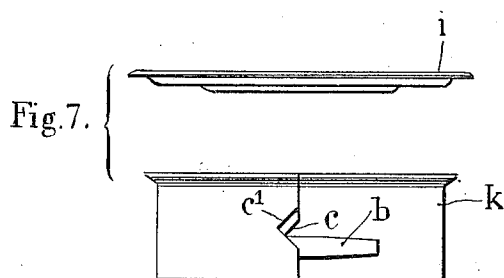
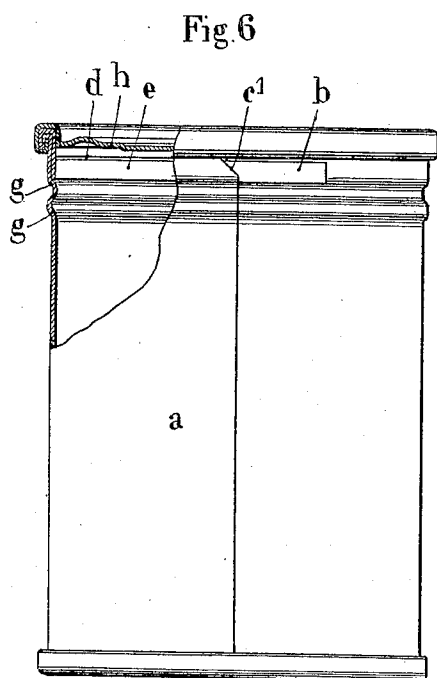
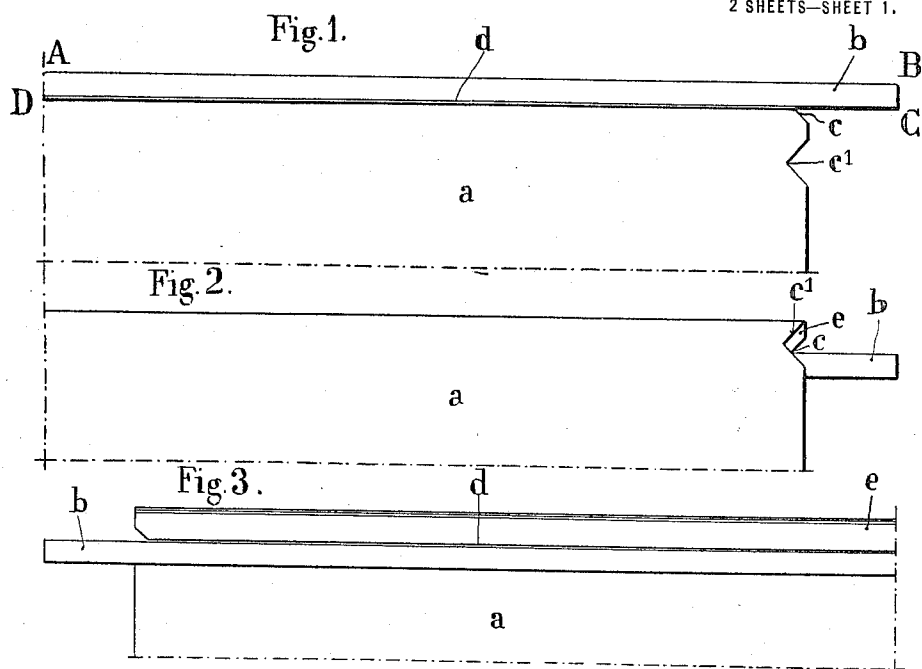


1,312,466.

