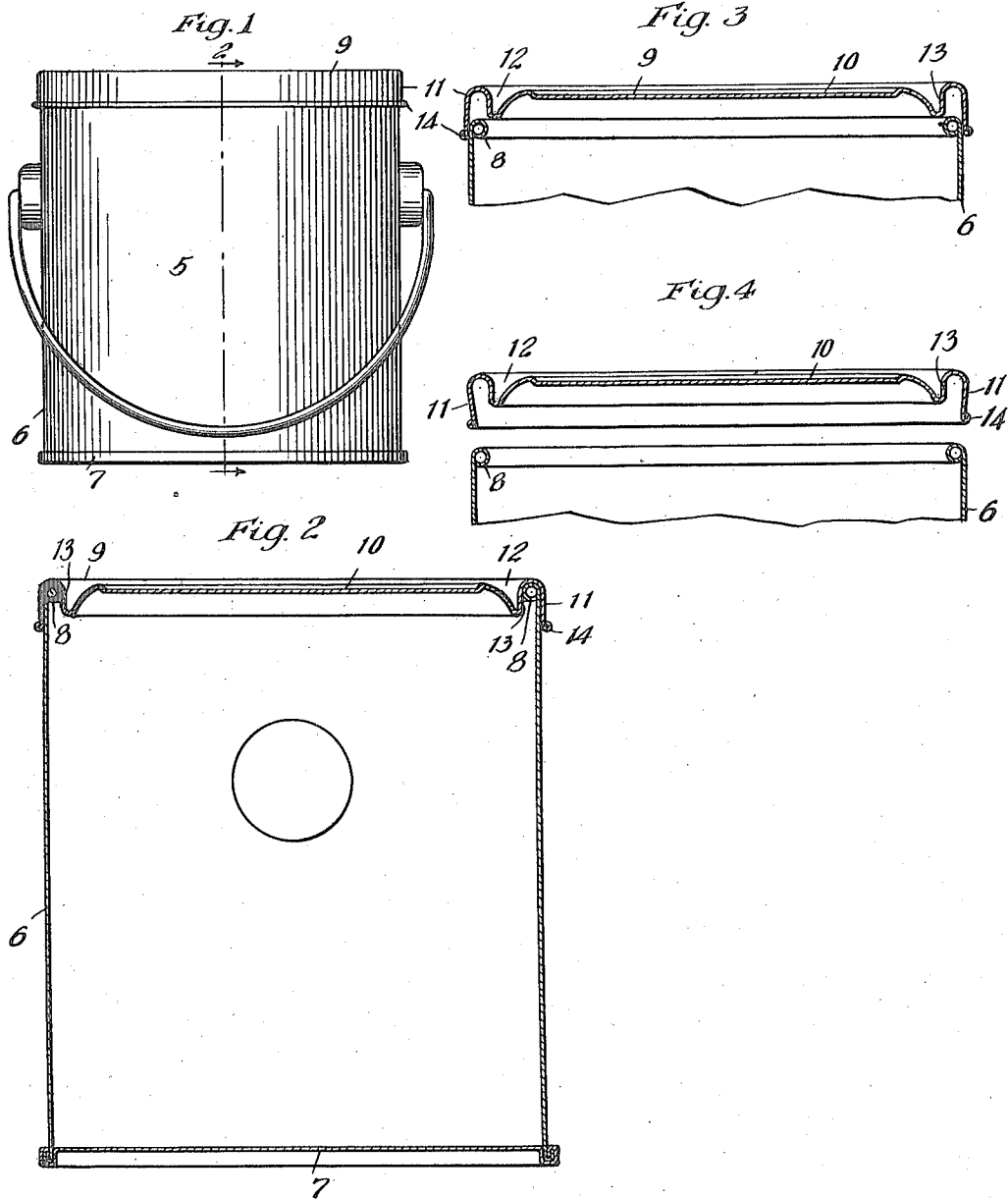


J. M. HOTHERSALL.
SHIPPING AND MARKETING CONTAINER.
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 22, 1914.

1,266,685.

Patented May 21, 1918.



Witnesses:

Wm. Guger
& C. Carpenter

Inventor:

John M. Hothersall

By Munday, Evans, Adcock & Clarke
Attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. HOTHERSALL, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

SHIPPING AND MARKETING CONTAINER.

1,266,685.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 21, 1918.

