

973,116.

Patented Oct. 18, 1910.

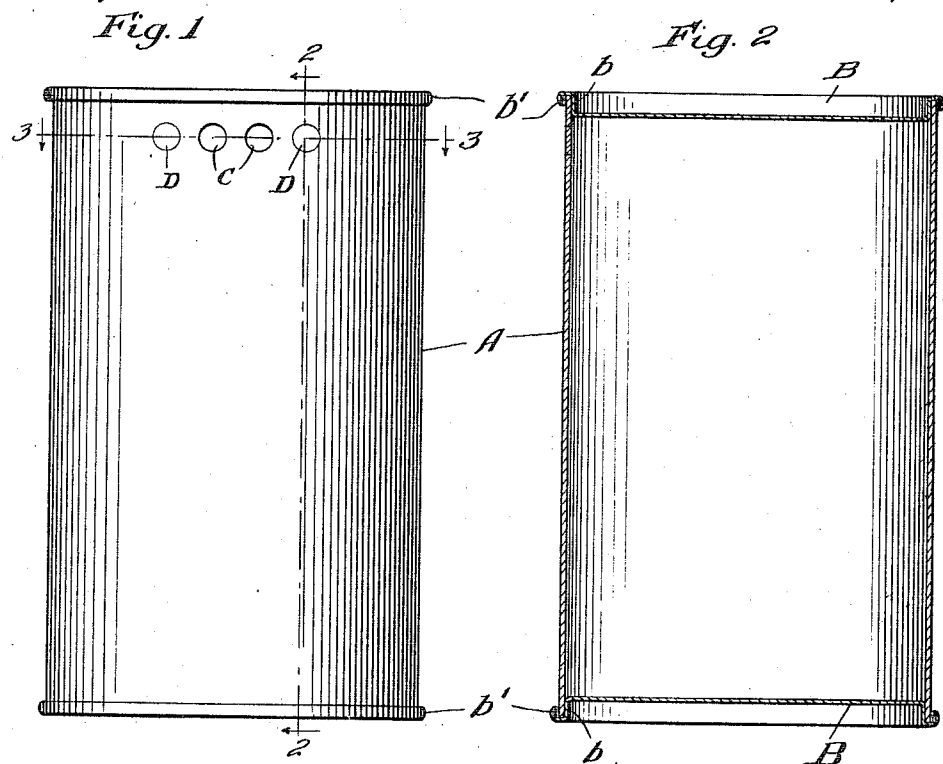


Fig. 3

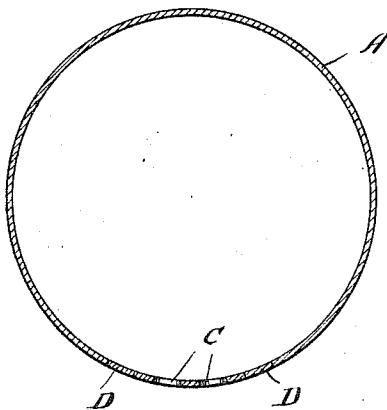


Fig. 4

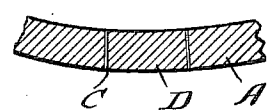
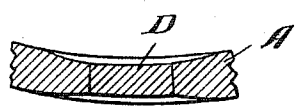


Fig. 5



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY W. JONES, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

SIFTER-CONTAINER.

973,116.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 18, 1910.

Application filed January 29, 1909. Serial No. 474,973.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY W. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing in New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sifter-Containers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to receptacles or containers having sifter openings or perforations.

It consists in a box, can or other container having a wall thereof composed of yielding or compressible material, and furnished with sifter openings therethrough which are closed by the plugs or disks of compressible material cut therefrom, the same being expanded, or the surrounding opening in which they fit contracted, by pressure to cause them to be held firmly and securely in place, while adapting them at the same time to be readily punched out when it is desired to use the sifter openings for discharge of the powder or other material in the can, box or container.

My invention also consists in the novel construction of parts and devices and in the novel combinations of parts and devices herein shown and described and more particularly specified in the claims.

