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CANISTER

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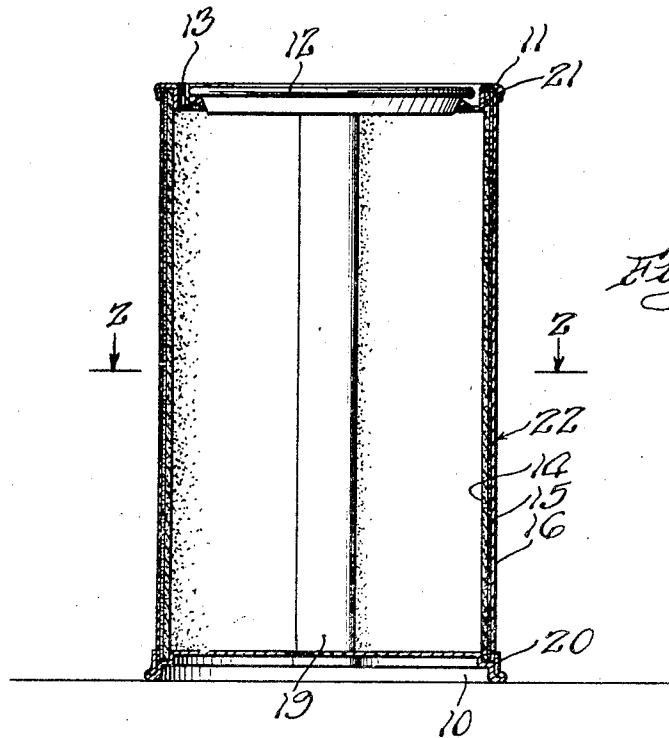


Fig. 1

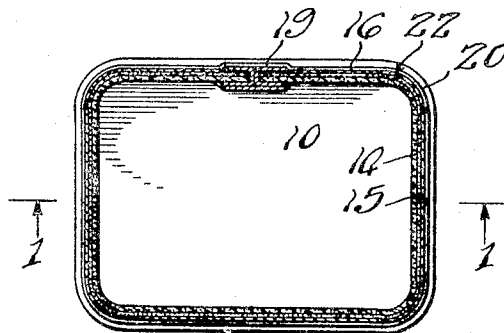


Fig. 2

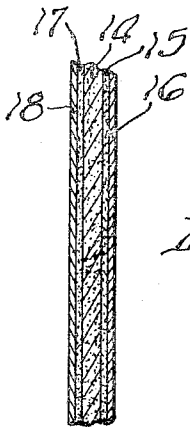


Fig. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CANISTER

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The present invention relates to container construction and has particularly to do with a new and improved material for forming the side walls of such containers, which containers may be round, parallelepiped, or any other conventional shape.

The objects of the present invention, among others, are to provide for foil upon one or both surfaces of the material forming the side walls of such canister, the foil, when used externally, being employed for functional and decorative purposes, particularly for excluding moisture, and, when used internally, for providing a metallic surface for protecting the contents of the container. In either construction, or when used both internally and externally, the container then becomes metallic in character, although less expensive than a container wholly of metal.

A metal lined container of such type as the present is particularly useful for the various cheeses which cannot suitably be packed in containers other than of metal.

Such objects of the invention, therefore, include incidentally the provision of a novel canister, the adaptation to canister manufacture of a novel metal faced material, and an improvement in canister construction in providing for use therewith a material which may be metallic externally, metallic internally, or coated with a thin sheet of material both internally and externally, such novel material being adapted to replace the present cardboard so commonly found in canisters and proved to be of limited efficiency.

These objects, and such other objects as may hereinafter appear, are obtained by the novel construction, unique combination, and improved arrangement of the several parts which constitute the single form of the invention illustrated in the accompanying drawing, hereby made a part of this specification, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a vertical section showing a canister embodying the improved material and construction herein described, the section being on the line 1—1 of Figure 2;

Figure 2 is a transverse section thereof along the line 2—2 of Figure 1; and

Figure 3 is an enlarged section illustrative

of a second type of material adapted to be employed for the construction of the present device.

Like reference characters are used to designate similar parts in the drawing and in the description of the invention which will be found hereinafter.

