

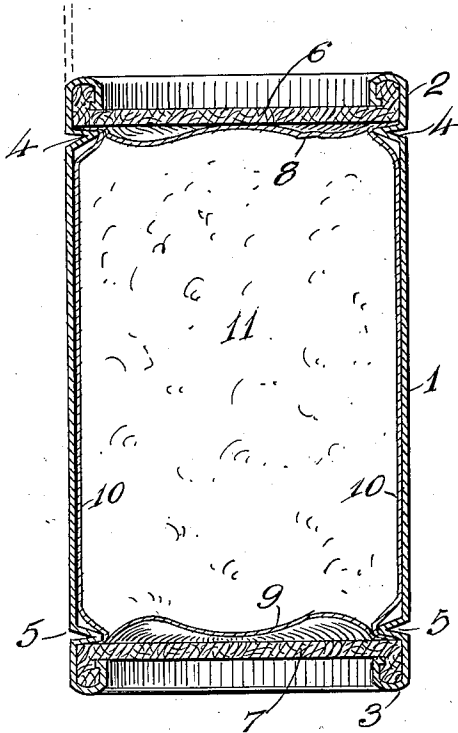
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PRESERVING CAN OR CONTAINER

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PRESERVING CAN OR CONTAINER

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2 Claims. (Cl. 229-5.5)

The improvements in connection with this invention refer chiefly to preserving cans or containers the top and bottom of which are made of paper or cardboard, while sheet metal is used for making the body and extensions thereof, and said extensions serving for holding the joints tight by making the exterior parts of the joints.

One of the objects of the invention is to create a novel joint that is not only simple but also effective for completely, hermetically closing the can or container.

Another object of the invention is to create a can that is sanitary from various viewpoints, first, no metal particles will fall into the contents of the can whereby the consumer of these contents will be safeguarded from getting serious intestinal diseases should the can be cut at the top or bottom as it is usually the case, and secondly, the person that opens that can will not go to the danger of cutting the fingers or the hand because the top and bottom of that can is made of paper or cardboard or of a combination of these materials. The can or container is also sanitary from the viewpoint that the materials employed that come in contact with the contents thereof are of a character non-pernicious to the health of the consumer of the contents.

This application is a continuation in part of the application Serial No. 758,955 that was filed December 24, 1934, of which division was required.

Another object of the invention is to create a compressed joint whose vertical plane does not lie outside the vertical plane of the can body.

Other features will appear in the now following detail description.

The invention is illustrated by the accompanying drawing of which

The figure shows a sectional elevation of a preserving can whose body part including the crimped joints is made of sheet metal while the top and bottom is made of cardboard or of layers of paper.

Referring to the figure the can body 1 is entirely made of sheet metal, and as it is supposed to be of cylindrical shape although it can have any of the usual shapes of cans or containers this can body portion which includes also the joints 2 and 3 as far as the sheet metal is concerned is formed as usual on a mandrel. While so shaped, two inwardly protruding beads or folds 4, 5 are formed for providing a seat or support for the top 6 and bottom 7, respectively, and for preventing the top and bottom to be moved inwardly while the joints are being made. While the can body 1 does not need any crimping, it

will be necessary for the inwardly bent portions of the joints 2 and 3, but in this instance it is contemplated to do it after the bottom, the top, respectively, are put in place and before the single fold is being made that grips the end portion of the top and bottom, respectively. The bottom will be finished first as usual. The top and bottom pieces are made of fibrous material chiefly for the purpose to prevent the consumer of the contents of the can from swallowing metal particles and thereby from getting severe intestinal diseases. This is one safety rule. Metal particles will fall into the contents of the can if the top (and bottom) was made of sheet metal and cut through for the opening thereof as it is usually done. Another rule might also be that the person opening the can will not go to the risk of cutting itself on the hands and fingers which so often takes place when cans with metal tops and bottoms are cut through.

It will be noted from the figure that the top and bottom have their outer edge portions bent upwardly, downwardly, respectively, and that this outer edge portion is gripped by the sheet metal fold formed by the joint. The sheet metal of the joint lies therefore closely against the inner and outer side of the bent edge part of the top 6, the bottom 7, respectively, and envelopes also the outermost edge of that top and bottom. The raw cut edge of the sheet metal is bent inwardly so as to penetrate the fibrous material of the top or bottom after the final compression of these parts. The structure avoids also any part of the joints to protrude outside the vertical plane of the can body wall which is an advantage for packing purposes.

In order to prevent particles of the fibrous material such as cardboard or paper and their binder from falling into the contents when the can is being opened there is a suitable covering means 8, consisting of paper, Cellophane etc. placed, between the contents 11 and the top 6 and another one 9 between the contents 11 and the bottom 7.

These additional covering means 8 and 9 are simply laid on the supports 4, 5 and are firmly held by the top 6 and the bottom 7, respectively, that are pressed thereon. There is also a liner 10 employed that separates the contents from the metallic wall of the can body 1 and this liner does not need to be pasted to that wall. It might simply form an envelope that like the covering means 8 and 9 is held with its edge-parts between the support 4 and the top 6 and the support 5 and the bottom 7, respectively. The covering

means 8 and 9 may have the shape as exemplified in my United States Patent No. 2,049,264 of July 28, 1936 but this is not absolutely necessary and these parts may simply be so loose that they will evade the cutting tool when the can is being opened.

The metallic part of the joint, especially the innermost wall thereof, is crimped, as shown, for the purpose to permit a close fit with the edge parts of the cover and the bottom, respectively, and for giving it a good appearance. The raw edge of the sheet metal, that penetrates the fibrous material might be straight or it might be zig-zag shaped or undulated.

As an air, water, steam, grease and oil proof binder for the fibrous material and for securing the joint pieces a lacquer is preferable that is soluble in alcohol, acetate or turpentine. The described and illustrated can may have also other shapes than the cylindrical and may embrace all the novel features as described and claimed herewith.

What is claimed is:

1. A can or container, the top and bottom made of fibrous material and the body made of sheet

metal, metallic crimped joint parts formed by extensions of said body gripping the edge parts of the top and bottom, respectively, and these metallic joint parts being so shaped as to permit the compression from two opposite points, located exteriorly of the can or container and thereby permitting the raw cut edges of the joint parts to penetrate the fibrous material of the top and bottom, respectively.

2. A can or container, the top and bottom made of fibrous material and the body made of sheet metal, the edge-parts of the top and bottom bent at an angle that directs them upward, downward, respectively, metallic joint parts formed by extensions of said body, gripping said bent edge parts of the top and bottom, respectively, by lying close to the inner and outer sides of these bent edge parts and by enveloping the outermost edges thereof and said metallic joint parts being so shaped as to permit the compression from two opposite points, located exteriorly of the can or container and thereby permitting the raw cut edges of the joint parts to penetrate the fibrous material of the top and bottom, respectively.

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