

(No Model.)

G. A. WAEBER.
METAL CAN, BOX, &c.

No. 435,618.

Patented Sept. 2, 1890.

Fig. 1.

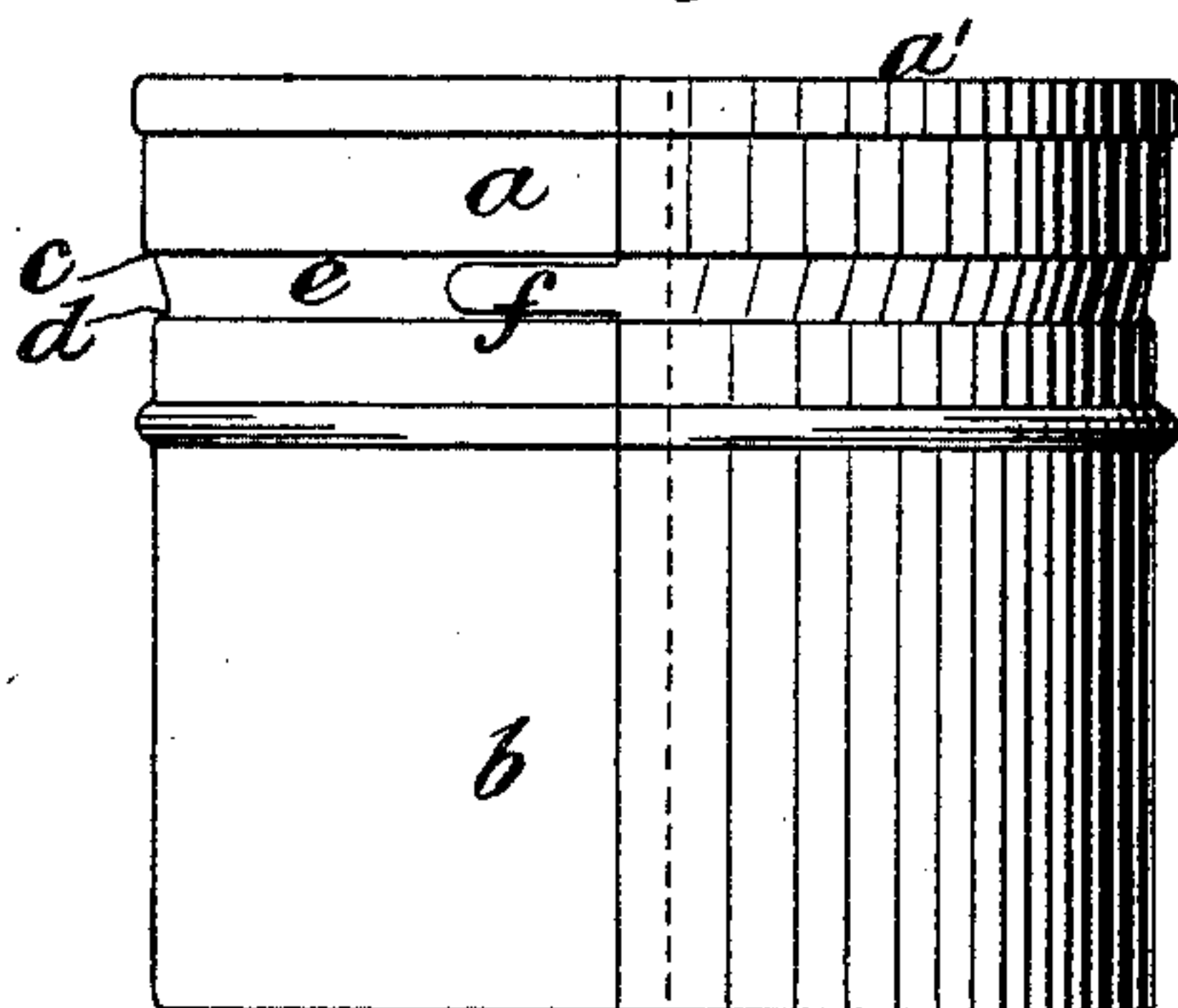


Fig. 3.

