

(No Model.)

E. T. MASON & F. A. BERGMAN.
CAN FOR SIRUPS, &c.

No. 435,234.

Patented Aug. 26, 1890.

Fig. 1.

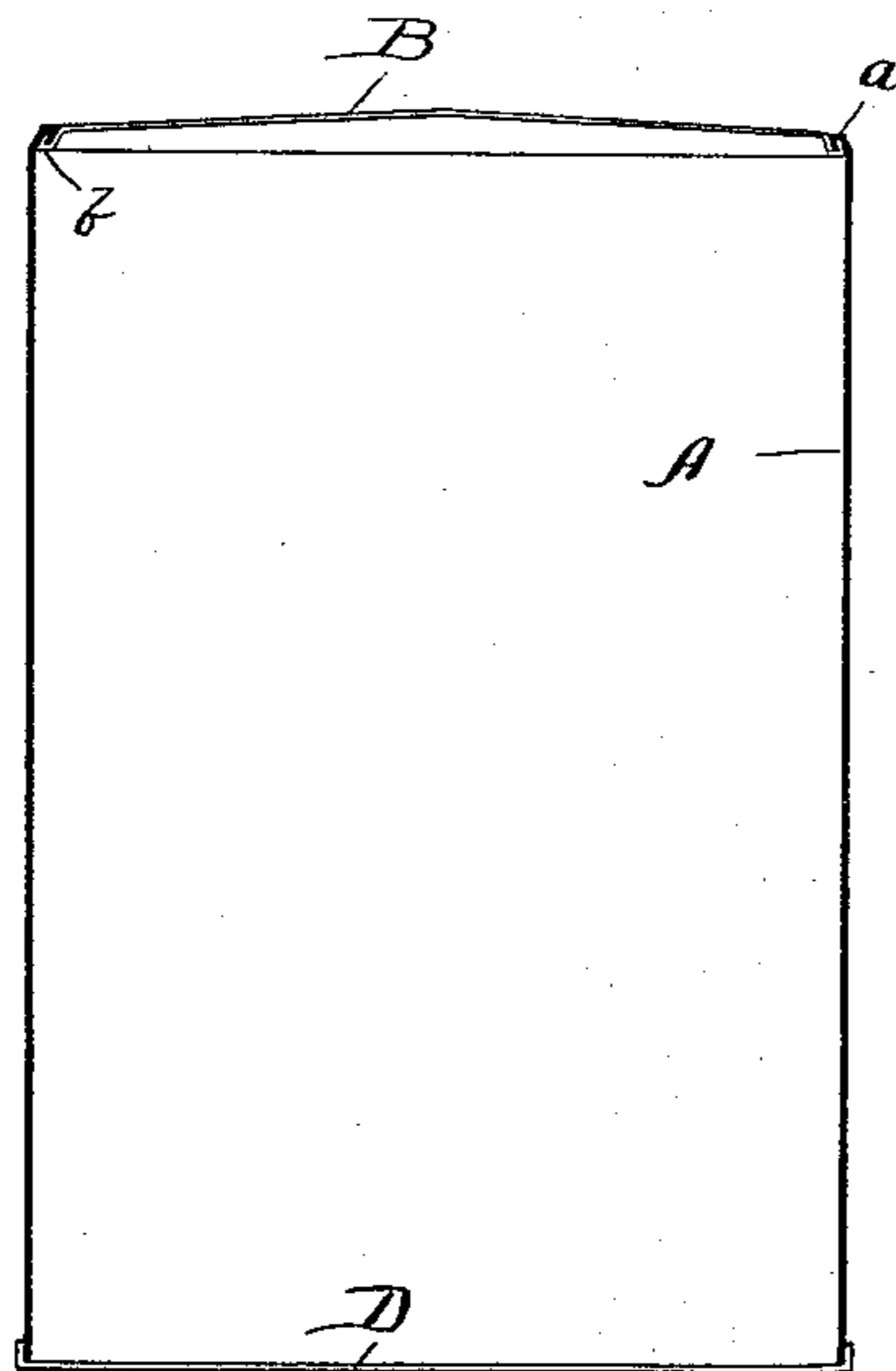


Fig. 2.

