E. G. BARNETT.

CAN BOTTOM.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 26, 1916.

1,237,151. Patented Aug. 14, 1917.

FIG. 1

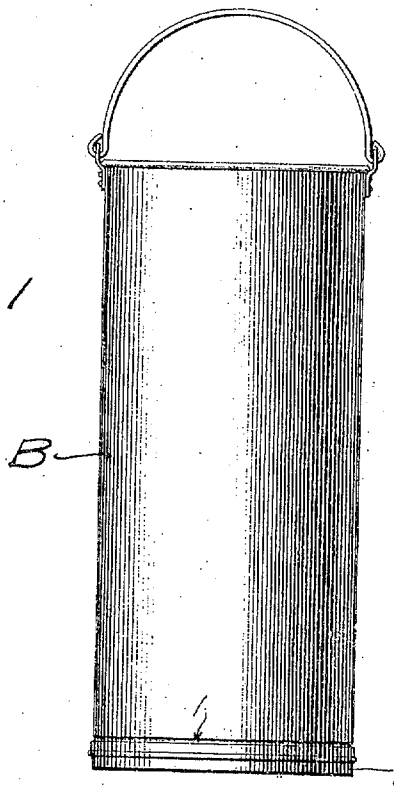
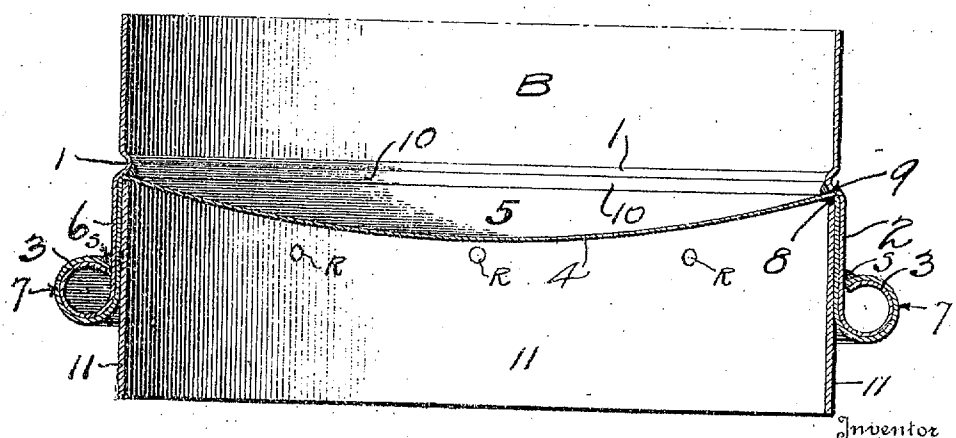


FIG. 2



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CAN-BOTTOM.

1,237,151. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 14, 1917.

Application filed July 26, 1916. Serial No. 111,519.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD G. BARNETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Concordville, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Can-Bottoms, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the subject of metallic containers or receptacles, and has particular reference to a novel improvement in can bottoms.

Accordingly, to this end the invention has in view a simple and substantial construction whereby the can bottom may be rigidly and firmly united to the body of the can to form a joint which may not only be made water-tight, but which will also more readily withstand the shocks and jars incident to handling vessels of this character.

Another object of the invention is to provide a reinforced can bottom which is strong and durable and which may be easily and economically made, thereby materially enhancing the practical and commercial value of cans embodying the present improvement.

A further object of the invention is to provide a can wherein the bottom thereof is supported by the body at an exterior point, thereby providing a greater supporting surface or area for the can bottom, whereby the weight of the contents of the can upon the bottom may be more effectually distributed.

With the above and other objects in view which will more readily appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter more fully described, illustrated and claimed.

A preferred and practical embodiment of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an elevation of a can embodying the present improvement.

Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail vertical sectional view showing more clearly the construction of the bottom portion of the can embodying the improvements shown in elevation in Fig. 1.

Similar references designate corresponding parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In carrying the present invention into effect, any character or type of can body B may be used. That is to say, the present invention is susceptible of use in connection with various types of metallic shipping and storing vessels or other containers, regardless of the type of the body thereof, or other structural features, since the present improvement is directed particularly to a strong and practical construction of the bottom portion of the can.