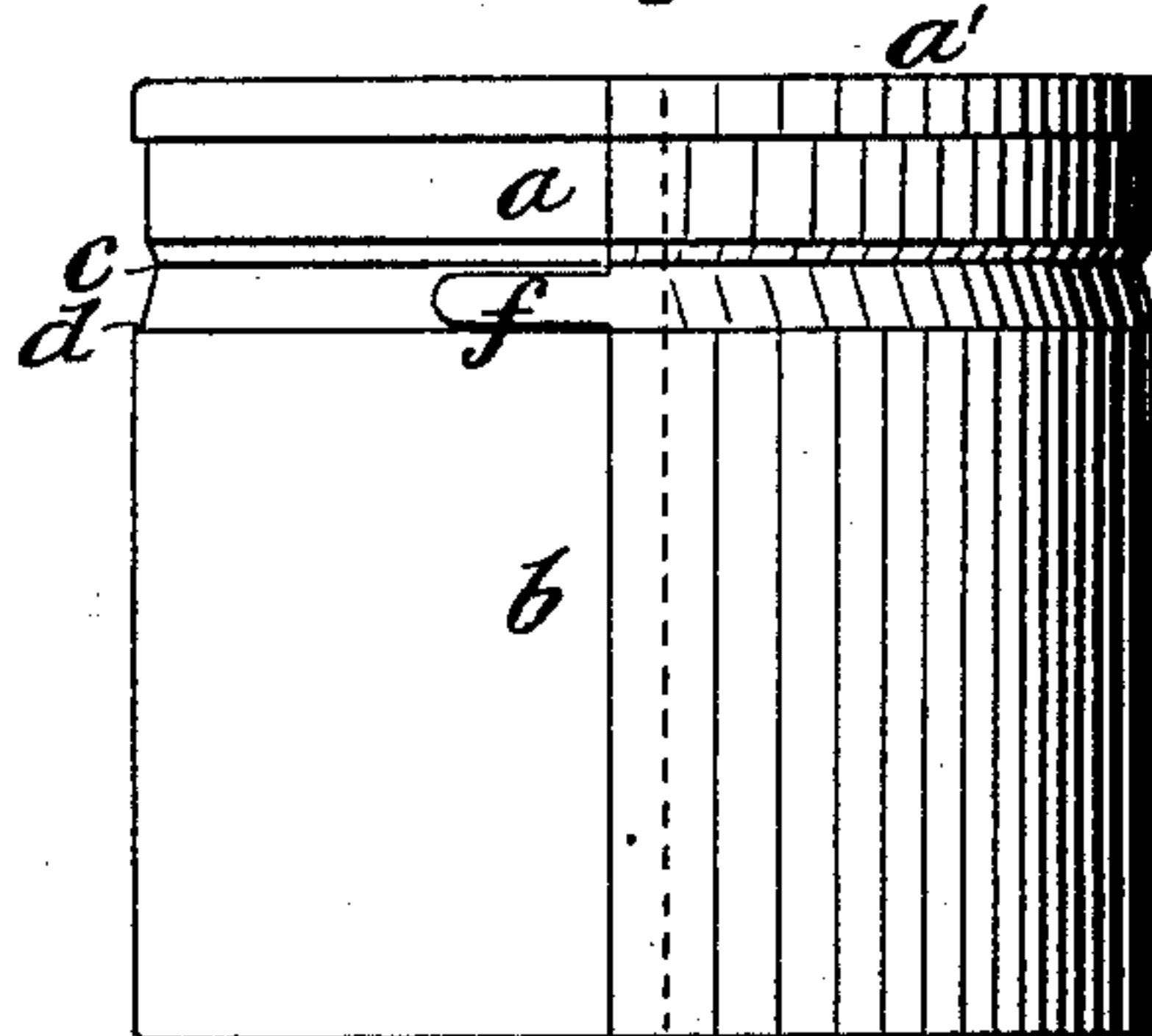


Fig. 2.