L. E. AMIEUX.
RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 18, 1917.

Patented Aug. 5, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



L. E. Amieux.
Inventor.

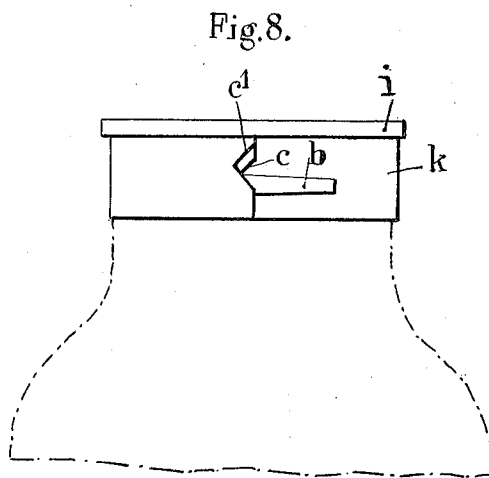
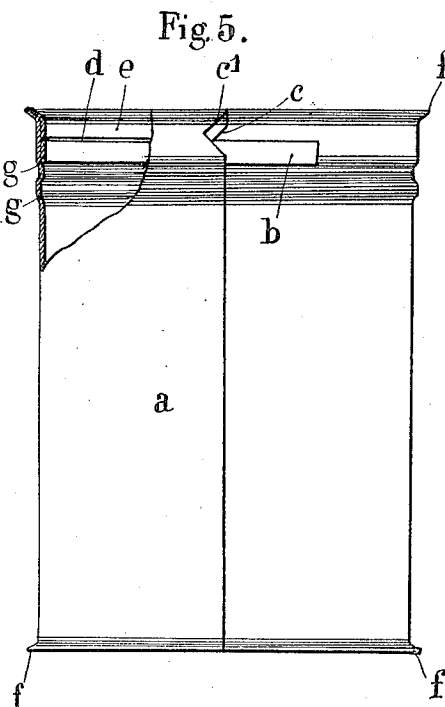
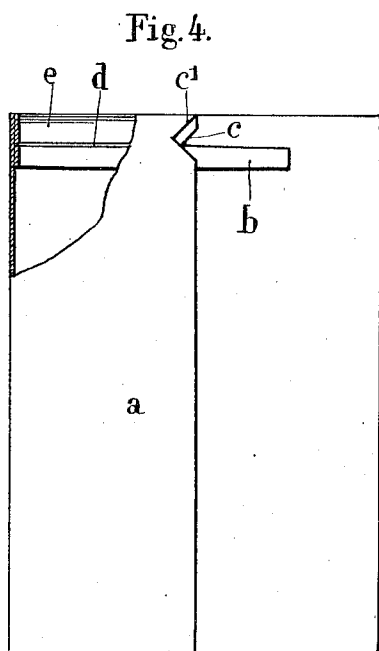
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Attorney.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS ETIENNE AMIEUX, OF NANTES-CHANTENAY, FRANCE, ASSIGNOR TO SOCIÉTÉ AMIEUX FRÈRES & CIE., OF NANTES-CHANTENAY, FRANCE.

RECEPTACLE.

1,312,466.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 5, 1919.

Application filed October 18, 1917. Serial No. 197,217.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS ETIENNE AMIEUX, of Nantes-Chantenay, (Loire Inférieure,) France, manufacturer of food preserves, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide an improved tin for containing preserved food adapted to be opened by tearing away a portion of the tin.

The invention also comprises means for facilitating the opening of the tin by a regular tearing away of the shell of the tin.

Like the tins of the ordinary beaded type, the improved tin consists solely of the three following simple elements, namely, a shell, a bottom and a lid.

The improved tin comprises no soldered joint other than the one which is necessary for making the shell, and it is intended to replace with advantage the tins having a soldered-on strip, because while it can be opened in as certain and easy a manner as those tins, the cost of its manufacture is much less.

The known constructions of tins based on the folding of the upper part of the shell of the tin require as a matter of fact the employment of thick tin sheets which are more expensive and which increase the difficulties of manufacture. Further, those constructions occasion losses or waste due to the use of a metal which has become hard or burst at the folding place, and for this reason it has been necessary to abandon their use for the greater part.

According to the present invention the folding is effected at that part of the shell that is to be subsequently beaded and, under these conditions, there is no inconvenience to be feared even if the metal is burst by the folding operation.

The known constructions wherein the shell of the tin receives an incision, require likewise the use of thick metal sheets of uniform thickness and they have either the drawback of a too deep incision causing considerable waste, or the drawback of an insufficiently deep incision which renders it impossible to open the tin.

The improved construction according to the present invention allows of making the incision without necessitating the use of

a metal sheet of uniform thickness, since even if the incision were to be carried so far as to cut the metal at several points, this would merely result in rendering the opening of the tin still more easy.

The improved construction is also applicable for closing airtight vessels for containing jams or mustard.

A practical example of the improved tin constructed according to the present invention, and of the means for opening it, are illustrated in various stages of manufacture in the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 is a developed view of the shell blank cut to shape and incised, before being made into the finished shell.

Fig. 2 is an outside view of the shell blank, the upper part of which is folded for the purpose of forming the tear-off strip.

Fig. 3 is an inside view of the shell blank corresponding to Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is an elevation, partly in section, of the shell of the tin, in its finished, *i. e.*, rolled up and soldered state.