Accordingly, as will be observed from the drawings, the can body B is formed at a point adjacent its lower edge with an inwardly projecting annular bead 1, which provides an interior rib, one side of which constitutes a bottom section abutment. The skirt or apron portion 2 of the body B extending beyond the bead or rib 1 is formed at its end with a rolled hollow supporting flange 3, which is of continuous formation, and constitutes a reinforcement for the lower edge of the can body.

The bottom section 4 of the can preferably includes the bowl portion 5, and the offset continuous side wall 6, the free end 7 of which may be spun, rolled, or otherwise formed, into the same configuration as the hollow supporting flange 2 of the can body, whereby the said portion may constitute a hanger flange for embracing the continuous supporting flange 3 to hold the bottom section 4 to the can body. When the bottom section 4 is telescoped within the apron or skirt portion 2 of the can body, the shoulder 8 between the bowl portion 5 and the wall portion 6 snugly abuts against the shoulder presented by the interiorly projecting bead or rib 1, and the flange 7 engages the flange 3 whereby the edge of the former contacts with the outer face of the skirt 2 forming an annular groove to receive the solder *s* and thereby make a water-tight joint.

The fitting of the bottom section 4 to the lower end of the body B in this manner produces a tight joint which extends throughout the length of the contacting parts of the can bottom and lower portion of the can body, and presents an annular groove or cavity 9 between the shoulder 8 of the can bottom and the rib 1, which may receive a suitable quantity of solder 10 to firmly unite the bottom and body of the can at the under side of the bead. The provision of solder at this point not only insures a perfectly water-tight joint, but also covers or fills the space which would otherwise exist between the rib and the can bottom, and which could not be readily

cleansed after the can was used for shipping food, liquids and the like. Thus, the construction not only is of importance from a practical standpoint, but involves sanitary features as well.

To further increase the union between the body and the can, there is preferably inserted in the can bottom 4, inside the wall 6, a relatively stout compression ring 11 which may be riveted thereto as shown at R, and the rivets swetted with solder. This compression ring serves the dual purpose of forcing the wall 6 of the can bottom into firm engagement with the skirt or apron portion 2 of the can body and also constitutes a bottom or base on which the entire can may rest. Thus, when the can is filled, the weight of the contents thereof resting upon the compression ring 11 will have a tendency to always maintain an effective joint between the bottom section 4 and the bottom of the can body.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that a novel and distinctive feature of the present invention is the provision of a can having an internal bead or rib which constitutes an abutment for a flanged bottom section, having a rolled hanger flange 7 for engaging with a similar supporting flange formed at the lower extremity of the can body, in such a way that the weight of the contents of the can is borne by the top edge of the supporting flange of the can body externally thereof. The ring 11, while constituting a base for the entire can, only supports the weight of the contents of the vessel when the same is resting upon the floor or ground, but when the vessel is carried or transported by the handle or bail shown, the entire weight of the contents is distributed over the portion 2 due to the engagement of the members 6 and 2 caused by the riveting of the compression ring 11, and the interlocking of the hanger flange 7 with the supporting flange 3 of the can body.

Without further description, it is thought that the many features and advantages of the present invention will be readily apparent to those familiar with the art, and it will, of course, be understood that changes in the form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A can construction comprising in combination, a can body having an internally projecting rib providing an interior shoulder and a flange formed at the extremity of said body adjacent the rib, a bottom section including a dished bottom and an angularly disposed side wall presenting an annular abutment edge for engaging with the interior shoulder, and also providing an interior solder receiving cavity between the bottom section and can body, said bottom section also having an outturned flange formed from the extremity of said side wall to engage over said flange on the body to thereby form an exterior solder receiving cavity between the outer interlocked portions of the bottom and body, and a wear ring fitting within the bottom section and projecting below the plane of the exteriorly interlocked flanges of the bottom and the body.

2. A can construction comprising in combination, a can body having an internally projecting rib constituting an interior abutment, and a skirt portion below said abutment provided with an outwardly extending supporting flange which constitutes an exterior abutment, a flanged bottom section fitting inside of the skirt of the body between the said two abutments and having an annular shoulder engaging beneath and against the interior abutment, and an outwardly extending flanged portion engaging beneath said exterior abutment, and a wear ring fitting within the skirt portion of the bottom section and having its upper edge disposed beneath and against said annular shoulder of the bottom section and its lower edge projecting below the interengaged flanges of the body and bottom which constitute the exterior abutment.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

EDWARD G. BARNETT.

Witnesses:
WILLIS C. AMSDEN,
ELLEN W. FOLEY.