

S. H. CURRAN.  
SLIP COVER CAN.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 8, 1912.

1,214,899.

Patented Feb. 6, 1917.

*Fig. 1.*

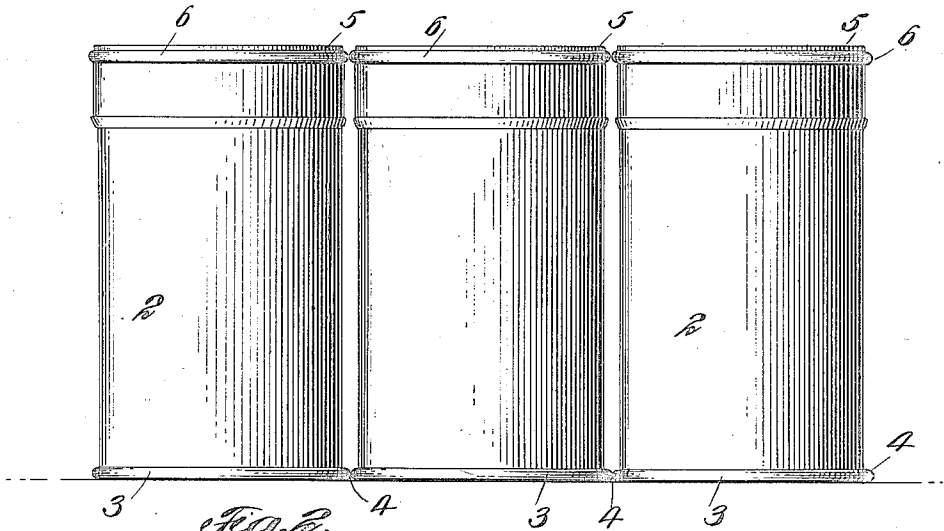


*Fig. 2.*

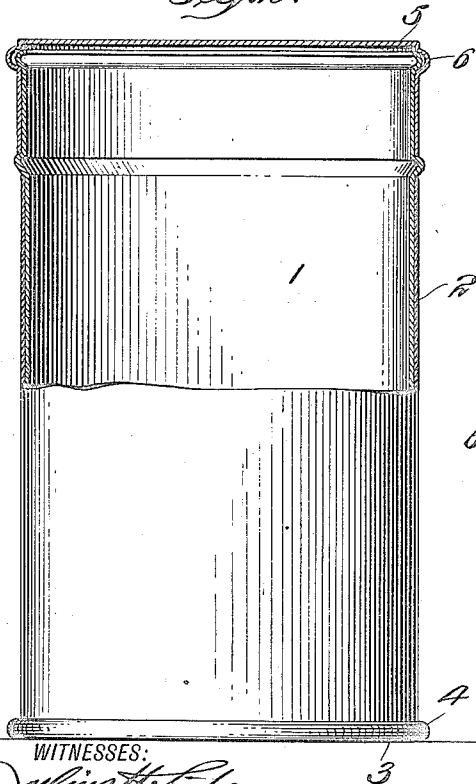
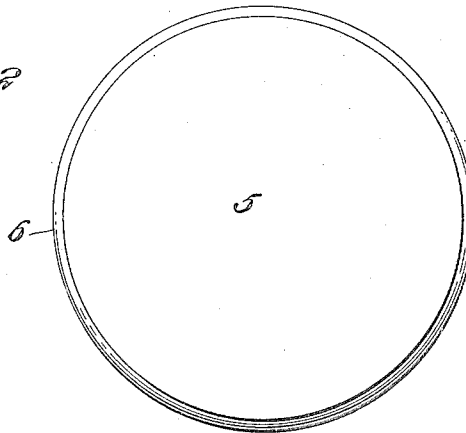


*Fig. 3.*



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## SLIP-COVER CAN.

1,214,899.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 6, 1917.

Application filed March 8, 1912. Serial No. 632,397.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SAMUEL H. CURRAN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the borough of Brooklyn, in the city and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Slip-Cover Cans, of which the following is a specification.

The invention has for its object the improvement of receptacles consisting of a body portion closed at one end, with a cover adapted to be slipped tightly over the open end, which are conveniently referred to as slip-cover cans. Such receptacles are used for the distribution of products which require a considerable degree of protection from the atmosphere and must be repeatedly and easily available but which do not command a high price, so that the receptacle must possess the characteristics of being tight, easily opened and closed, and cheap. For example, in the case of baking powder, the quality and efficacy of the product when it reaches the consumer depends to a considerable extent upon the degree to which the contents are preserved from the action of dampness in the air, the receptacle containing the powder must be frequently opened and closed as the contents are gradually used, and the price of the article is such that the receptacle in which it is distributed must be cheap.

Heretofore packages for goods of this character have commonly consisted of a round receptacle having one end closed with a cover fitting down snugly over the open end thereof. The receptacle has usually been made of metal. Paperboard and the like, though cheaper, have been used only to a comparatively inconsiderable extent chiefly by reason of the difficulty of securing a sufficiently tight contact between the body portion and cover of the receptacle to protect the contents from the action of the atmosphere. It is one of the objects of this invention to remove that difficulty by a simple expedient so that materials cheaper than metal may be used advantageously in such receptacles.

Whatever the material, receptacles of this character have heretofore been defective and objectionable and involve losses and inconveniences to the manufacturer and consumer, which it is the object of this invention to

remedy. For example, in the effort to increase the protection of the contents of such receptacles and otherwise, it is customary to cover the receptacle, and particularly the point where the edge of the cover meets the body, by a label. The nature of such receptacles has heretofore been such that there has been no adequate protection for the label, with the result that in shipment the labels are rubbed and disfigured to such an extent as to render many packages unsalable unless each package is packed in chaff, corrugated paper or other protecting material, which involves considerably increased expense. This defect has been augmented by the fact that the joint between the side and bottom of such receptacles has projected out from the plane of the side, so that unless each package has been separately packed in protecting material the receptacle has often been dented and so damaged as to permit air and dampness to reach and impair the contents.

