

Oct. 4, 1949.

A. H. JOHNSON

2,483,464

CONTAINER

Filed Dec. 4, 1945

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

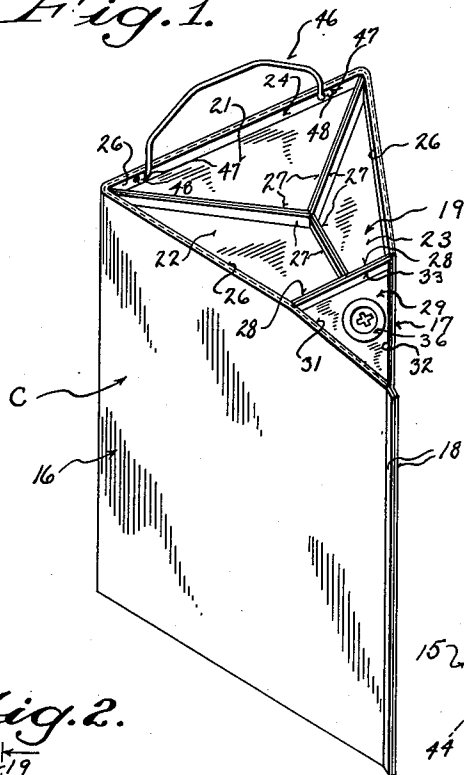


Fig. 3.

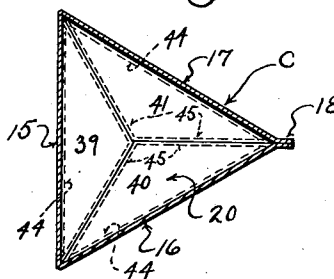


Fig. 2.

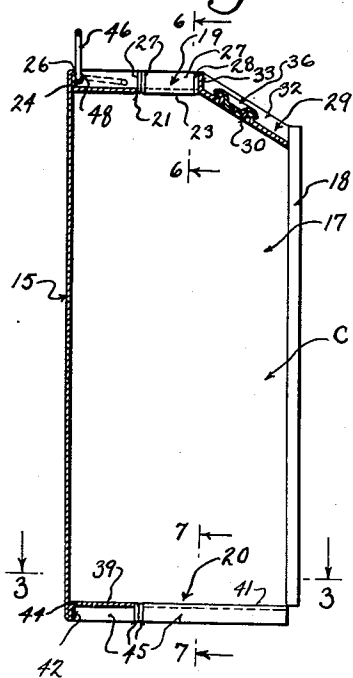
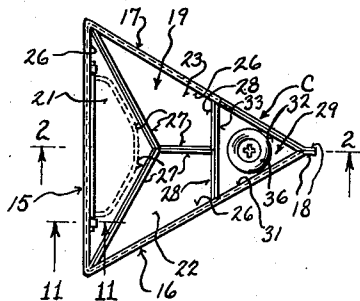


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 5.

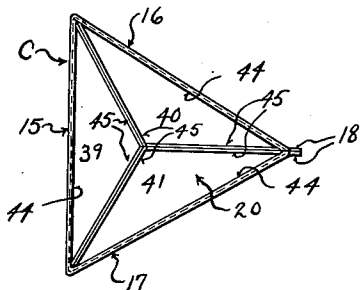


Fig. 6.

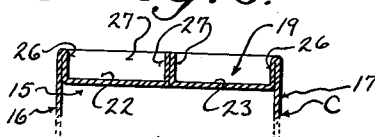


Fig. 7.

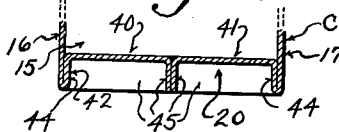


Fig. 8.

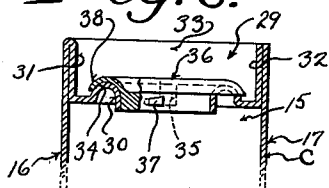


Fig. 9.

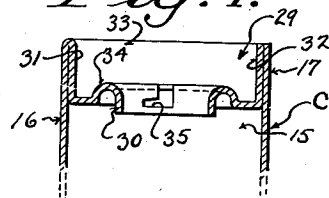


Fig. 10.

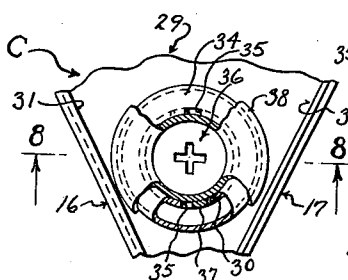


Fig. 12.

