

(No Model.)

I. SEXTON.
JACKET FOR SHEET METAL CANS.

No. 483,750.

Patented Oct. 4, 1892.

FIG. 1.

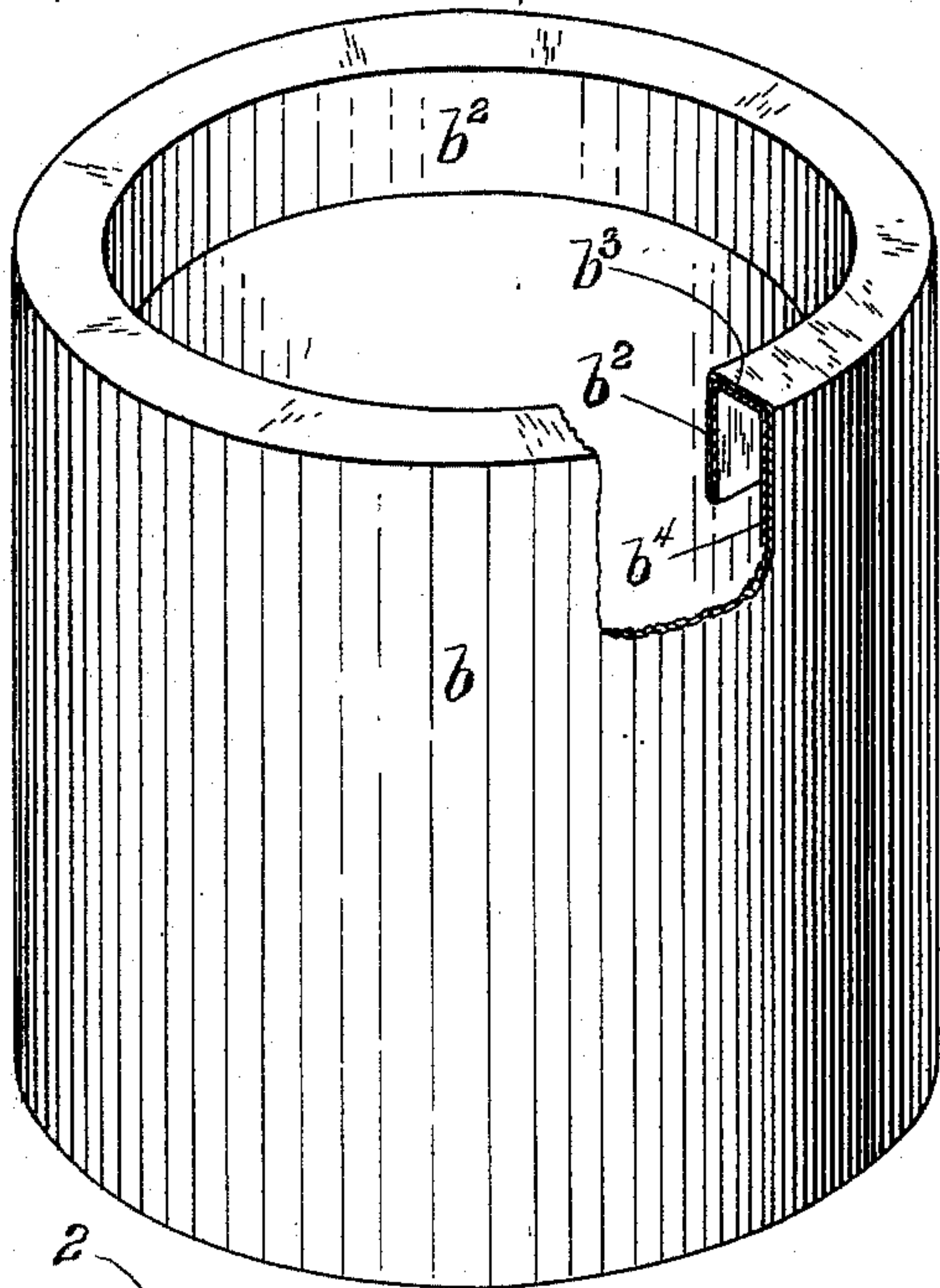
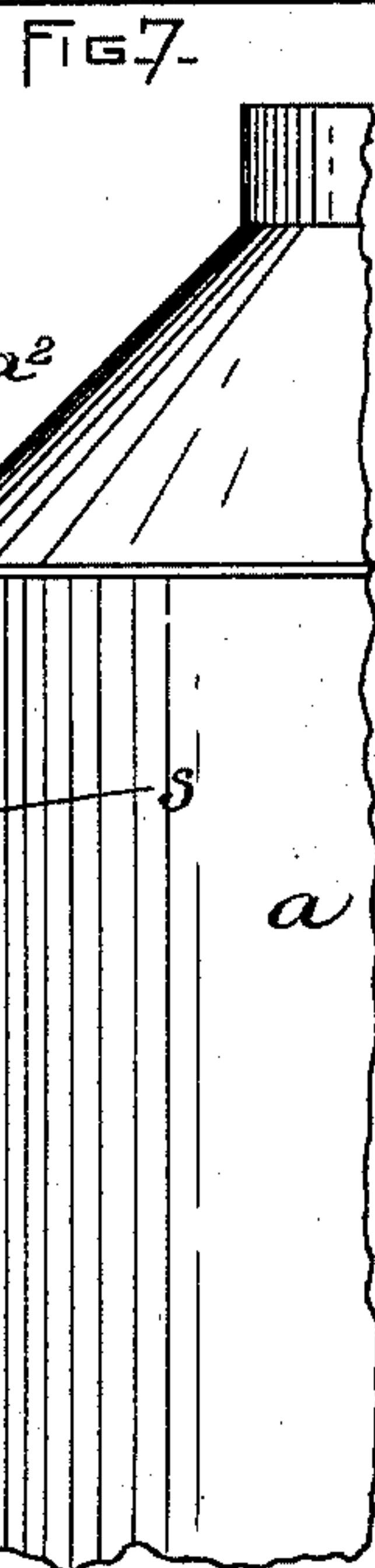
