

(No Model.)

T. REIS.
SHEET METAL CAN.

No. 516,403.

Patented Mar. 13, 1894.

Fig. 1.

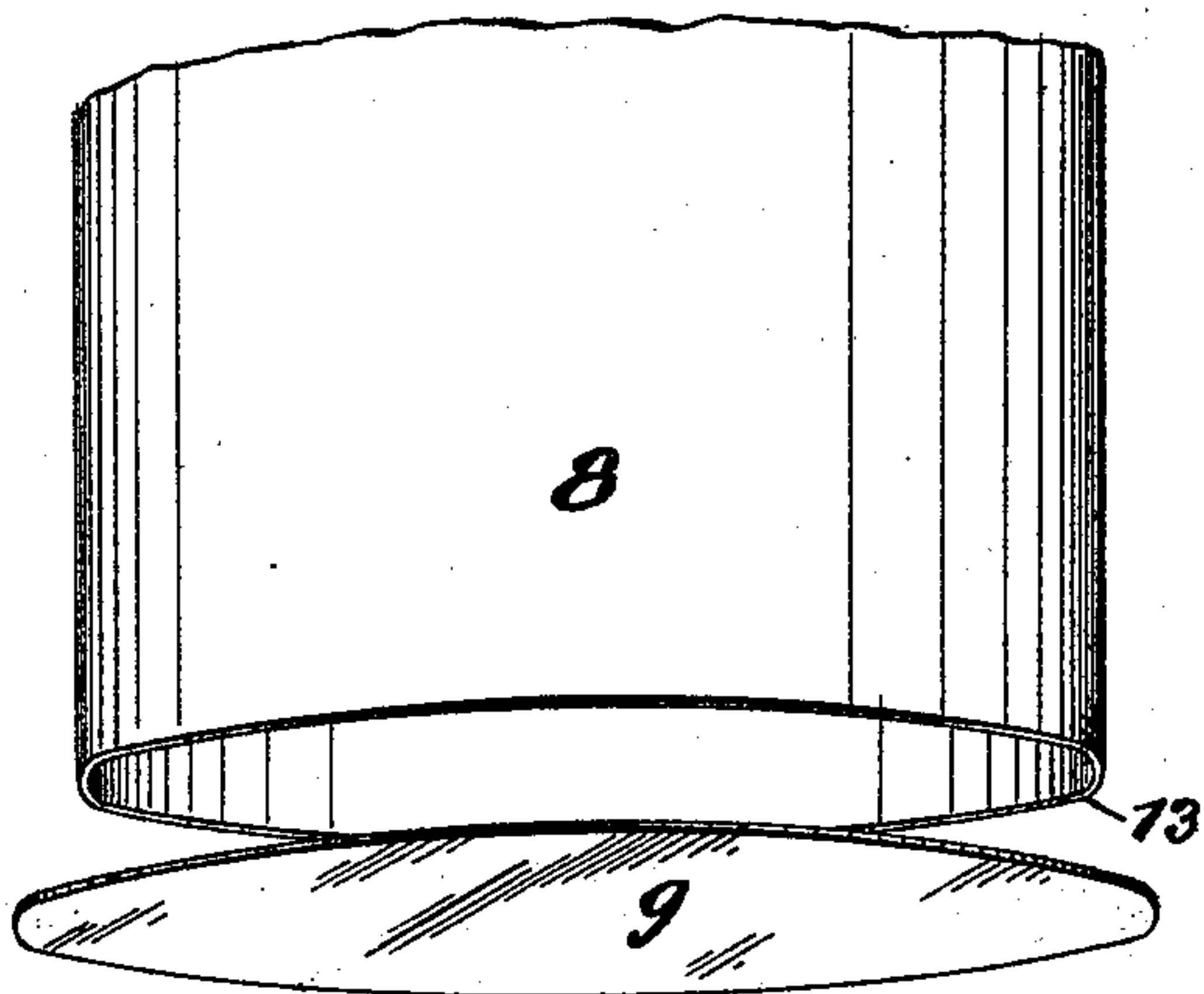


Fig. 2.

