(No Model.)

O. G. BICK.

JACKETED CAN.

No. 379,757. Patented Mar. 20, 1888.

Fig. 1

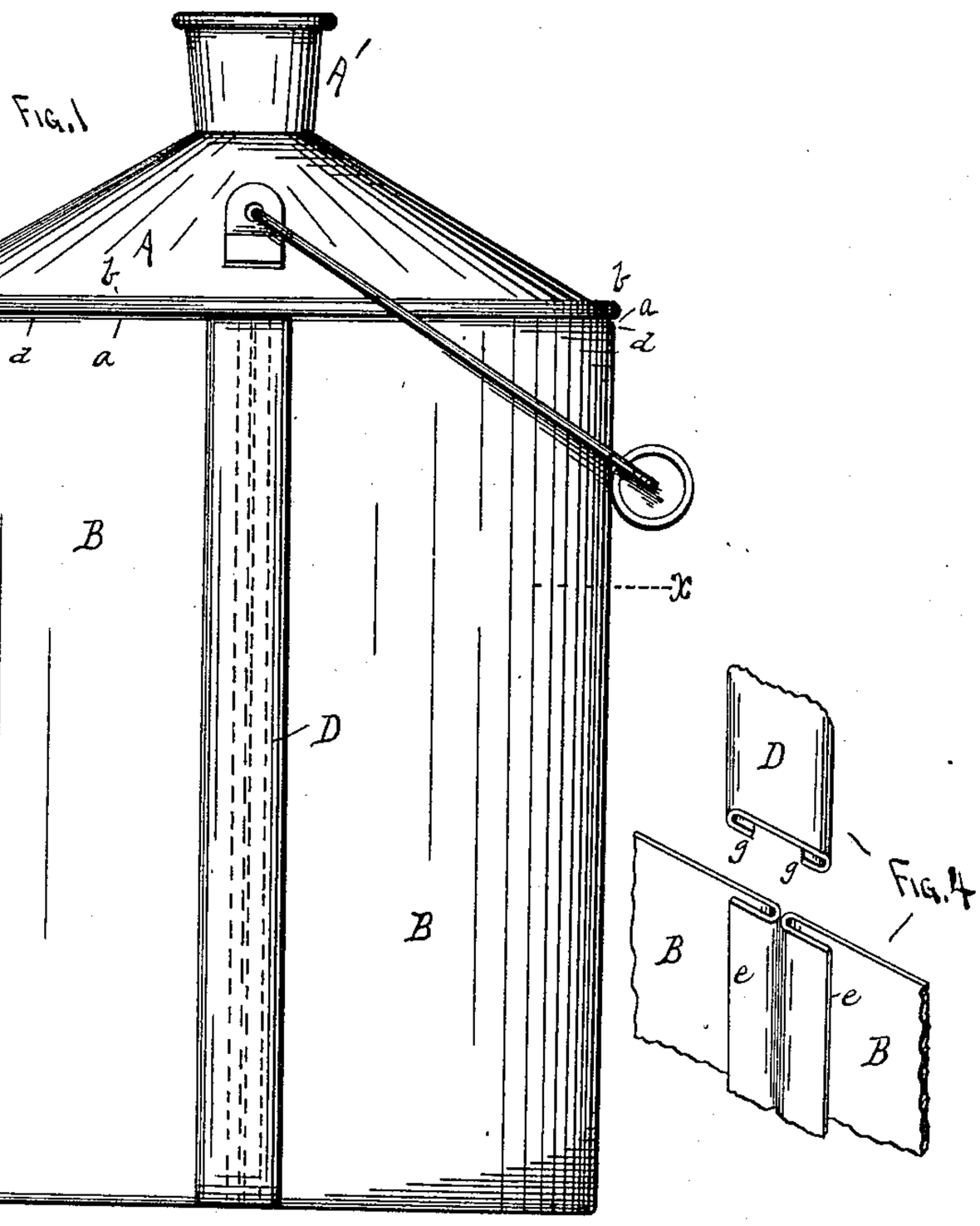


Fig. 3

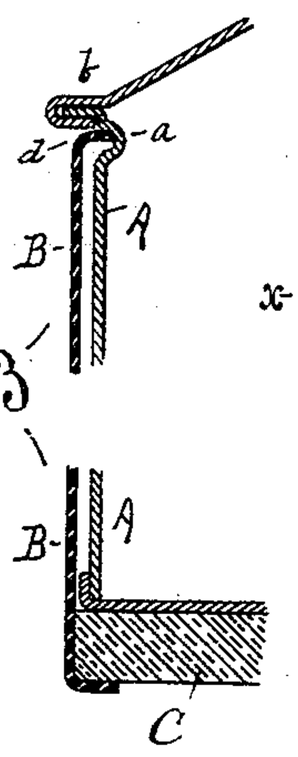


Fig. 4

Fig. 6

