B. K. FORD.

PAPER JACKETED CAN.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 15, 1913.

1,147,227. Patented July 20, 1915.

Fig. 1

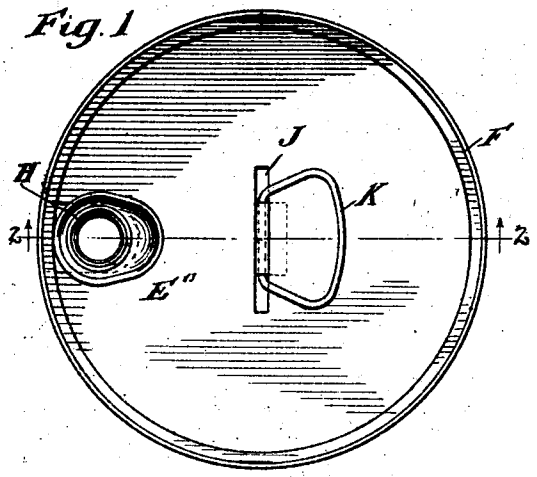


Fig. 3

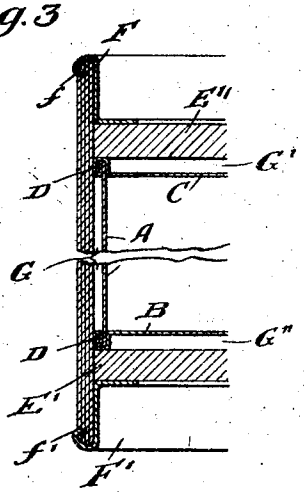


Fig. 2

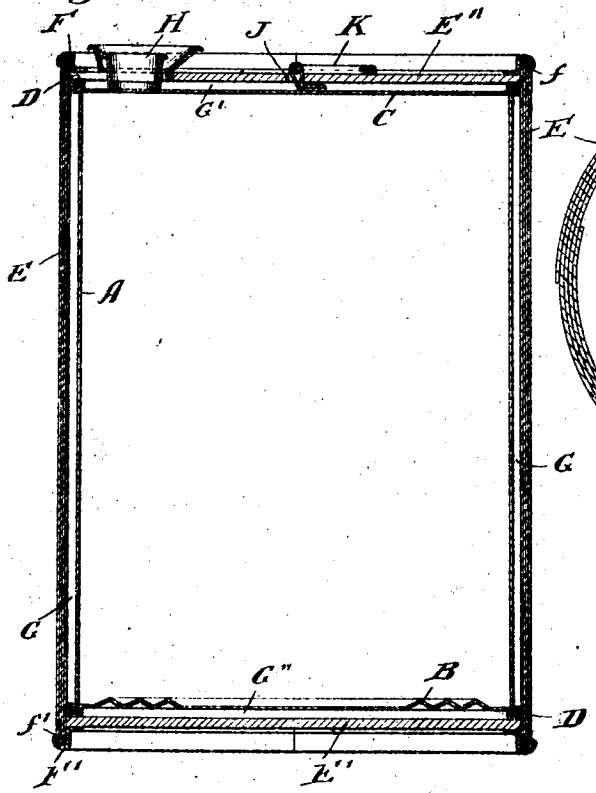
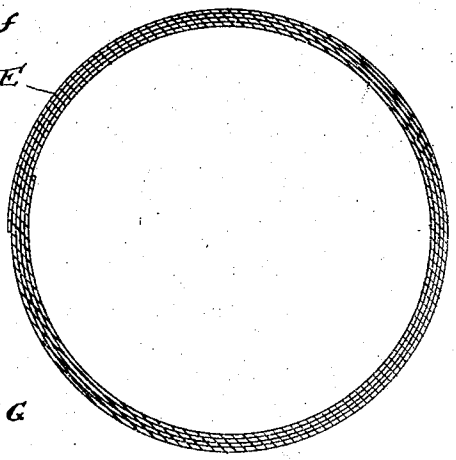


Fig. 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BEN K. FORD, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN, ASSIGNOR TO AMERICAN CAN COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

PAPER-JACKETED CAN.

