(No Model.)

L. RICHARDSON.

Sheet-Metal Can.

No. 227,303. Patented May 4, 1880.

Fig. 1.

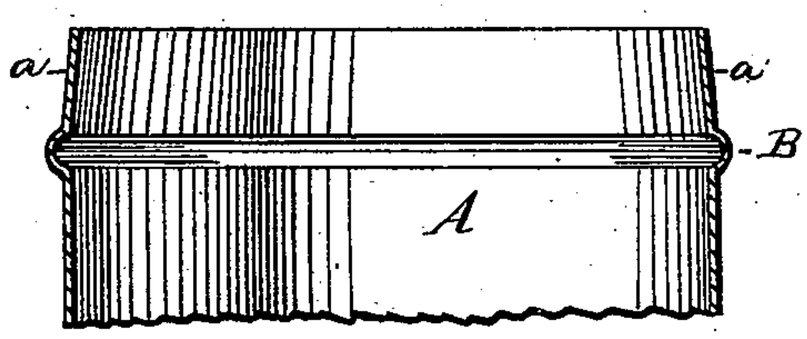


Fig. 2.

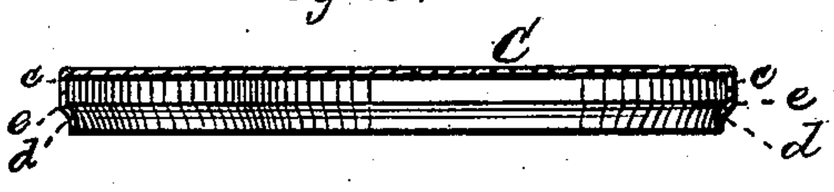


Fig. 3.

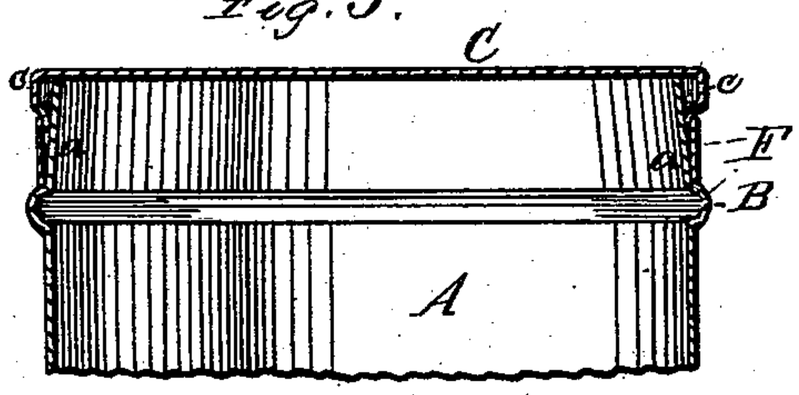


Fig. 4.

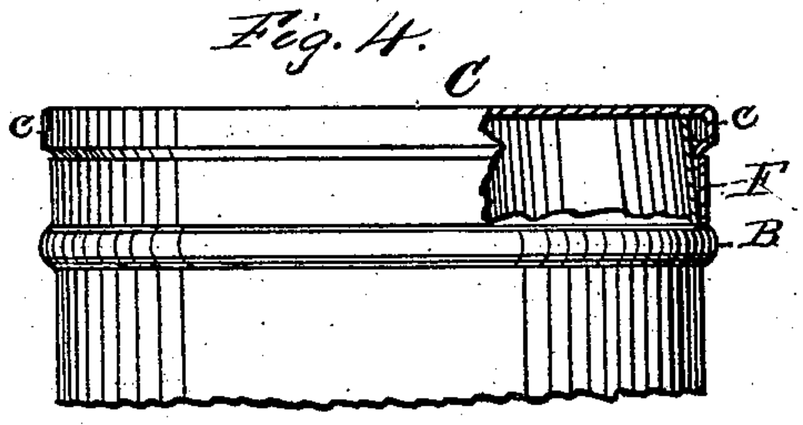
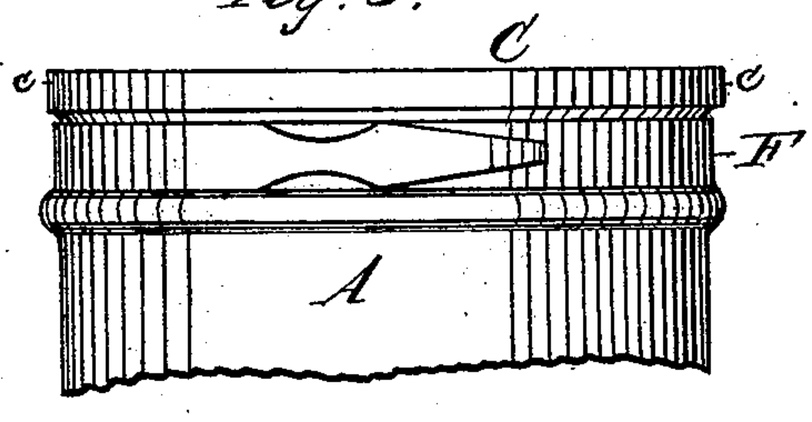


Fig. 5.



