

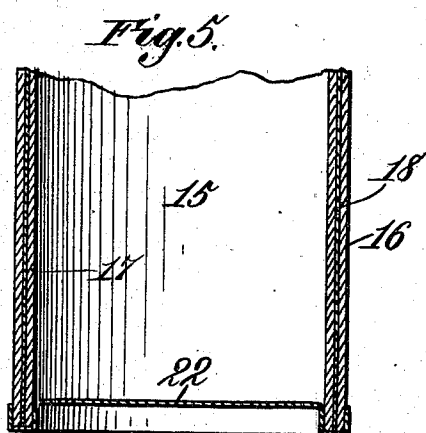
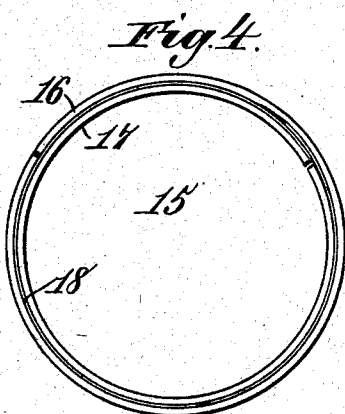
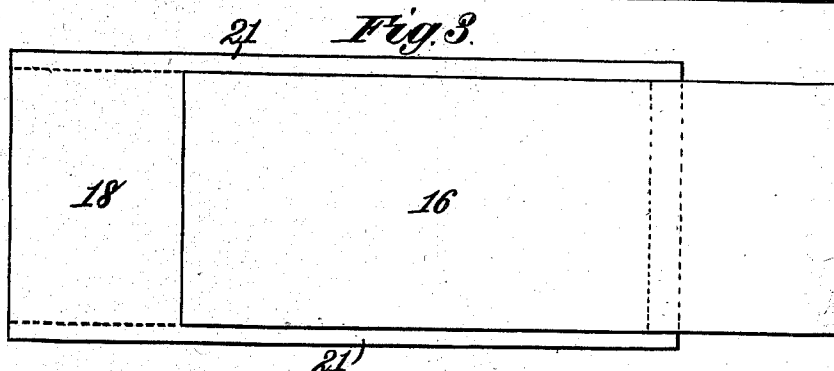
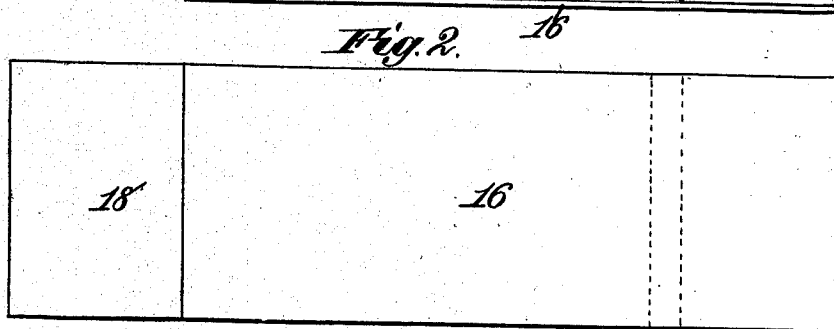
No. 732,862.

PATENTED JULY 7, 1903.

E. M. JONES.
CAN OR VESSEL.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 14, 1902.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:
Robert G. Smith
J. B. Keefe

Inventor:
Elmer M. Jones
By *James L. Norris*
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER M. JONES, OF SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

CAN OR VESSEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 732,862, dated July 7, 1903.

Application filed May 14, 1902. Serial No. 107,292, (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELMER M. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Savannah, in the county of Chatham and State of Georgia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cans or Vessels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cans or vessels; and the object of the invention is to provide a light receptacle of this nature adapted to positively exclude moisture from the inside thereof and likewise the escape of liquid therefrom, the can being thereby especially adapted for containing such substances as baking-powders, which are seriously affected by the action of moisture, or preserves, meats, and such articles.

The improved can includes a body composed of inner and outer sheets of pasteboard or its equivalent and an intermediate sheet of moisture-repelling material, the ends of the latter overlapping and being in direct permanent contact for approximately the entire depth of the body and the ends of the respective pasteboard sheets abutting and the butt-joints being out of line with each other, a body thus constructed being thoroughly strong and capable of containing liquids without leakage.

The invention includes other objects and advantages which, with the foregoing, will be set forth at length in the following description, while the novelty thereof will form the basis of the claims succeeding such description, and said invention is clearly shown in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is an edge view of a blank from which a body constructed in accordance with the invention as to one form thereof may be made. Fig. 2 is an outside face view of such blank. Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the upper and lower edges of the tin-foil sheet extending beyond the corresponding edges of the pasteboard sheets. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the can-body. Fig. 5 is a vertical section of the same equipped with a bottom.

Like characters refer to like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The can-body may be of any suitable shape, either cylindrical, square, or otherwise, though for convenience in illustration it is shown in

the drawings and will be hereinafter described as being cylindrical.

Referring more particularly to Figs. 4 and 5, the body of the can there represented is denoted by 15, and it is made from the blank shown by Figs. 1 and 2. Said blank is shown as consisting of three sheets—an outer one 16 of pasteboard, an inner one 17 of the same material, and an intermediate sheet 18 of tin-foil. The outer and inner sheets 16 and 17 are of approximately the same length, such length equaling the circumference of the can-body, while the intermediate sheet 17 of waterproof or moisture-repelling material is slightly longer than the other sheets, so that the ends of such intermediate sheet can be overlapped and placed in direct contact. The several sheets are cemented or otherwise attached to each other to secure the desired blank, and it will be seen that the sheets are so related that the end of each extends beyond the corresponding end of the other, as shown in Fig. 1, while the intermediate or tin-foil sheet has one end in registration with the inner sheet, while its opposite end projects beyond the opposite end of said inner sheet, such projecting end of the tin-foil being adapted to overlap the opposite end of such tin-foil sheet and such ends of the latter being in direct contact.

A suitable adhesive can be applied to the blank—for example, to the inner surface of the blank between the lines 19 and 20—and the said blank rolled to proper form on a mandrel (not shown) equaling in diameter that of the body. When on the mandrel, the surface to which the adhesive has been thus applied is lapped over the exposed surface of the tin-foil sheet 18. This will result, therefore, in bringing the opposite ends of the pasteboard sheets into abutting but not overlapping relation, but the ends of the tin-foil sheet will be overlapped. From this it will be obvious that the sheets of pasteboard present no interior or exterior protrusions, their surfaces being perfectly smooth, and as the ends of the intermediate and tin-foil sheet are overlapped and in direct permanent contact a close water-tight and moisture-proof joint is secured. It will be seen that the butt-joints of the pasteboard sheets are out of line

with each other, whereby strength of the completed body is assured.

5 In the blank shown in Fig. 3 the tin-foil sheet is made wider than the pasteboard sheets, so as to secure lateral extensions 21 beyond the upper and lower edges of the body, which can be turned outward and pasted to the upper and lower ends of the body, so as to thereby protect the edges of such body.

10 The bottom for the can is denoted by 22, and it may be of any suitable material, such as tin crimped on or otherwise united to the body, and the top of such body is not shown. It may be of any suitable character.

15 Having described the invention, what I claim is—

A can-body having inner and outer sheets of pasteboard and an intermediate sheet of moisture-repelling material, the ends of the latter overlapping and being in direct, permanent contact for approximately the entire depth of the body, and the ends of the respective pasteboard sheets abutting each other and the butt-joints being out of line with each other. 25

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ELMER M. JONES.

Witnesses:

JOHN H. BROGSDALE,
JOHN O. HODGES.