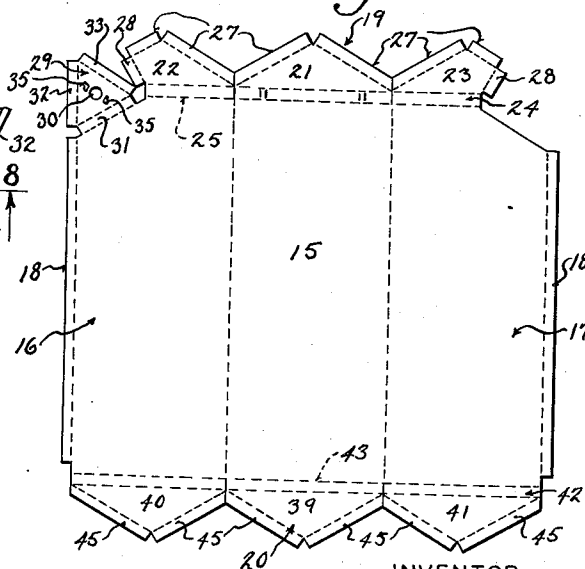


Fig. 11.

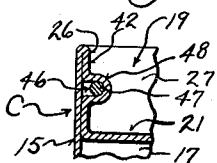
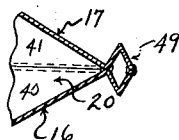


Fig. 13.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,483,464

CONTAINER

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Application December 4, 1945, Serial No. 632,689

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—22)

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This invention appertains to containers and more particularly to a novel shipping, storing and dispensing container for liquids.

One of the primary objects of my invention is to provide a container, the blank for which can be readily stamped from a single sheet of material and which stamping can thereafter be readily fabricated or folded into the container of a predetermined desired shape.

Another salient object of my invention is to provide a container which can be made in any desired size, but which, owing to the rugged structure thereof, is particularly useful in large sized cans.

A further object of my invention is to provide a can formed from a single stamping of sheet material, such as metal, cardboard, or the like, in which the top and bottom walls are formed in a novel manner, whereby said walls will be thoroughly braced and whereby these walls will also function to brace the container side walls.

A further important object of my invention is to provide means, whereby a can or other container of a triangular shape in cross-section can be economically stamped out of and formed from a single piece of sheet material, the triangular shape of the container functioning to give a strong and rugged structure, and to permit compact nesting of a plurality of the formed containers.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a container of the above character in which the pouring or filling neck is disposed at an angle to the main portion of the top wall and at one corner of the container, whereby the containers can be stacked one upon the other, the neck being of such a construction that the same can be effectively closed by that type of cap or closure shown in my Patent No. 2,370,732, issued to me March 6, 1945.

A still further object of my invention is to provide a container of the above character which can be economically formed with a rib on one of its corners whereby the containers can be conveniently placed in a rack for carrying or filling.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists in the novel construction, arrangement and formation of parts, as will be hereinafter more specifically described, claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one preferred form of my container.

Figure 2 is a vertical central section through the container taken substantially on the line 2—2 of Figure 4, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view through the container, taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Figure 2, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 4 is a top plan view of the container.

Figure 5 is a bottom plan view of the container.

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Figure 6 is a fragmentary, vertical sectional view taken through the upper end of the container and substantially on the line 6—6 of Figure 2, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary detail vertical sectional view taken on the lower end of the container and substantially on the line 7—7 of Figure 2, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 8 is an enlarged, detail vertical sectional view through the filling or pouring neck, the view being taken substantially on the line 8—8 of Figure 10, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Figure 9 is a view similar to Figure 8, but showing the stopper or closure removed from the neck.

Figure 10 is a fragmentary detail plan view, with parts thereof broken away and in section, and showing the closure for the filling neck.

Figure 11 is an enlarged fragmentary detail vertical sectional view through a portion of the upper end of the container, the section being taken substantially on the line 11—11 of Figure 4, looking in the direction of the arrows, and illustrating one means for securing a pivoted bale carrying handle in place.

Figure 12 is a plan view showing the blank from which the can can be made.

Figure 13 is a detail horizontal sectional view through the body of the can showing a modified form thereof for permitting the convenient placing of cans in racks for facilitating the carrying and filling thereof.

Referring to the drawings in detail, wherein similar reference characters designate corresponding parts throughout the several views, the letter C generally indicates my container, and as illustrated, the same is of a triangular shape in cross-section whereby an exceptionally strong and rugged container will be had and whereby a plurality of the containers can be compactly nested.

The container includes a flat rear wall 15 and converging flat side walls 16 and 17. These side walls 16 and 17 have formed on their outer vertical edges, abutting flanges 18 which are rigidly secured together in any preferred way. If the container is made of metal, these flanges can be welded or soldered together. Where the container is made from waxed cardboard, these flanges can be heat sealed.

The walls 15, 16 and 17 are connected by top and bottom walls 19 and 20 and these walls are of course of a triangular shape in plan.

If desired, the rear and side walls can have reinforcing ribs struck out therefrom.

