

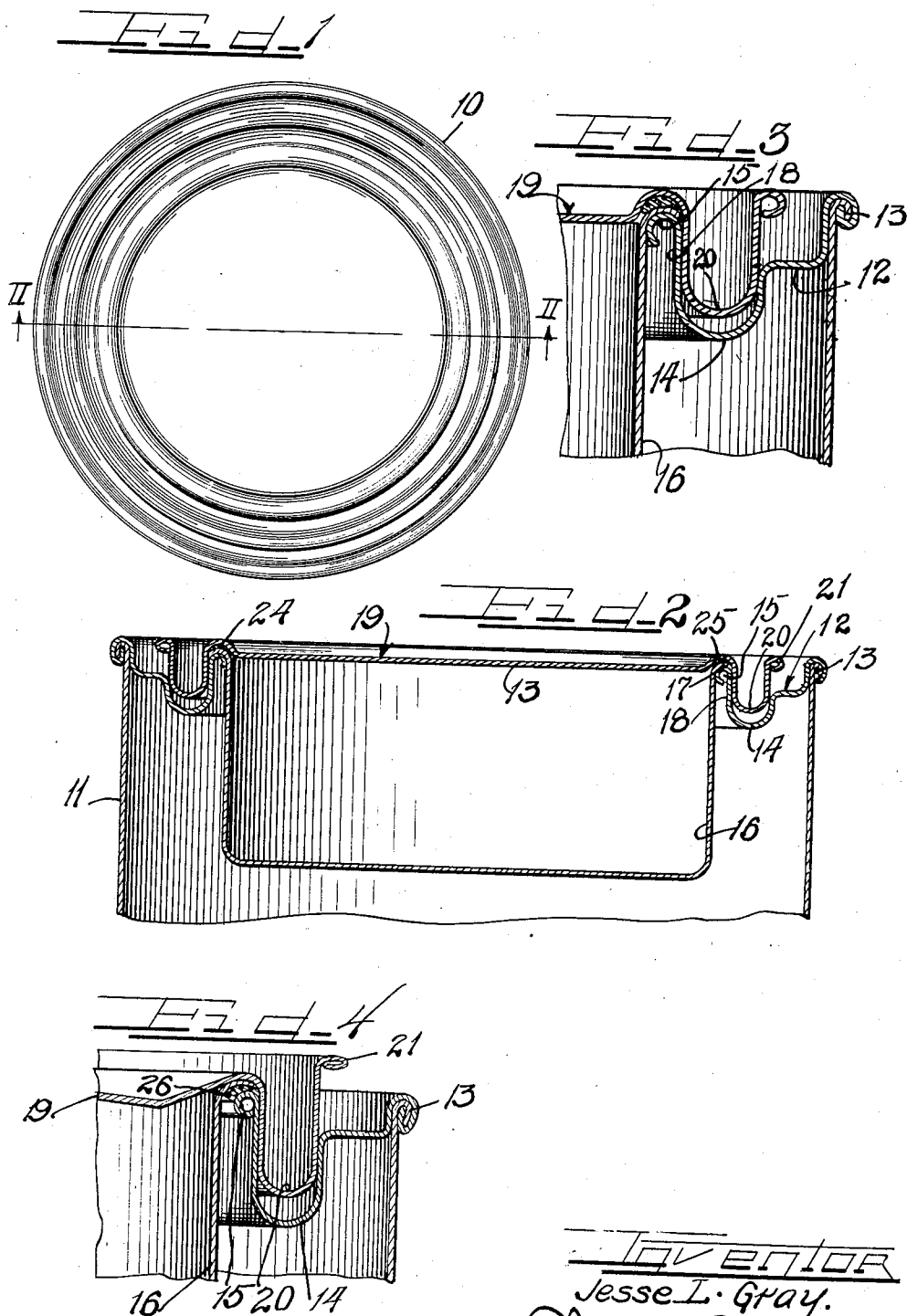
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CAN

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1 Claim. (Cl. 220—8)

This invention relates to a can of that type generally used in connection with metallic bronzes, wherein a thinner or vehicle is placed within the body of the can and a metallic bronze paste is held within a tray removably supported within the top of the can, the tray and can proper being closed by a frictional or snap-on lid or cover.

In one of the previous can structures of this general type, as exemplified in the Seipt Patent No. 1,955,610, a triple seal is provided by the frictional engagement between the side walls of an annulus attached to the body of the can, an annulus integral with the tray and an annulus integral with the cover or lid. While such a triple seal prevents intermingling of the contents of the can with the contents of the tray, or leakage of either of these contents to the outside of the can, it nevertheless renders very difficult the opening of the can and makes impossible the resealing of the can after partial use of the contents. In the first opening of the can, where such a triple seal is provided, one or more of the interesting annular portions is bound to become sprung and the renesting of the annular portions in frictional engagement cannot be easily effected so as again to provide a tight seal. It is also more difficult in the first instance to open such a can.

In accordance with the principles of this invention, the cover or lid is provided with an annular portion that directly and frictionally engages an annulus attached to the body of the can, so as to provide merely a double seal, and the tray or inner receptacle merely rests upon an inner peripheral bead formed on the annulus of the can, without any annulus being provided on the tray for frictionally interlocking with the annular portion of the body and cover. By this construction, the opening of the can in the first instance is greatly facilitated and springing of either of the annular portions is eliminated, thereby permitting repeated resealing of the can during use. Also, in accordance with this invention, a gasket is provided between a curved flange formed on the tray and correspondingly curved portions formed either on the annulus of the can or on the cover itself. The tray may thus be removed simply by lifting it out of the can and need not be pried up, as in the case of the prior art structure just described.

