

(No Model.)

I. SEXTON.
CAN JACKET.

No. 496,140.

Patented Apr. 25, 1893.

FIG. 1.

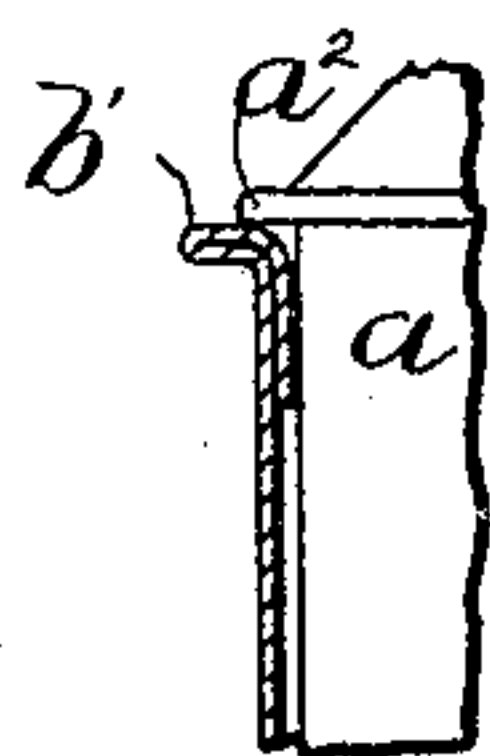
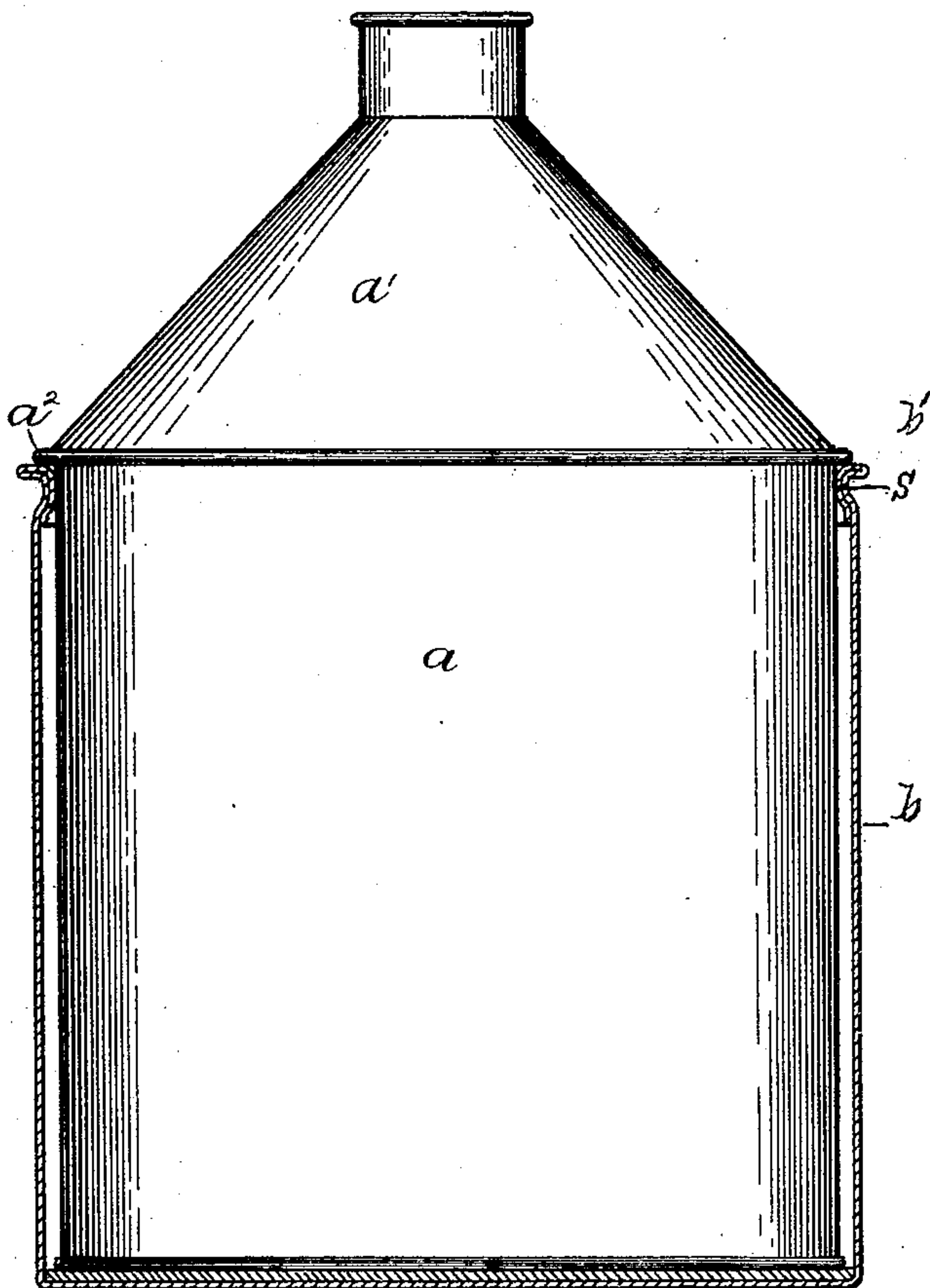