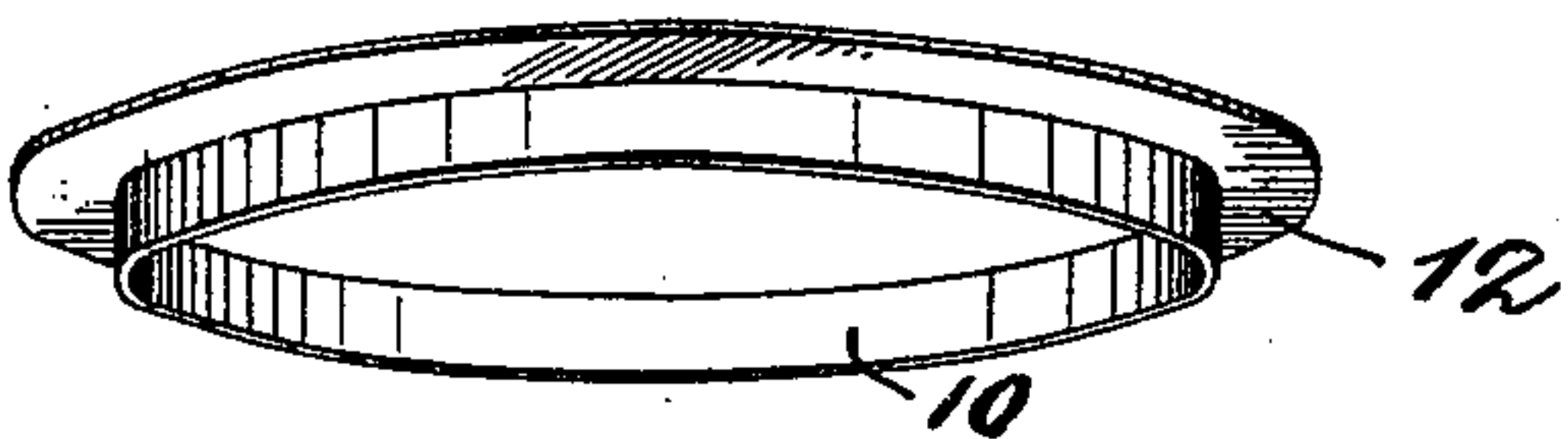
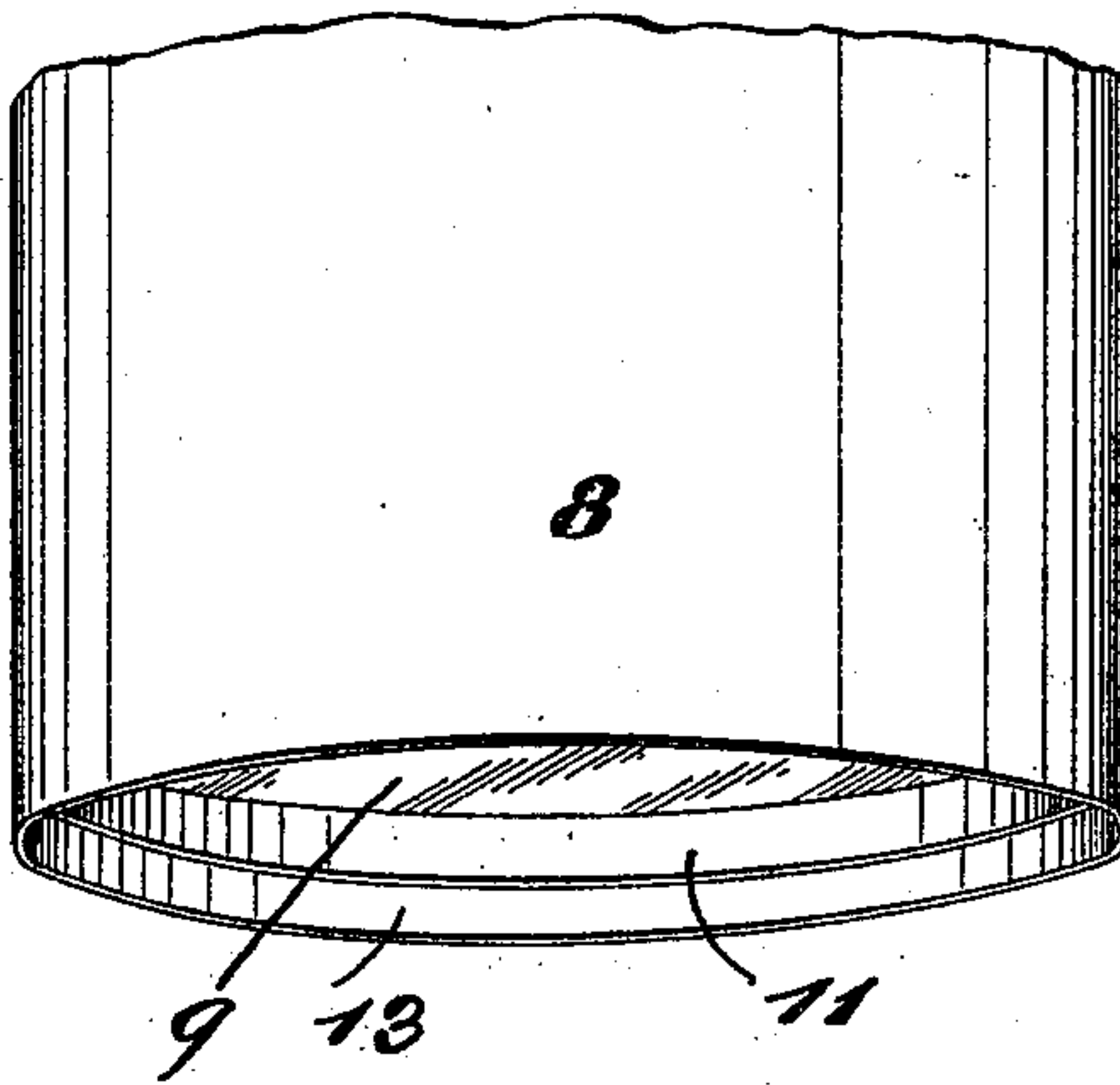


