

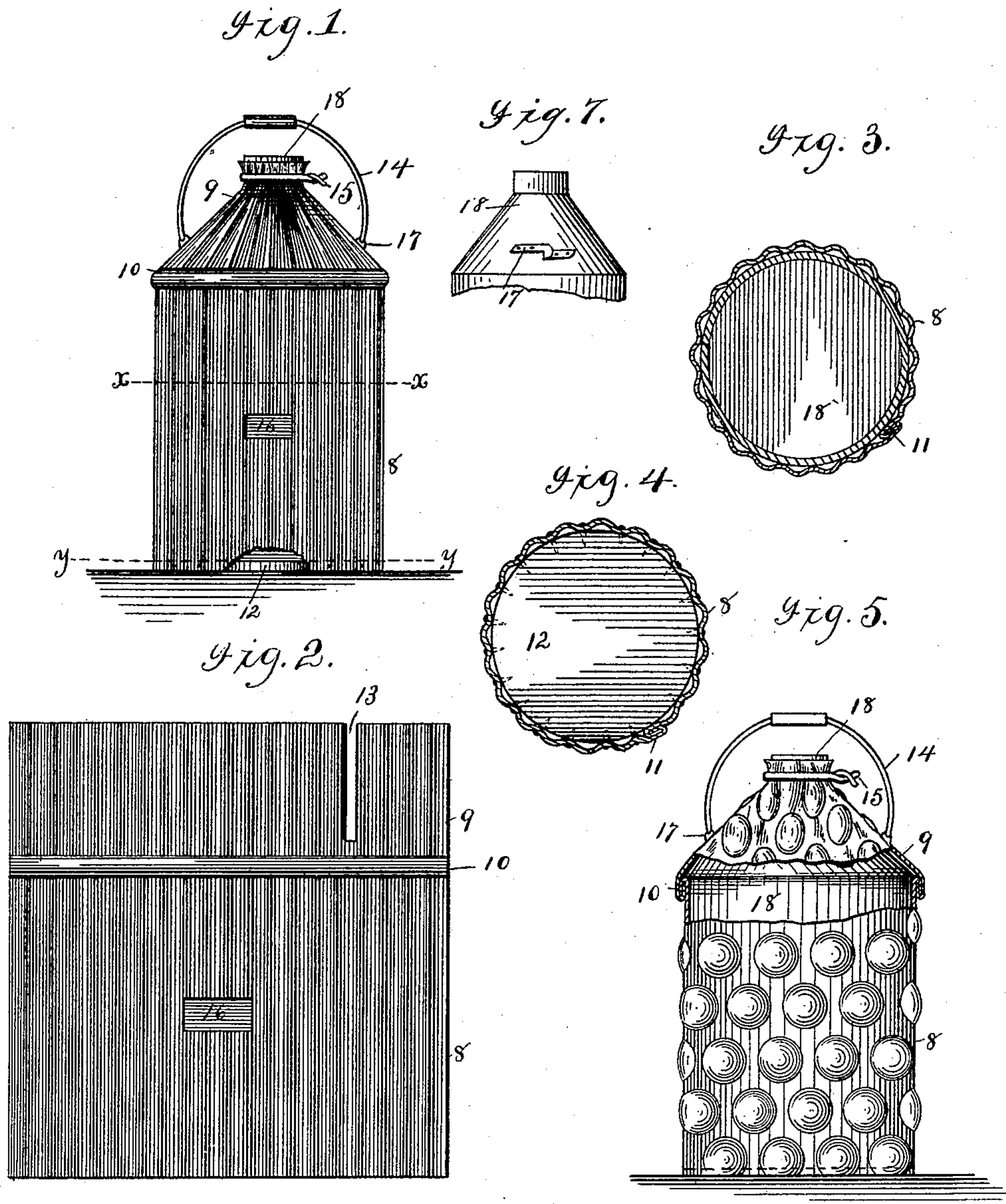
(No Model.)

W. ZINSSER, Jr.

CAN JACKET.