In the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a powder box or sifter container embodying my invention, and showing some of the sifter openings closed and others open. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a horizontal section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view showing the plug or disk cut from the surrounding wall of the vessel and replaced therein, but before it is tightened in the opening by compression. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the disk tightened in the opening in which it fits by compression.

In the drawing, the powder box or container is represented as having its walls composed in part of compressible material and in part of metal. That is to say, the body A is of paper or other compressible material, and the heads B of tin plate or other sheet metal. The metal heads B are furnished with a countersink wall *b*, fitting snugly inside the body, and with a seaming flange *b*¹ surrounding and embracing the end of the paper body. The sifter holes C are formed in that portion of the wall of

the box or container which is of yielding or compressible material, whether the same be the body or the head or cover portion of the vessel.

As illustrated in the drawing, the sifter holes C are formed in the body portion of the container as that is the part thereof in the instance shown in the drawing which is of compressible material. The sifter holes are cut entirely through the wall of the container in which they are formed, thus completely severing the plugs or disks therefrom. After the plugs or disks D are entirely severed from the wall of the vessel, they are replaced and then compressed by subjecting them and the surrounding wall of the vessel to pressure, thus expanding these plugs or disks so that they very tightly and closely fit in and close the sifter openings. The compression to tighten the plugs or disks D in the openings C from which they are cut, may be exerted upon either the plugs or disks alone, thus expanding the plugs or disks by pressure, or upon the surrounding yielding wall of the container alone, thus contracting the opening in which the plugs fit; but ordinarily in practice, I prefer to subject both the plugs and the surrounding wall of the container to compression, thus at one and the same time contracting the hole in which the plugs fit and expanding the plugs themselves.

Any desired number of sifter openings C may be employed, and plugs or disks D for closing the same. If, in the body of the vessel, as illustrated in the drawing, they are preferably located near one end thereof. In use, any desired number of plugs or disks D may be pushed inward, thus opening the holes C, one, two or more as may be desired. The body A of paper or other yielding or compressible material may be of any desired construction, but it is preferably composed of a plurality of layers of paper wound from a continuous web and suitably glued or cemented together. As in my invention, the sifter holes are cut entirely through the wall of the vessel in which they are formed and the plugs completely severed, when the plugs D are punched inward to open the sifter holes, the holes have smooth, clean-cut edges entirely free from any ragged effect. As in my invention, the plugs cut from the wall of the vessel to form the sifter openings are

again by compression, either of the plugs themselves or of the surrounding wall of the hole in which they fit, caused to again very tightly close the opening, there is no possibility of leakage, and no danger of the plugs being accidentally displaced. At the same time, my sifter container is of an exceedingly simple construction, and capable of being very cheaply manufactured.

10 I claim:—

1. A sifter container having a compressible wall with sifter openings cut entirely therethrough, and completely severed compressible plugs cut from said wall to form said openings and fitting in and closing said openings, said plugs being compressed and uniformly reduced in thickness throughout their whole area and enlarged circumferentially to cause them to tightly close and be securely and firmly retained in the openings in the wall from which they are cut, substantially as specified.

2. A sifter container having a compressible wall with sifter openings cut entirely therethrough, and completely severed compressible plugs cut from said wall to form said openings and fitting in and closing said

openings, said plugs being compressed and uniformly reduced in thickness throughout their whole area and enlarged circumferentially to cause them to tightly close and be securely and firmly retained in the openings in the wall from which they are cut, and an annular zone of said compressible wall adjacent to and surrounding said opening being also compressed and reduced in thickness to circumferentially contract the openings, substantially as specified.

3. A sifter container having a compressible-material wall provided with a sifter opening therein and a compressible-material plug cut from said wall to form said opening and fitting in and closing said opening, an annular zone of said wall adjacent to and surrounding said opening being compressed and reduced in thickness, and the circumference of the opening thereby lessened to cause said plug to tightly close and be securely and firmly retained in said opening, substantially as specified.

HARRY W. JONES.

Witnesses:

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