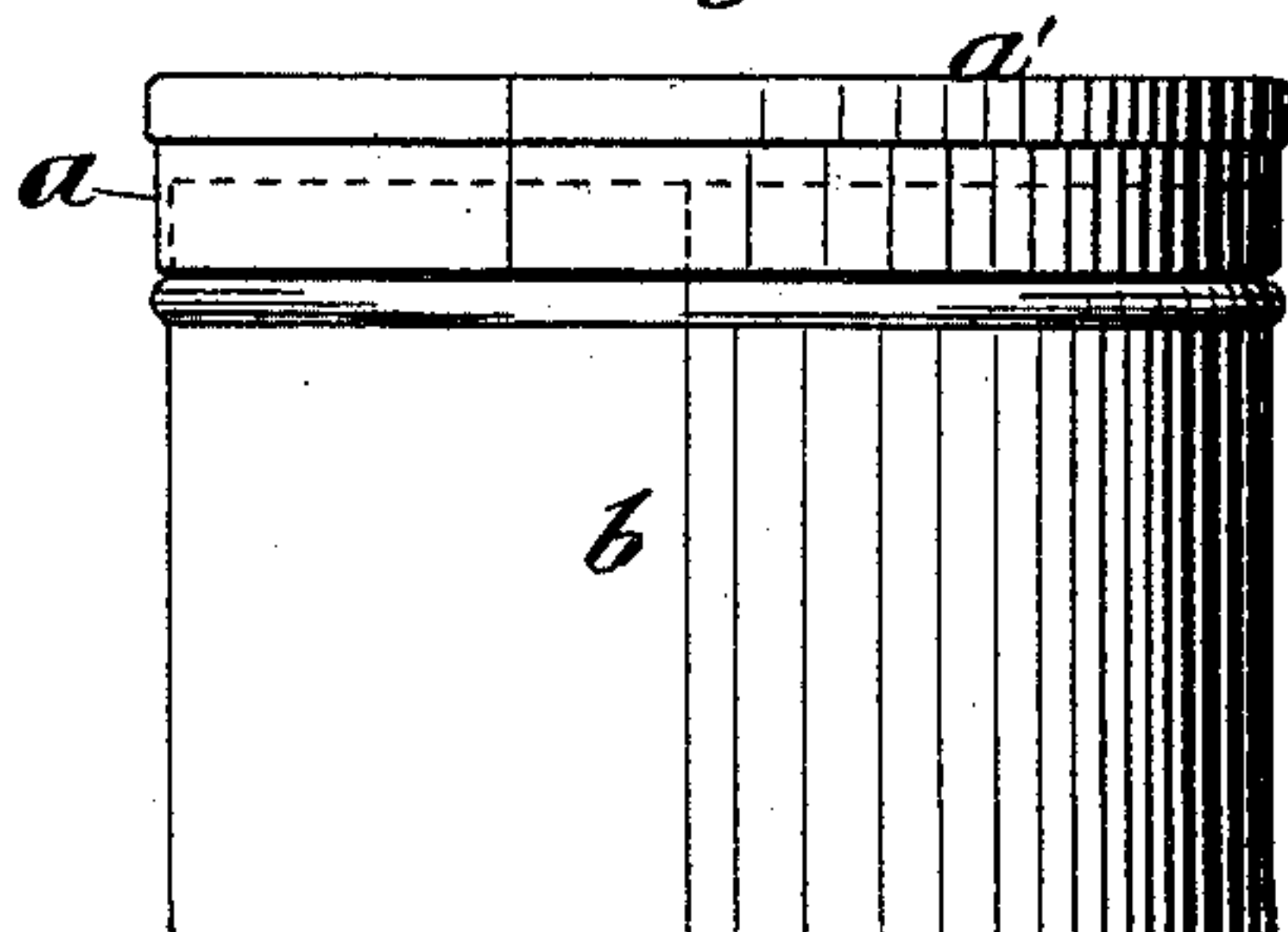


Fig. 4.