This projection at one end of the receptacle has occasioned other losses and inconveniences to the manufacturer, among which may be mentioned: those due to the fact that such receptacles have not been straight-rolling, thus impeding the successful operation of the method commonly practised in transporting the packages from one part or department of the factory to another in the process of preparation of such products for the market by rolling them on their sides, and those connected with the fact that the receptacle does not lie level on its side in the labeling machines, thus interfering with the accurate mechanical labeling of such receptacles (which, as a commercial matter, is almost a necessity), a difficulty greatly increased by the fact that there has been no guide for the label at the top of such receptacles.

In order to make such packages serve their purpose of protecting the contents from the atmosphere, it has been essential to make the cover fit the body portion so tightly that its removal has been a matter of great inconvenience and difficulty, there being nothing on the cover to take hold of, and this defect has been the more objectionable because the covers must be repeatedly removed and are often used to serve as a cut-

ter, as, for example, in making biscuits and the like.

The objects of this invention are to do away with these defects and objections and at the same time secure many advantages without increasing the cost of the receptacle.

With these and other objects in view, the invention comprises forming on the side of the cover at or near its top a bead or ridge projecting out from the plane of its side, preferably stamped in the cover itself, without seams or solder and without separate material, this bead or ridge serving to protect the label in shipment and thus enable the packages to be shipped without protecting material, making the receptacles straight-rolling and level-lying in the labeling machine, serving as a guide at the top for the label, and affording a grip for removing the cover so that the cover may be made considerably tighter, and thus the value of the receptacle for its purpose increased and the cover at the same time more conveniently removed and used as a cutter. Moreover, in the case of receptacles of the kind having a paperboard body, by making a slight ridge at the top of the body which, when the cover is put on, is first compressed and then expands into the groove constituting the inner side of the ridge on the cover, the air and dampness are kept excluded and the cover held secure and yet readily removable, thus enabling such materials to be used in place of metal in such receptacles.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a view of three of such receptacles placed side by side, as for shipment. Fig. 2 is a side view, partly in section, of such a receptacle, and Fig. 3 a top view of the cover.

The receptacle consists of the body portion 1 made up of the side 2 and bottom 3, the joint between the side and bottom forming the projection 4, and the cover 5 fitting tightly over the body portion. Said cover has at or near its top a ridge or bead 6 extending out from the plane of its side a sufficient distance to prevent the side of the cover or body portion coming in contact with any straight, or approximately straight, surface as long as the receptacle. The inside of this bead or ridge is preferably in the form of a groove, particularly when the cover is to be used in connection with a corresponding ridge on the body portion, especially when such portion is made of non-metallic material, as paperboard, or the like. The advantages of such a ridge on the cover in shipment are illustrated in Fig. 1, an inspection of which will make it apparent that by reason of such ridge on the cover with the projecting joint at the bottom of the body portion such receptacles may be shipped in cases or boxes adapted to hold a number of them without the labels being injured or disfig-

ured and without the use of chaff, corrugated paper or other protecting material.

The advantages to which I have referred, and particularly those connected with the practicability of making the slip-cover fit the body portion more tightly and thus increase the protection of the contents, while at the same time being strengthened and far more easily removable without adding materially to the cost, are apparent and will be fully appreciated by those familiar with slip-cover receptacles.

It is to be noted that this invention relates to the improvement of slip-cover receptacles, which present to the manufacturer of articles necessitating their use and to the consumer of such articles problems distinct from those connected with receptacles closed in more permanent fashion, as by solder, folding joints, or the like.

I claim:—

1. A can for holding baking powder consisting of a cylindrical body-portion having a bottom closing the lower end thereof and at the joint between said body and bottom a laterally projecting annular ridge, and a slip-cover extending to the outer upper end edges of said body-portion and then downwardly upon and tightly fitting the upper end of said body-portion to effectually close the can, and said cover having adjacent to its upper edge a laterally projecting annular ridge, said ridges being similarly projected so that the cans may roll thereon and also so that when the cans are placed side by side together only said ridge-portions will engage each other.

2. A can for holding baking powder consisting of a cylindrical body-portion having a bottom closing the lower end thereof and at the joint between said body and bottom a laterally projecting annular ridge, and a slip-cover extending to the outer upper end edges of said body-portion and then downwardly upon and tightly fitting the upper end of said body-portion to effectually close the can, and said cover having adjacent to its upper edge a laterally projecting annular ridge, said ridges being similarly projected so that the cans may roll thereon and also so that when the cans are placed side by side together only said ridge portions will engage each other, and said cover being in one integral piece and the ridge thereon being a grooved beading.

3. A can for holding baking powder consisting of a cylindrical body-portion having a bottom closing the lower end thereof and at the joint between said body and bottom a laterally projecting annular ridge, and a slip-cover extending to the outer upper end edges of said body-portion and then downwardly upon and tightly fitting the upper end of said body-portion to effectually close the can, and said cover having adjacent to its

upper edge a laterally projecting annular ridge, said ridges being similarly projected so that the cans may roll thereon and also so that when the cans are placed side by side together only said ridge portions will engage each other, and said cover being in one integral piece and the ridge thereon being a grooved beading, and said body-portion at

its upper edge having a ridge to expand into said grooved beading.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of witnesses.

SAMUEL H. CURRAN.

Witnesses:

HERMAN GUSTOW,  
KATHRYN M. KILEY.