Fig. 4.

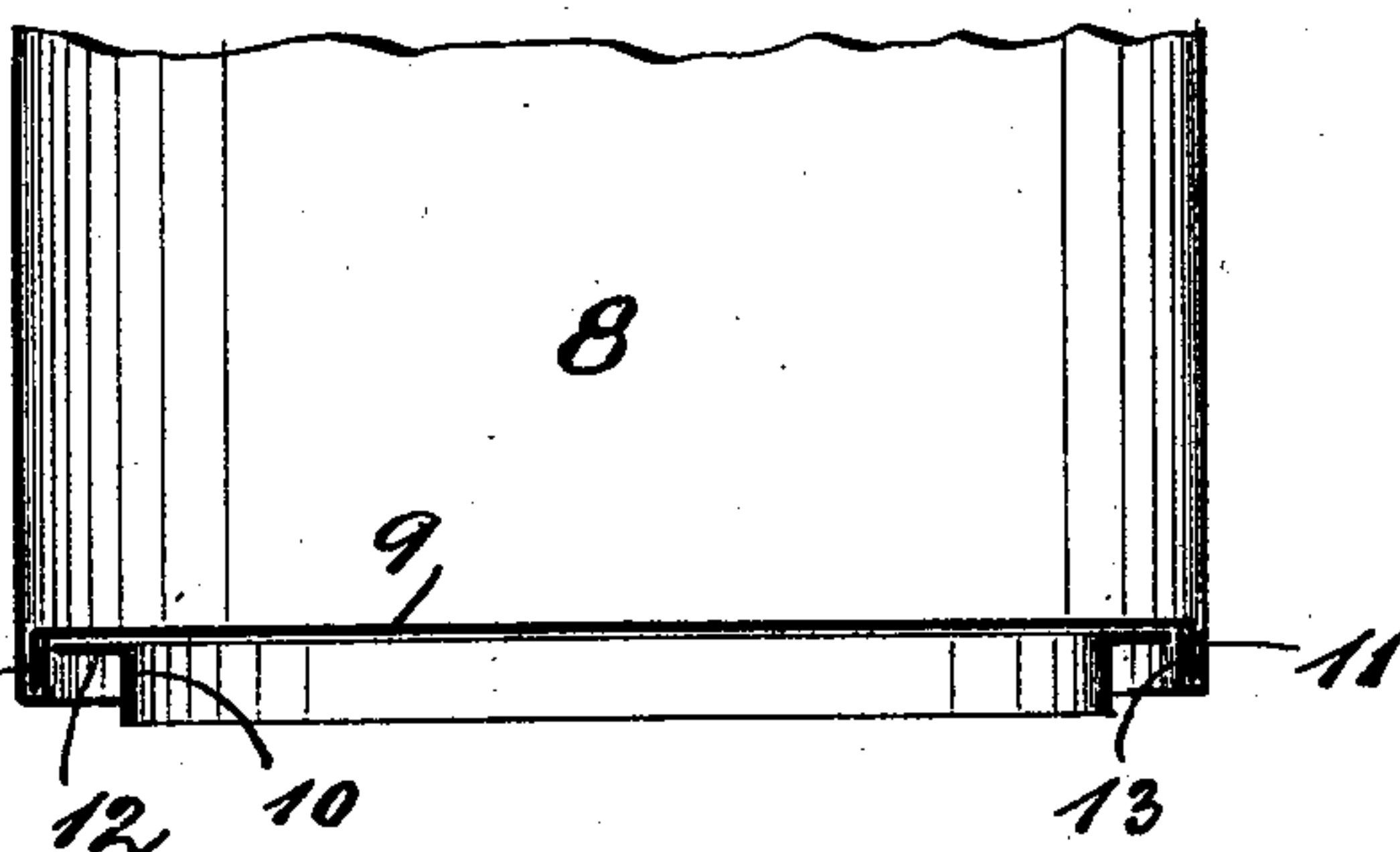