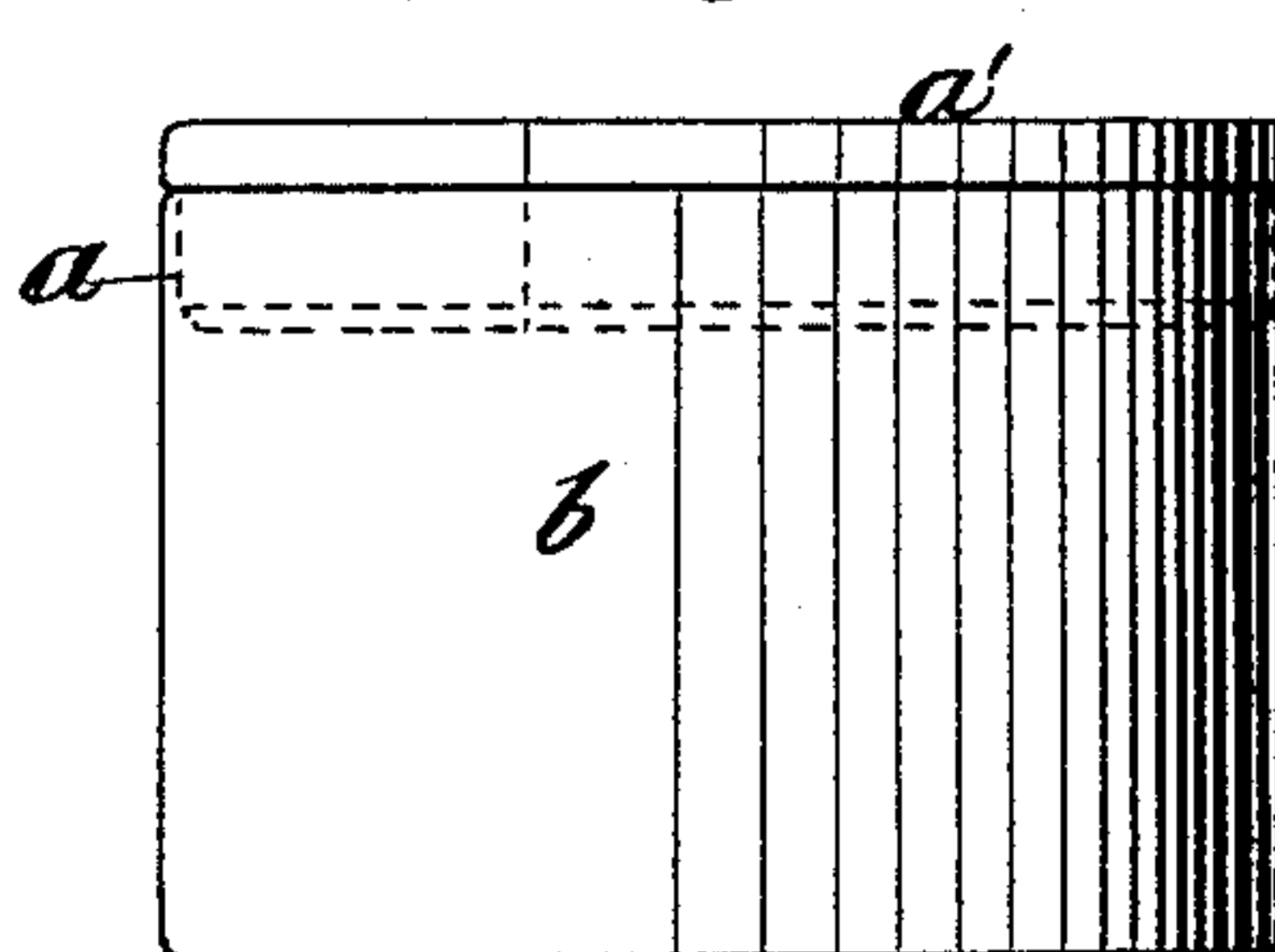


Fig. 5.