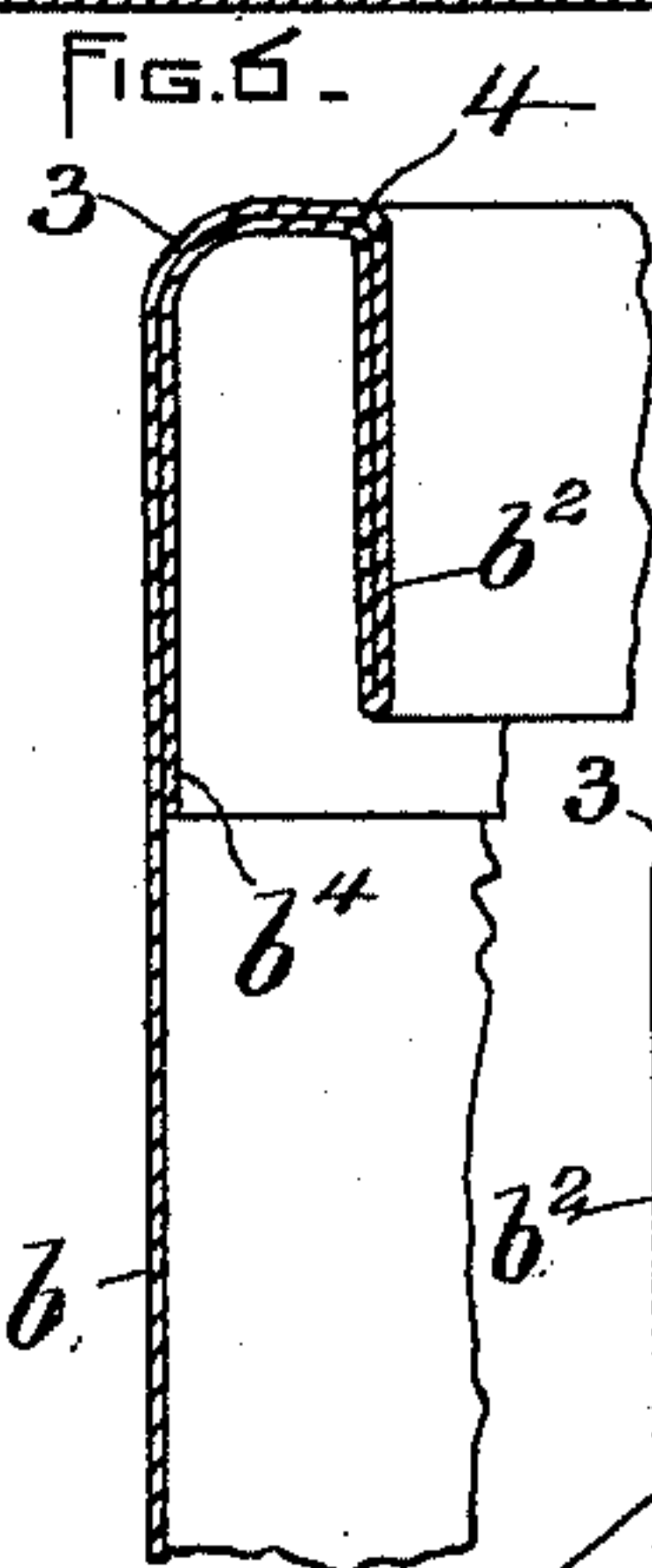
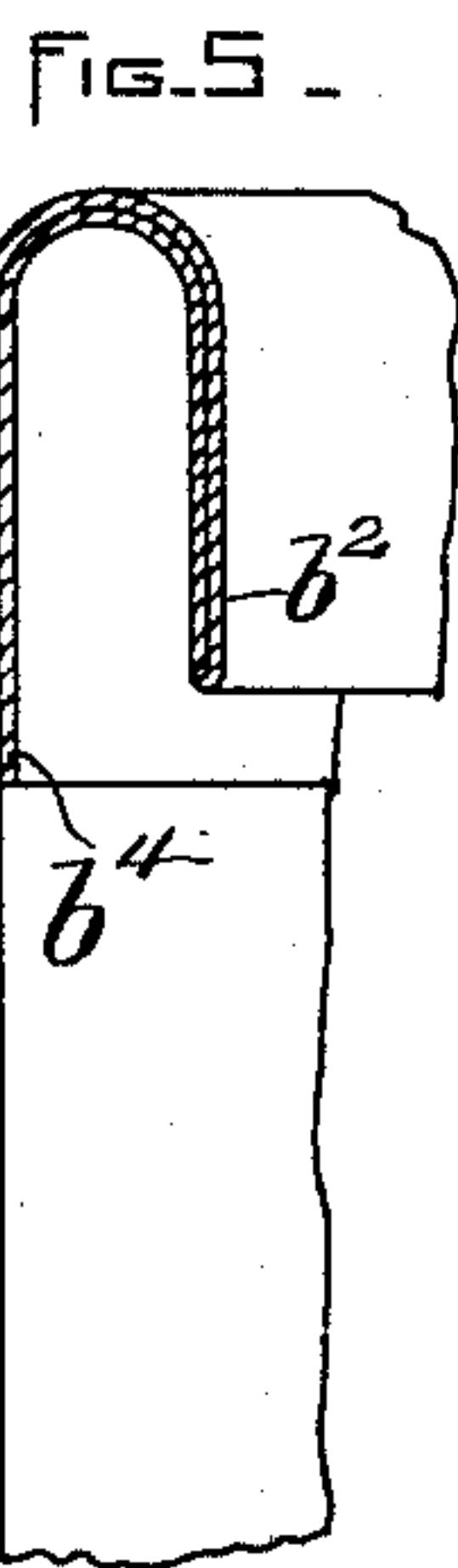
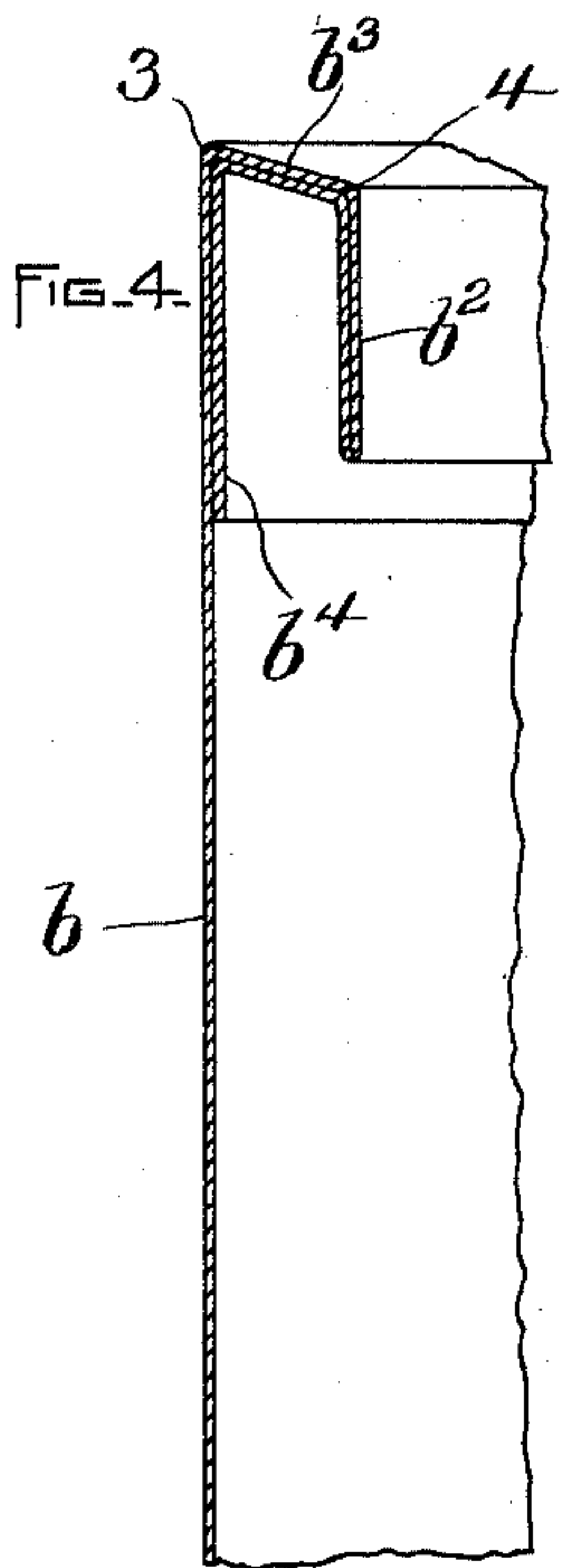