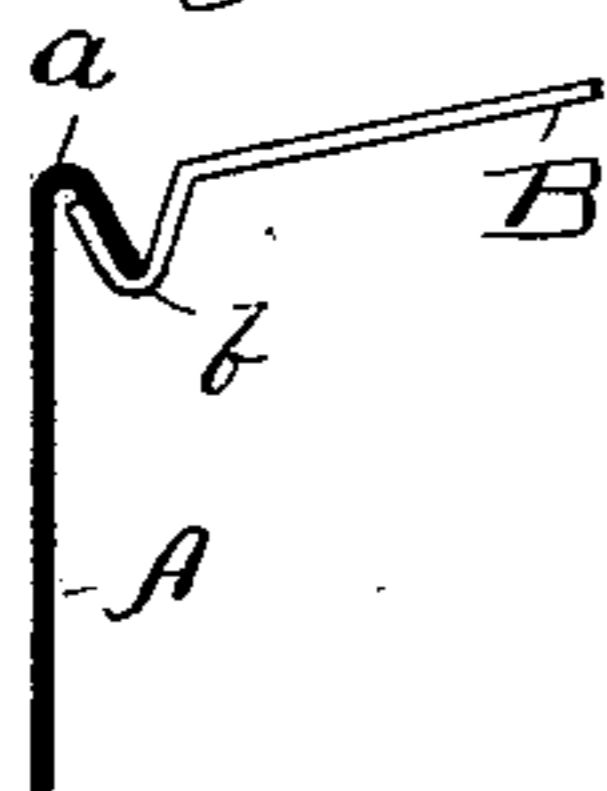


Fig. 3.

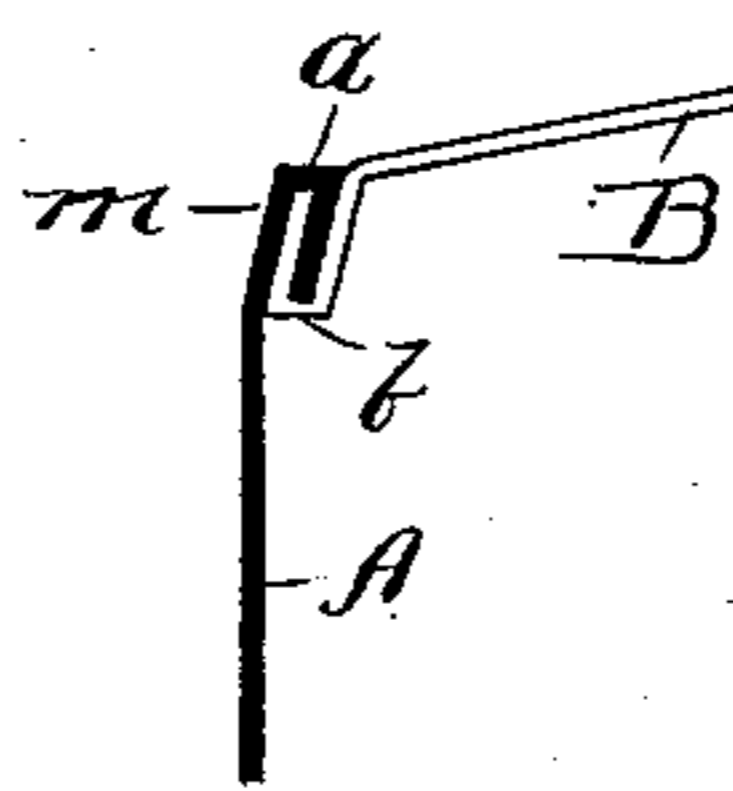
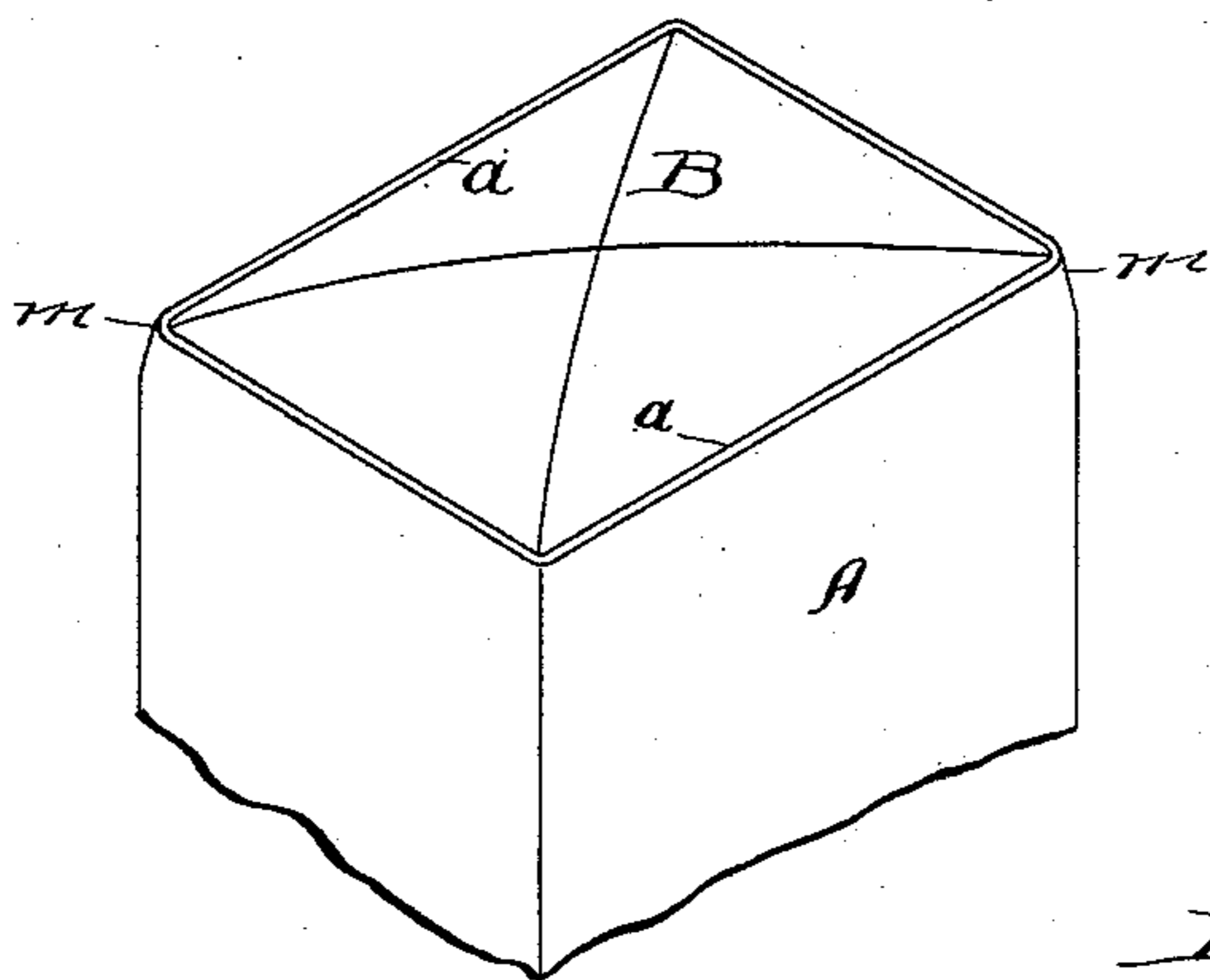