1,147,227. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented July 20, 1915.**

Application filed August 15, 1913. Serial No. 784,883.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BEN K. FORD, a citizen of the United States, residing in Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Paper-Jacketed Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of paper jacketed sheet-metal cans and it consists in the novel parts and devices and combination of parts and devices hereinafter set forth and made the subject matter of claims.

In the accompanying drawing, which forms a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a top or plan view of a jacketed can containing the invention; Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same on the line 2—2 of Fig. 1; Fig. 3 a broken section similar to that of Fig. 2 but upon a somewhat larger scale; Fig. 4 a cross section of the jacket.

Heretofore paper jacketed cans have been made with the paper applied to the sheet-metal can body by winding the paper coated with an adhesive directly upon the can body itself so that the protecting shell of paper adheres to the sheet-metal body and in a sense becomes one with it. This construction, while it possesses some advantages is attended with certain disadvantages which the present invention is particularly designed to overcome. In the present structure the paper shell or jacket is made by winding the same upon a cylinder or form and is thereafter applied and secured to the can by means to be described more fully, with the result that an air space operating as a non-conductor is formed around the can; and at the same time with the further result that any dents or injuries in the shell are not transmitted to the sheet-metal of the can body itself; and the further result that when necessary to repair leaks the sheet-metal vessel may be removed from the shell or in case of injury to the shell it may be removed from the vessel and a new shell supplied; and the further result that the manufacture of the jacketed can as a whole is much simplified and cheapened; while at the same time a vastly superior and much cheaper jacket to the wood veneer jackets in common use is produced.

In the said drawing is shown the sheet-metal vessel or can to be jacketed consisting of the cylindrical sides A, the bottom end B and the top end C joined to the sides by the seams D, D. In the instance illustrated the top end C is of the ordinary flat form which is the preferred form but some of the advantages of the invention may be attained by use of the ordinary conical can breast if that form of can shall be the one to be jacketed, as is obvious. The paper shell composed of a strip of adhesively coated paper wound upon itself on a mandrel into cylindrical form with the adhesive on the outside surface is represented at E. E′ is a circular wooden disk forming the bottom of the jacket, and E″ is a similar disk forming the top of the jacket,—in case of a breast can the top disk is of course omitted. These disks are to be applied after the can is inserted in the jacket and are held in place and the jacket held upon the can by the Z-shaped metal holding strips F, F′, the outer flanges of which are curved into the yielding paper as at *f*, *f*′, making a firm connection which holds the can from up and down movement. Between the surface of the can and the jacket at the sides is the air space G, and at the top and bottom the air space G′, G″ so that in the preferred form the entire can is surrounded by a non-conducting space. The seams D, D serve to space the jacket from the can both at sides and top and bottom.

It is above mentioned that the strip of paper forming the sides of the jacket is coated with adhesive on its outside surface. By this is meant the surface farthest from the can. The purpose is that the inside of the jacket may be left entirely free from the adhesive when the strip adhering to itself is rolled into the cylindric form and so that the outside of the formed jacket will be coated with the glue if that adhesive be used and which outside coating of glue may be rendered insoluble as for example by spraying the same with formaldehyde or with a chromium salt. The top end C is cut at one side with a cavity to accommodate a pouring spout H and is centrally slotted as at J to permit the protrusion of the handle K.

I claim:

1. A paper jacketed can comprising in combination, a can made of sheet metal and having its top and bottom seamed to the sides and an inclosing jacket the walls of which are made of a sheet of paper coiled

upon itself independently of the can and arranged outside of the can top and bottom and the seams thereof, top and bottom disks arranged within the jacket, and sheet metal holder strips having flanges which engage the outer faces of the said disks and having their edges crimped into the outer walls of the paper jacket at the ends of the latter, substantially as specified.

2. A paper jacketed can comprising, in combination; a can made of sheet metal and having its top and bottom seamed to the sides, the said seams extending horizontally beyond the side walls and vertically beyond the heads of the can; a jacket the walls of which are made of paper coiled upon itself independently of the can, said jacket engaging the sides of the seams; disks within the jacket above and below the can, engaging the ends of the seams and spaced thereby from the heads of the can; and sheet metal holder strips arranged at the outer sides of the said disks and curled over and crimped into the paper of the jacket at the ends thereof; substantially as specified.

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