L. C. MALTBY.

CONTAINER.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 12, 1916.

1,265,932. Patented May 14, 1918.

Fig. 1.

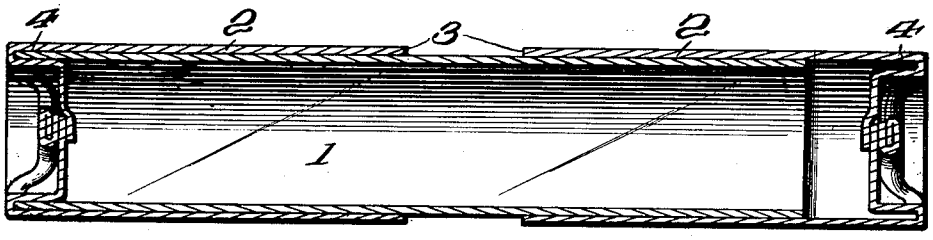


Fig. 3.

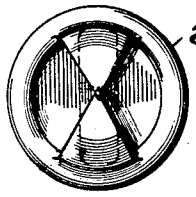
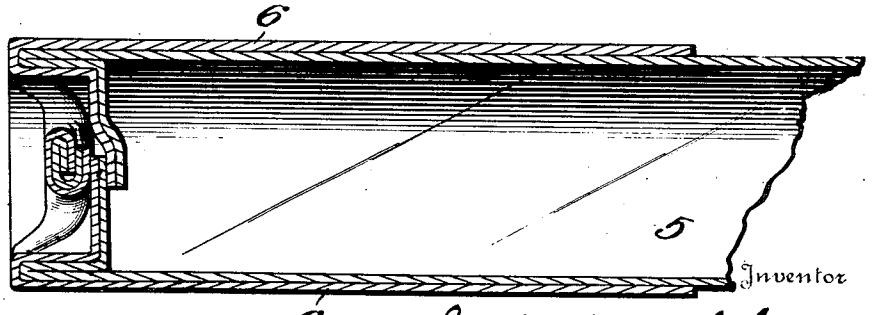


Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS C. MALTBY, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR TO THE STONE STRAW COMPANY, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

CONTAINER.

1,265,932. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 14, 1918.

Application filed August 12, 1916. Serial No. 114,632.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEWIS C. MALTBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Containers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in containers, and the object is to provide an article of the character named, which can be easily and cheaply made by machinery, and which may be used for holding various articles of merchandise.

The invention consists in a tubular container, the outer ends of which are folded and countersunk.

The invention consists of a tubular container, the outer ends of which are folded, countersunk, and hermetically sealed.

In the accompanying drawings:—

Figure 1 is a sectional view of one possible form of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a view in perspective of the construction shown in Fig. 1 lengthened out, and one end broken away;

Fig. 3 is an end view; and

Fig. 4 is an enlarged fragmentary longitudinal sectional view similar to Fig. 1, but showing less of the article and on a larger scale.

In the form of the device illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the numeral 1 represents the inner tube, preferably, although not necessarily, spirally wound; and the numerals 2, 2, indicate the caps adapted to slide upon the outer ends of the tube 1 and to come together to form a joint 3 at the center, either one or both caps serving as a removable cover.

The outer or closed ends of the caps are folded together from opposite sides, and countersunk, as illustrated in Fig. 1, thus forming an annular internal recess 4 at the ends, into which the extreme end of the inner tube 1 passes, the length of the inner tube 1 and the caps 2, 2, being preferably such that the inner ends of the caps 2, 2, just come together when the outer ends of the inner tube 1 enter the annular recesses 4, 4.

In this way, the container is not only sufficiently strong throughout its length, when the three parts are together, but also the ends which naturally sustain the greatest amount of strain or pressure are the strongest, as the infolding and countersinking increase the ply or layers of material forming the container at the extreme ends, and not only support the container against lateral compression, but end pressure, or collapse as well.

In the form shown in Fig. 4, a shouldered container is formed by fitting and inserting a smaller tube 5 within a larger and shorter tube 6, and bringing them together at one end, and then bending that end of the two tubes together as before, and countersinking, as shown in Fig. 4, and in that way fastening the two tubes together by the act of upsetting or closing and countersinking the end.

One of the caps 2 is then used as a cover for the exposed end of the inner and open end of the inner tube 5, as in the construction illustrated and described in connection with Figs. 1 and 2.

In addition to the infolding and countersinking of the ends, they could be waxed and hermetically sealed, either by applying wax, or if the containers are made of waxed or paraffin paper, by applying heat and pressure and causing the infolded ends to adhere together.

A container thus formed may be used for containing no end of different articles of merchandise, as the containers can be made in various diameters and lengths to suit the requirements. They can be made easily and quickly by machinery, or otherwise, in large quantities at a relatively small initial expense, of the required strength, rigidity, and durability, their construction being such that they will resist all needed strain to which an article of this character is likely to be subjected.

I claim:

1. A container-cap made of flexible material having an end folded and overlapped, and then countersunk, with an annular space between the inner wall of the tube and the countersink.

2. A tubular container made of flexible

material having the ends folded and overlapped, and then countersunk, with an annular space between the inner wall of the tube and the countersink.

3. A tubular container made of flexible material having the ends folded and overlapped, and thence countersunk, with an annular space between the inner wall of the tube and the countersink, and an inner tube having one end fitting into said annular space.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

LEWIS C. MALTBY.