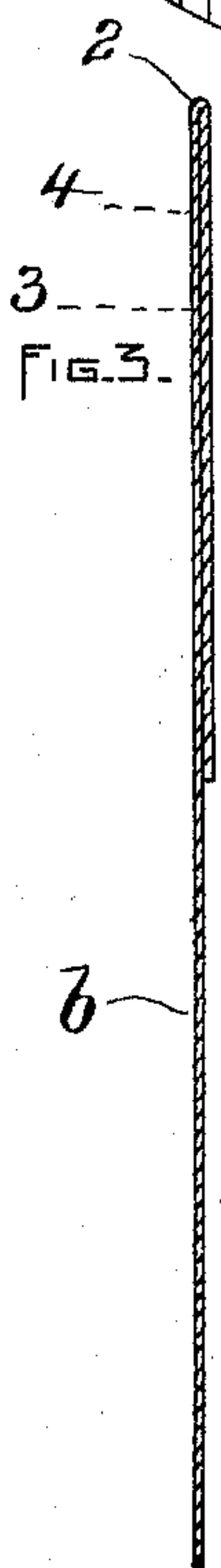
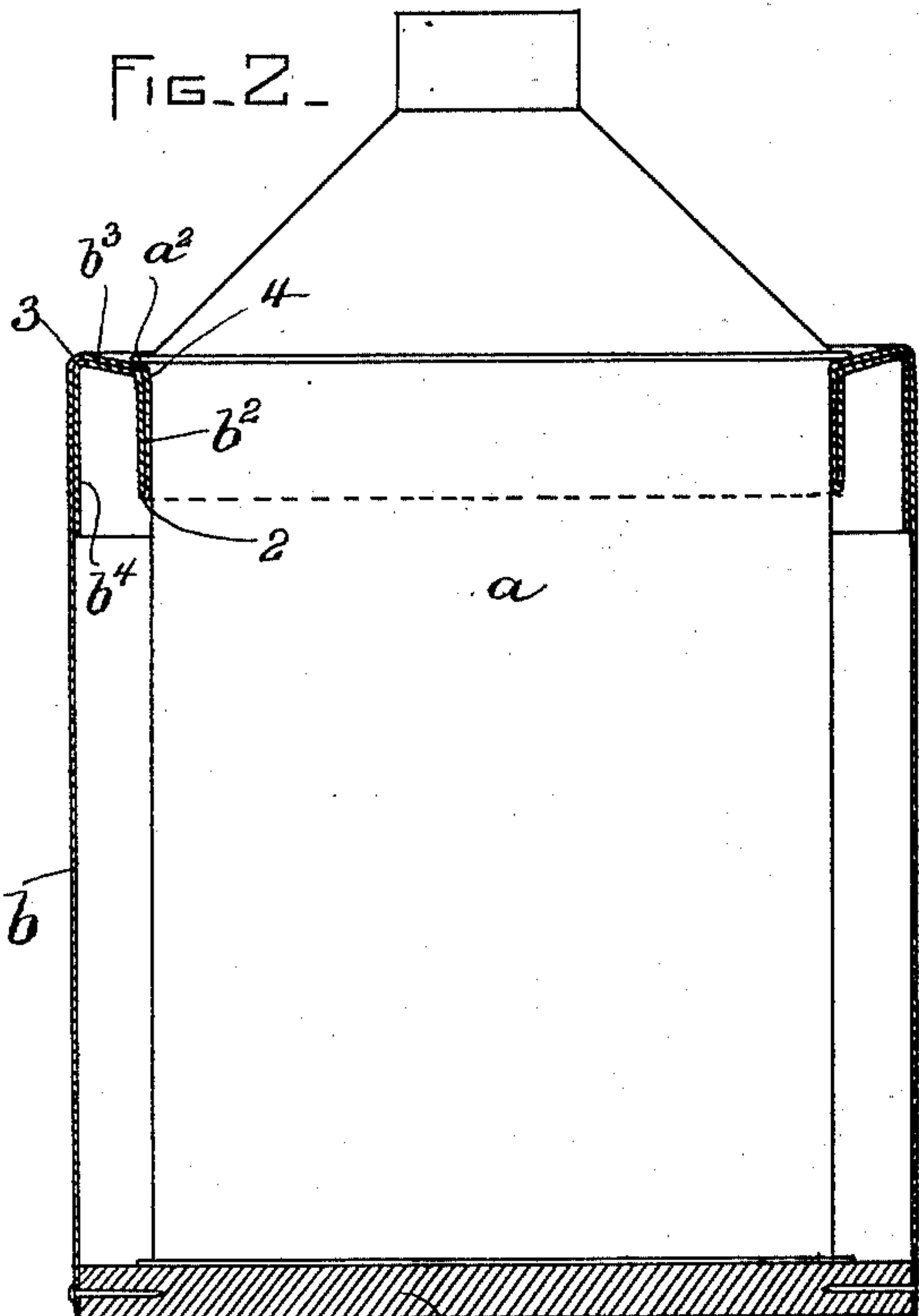