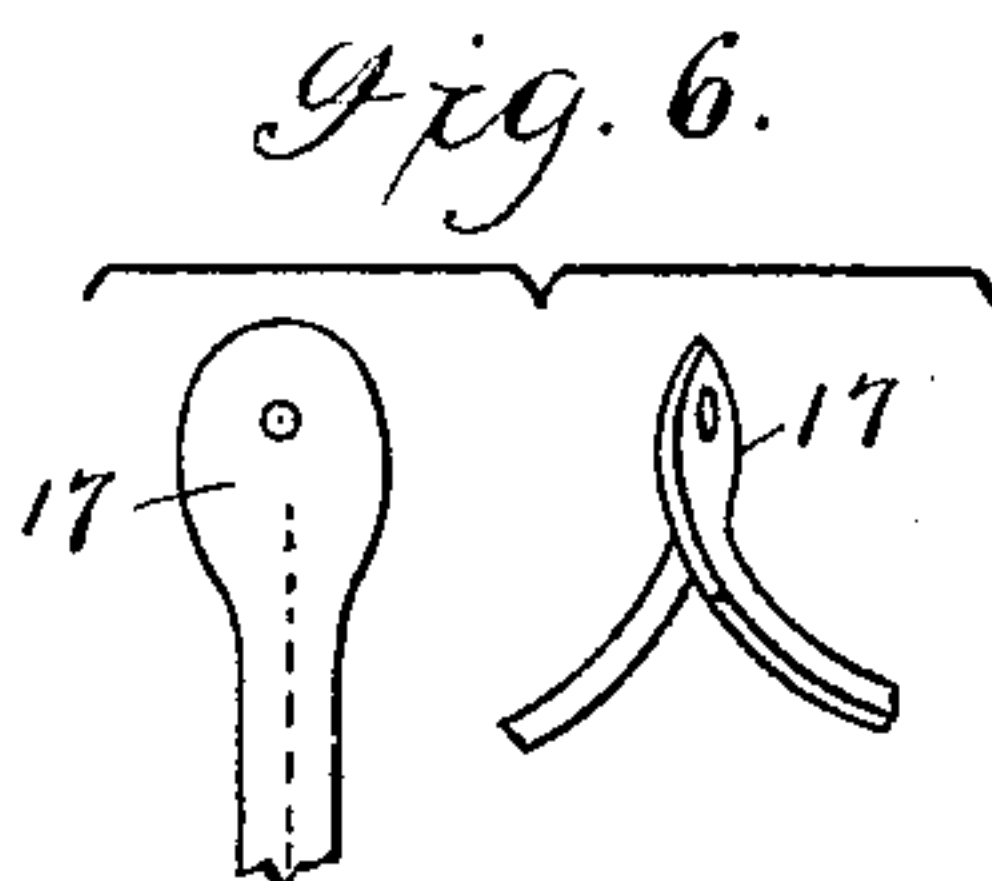
No. 397,163.

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Witnesses:

W. E. Bowen
A. C. Rawlin



Inventor:
William Zinsser Jr.,
By J. E. Bowen
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM ZINSSER, JR., OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CAN-JACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 397,163, dated February 5, 1889.

Application filed June 7, 1888. Serial No. 276,376. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM ZINSSER, JR., a citizen of the United States, and a resident of New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Can-Jackets, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to jackets or casings for enveloping cans in which oils, varnishes, or powdered or viscous substances are inclosed for transportation.

The object of the invention is to devise an enveloping-jacket for the purpose stated which shall be inexpensive to make, easy of application to the can, and readily removable therefrom, and which, also, shall cover and protect the entire can and not its main body only.

The invention is hereinafter described, and the features of novelty for which protection by Letters Patent is desired are specified in the claims at the end of this specification.

In the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and in which like features are indicated by like figures of reference in the several views, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a can provided with my jacket or casing. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the jacket-blank. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on the line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on the line *y y* of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a view in elevation of a can provided with a jacket embodying a modification of the surface configuration. Fig. 6 shows the manner in which the ears for the attachment of the bail of the can are made, and Fig. 7 shows in elevation the upper part of a can and the manner of applying the ear-bail thereto.

Referring to the drawings, 8 indicates the main body of the enveloping-jacket, and 9 that portion thereof which incloses the upper contracted part of the can. This jacket, though preferably composed of sheet metal, may be made of other substances—such, for instance, as wood, papier-maché, and paper-and-cork compositions—and it will be formed by stamping, molding, or otherwise, according to the usual or approved methods of giving form and surface configuration to the material selected for the jacket.