A conventional type of canister, except for the material and the form of construction illustrated, is shown in the three figures, which may be read conjointly.

Such canister comprises primarily a bottom section 10, a top section 11, the latter having as a part thereof a slip on cover 12 fitting into a flanged neck 13. The construction of the bottom 10 and of the top 11 is common, this being a stamping. Of course, it may be differently formed.

From each, top and bottom, extends a flange 20 and 21 which is adapted to be crimped upon the material of a wall portion 22 whereby the top 11 and the bottom 10 are adapted to be secured to said wall portion 22, this being the common and customary means of joining the side walls to the top and bottom in the production of canisters of the present type. Top 11 and bottom 10 are both of tin or of a thin metal material coated with tin, as is also usual, and the whole device in its improved form may be made in the usual machinery employed for the production of canisters of cardboard and metal.

The wall section 22, which is reenforced by being held at its edges by the bottom 10 and the top 11, comprises a flat sheet of material, generally cardboard, or heavy kraft, which material is indicated by the numeral 14. Secured thereto by an adhesive 15 is a very thin sheet of foil 16, which, when used externally, may be of any fancy pattern developed in the foil industry and which also may be colored in the same manner in which fancy foils are now tinted.

Such foil material 16, by use of the thinly coated adhesive 15, say asphaltum, and others, is made to adhere closely to the cardboard material 14. In the course of manufacture, any wrinkles which may be formed in such very thin sheet of foil 16 are ironed out by pressure usually applied by rolls.

When it is desired to also coat the sheet 14 internally, as is shown in Figure 3, there is employed a second coating of adhesive 17 and an internal coating of foil 18. This coating may be flattened in the same manner as the other coating of foil, heretofore described.

At the end of the sheet 22 are two light metal end pieces 19 which may be of tin or of a tin coated light material and which end pieces are adapted to be clamped together, or crimped one to another in the conventional manner, the crimping or clamping together of said parts being fully illustrated in Figure 1 of the accompanying drawing. Such end pieces have heretofore been employed on cardboard sheets and are readily adapted to the present uses.

Whether a single foil sheet is used or not, it is always external to the cardboard. Such single sheet of foil is adapted to exclude moisture from the container, whether used inside or outside of the container, and prevents in a marked degree the attacks of vermin or insects which are sometimes annoying when an uncoated paraffined cardboard wall is employed.

Of course, vermin and insects do not readily attack the metal top 11 or the metal bottom 10, and an external coating of foil, such as is shown, is highly satisfactory for repelling or preventing the destruction of the canister by these agencies.

When a coating of foil is employed upon the inside of the device, as is suggested in Figure 3, the device then becomes efficient for cheeses and many other items which require a metallic protection for preservation. The wall of the inside of the canister is then of metal. The top 11 and the bottom 10 are both metal, and with the metal sheet 18 upon the inside and extending from the top 11 to the bottom 10, the whole internal surface of the canister is unbrokenly of metal, and anything which can only be packed in metal containers may readily be inserted therein for the purpose of distribution and marketing.

The employment of metallic surfaces or surface for the cardboard body portion has proved advantageous in bringing metal into contact with the metallic flanges 20 and 21 upon the bottom 10 and the top 11. A much more secure joinder between these parts is had when the body 22 has a metal sheathing of foil. Such joinder is far superior to the type of joinder which has heretofore been secured when the wall 22 comprised sheets of cardboard enclosing a sheet of metal, or, stated differently, when the body comprised two sheets of cardboard having an intermediate layer of metallic foil. Likewise, a better device is obtained by the present wall structure than can be had with plain or paraffined cardboard only.

I claim:

As an improved article of manufacture, a

container or carton having a body of relatively stiff paper material with inner and outer walls of metal foil secured thereto by adhesive, a metal strip for uniting the ends of said material and to reenforce said body, and thin metal caps fitting over the ends of the body, said caps being of metal and having depending flanges of metal, the flanges of each cap overlying and being crimped upon the metal portions of the body of the carton and of said reenforcing strip with the metallic layers of the body and of said strip in intimate contact with the metallic flanges of the cap portions.

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