FIG. 2.

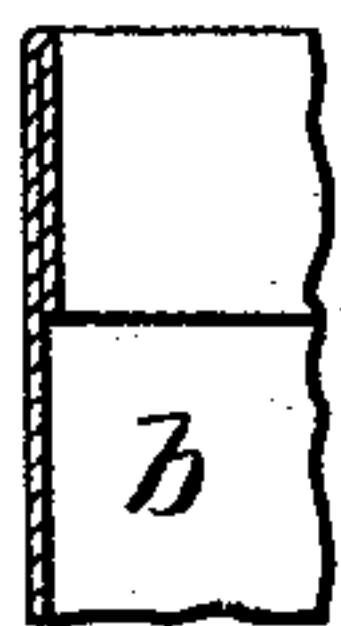


FIG. 3.

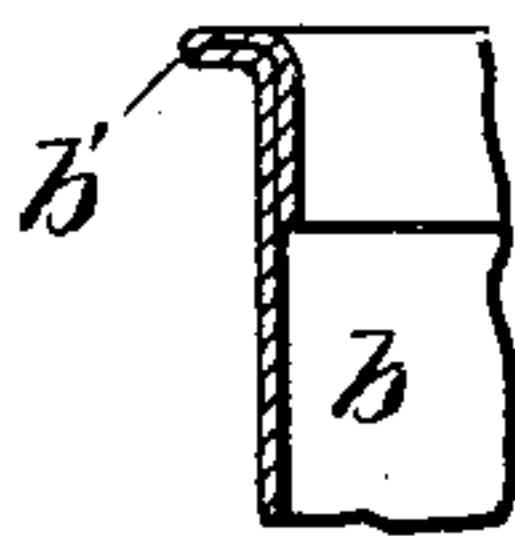


FIG. 4.

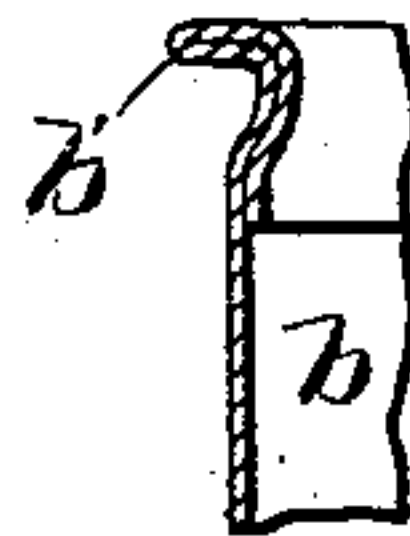


FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.

WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC SEXTON, OF SOMERVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS.

CAN-JACKET.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,140, dated April 25, 1893.