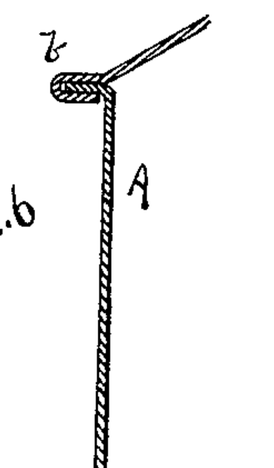


Fig. 5

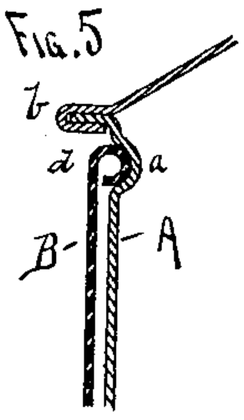
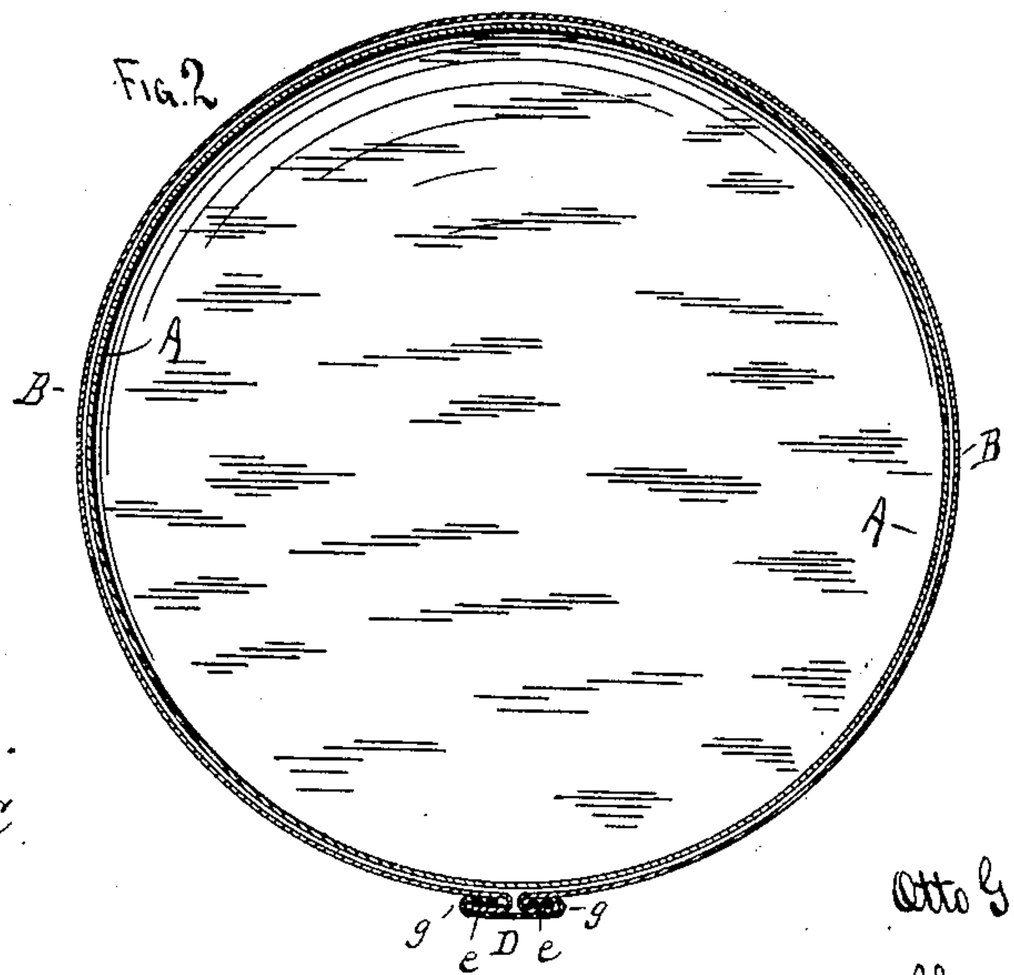


Fig. 2



WITNESSES.
H. S. Webster.
Fred. G. L. Hunt.