Fig. 5 is an elevation, partly in section, of the shell of the tin after the top and bottom edges have been flanged out, ready to receive the lid and the bottom to be fixed therein by beading.

Fig. 6 is an elevation, partly in section, of the finished tin, after the lid has been beaded on.

Fig. 7 illustrates the two parts of the closing means, namely, the lid mount and the lid for closing jam jars and the like.

Fig. 8 shows the finished lid mount placed on a jar after the lid has been fastened down.

The shell of the tin is composed of a metal blank *a* cut to shape by stamping or other shaping operation in the form shown in Fig. 1. The upper part of the blank, marked A B C D, is the part which serves subsequently for opening the tin. The blank comprises at its top a tongue *b* which projects from one of its vertical edges and is designed to receive a key which is turned in the usual manner for opening the tin. *c* and *c'* are notches of peculiar shape formed in the side of the shell blank below the tongue *b*. These notches are intended to serve as guides or register marks for the subsequent folding of the shell blank and facilitate the opening of the tin.

After the shell blank has been cut out as described, it is passed through an incising machine which produces an incision *d* indicated by the line C D. This incision diminishes the thickness of the metal right around the fitted tin and facilitates the opening of the tin.

After the shell blank has been cut to shape and incised, its upper part is folded as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 in such a manner as to bring the incision opposite the lower notch *c'*; *e* is the folded portion.

The shell blank is then rolled up so as to leave the edge provided with the tongue on the outside. Then the two edges are soldered together throughout the height of the tin.

The top and bottom edges are then flanged outwardly as shown at *f f* in Fig. 5, after which they are ready to receive the ordinary lid and bottom which are beaded in the usual manner. The shell of the tin is provided with moldings *g* of suitable shape and location, and their object is to avoid the tin presenting sharp edges after it has been opened.

After having beaded the lid *h*, the bottom *k* and the top and bottom bent edges of the shell, the tin is quite finished as shown in Fig. 6.

When it is desired to open the tin, it is merely necessary to place a key upon the tongue and to turn it in such a manner as to effect a regular tearing of the shell along the line of incision and below the folded portion.

Although the invention is described and shown with reference to its application to a tin of round shape, it is to be understood that the invention is equally applicable with the same advantages to tins of any other shape, such as square, oval, etc.

The application of the improved device for closing airtight jam pots and the like, is illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8.

The elements of this device are the ordinary lid *i* which is to be fixed in place by beading on, and the lid mount *k* which is constructed on the same principle as the device described in its application to a preserve tin.

The closing device provided with its lid and mounted on a jar is shown in Fig. 8.

This method of closing has the advantage of dispensing with the use of the cork washers that have been employed hitherto.

What I claim is:—

1. A receptacle including a tubular shell having one of its extremities bent inwardly and parallel to the wall of the shell to form a reinforced extremity for the shell, the bent portion of the shell having a weakened line to form a tearing strip, a tongue integral with said strip, and an end closure secured to said shell.

2. A metal receptacle including a tubular shell formed of a curled sheet having its side edges secured together, one edge of the sheet being notched to form a weakened portion, one of the extremities of said shell being bent inwardly and parallel to the wall of the shell to form a reinforced extremity for the shell, a tearing strip integral with the inwardly bent portion of the shell, a tongue integral with the tearing strip and extending between the meeting edges of the shell adjacent the notch portion, and end closures secured to said shell.

3. A metal receptacle including a tubular shell formed of a curled sheet having its side edges secured together, one edge of the sheet having spaced notches, one of the extremities of said shell being bent inwardly and parallel to the wall of the shell to form a reinforced end for the shell, the bent portion of said shell being provided with a weakened line to form a tearing strip, a tongue integral with the strip and extending through the meeting edges of the shell adjacent said notches, and an end closure having its edge bent over the reinforced end of said shell.

4. A receptacle including a tubular shell formed of a sheet having its side edges secured together, one of the extremities of the shell being bent inwardly and parallel to the wall of the shell to form a reinforced extremity for the shell, a weakened line provided in the bent portion and forming a tearing strip, a tongue integral with the strip and extending through the meeting edges of the shell, the reinforced extremity of the shell being outwardly flared to form a flange, and an end closure having its edge bent over the flange.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

LOUIS ETIENNE AMIEUX.

Witnesses:

CHARLES DE LAGRANGE,
RENI GUILBOT.