Dec. 26, 1933. W. F. PUNTE 1,941,050

FRICTION CLOSED CONTAINER

Filed May 23, 1932

Fig. 1.

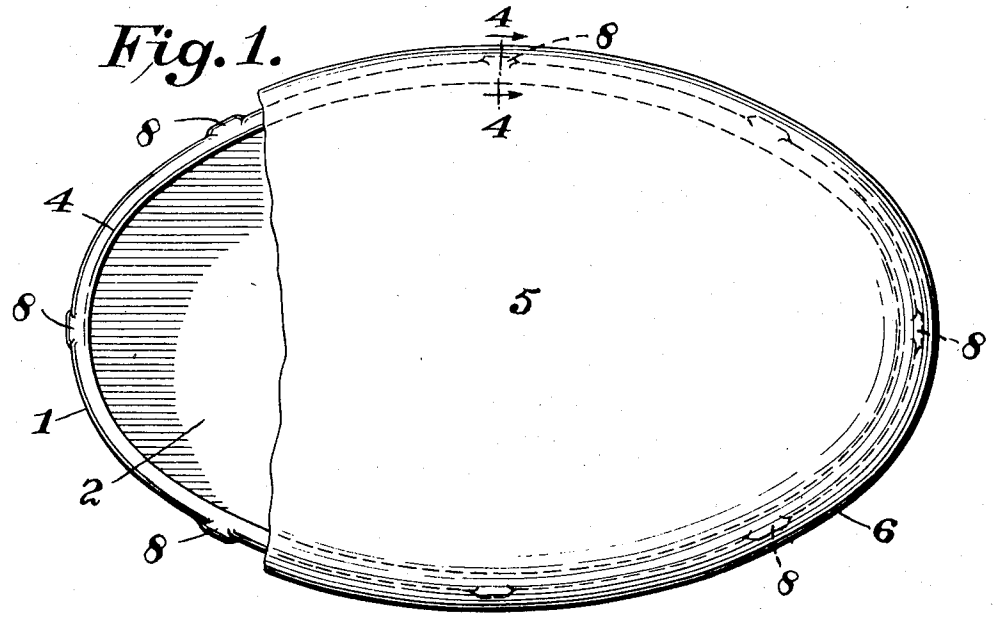


Fig. 2.

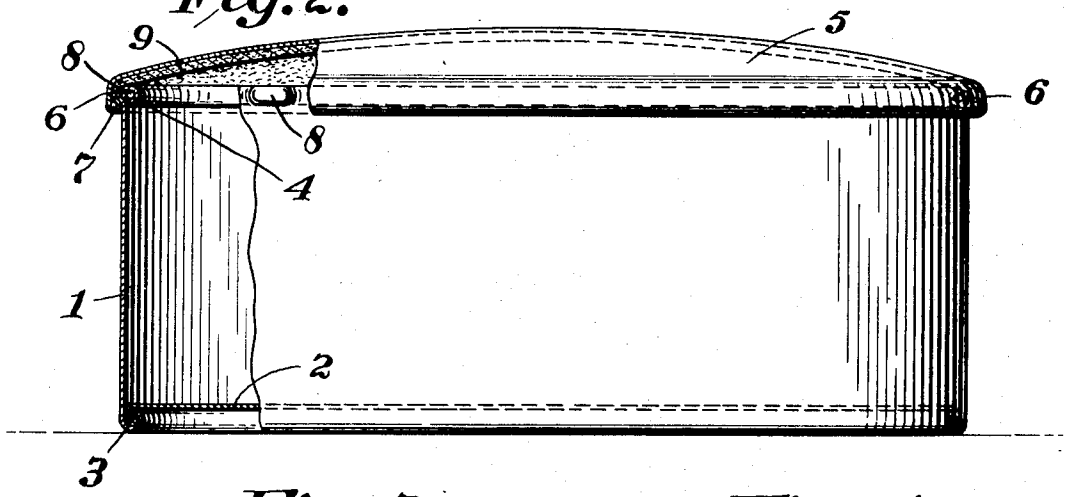


Fig. 3.