Otto G. Bick,
INVENTOR, BY
Charles N. Woodward,
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO G. BICK, OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR TO THE NORTHWESTERN TIN-WARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

JACKETED CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 379,757, dated March 20, 1888.

Application filed December 19, 1887. Serial No. 258,294. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO G. BICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jacketed Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sheet-metal cans having sheet-metal jackets; and it consists in the construction as hereinafter shown and described, and specifically pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a can with one of my improved jackets attached thereto. Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 are enlarged sectional details illustrating the manner of forming and securing the upper edges of the jacket to the can; and Fig. 4 represents enlarged sections in perspective of the adjacent edges of the jacket and a portion of the cap-strip, illustrating more fully the manner of constructing the jacket and securing it to the can. Figs. 5 and 6 are sectional details illustrating modifications in the construction.

A represents the can, which will be constructed in the ordinary manner, except that a "crimped" groove, *a*, will be formed around the upper part, just beneath the joint *b*, connecting the top to the body of the can, as shown more clearly in the upper section of Fig. 3.

B represents the sheet-metal jacket, having its upper edge turned over at right angles to the body of the jacket, as shown at *d*, this turned over edge being adapted to fit into the crimped groove *a*, so that when pressed around the can the jacket will be retained in place and prevented from being drawn downward off the can or the can from being lifted out of the jacket. The lower edge of the jacket is crimped beneath the wooden bottom C to retain the latter in place.

The adjacent edges of the jacket, along where the seam usually occurs, are bent backward, as shown at *e* in Figs. 2 and 4, and adapted to receive a cap or lock strip, D, having correspondingly-turned edges *g*, the sliding of the lock-strip over the edges *e* firmly and securely uniting the two edges of the jacket and locking them together, and locking the jacket upon the can. When placing the jackets upon the can, they are opened out sufficiently to enable the turned-over edge *d* to enter the groove *a*. A sufficient force is then brought to bear upon the jacket to cause the adjacent edges *e* to approach each other sufficiently near to allow the strip D to be slipped over the turned-over edges *e* into the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2, when the reaction or outward springing of the jacket will cause the strip to be firmly retained in place without any other fastening. By this simple construction I accomplish several important and novel results. By forming the groove *a* beneath the joint *b*, the latter overhangs the jacket, as shown, so that any leakage from the spout A′ will run down over the outside of the jacket, and will not find its way between the jacket and the can. This is a very important feature of my invention, and is not present in any other jacketed can with which I am acquainted. The manner of uniting the upper rim of the jacket with the can is also an important feature of my invention, and is very much more simple and effective than any constructed with which I am acquainted. Another important feature is the manner of uniting and locking the adjacent edges of the jacket together, as by this simple device I not only form a complete and perfect joint between the parts, but this form of joint enables me to readily and quickly remove the jacket from or replace it upon the can, when desired, for repairs or for any other purpose. It is very convenient in cans of this class to be able to remove and replace the jackets when leaks occur in the cans to facilitate repairs. It also enables a new jacket to be placed upon cans when worn out or injured beyond repair.

In Fig. 5 I have shown the crimped part *d* formed into a "roll" or "curl," instead of a mere bend, as in Fig. 3; but the results produced are the same, and the bend and curl are substantial equivalents.

Under some circumstances the channel *a* might be formed around the can at any point between its top and bottom, as in Fig. 6, so that the jacket would cover only a portion of the can.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new is—

1. A can having an encircling channel, *a*,

around the body thereof, in combination with a jacket, D, having a crimped upper edge fitting into said channel, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. A can having an encircling channel around the body thereof, and a jacket having a crimped upper edge fitting into said channel, and with its adjacent edges folded backward in opposite directions, in combination with a locking-strip having its edges folded to correspond with and adapted to inclose the folded-over edges of said jacket, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

OTTO G. BICK.

Witnesses:
C. N. WOODWARD,
S. M. MAGOFFIN.