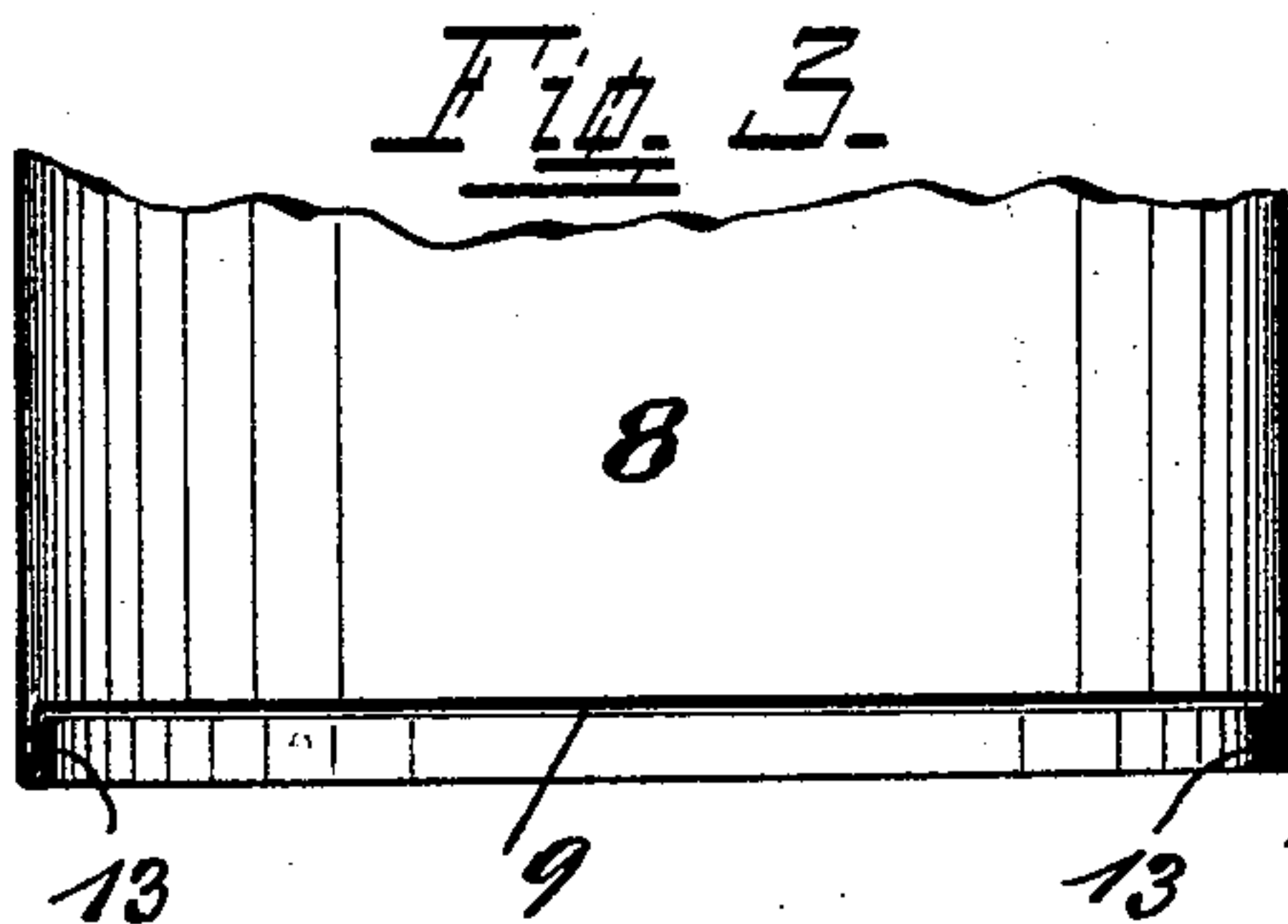