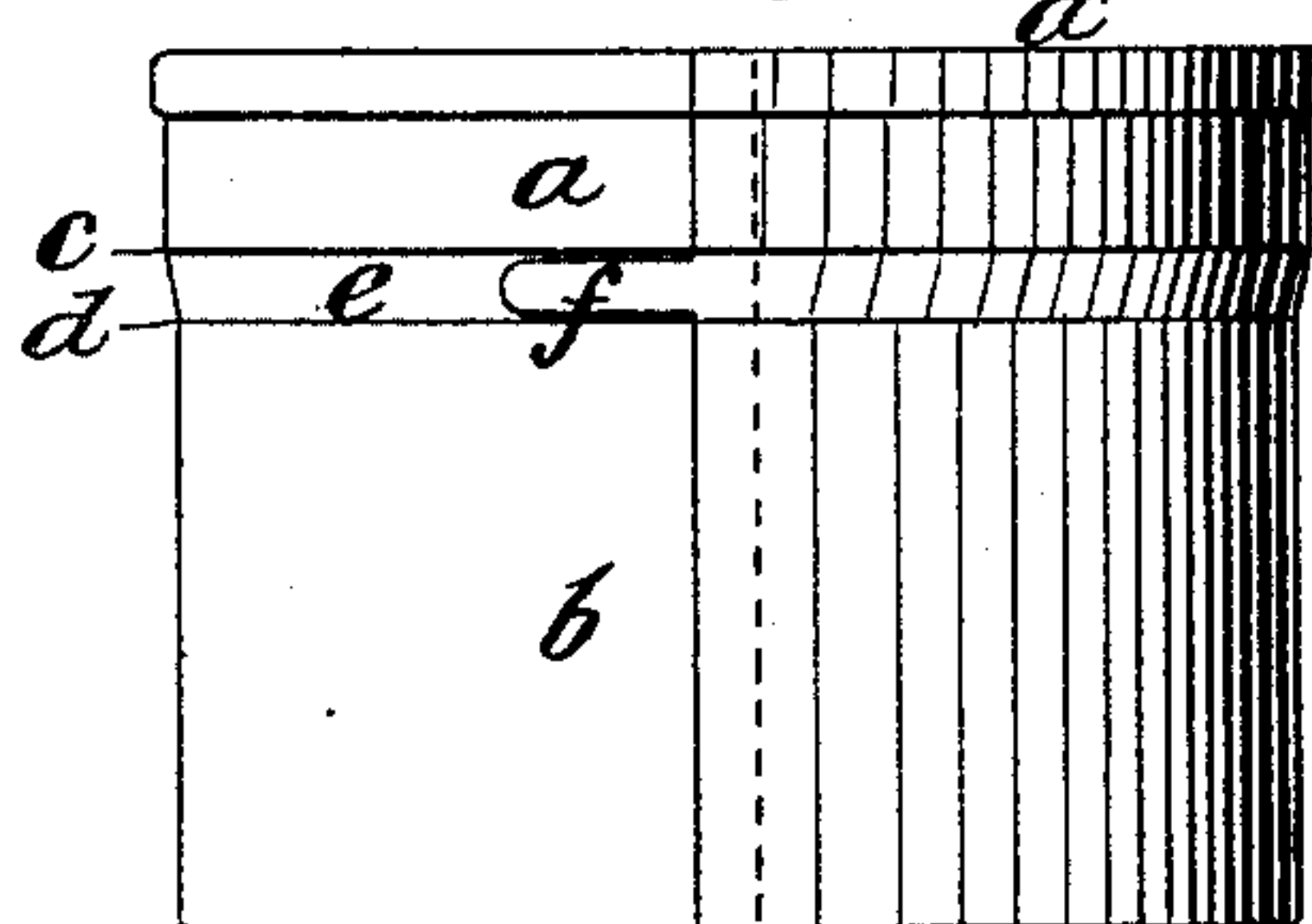


Fig. 6.