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC SEXTON, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

JACKET FOR SHEET-METAL CANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 483,750, dated October 4, 1892.

Application filed June 13, 1892. Serial No. 436,441. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC SEXTON, of Somerville, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jackets for Sheet-Metal Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cans used for containing and shipping liquids, and particularly oils in which the can, usually of sheet metal, is provided with an inclosing case or jacket, which bears upon the bottom of the can and upon the upper portion of the body thereof and is separated from the main portion of the body of the can by an air-space, the object of the jacket being to prevent indentation of or injury to the body of the can, particularly during transportation.

The invention has for its object to provide a sheet-metal-can jacket which shall be provided with a broad bearing-surface for the upper portion of the body of the can, said bearing-surface being located within the body of the jacket and at a sufficient distance therefrom to form a suitable air-space between the jacket and can-body and of such construction as to securely hold the can-body and the upper portion of the jacket apart and prevent any indentation of the can-body through the jacket.

To this end the invention consists in a sheet-metal can-jacket having at its upper end an inwardly and downwardly bent flange composed of a doubled portion of the metal of the can-jacket and arranged to form a bearing or support for the upper portion of the body of the can, as I will now proceed to describe.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of a can-jacket constructed in accordance with my invention, a portion of the jacket being broken away to more clearly show my improvement. Fig. 2 represents a transverse vertical section of the can-jacket, showing a side elevation of a can inserted in the jacket. Fig. 3 represents an edge view of the sheet of metal used in making the can-jacket and showing the first step in the operation of forming the bearing or support which constitutes my improvement. Fig. 4 represents an edge view of said sheet after

the completion of said bearing or support. Figs. 5 and 6 represent sectional views of modifications. Fig. 7 is a section showing the jacket attached to the can.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, *a* represents a sheet-metal can of ordinary form and construction, and *b* represents the jacket inclosing the body of the can and separated therefrom by an air-space surrounding the can. The jacket is composed of a sheet-metal body, which for a circular can is cylindrical in form, and of a suitable bottom *b'*, which may be of wood or any other suitable material, attached to the lower end of the sheet-metal portion of the jacket, the bottom of the can resting upon the bottom *b'*.