It is therefore an important object of this invention to provide an improved can of the dual container type, wherein the opening of the can is greatly facilitated and the can may be repeat-

edly sealed during use of its contents without danger of springing portions of the interengaging parts of the can, tray or cover so as to make a leaky joint.

It is a further important object of this invention to provide a can or receptacle of the dual purpose type wherein the cover is provided with an annular portion for frictionally nesting directly in an annulus formed inwardly of the top of the can body, and a tray is removably supported and sealed between the cover and annulus of the can body without frictionally interlocking with either.

Other and further important objects of this invention will be apparent from the disclosures in the specification and the accompanying drawing.

This invention (in a preferred form) is illustrated in the drawing and hereinafter more fully described.

On the drawing:

Figure 1 is a top plan view of a can embodying the principles of my invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view taken substantially on the line II—II of Fig. 1.

Figure 3 is a further enlarged detail sectional view showing the sealing construction.

Figure 4 is an enlarged detail sectional view, similar to that of Fig. 3, but of a modified type of construction.

As shown on the drawing:

The reference numeral 10 indicates generally a can, or receptacle, embodying the principles of my invention, and comprises a body portion 11 having an inwardly directed annulus 12 secured, as by an interlocking crimping bead 13, to the top edge of said body portion 11. Said annulus 12 is provided with a U-shaped groove 14, the inner upper edge of which is beaded as at 15.

A tray 16 having a peripheral, narrow curved flange 17 is removably supported within the can with said flange 17 (Figs. 2 and 3) resting directly upon the bead 15. The curved flange 17 conforms with the curvature of said bead 15 and the flange terminates short of the vertical leg 18 of the annular groove 14. The tray 16 may thus be removed by merely lifting it off of the supporting bead 15.

A cover 19 for both the tray 16 and the can body proper, is provided with a peripheral annular portion 20 adapted to frictionally nest in the annulus 14. The peripheral upper edge of the annular portion 20 is provided with a bead 21, which, in assembled position, is inwardly spaced

from the crimped edge 13 to permit the insertion of a tool or other instrument for prying up the lid 19. Since the annular portion 20 is in direct frictional engagement with the legs 18 and 22 only of the annulus 14, the lid 19 may be readily pried up without danger of springing any of the interfitting portions.

Between the central plane portions 23 of the lid 19 and the annular portions 20 there is provided an upwardly convex annular portion 24 of slightly larger radius of curvature than that of the curved peripheral flange 17. A gasket 25 (Figs. 2 and 3) of suitable material, such as rubber, rubber composition or the like, is secured in the under surface of the annular portion 24 to seal the joints between said annular portion and the curved peripheral flange 25, against which the gasket is pressed when the cover is assembled in place. It will be understood that a separate gasket may be used, but for convenience it is preferable to have the gasket 25 adhesively secured as indicated.

In the modified form of my invention, as illustrated in Fig. 4, similar parts of the can construction are indicated by similar reference numerals, the only material difference in this modified construction being in the positioning of the gasket. In the modified form of construction, a gasket 26 is secured to the undersurface of the peripheral flange 17, so as to seal the joint between said flange and the beaded edge 15. The joint between the upper surface of the peripheral flange 17 and the intermediate annular portion 24 of the lid is adequately sealed against leakage to the outside of the can by the frictional interfitting surfaces of the annulus 14 and the annular portions 20 of the cover. There is a sufficiently close surface fit between the curved peripheral flange 17 and the annular portion 24 to prevent leakage of the contents of the tray 16 into the body of the can itself. Furthermore, any such leakage as might occur would be negligible both because of the fixed pastry character of the contents of the tray 16 and because some slight leak-

age of the tray contents into the body of the can would not be harmful anyway.

In both modifications of the invention, it will be apparent that once the cover has been pried open, the tray can be merely lifted up from the supporting bead 15, so that only a single prying action is required. This construction not only facilitates the opening and resealing of the can, but reduces the amount of sheet metal required in the construction of the can.

This application is a continuation-in-part of my application entitled "Can", Serial No. 109,820, filed November 9, 1936, and now matured into Patent No. 2,120,357.

I am aware that many changes may be made and numerous details of construction may be varied through a wide range without departing from the principles of this invention, and I, therefore, do not purpose limiting the patent granted hereon otherwise than necessitated by 20 the prior art.

I claim as my invention:

In a can of the class described, a body portion having an interior annulus secured to the top of the body and shaped to define an inwardly extending ledge of substantial width and at a substantial distance below the top of said body, said annulus being also shaped to define a U-shaped groove formed of opposed and spaced walls of unequal depth, the inner wall extending a substantial distance above said ledge and having its free end terminating in a bead, an inner tray of substantial depth and cubical capacity having an upstanding wall terminating at its free end in a curved flange resting on said bead, said curved flange terminating short of said groove a gasket seated on said flange, and a cover having an inner portion dished and bounded by a curved portion seated on said gasket and merging into a U-shaped portion entered in said groove to frictionally engage the walls thereof, said U-shaped portion having an outer annular wall terminating at its upper end substantially flush with the top of said body portion.

JESSE L. GRAY.