In Figs. 1 to 4 the jacket is provided with corrugations or grooves which extend longitudinally of the same, while in Fig. 5 the surface configuration comprises external circular elevations with corresponding depressions on the inner surface of the jacket. I shall by preference make use of the longitudinal corrugations in the manufacture of the jackets, as affording greater strength and rigidity, though my invention is not limited to such a surface configuration, since any form of indenting the surface of the jacket may answer equally as well as those shown in the drawings.

The enveloping-jacket 8 9 may be made in one piece, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, and this, perhaps, will be the more economical method of manufacture; or it may be made in two pieces and the parts united to each other in the manner shown in Fig. 5—that is, by a lap-joint, 10, compressed by a pair of pliers; or, when the material of which the jacket is composed requires it, rivets or a suitable water-proof adhesive substance may be employed for making this joint secure. The joint 10, it will be seen, forms a circumferential rib at the juncture of the main body of the can 18 and its contracted portion, which adds strength to the jacket at a point where strength is specially desirable. When the jacket is made in a single piece, as in Fig. 1, the circumferential strengthening-rib 10 is formed at the same time and in the same manner as are the longitudinal corrugations.

The jacket-blanks 8 9 will of course be made of sizes corresponding to the sizes of the cans to be enveloped. In preparing the jacket for application to the can its longitudinal ends will be bent and united together so as to form a locked lap-joint, 11, which is flattened or compressed by a suitable instrument to prevent its working loose. This joint is shown in Figs. 3 and 4, and it is capable of being completed either before the can 18 is put in the jacket or afterward. This character of joint is sufficiently substantial for the purpose, and by its use I avoid the necessity of employing the more expensive methods of soldering, riveting, and the like.

The bottom 12 of the jacket consists of wood or other suitable material, which may be se-

cured in place by rivets or nails, as shown, or otherwise.

The upper part, 9, of the jacket is also provided in the process of manufacture with a narrow elongated opening, 13, for the passage of one member of bail 14 when applying the jacket to the can, a similar slit being cut in an appropriate place for the passage of the other member of the bail after the can has been slipped into the jacket and the slit 13 brought in proper relation to one member of the bail. The part 9 of the jacket may then be drawn in close around the neck of the can 18, and in doing this the upper extremity of part 9 is slightly turned outward, as shown, in order to provide a more secure hold for the wire 15, which fastens that part of the jacket in place by being drawn tightly around the neck by a pair of pliers. In the process of preparing the jacket-blank a depression or elevation, 16, may be provided therein for the placing of the name, &c., of the business-house making use of the can.

To strengthen the can 18 without interfering with the application of the protecting-jacket, I split the ear 17 and spread it, as shown in Fig. 6, and then solder the spread ends to the can in a horizontal manner, as illustrated by Fig. 7. By this means a larger surface of the can is covered by the ear, and hence a better hold afforded.

To remove the jacket from the can for repairs of the latter, it is simply necessary to release the wire 15, which secures the gathered-in edge of the upper part, 9, of the jacket around the can's neck, and then the jacket may be slipped off the can without any in-

jury either to can or jacket, and the jacket may be as readily replaced and secured in position.

By the use of this jacket it will be seen that the whole of the can is covered and protected and not merely its main body portion. It will also be apparent that the jacket may readily be applied, removed, and replaced without the aid of a skilled workman.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A removable can-jacket of indented or corrugated sheet metal or other suitable material, comprising a body-section and a neck-section separated by a circumferential strengthening-rib, 10, and having its longitudinal edges joined together by a locked lap-joint, 11, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with a can for containing oil or the like, of a removable enveloping-jacket of indented or corrugated sheet metal or other suitable material, provided with a circumferential strengthening-rib between the neck and body sections, a locked lap-joint uniting its longitudinal edges, and a bottom of wood or other suitable material, and a wire confining in place the gathered-in neck-section, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1888.

WILLIAM ZINSSER, JR.

Witnesses:

J. E. M. BOWEN,
W. E. BOWEN.