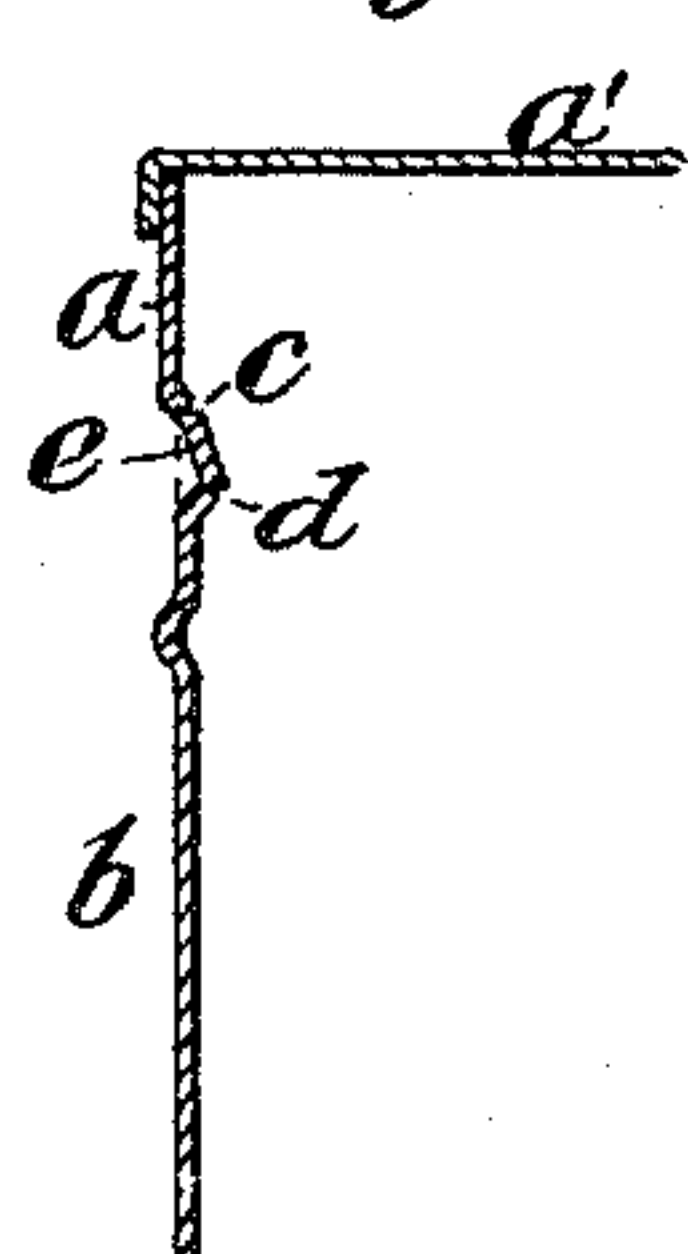


Fig. 8.