The container is adapted to be fabricated from a single stamping of sheet material, and this stamping is shown in Figure 12. By referring to the stamping, the manner of forming the top and bottom walls 19 and 20 can be seen, and it is to be noted that the walls 15, 16 and 17 have formed continuous therewith substantially tri-

angular extensions or wings 21, 22 and 23. These wings or extensions are joined to the walls 15, 16 and 17 by a connecting strip 24 and this strip is folded on a central line 25 during the forming of the top wall so that a marginal bead or rib 26 will be provided. The triangular extensions 21, 22 and 23 are folded inwardly toward one another and these triangular extensions or wings have flanges 27 formed on their outer edges, which are folded upwardly into abutting engagement and the said flanges are then secured together by soldering or other means, depending on the material used. Hence, the top wall 19 is not only formed with the marginal rib or bead 26, but with ribs formed by the flanges 27 which extend toward the center of said top wall. By again referring to the blank, it will be noted that the end extensions or wings 22 and 23 have their outer corners cut away and that flanges 28 are formed on these portions. These flanges 28 are adapted to be folded straight up as is clearly shown in Figures 1 and 2. This leaves the front corner of the can open and the upper corners of the walls 16 and 17 are cut on an angle. I provide a triangular extension 29 on the angled edge of wall 16 for closing this open portion and to form the filling and pouring neck 30, as will now be described. This triangular extension 29 is joined to the wall 16 by a connecting strip 31 which is adapted to be folded on a central line during the making of the can. The extension has formed on its side edges attaching flanges 32 and 33. The flange 33 is bent up and is soldered or otherwise secured to the flanges 28. The flange 32 is bent up (see Figure 2) and is soldered or otherwise fastened to the side wall 17. The filling neck is stamped out of the central portion of the part 29 and the upper end of this neck is connected to the portion 29 by a curved wall 34. The neck itself is provided with bayonet shaped grooves or slots 35. The stopper 36 for the filling neck includes a body insertable in the neck and this body carries wedge shaped lugs 37 for the reception in the bayonet grooves or slots 35. The body portion of the cap or stopper 36 has formed on its peripheral edge, an annular flange 38 of an arcuate shape in cross section and this flange is adapted to snugly engage the connecting portion 34 of the neck when the stopper is inserted in the neck and partly rotated. This stopper follows closely that type of stopper or closure shown in my prior Patent No. 2,370,732 heretofore mentioned.

The bottom wall 20 can be formed similar to the top wall and by again referring to Figure 12, it will be noted that the edges of the walls 15, 16 and 17, which are remote from the extensions or wings 21, 22 and 23, carrying like triangular extensions or wings 39, 40 and 41. These extensions or wings are united to the walls 15, 16 and 17 by a connecting strip 42 which is adapted to be folded on a central line 43 to form a bottom peripheral rib or bead 44. The triangular extensions or wings 39, 40 and 41 are folded inwardly toward one another and these wings have formed on their outer edges, attaching flanges 45 which are folded upwardly into abutting engagement with one another and these flanges are soldered, or otherwise secured together depending upon the material from which the can is made.

From the description so far, it can be seen that I have provided an exceptionally simple and rugged container, the major portion of which can be formed from a single blank of sheet material. By having the neck blank 29 at an angle to the top wall 19, the closure or stopper 36 will be below the plane of the top wall and hence the containers can be readily stacked one upon the other. Due to the triangular shape of the cans, the same can be readily nested closely in a row or box.

In large sized cans, means can be provided for facilitating the carrying thereof, and hence I can provide a bail carrying handle 46. This bail carrying handle 46 can have formed on its ends hinge arms 47, which can be received in struck out barrels 48 formed in the inner portion of one marginal rib or bead 26. By referring to Figure 2, it can be seen that this handle can be readily swung down against the top wall below the upper edge of the marginal beads or ribs 26.

By referring to Figure 13, it can be seen that I can form on the front corner edge of the container, a vertical rib 49. This rib can be formed as a continuation of the flanges 18. The rib 49 is particularly useful in that the rib can be slid in vertical grooves in a carrying rack or the like so that a plurality of the cans can be carried at one time. The racks would also facilitate the filling of the cans.

Changes in details may be made without departing from the spirit or the scope of my invention, but what I claim as new is:

In a shipping, storing and dispensing container of a triangular shape in cross-section, including a rear wall, forwardly extending converging side walls on the rear wall, forwardly extending flanges on the front forward edges of the side walls, means securing said flanges together, wing extensions on the upper and lower edges of the rear and side walls defining top and bottom walls, abutting flanges on said extensions and means securing said last mentioned flanges together, said abutting flanges defining reinforcing ribs on the top and bottom walls, said ribs extending inwardly from the corners of the container toward the central vertical axis of the container, and a marginal upstanding bead formed on the lower and upper edges of the container engaging said ribs.

ALEXANDER H. JOHNSON.

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