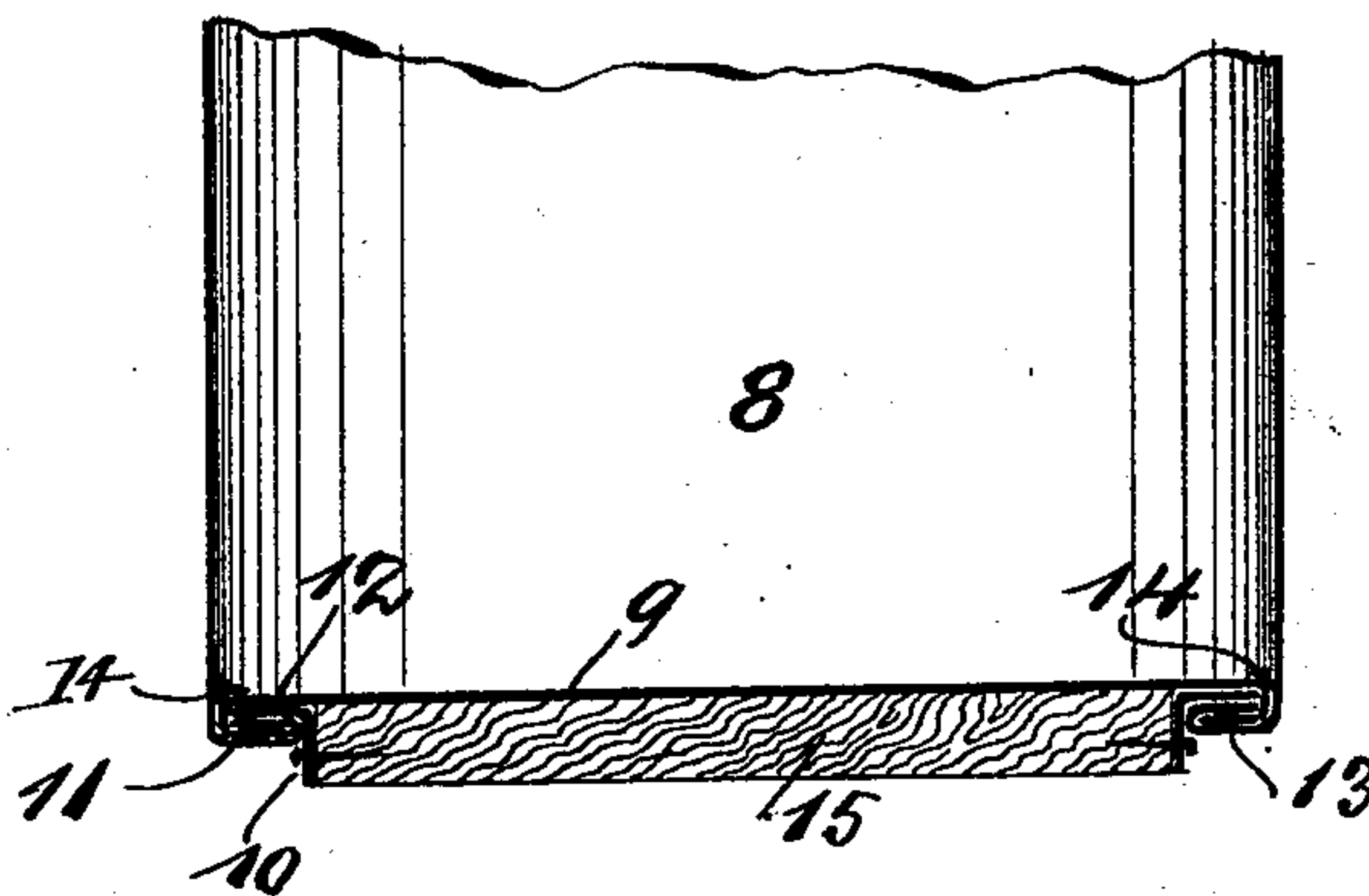