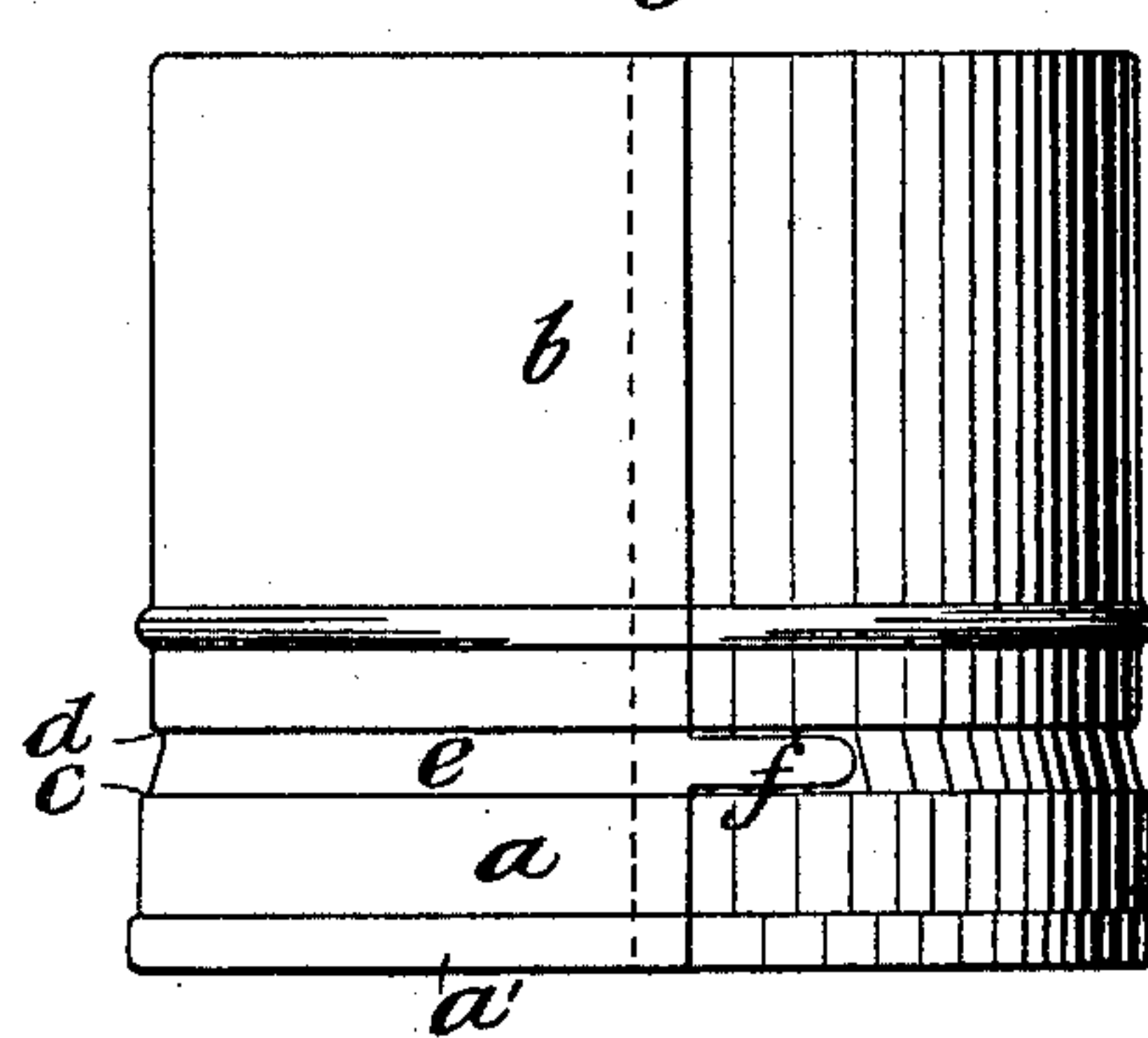
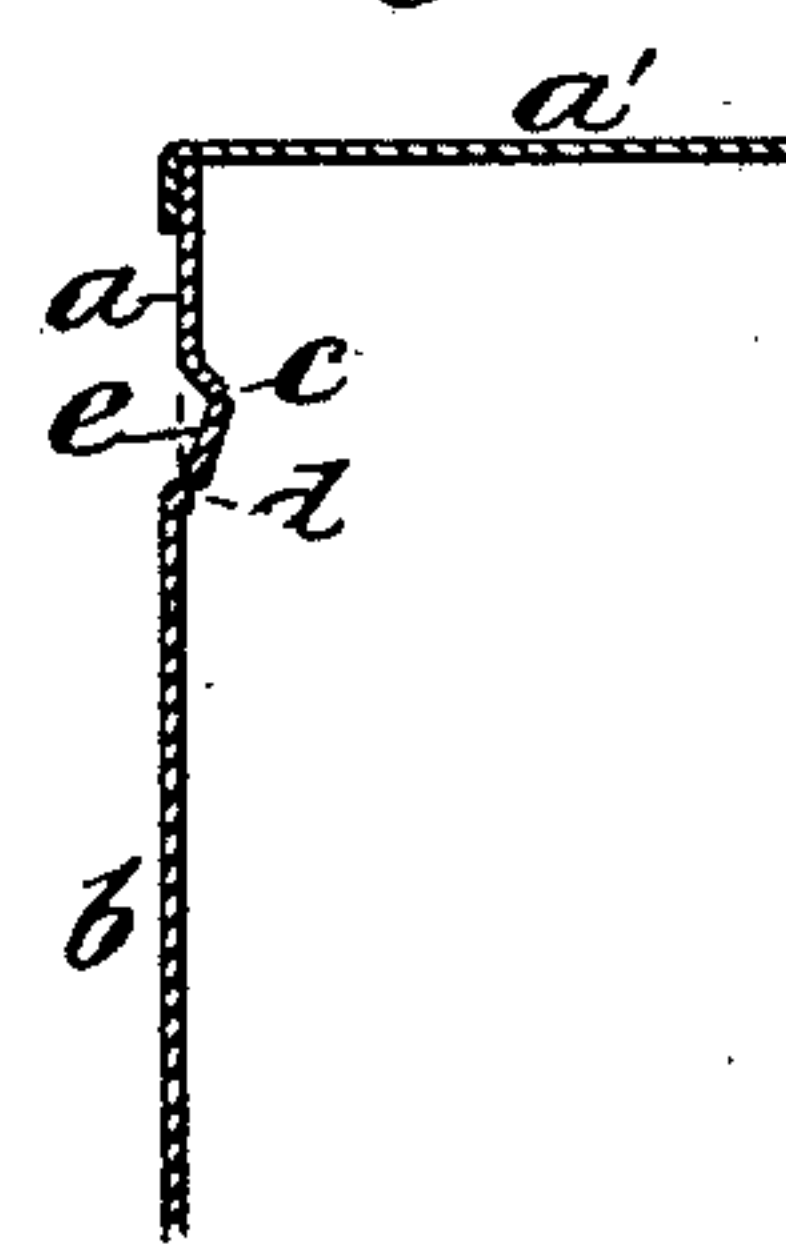