Application filed September 10, 1892. Serial No. 445,516. (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
5 useful Improvements in Can-Jackets, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sheet-metal jackets used to inclose cylindrical sheet-metal cans, to protect the bodies of the cans from
10 injury.

The invention consists in the hereinafter described improvements in the form and construction of the upper end or portion of the can jacket, whereby the construction is made
15 cheap and simple and a strong and effective jacket is produced.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a sheet metal can and a sectional
20 elevation of a jacket thereon, provided with my improvements. Fig. 2 represents a similar jacket showing a modification. Figs. 3, 4, and 5 represent sectional views of a portion of the jacket, showing the steps employed in
25 forming the same. Fig. 6 represents a modification.

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

In the drawings—*a* represents a sheet-metal
30 can of the usual form, and *b* represents a sheet-metal jacket formed to cover all portions of the can below the breast *a'* thereof, the jacket being of sheet-metal and provided with a suitable bottom, on which the bottom
35 of the can *a* rests.

In carrying out my invention I make the jacket *b* of sheet metal, and provide it at its upper end with a sheet *s* which projects inwardly from the inner surface of the jacket,
40 and is adapted to bear on the body of the can, and thus prevent contact between the jacket and the body of the can. I also provide the jacket with an outwardly projecting flange *b'*, adapted to support the lip *a²* at the base of the breast *a'*, the said flange and the seat *s*
45 being integral with the jacket and formed by suitably bending the sheet metal that constitutes the jacket. I prefer to form the upper portion of the jacket into a double, outwardly-projecting flange *b'*, by doubling over the
50 metal of the jacket as indicated in Fig. 3, the

doubled over portion being turned inwardly against the inside of the jacket, and then bending a part of said doubled portion outwardly as shown in Fig. 4, a part of the doubled over portion remaining in contact with the inner surface of the jacket below the flange, and constituting the inwardly projecting seat *s*. I thus provide the jacket with an outwardly-projecting flange, the upper portion of which is substantially horizontal and constitutes a seat or bearing for the lip *a²* at the base of the breast of the can, and with an inwardly projecting seat *s*, both the seat and flange being integral with the body of the
55 can. By doubling the upper portion of the jacket as described I not only increase its strength but also separate the inner surface of the jacket from the outer surface of the body of the can, thus forming an air space
60 between the can and the jacket, so that indentations formed in the jacket by contact with external objects will not be formed in the body of the can; hence the can can be readily removed from the jacket whenever
65 such removal is desirable; whereas, if the body of the can were in contact with the jacket, both the body of the can and the jacket would be indented together, so that it would be difficult or impossible to remove the can from
70 the jacket.

In Figs. 1 and 5 I show the upper end of the jacket curved inwardly or contracted to increase the inward projection of the seat *s* and thus increase the width of the annular space
75 between the can and jacket.

In Fig. 6 I show the seat *s* formed wholly by the inward curvature or contraction of the upper portion of the jacket, only the flange
80 being doubled.

It will be seen that by providing the jacket with an inwardly projecting seat to bear on the can body and with an outwardly projecting flange to support the lip of the can, said seat and flange being integral with the jacket
85 and formed by bending the material thereof, I increase the efficiency of the jacket without adding to its cost.

I claim—

1. A sheet metal can jacket, having at its
90 upper end a seat projecting inwardly from its inner surface to bear against the body of the

can and form an annular space between the can and jacket, and a doubled outwardly projecting flange to support the lip at the base of the breast of the can, said seat and flange
5 being integral with the jacket and formed by bending the material thereof, as set forth.

2. The improved can jacket, composed of a sheet-metal cylinder, having its upper end turned inwardly, forming a doubled portion,
10 a part of which is bent outwardly to form a flange *b'*, the doubled portion being contracted below said flange to form a seat adapted to

bear on the can body and prevent contact between the main portion of the jacket and the can therein, as set forth. 15

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 5th day of September, A. D. 1892.

ISAAC SEXTON.

Witnesses:

C. F. BROWN,
N. W. JACKSON.