Attest:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEONARD RICHARDSON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

SHEET-METAL CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 227,303, dated May 4, 1880.

Application filed March 29, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LEONARD RICHARDSON, of Brooklyn, Kings county, State of New York, have invented a certain Improvement in Sheet-Metal Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is applicable to a can made of tin or other sheet metal, to be used for holding hermetically-sealed paints, varnish, or other substances, liquid or dry, in which the joint between the cover and the body of the can is closed by a strip of thin metal; and the object of the invention is to secure a more cheap, easy, and perfect closing of the can by means of the strip than has hitherto been done in the case of strip-cans, at the same time securing the easy removal of the strip without injury to the can or to the cover, or without rendering the cover unfit to be a secure, perfect, and permanent cover to the can after the strip has been removed.

Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section of a can-body made according to my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the cover. Fig. 3 is a vertical transverse section of a can embodying my invention, showing the can-body, the cover, and the strip in place. Fig. 4 is a side view of the can and a partial section, showing the relative positions of the can-body, the cover, and the strip when the two last are in their proper places. Fig. 5 is a side view of the can closed.

A is the cylindrical body of the can, made preferably of sheet-tin. Around the body, and at a proper distance from the top edge of the body, for strengthening the can against lateral pressure, is formed a peripherical rib, B. From the upper base of this rib the can-body slants slightly upward and inward continuously to the edge, as denoted by *a a*.

The cover C is made with a flange, *c*, projecting downward, when the cover is in position upon the can, about half the distance between the top edge of the can-body and the peripherical rib. The lower edge of the flange is crimped or beveled inward, as shown at *d*, so as to receive and support the upper edge and a considerable part of the under surface of the closing-strip F, as shown in the drawings at Fig. 3. When the flange of the cover is thus beveled in, the cover grasps firmly and tenaciously the can-body, and the ridge *e*, at the upper side of the bevel thus formed, constitutes a serviceable guide to the soldering-iron when the strip is being soldered to the cover.

When the cover and strip F are in position the cover is supported by the top edge of the can-body, and also by the slanting side of the can-body, which is grasped by the beveled crimped-in portion of the flange of the cover. The upper edge of the strip fits into the bevel *d*, and a portion of the under surface of the strip is soldered to the beveled portion of the flange of the cover, as indicated in the drawings, and the lower edge of the strip is supported by the rib B at the point where it is adjacent to the slant. When the strip is soldered to the can-body at this point the slant prevents the solder from running up and uniting the can-body and the cover to each other. The closing-strip may have a free end, either with or without a loop or ring attachment, or the end may be lightly soldered down, as may be desired. In manufacturing the can it will be found most convenient if the strip is first attached to the cover before the latter is put upon the can. This being done, and the cover then being placed in position, the lower edge of the strip may be soldered to the can, as described. In this part of the operation the rib B serves as a guide to the soldering-iron, in the same way that the ridge *e* of the flange of the cover serves as a guide for soldering the top edge of the strip to the cover. The solder for attaching the strip to the cover and the can-body should be sufficiently soft to part when a tangential strain is exerted longitudinally upon the strip.

The operation of hermetically closing the can having been already sufficiently described, it is obvious that in order to open it all that is necessary is to grasp the free end of the strip, (having first detached it, if it has been fastened down,) or the ring or the loop, if it has been furnished with one, and by the exercise of sufficient force to tear off the strip the solder will easily part, permitting this to be done, and the cover will remain, to be taken off and replaced at pleasure, in the same manner as an ordinary can.

I am aware that a sheet-metal can has been formed with a projecting bead near its top,

and the mouth of the can contracted above said bead to receive a flanged cover, the strip to be torn off resting upon the bead and embracing a straight portion of the flange of the cover; but in my can, while the flange of the cover is bent inwardly to form an extended lip, the inner surface of which snugly gripes the inclined or beveled portion of the can, the inclination of the outer surface of the flange gives it a snug and griping fit within the tear-strip, and the shoulder formed by the bending of the flange forms a guide for the soldering-tool. A can-cover has been formed with a shoulder to guide the soldering-tool in attaching the strip; but in that case the flange is not inclined, and is formed of a separate piece attached to the cover by soldering.

What I claim is—

The can having the projecting rib B and inwardly-beveled portion above said rib, and provided with the cover C, having the inwardly-bent struck-up flange, forming the lip *d* and shoulder *e*, and the strip F, having its lower edge resting upon said rib and its upper edge resting against the inclined outer surface of said flange of the cover, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

LEONARD RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:
JAMES S. O'CALLAGHAN,
JOHN J. CALDWELL.