

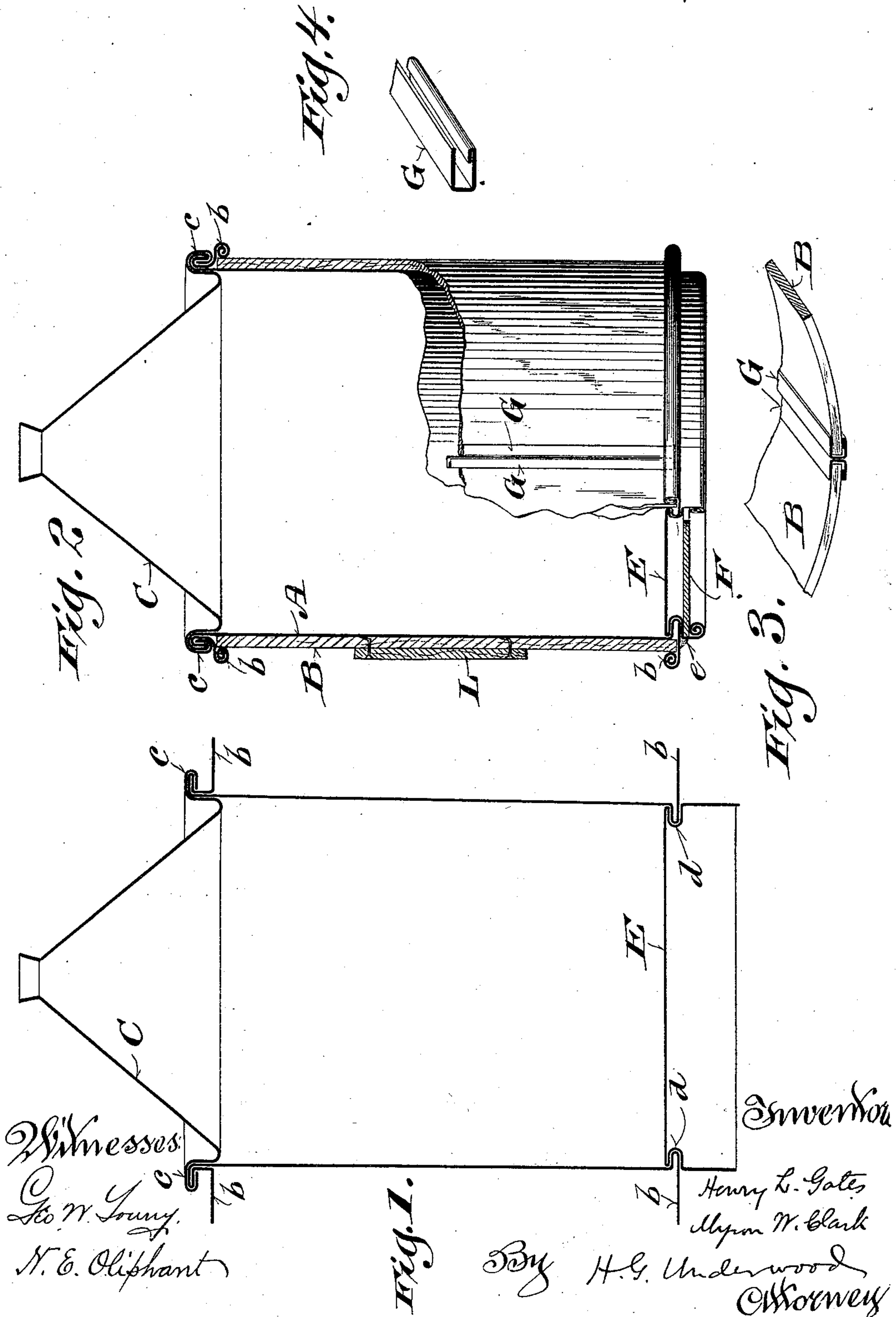
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. L. GATES & M. W. CLARK.
JACKETED CAN.

No. 540,614.

