Nov. 24, 1925. 1,563,063

G. H. BARTLETT

PAPER CONTAINER

Filed April 26, 1922

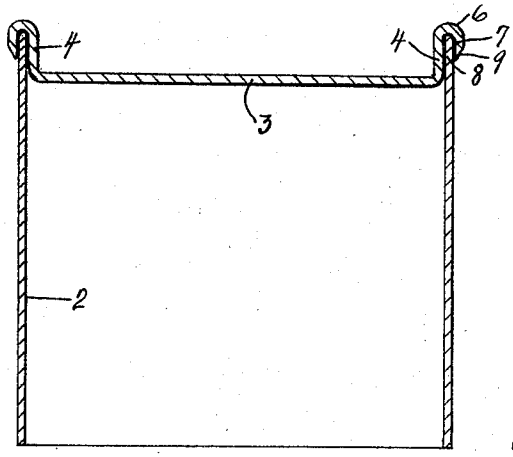


FIG. I

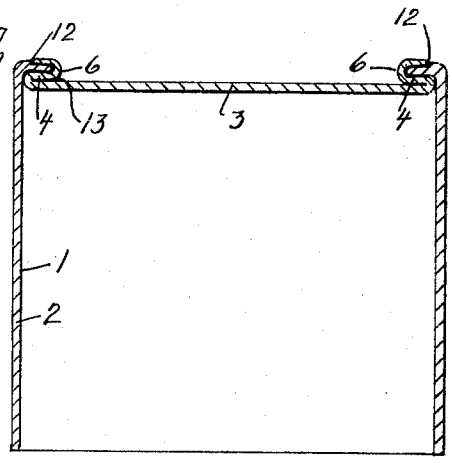


FIG. II

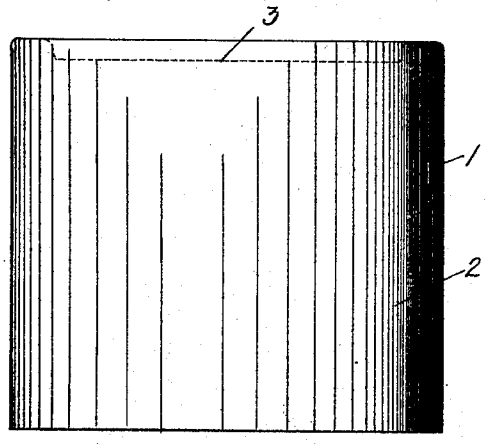


FIG. III

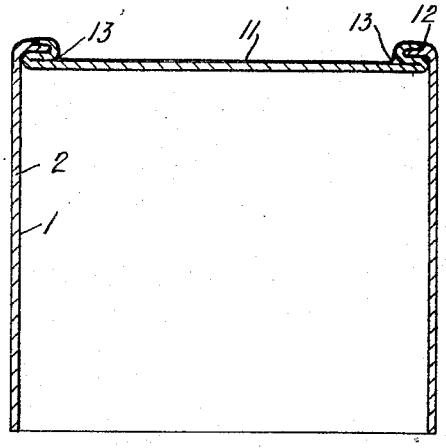


FIG. IV

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE H. BARTLETT, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

PAPER CONTAINER.

Application filed April 26, 1922. Serial No. 556,696.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE H. BARTLETT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of San Francisco, county of San Francisco, and State of California, have invented a new and useful Paper Container, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in paper containers and has particular reference to the method of securing the end member of a tubular container to its body member. Particular reference is had to paper containers requiring exceptional strength of construction, as for instance a salt or lead container. The object of the present invention is to provide a connection between an end member and the body of a container of the character described that will make the end member practically an integral portion of the body member and will at the same time allow of the use of heavy cardboard since no rolling of the same is required.

With these objects in view I have illustrated the preferred form of my invention in the accompanying drawing, in which Figure 1 shows a vertical cross section through the container in an intermediate stage of its manufacture; Figure 2 a vertical cross section through the same container when finished; Figure 3 a side elevation of the container, and Figure 4 a vertical cross section through the container provided with a fortifying member. While I have shown only the preferred form of my invention it should be understood that various changes or modifications may be made within the scope of the claim hereto attached without departing from the spirit of the invention.

My container (1) is made of a tubular body (2) and a circular end member (3), both of them being preferably made of heavy cardboard. The end member is provided with a marginal flange (4) extending at right angles and terminating into a U (6) so as to leave an annular groove (7) defined by the U outside of the flange (4). This end member is engaged with the tubular body member in the manner shown in Figure 1 so that its flat portion is well inside the tubular member while its flange (4) lies against the marginal portion of the same and the U engages its end, which latter thus rests in the annular groove (7).

After the two members have been engaged in this manner the engaged portions comprising the flange (4), the U (6) and the extreme end (8) of the tubular member (2) are pressed inwardly, as shown in Figure 2, so as to lie flat against the flat portion (3) of the end member. The extreme end (9) of the U is preferably made a little shorter than the flange (4), as shown in Figure 1, so that when bent into the final position of Figure 2 it does not extend to the outside periphery of the container.

To fortify the joint I preferably cement a circular member (11) of flexible material to the end of the container in its final shape so as to cover the joint (12) between the body member and the end member, and also the joint (13) made between the U (6) and the flat portion (3) of the end member. This connection makes an extremely firm joint between the end member and the tubular body member in view of the fact that the main part of the end member is inside the body member and rests on a flange extending from the latter which allows the end member to carry considerable weight. It furthermore allows the container to be made of rather heavy material since this method of joining the two members does not require the engaging portions to be rolled.

I claim:

A paper can comprising a tubular body member having an end flange turned inwardly at right angles to the sides, a disk end closure turned upon itself to form a double thickness of material around its edge positioned within the can and with the doubled edge supported against the inwardly turned flange of the body, the edge of the disk continuing around the inner edge of the said flange and then being turned outwardly terminating within the inner diameter of the body member and compressed into the flange to form a substantially flush juncture and outer surface therewith.

GEORGE H. BARTLETT.