Fig. 7.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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METAL CAN, BOX, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 435,618, dated September 2, 1890.

Application filed January 28, 1890. Serial No. 338,375. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVUS A. WAEBER, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of New York, in the State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Metal Cans, Boxes, and other Receptacles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

10 The object of this invention is to provide for the separation from the body of a hermetically-closed can, box, or vessel of the top or bottom and parts of the side walls thereto permanently attached in such manner that
15 after the separation the top or bottom and said permanently-attached parts of the side walls may be employed as a slip-cover, fitting snugly to the body for the protection of the contents and capable of removal and replacement as often as may be desired until
20 the contents of the can, box, or vessel have all been used.

My invention consists in the construction of those parts of the side walls of the can,
25 box, or vessel which are next to and permanently united with one end thereof larger or smaller than the adjacent parts of the body, and with parallel incisions between the said parts of the side walls and adjacent parts of
30 the body, so that when a strip is torn out from around the can, box, or vessel between the said incisions the top or bottom and permanently-united parts of the side walls will constitute a cover, which may slip inside or
35 outside of the body of the can, box, or vessel.

In the accompanying drawings, Figures 1 and 2 represent side views of a can constructed for the slip-cover to be applied to the outside of the body. Figs. 3 and 4 are
40 side views of a can of which the slip-cover is adapted to fit within the body. Fig. 5 is a side view of a modification of what is shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 represents a vertical section of a portion of a can corresponding with
45 Fig. 1. Fig. 7 represents a vertical section of a portion of a can corresponding with Fig. 3. Fig. 8 is a side view of another modification of the can shown in Fig. 1.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

50 In Figs. 1 and 2 the upper part *a* of the side walls of the can, with which the head or top *a'* is permanently united, is made larger than the lower part *b*, which constitutes the
55 body of the can, the difference in size being

about equal to the thickness of the metal. These parts *a* and *b* have between them two parallel incisions on the lines *c* and *d*, Fig. 1, said incisions being made partly through the metal. The said incisions may be made in
60 the exterior or interior surface of the metal. In Fig. 6 they are indicated at *c* and *d* as made in the inner surface.

The portion *e* between the lines of incision is represented as made with a projecting tab
65 or tongue *f*, Fig. 1, to be taken hold of for ripping out the strip or portion *e*, and thereby separating the upper parts *a* of the side walls from the lower part *b*, constituting the body. The upper part *a* of the side walls and the
70 head *a'* now constitute a snugly-fitting cover, which may be put on the body *b*, as shown in Fig. 2, and taken off again as often as may be desired.

The example represented in Figs. 3 and 4
75 is like that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, except that the upper part *a* is made smaller than the lower part *b*, so that when the part *e* is ripped out the part *a* may enter the part *b* to constitute an internally-fitting slip-cover.
80

The example shown in Fig. 5 only differs from that shown in Fig. 1 in that in Fig. 1 the part *e* between the incisions is somewhat sunk or depressed inward and in Fig. 5 the
85 said part has no such inward depression.

The example shown in Fig. 8 only differs from that shown in Fig. 1 in that it is a precise inversion of the latter, its bottom and the parts of its side walls thereto attached being larger than the adjacent parts of the
90 body and being intended to form the slip-cover.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A can, box, or other vessel of metal having
95 parts of its side walls, with which one end is permanently united, different in size from the adjacent part of the body and having parallel incisions between said parts of its sides and adjacent parts of the body, whereby
100 when the portion between the said incisions is ripped out the end and the portions of the sides united thereto are made to serve as a slip-cover to the body, substantially as herein set forth.

GUSTAVUS A. WAEBER.

Witnesses:

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