Application filed June 22, 1914. Serial No. 848,415.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. HOTHERSALL, a citizen of the United States, residing in Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Shipping and Marketing Containers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates, in general, to shipping and marketing containers and more particularly to articles of this character which are provided for the packaging of lard and the like.

One of the principal objects of the invention is the provision of a container provided with a cover or closure capable of being so securely affixed in place without the use of solder or other auxiliary fastening means that it will not become dislodged or loosened in transit or in handling over the counter, which can later be removed without damage either to the body of the container or to the cover and which may be thereafter lightly or relatively loosely engaged with and readily disengaged from the body as the contents of the container are used by the consumer.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a container provided with a cover which may be secured in place without the use of auxiliary fastening means and which at the same time will form a seal to effectively prevent contamination of the contents by dust, dirt, and the like.

An additional object of the invention is to provide a container which will be cheap to manufacture, pleasing in appearance and strong and durable in use.

Other objects and advantages of the invention will be apparent as it is better understood from the following description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawing illustrating a preferred embodiment thereof.

On the drawings Figure 1 is a side elevation of a container embodying my present invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical, sectional view taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1 and Figs. 3 and 4 are views similar to Fig. 2 showing the cover in different positions.

For the purposes of illustrating my invention I have shown it embodied in a lard bucket generally designated at 5 and comprising a body portion 6 to which a bottom 7

is secured in any well known manner. In accordance with the usual custom the container is constructed of sheet metal, tin being preferably employed. The details of construction, however, of the body portion and bottom of the bucket 5 are unimportant as they form no part of my present invention.

The upper peripheral edge of the body portion 6 is turned inwardly to form a "false wire" edge or bead 8. A cover 9 is arranged to close down over the open side or top of the container and consists, in the present instance, of a single piece of sheet metal having a relatively flat central top portion 10 and a downwardly extending peripheral flange 11. The flange 11 is bent inwardly slightly, as seen in Fig. 4. Just inwardly of the edge of the top portion 10 of the cover an annular depression 12 is formed, such depression providing a friction wall 13 disposed adjacent the flange 11. The outer diameter of the friction wall thus formed is slightly greater than the normal inner diameter of the false wire edge or bead 8, so that when the cover is forced into position this wall will engage within the bead and spread it slightly, forcing it toward the flange 11, as will be later described. Fig. 4 shows best, it is believed, the relative dimensions of the cover and the upper edge of the body. Fig. 2 shows the engagement produced between the cover and body when the bead or wire edge 8 has been forced upwardly between the friction wall 13 and the flange 11. It will be noted that when the parts are arranged in this said relation the edge of the flange 11 which may be provided, if desired, with a false wire edge or bead 14, is disposed a substantial distance beneath the edge 8 of the body and presses firmly against its outer surface. The friction wall is inserted within the false wire edge or bead 8 and tends to spread it, producing in coöperation with the edge of the flange, a strong frictional engagement and grip which will not be readily broken when the parts are properly constructed, although the container may be opened by merely forcing the edge of the flange upwardly until the cover is removed. Thereafter the cover may be lightly engaged with the body, as shown in Fig. 3, in which it will be noted that the cover is not forced downwardly a sufficient distance to cause the friction wall 13 to engage the edge of the body.

It will be apparent that when the cover is in the position shown in Fig. 2, the double full line contact between the cover and body will effectively prevent the entrance of any
5 dust or any foreign matter within the container during shipment or while it is being handled in marketing.

It will be apparent that various changes may be made in the form, construction and
10 arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention or sacrificing any of its material advantages the form hereinbefore disclosed being merely a preferred embodiment thereof.

15 I claim:—

A container comprising a body member formed with a bead around its open end; and a cover member formed with an inner outwardly acting vertical friction wall of
20 slightly greater diameter than the inner diameter of said bead and adapted to engage the inner side of said bead, and with an

outer inwardly acting friction wall extending below the said inner friction wall, said outer friction wall being normally inclined 25 downwardly and inwardly from the vertical when it is free and being adapted to engage the outer side of the said bead of the body and be thereby forced outwardly to substantially vertical position, while the bead is at 30 the same time pressed inwardly, this action taking place in advance of the engagement of the bead by the inner friction wall of the cover, and said outer friction wall having strong inward pressure on the exterior of 35 the vessel below its bead, to make a tight and secure closure without being interlocked with the container body.

Signed this 10th day of June, 1914, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN M. HOTHERSALL.

Witnesses:

W. D. FOSTER,
C. W. GRAHAM.