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHEET-METAL CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 516,403, dated March 13, 1894.

Application filed November 20, 1893. Serial No. 491,393. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THEODOR REIS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Cincinnati, Hamilton county, State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Sheet-Metal Cans; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, attention being called to the accompanying drawings, with the reference-numerals marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in the construction of tin or sheet-metal vessels of the larger sizes and where such vessels are usually provided with a wooden bottom below the one of metal for the purpose of stiffening the latter.

Cans to store oils, paints, &c., are the class of vessels here in consideration. The wooden bottoms in such cans are usually secured within a metal-hoop which is connected to the can and projects below the metal bottom of the same forming also a foot or base for the can to stand on.

The object of my invention is to secure the metal bottom of the can as well as the hoop which holds the wooden bottom, in their respective positions in a new way whereby practically only one joint is to be formed which connects all parts together at once, thereby saving the time and material which the formation of extra solder-joints requires, such joints being at the same time so located as to be above the plane upon which the vessel rests, whereby the metal of the latter, especially at the joint, is prevented from coming in contact with the floor and thereby protected from receiving indentations and other damages, liable to result when rolled upon its lower edge, or otherwise roughly handled.

To this end my invention consists of such a joint, as well as of the method of its construction whereby this object is accomplished and which is fully described in the following specification, the invention being also particularly pointed out in the claims at the end of the latter and illustrated in the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1, is a perspective view of the lower part of a can and the parts to be connected

thereto. Fig. 2, is a similar view showing the metal bottom placed in position. Figs. 3, 4, and 5, are sectional views, showing successive conditions of the joint during the formation, the last figure showing it complete.

8, is the lower part of the body of such a vessel, 9, is the metal-bottom of the same and 10, is the hoop which holds the wooden bottom, the two latter being secured from the outside so as to bring the wooden bottom against the metal one to protect and stiffen it.

For the purpose of forming my improved joint whereby all these parts are connected at once, bottom 9 is provided with a downwardly projecting flange 11, and the hoop is given one projecting laterally from its upper edge and designated by 12. These flanges are in each case integrally connected and are formed with these parts at the same time when they are punched or cut out. The bottom 9, is next placed inside the body of the vessel from below as shown in Fig. 2, and a part of this latter, all around its lower edge and designated by 13, is bent around flange 11, of the bottom and doubled up against the remaining part of the body 8, so as to inclose in its fold the said flange 11, as shown in Fig. 3. Hoop 10 is now placed inside of body 8, also from below and with its flange 12, against bottom 9, and extending outwardly therefrom as shown in Fig. 4. The lower doubled up edge 13, of the body 8, with flange 11, of the bottom inclosed between it, is next bent inwardly against flange 12, of the hoop whereby this flange becomes clamped in between the bottom 9 and the doubled up edge 13 as shown in Fig. 5 leaving the hoop now projecting outwardly beyond all parts of the can bottom and its joint.

For the sake of clearness the adjoining surfaces of metal, where the joint is formed, are shown slightly separated in the drawings. This is not to be so in reality where all these parts are compactly forced together by a properly formed press.

The whole joint is completed and made tight by the application of a single solder-joint at the inside at 14.

It is my object to have special machinery, containing formers, rollers, dies, &c., to form the flanges and do the bending and doubling up of the metal.

The wooden bottom 15, may be inserted

within hoop 10 at any time. It is generally held in position by tacks driven into it laterally through the hoop. After being in position within the latter, it will be observed that
5 it forms the surface of the can upon which it rests, preventing all metal parts of the latter, especially at its joints, from coming in contact with the floor thereby protecting them.

It will thus be seen that all parts are connected in a simple and efficient manner and practically in one operation, requiring only one solder-joint whereby time and material are saved. This same joint may be applied to different shaped vessels such as round or
15 square ones.

Having described my invention, I claim as new—

1. In sheet metal cans, the combination of the metal bottom having a downwardly projecting flange, the can-body, the lower edge of which is bent around said flange and doubled up against itself so as to inclose the flange, and a wooden bottom surrounded by and secured to a hoop having also a flange projecting laterally from it and in line with the upper or inner surface of the wooden bottom,
25

such flange resting against the metal bottom and being held in place by the intumed, doubled-up lower edge of the can-body with the flange of the metal bottom inclosed, whereby the joint is formed above the lower or outer surface of the wooden bottom which projects below the joint and protects it. 30

2. In sheet-metal cans having a wooden bottom, the combination of a flange projecting laterally from the inner or upper surface of the wooden bottom so as to be in line with it, such wooden bottom with its flange resting against the metal one and being held in place by the lower edge of the can and a flange of the metal bottom which two are turned in and down against the flange on the wooden bottom, leaving the latter to project below all parts of the can and thus forming that part of its surface on which it rests. 45

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

THEODOR REIS.

Witnesses:

C. SPENGEL,
WM. KRAMER.