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD T. MASON AND FRANK A. BERGMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CAN FOR SIRUP, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,234, dated August 26, 1890.

Application filed February 8, 1890. Serial No. 339,700. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, EDWARD T. MASON and FRANK A. BERGMAN, citizens of the United States, residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cans for Sirups, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to the construction of cans for holding paints, sirups, &c., and for other kindred purposes. It relates especially to the construction of the joint between the top and the body of that variety of these cans which are provided with a bulging top placed inside the can-body and with the joint between the can and body formed on the inside of the cans.

We have shown in the accompanying drawings at Figure 1 a central vertical section of the can to which the invention relates; at Figs. 2 and 3 enlarged sections of the can-joint, Fig. 2 showing the joint before it is closed, and Fig. 3 showing it after it is closed. Fig. 4 is a perspective of the can.

In said drawings, A represents the body, and B the bulging top or cover, of our improved can. The first step in the formation of the joint which unites these two parts is the formation of interlocking bends at the edges, that upon the outer edge of the top being a V shape, as shown at *b*, and located below the plane of the top, and that upon the upper edge of the can-body being an inwardly-turned angling flange, as shown at *a*. Of course, with the edges of the parts thus treated, the top must be brought to the interlocking

position from the interior of the can, and when thus positioned the edges of the two parts will interlock, as shown at Fig. 4. The joint is now closed by outward pressure against the flanges, which brings them to the form and position shown at Fig. 3, with the parts forming the joint lying entirely inside the can and covered from sight. It will be noticed, also, from said figure that the V bend of the top is closed tightly upon the flange of the body, and that both sides of the V and the flange lie in substantially vertical planes adjacent to the wall of the can. This construction changes and improves greatly the appearance of the can from the common construction of inset-ting-top cans. By bending the completed joint inward at a slight angle, as at *m*, we obtain a very symmetrical, pleasing, and smooth exterior for the can and a very strong corner.

We claim—

The can for sirups, &c., having a body provided with an inward flange *a*, in combination with an inseting top provided with a double bend located below the plane of the top, said flange and bend being interlocked and squeezed together, so as to stand at a slight inward angle adjacent to the body-wall, whereby the joint between the body and top is located entirely within the can and the body is left smooth exteriorly, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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