other by a suitable press having members bearing on the cover and bottom, and operable to shorten the assembly and simultaneously complete a strong frictional engagement of the containers with each other, and of the cover with the upper container.

The seats 15 and 21 have a sufficient depth, and the tongues 23 and 25 a sufficient projection into the seats to permit the sealing of the several joints by means such as gaskets, or a plastic sealing composition inserted in the bottom of the said seats.

The flanges 14 and 20 preferably include reinforcing portions 33, folded against the inner sides of the annular seats 15 and 21, so that the mouth of each container has a double wall, and adequate strength.

I claim:

1. A compartment can comprising two independent containers, each composed of a cylindrical body, a bottom joined to and closing one end of the body, and an annular flange joined to and projecting inward from the opposite end of the body and forming the container mouth, the flange of each container being a duplicate of the other, and provided with an annular grooved seat, the bottom of one container having an annular tongue, formed to enter and frictionally engage the annular seat in the flange of the other container, and a cover adapted to close the mouth of either container, and provided with an annular tongue, formed to enter and frictionally engage the grooved seat in the flange of either container, the organization being such that when the containers are charged and the can is ready for the market, one container is closed by the bottom of the other, and the other container is closed by the cover, and when one container is emptied and discarded, the retained container may be closed by the cover.

2. A compartment can as specified by claim 1, the annular flange of each container including an annular ledge projecting outward from and surrounding the annular grooved seat thereof, and having an offset marginal portion forming an annular raised fulcrum edge, adapted to support a prying tool employed to detach the covering container from the container covered thereby, and the cover from the covering container, the bottom of the covering container including an annular marginal portion separated from the fulcrum edge of said container by a space adapted to receive said tool, the cover including an annular bead projecting outward from and surrounding the annular tongue thereof, and separated from the fulcrum edge of the container with which the cover is associated, by a space adapted to receive said tool.

3. A compartment can as specified by claim 1, the annular flanges of the container including reinforcing portions folded against the inner sides of the annular grooved seats.

4. A compartment can as specified by claim 1, the cover being adapted to project above

the container to which it is applied, the arrangement being such that when the two containers and the cover are assembled, the cover bearing on the upper container, said cover constitutes one end, and the bottom of the lower container the opposite end of the assembly, and said ends are adapted to be pressed toward each other, to simultaneously complete the frictional engagement of the containers with each other, and of the cover with the upper container.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

GEORGE A. SEXTON.