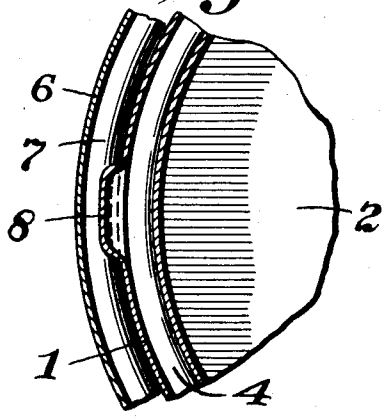
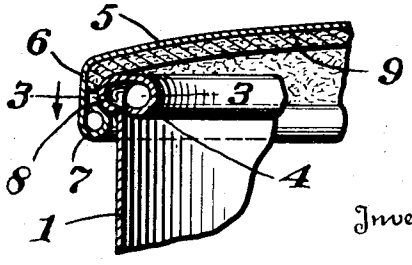


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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FRICTION CLOSED CONTAINER

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Application May 23, 1932. Serial No. 613,093

1 Claim. (Cl. 220—60)

The invention relates to new and useful improvements in containers, and more particularly to a container wherein the cover is yieldingly retained on the body of the container.

An object of the invention is to provide a container with a yielding retaining means which is wholly concealed beneath the cover flange.

A further object of the invention is to provide a friction closure for a container which is especially adapted for securing the cover to a container body which is irregular or elliptical in shape.

In the drawing—

Figure 1 is a plan view with parts broken away of the container embodying the invention;

Fig. 2 is a view partly in side elevation and partly in cross section;

Fig. 3 is an enlarged sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 4; and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

The invention is shown as applied to a container which is elliptical in shape. The container includes a body portion to which a bottom is secured by seaming, and the upper edge portion of the body wall is rolled inwardly to form a closed bead which gives rigidity to the upper edge wall of the container. The cover is provided with a depending flange which slips down outside of the container body. The lower edge of the depending flange is rolled inwardly to form a closed hollow bead, the inner face of which is circular in cross section. Adjacent the upper edge of the body portion are provided outwardly extending, vertically rounded projections so dimensioned as to yieldingly and firmly hold the closure on the body. These projections are formed from the body wall of the container at the extreme upper portion thereof and in rear of the hollow bead on the container body. When the cover is slipped down over the container body, the bead on the cover will engage the projections and the metal parts will spring so as to allow the cover beads to pass the projections and be yieldingly retained on the container body.

Referring more in detail to the drawing, the container includes a body portion 1 which is elliptical in shape or cross section. Secured to the body portion is a bottom 2 attached thereto by the interfolding of the parts to form a seam which is indicated at 3. The upper edge of the body is rolled inwardly to form a hollow closed bead 4 which greatly strengthens the edge of the body wall and gives rigidity thereto. The cover is indicated at 5 in the drawing. The cover has a depending flange 6 which slips down outside of the container body. Said flange is rolled inwardly at the lower edge thereof to form a hollow closed bead 7 which is substantially circular in cross section at the inner face thereof.

The body wall 1 of the container adjacent the upper edge thereof and directly opposite the hollow bead is provided with outwardly projecting portions 8 which are rounded in vertical cross section. As shown in Fig. 1, there are eight projections equally spaced from each other. These projections are so dimensioned that the exterior diameter of the projecting portions is slightly greater than the interior diameter of the hollow bead on the cover. When the cover is placed on the container body and pressure applied, there will be a springing of the cover flange so that the hollow bead on the cover will pass the projections. The projections may also yield inwardly slightly. There is a yielding of the parts to permit the hollow bead on the cover flange to pass the projections, as shown in Fig. 4. Inasmuch as these projections are spaced from each other, there can be a springing inwardly of the body wall at the projections with an outward bowing of the body wall between the projections. The same is true of the bead on the cover flange. It may spring out in one region and in at another. Therefore, by the spacing of the projections, the metal parts will yield to allow the hollow bead to pass the projections. The cover will therefore be retained on the container body so that it will not be easily dislodged therefrom. At the same time the cover can be lifted from the container body by hand force without requiring the use of any tool.

In the drawing there is shown a disk or pad 9 which is located within the cover and which overlies the hollow bead on the container. This disk or pad may be of felt or any other suitable material and aids in the producing of a seal for the container. The disk or pad, however, may be dispensed with if desired.

While the invention is shown as applied to a container which is oval or elliptical in cross section, it will be understood that it may be used in connection with a cylindrical container or containers of other cross sectional shape.

It is obvious that minor changes in the details of construction may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claim.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:

A metal container comprising a body having a portion of the wall thereof rolled inwardly to form a closed hollow bead, said bead and the upper end of the body wall being enlarged outwardly to form spaced projections, said body having a depending flange forming an outside slip closure with the body, said flange being rolled inwardly at the lower edge portion to form a closed hollow bead, said projections and hollow bead on the cover flange being dimensioned and located so that said bead will contact with the projections and spring past said projections for the retaining of the cover on the container body.

WILLIAM F. PUNTE.