In carrying out my invention I provide the upper portion of the sheet-metal jacket with a bearing or flange *b²*, which is formed and arranged to bear upon the upper portion of the can-body and is located within the cylindrical body of the jacket and separated therefrom by a space of substantially the same width as the air-space between the body of the can and the interior of the jacket. Said bearing or flange is made integral with the body of the jacket and is composed of two thicknesses of metal. The method of making said flange is as follows: I first bend or fold the sheet of metal from which the jacket is to be made, as shown in Fig. 3, so as to form two thicknesses or layers in contact with each other and connected by the bent portion 2. I then bend the doubled portion inwardly at 3 and again at 4, thus forming a flange, which projects inwardly and downwardly from the main body of the jacket and is composed of the inwardly-projecting portion *b³* and the downwardly-projecting portion *b²*, the latter constituting a bearing or support for the upper portion of the can-body. It will be observed that the point 3, where the doubled portion of the sheet metal is first bent, is located above the free edge of the shorter side of the folded piece, so that in the completed jacket a portion of said shorter side remains in contact with the cylindrical body of the can-jacket, constituting a brace or support *b⁴*. Said brace or support materially aids in holding the flange or

bearing $b^2 b^3$ in place and prevents it from sagging or bending.

It will be seen that the parts $b^2 b^3$ are composed of two thicknesses of metal, so that the construction is very strong, as well as light and inexpensive.

I prefer to make the inwardly-turned portion b^3 of slightly-beveled form, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4, to enable its inner portion to bear on the under side of the usual flange or lip a^2 on the body of the can without raising said lip far above the upper end of the body of the can-jacket, said lip being soldered to an attaching-strip, as hereinafter described. I do not limit myself, however, to the form of the portion b^3 , (shown in Figs. 2 and 4,) and may make the same of any other suitable form. For example, said portion may be curved as shown in Fig. 5 or it may be curved at its outer portion and angular at its inner portion, as shown in Fig. 6.

I am aware that it is not new to provide the upper end of the body of a sheet-metal can-jacket with an inwardly-projecting flange formed to bear upon the upper portion of the body of the can and made integral with the body of the jacket. I do not therefore claim this feature, broadly. I am the first, however, so far as I am aware, to fold the sheet metal of a can-jacket to give a part of said sheet a double thickness and then bend said doubled portion to form an inwardly and a downwardly projecting flange and a brace b^4 , which bears against the inner surface of the body of the can-jacket.

The jacket is preferably attached to the can by means of an attaching-strip s , Fig. 7, of sheet metal, the lower end of which is bent around the lower edge of the portion b^2 of the

flange to form a hook s' , while its upper end is bent over the flange a^2 of the can to form another hook s^2 , engaged with and soldered to said flange, the hook s^2 being formed after the insertion of the can in the jacket. The hook s' may be soldered to the flange b^2 ; but this is not essential, as the engagement of the hook s^2 with the can will keep the hook s' in place. There may be one or more of the strips s .

I claim—

1. The improved can-jacket hereinbefore described, the same consisting of the sheet-metal body doubled at its upper portion, said doubled portion being bent to form an inwardly and downwardly projecting flange composed of two thicknesses, a part of the doubled portion bearing as a brace against the inner surface of the body of the jacket, as set forth.

2. The combination of a can-jacket having an inwardly and downwardly projecting flange at its upper end, a can formed to enter the space surrounded by said flange and provided with a flange a^2 , projecting outwardly over the inwardly-turned portion of the flange on the jacket, and a strip s , having at one end a hook s' , engaged with the flange on the jacket, and at its other end a hook s^2 , engaged with the flange of the can, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 31st day of May, A. D. 1892.

ISAAC SEXTON.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,

A. D. HARRISON.