Patented June 4, 1895.



(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

H. L. GATES & M. W. CLARK.
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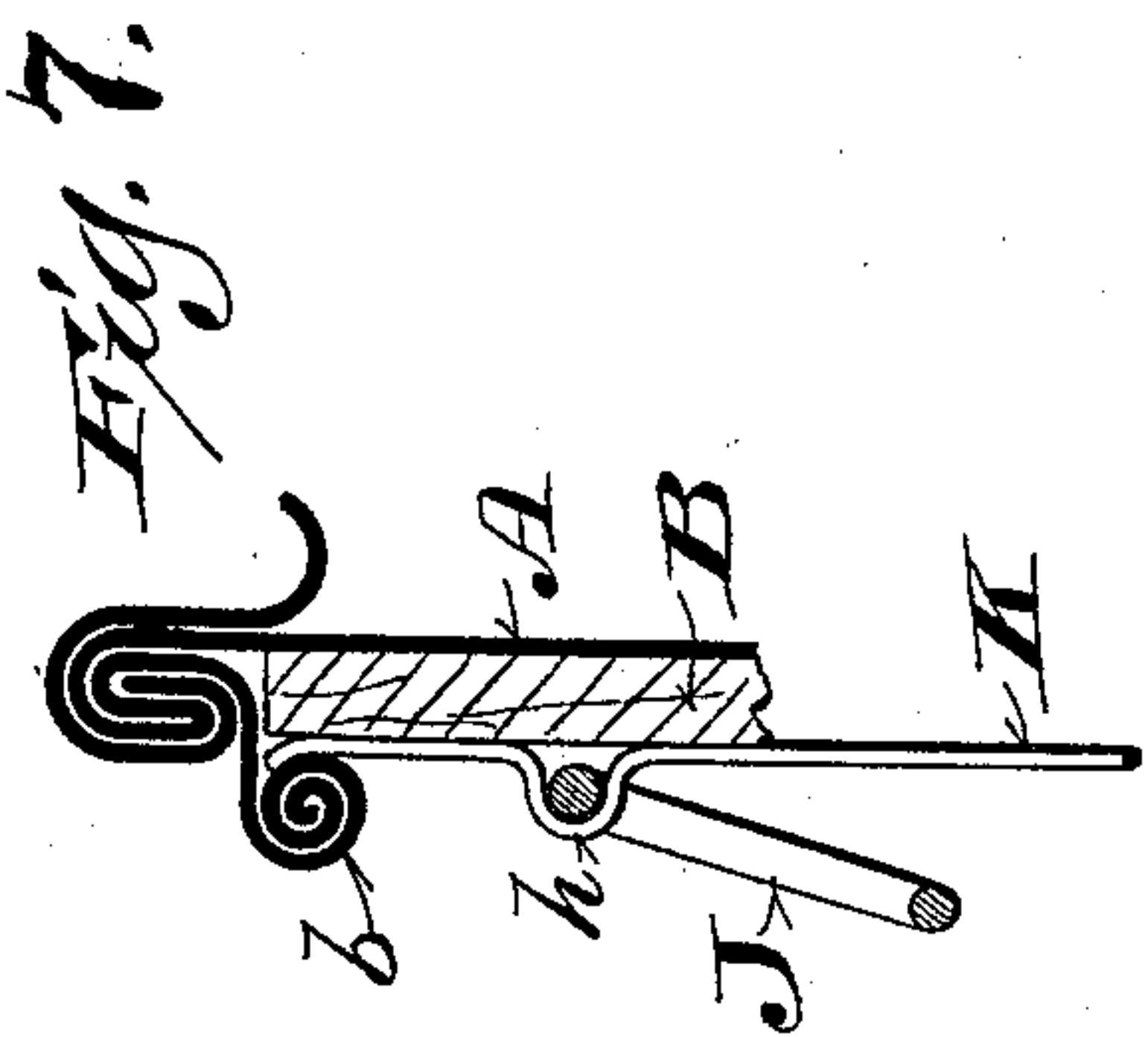
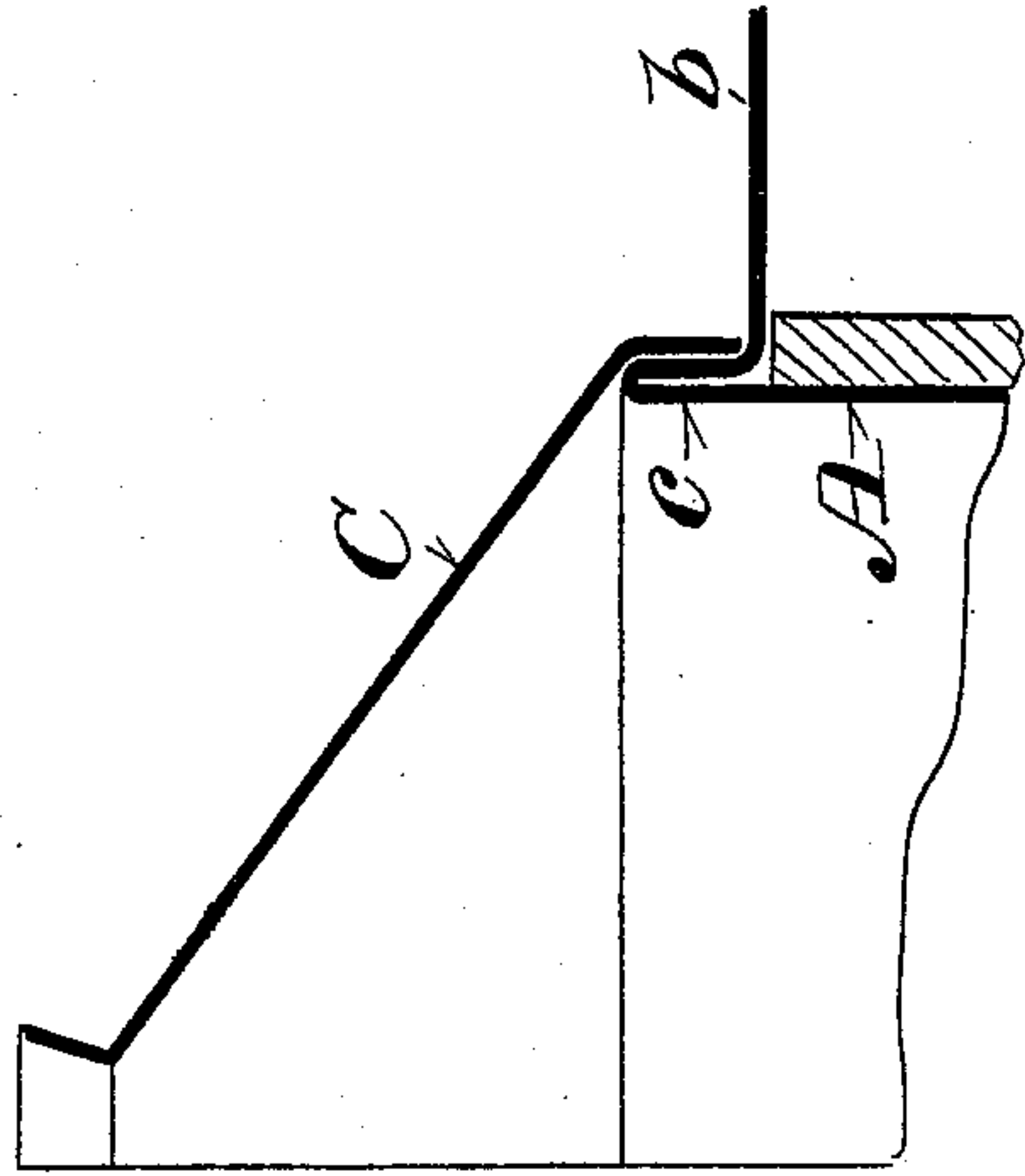


Fig. 5.

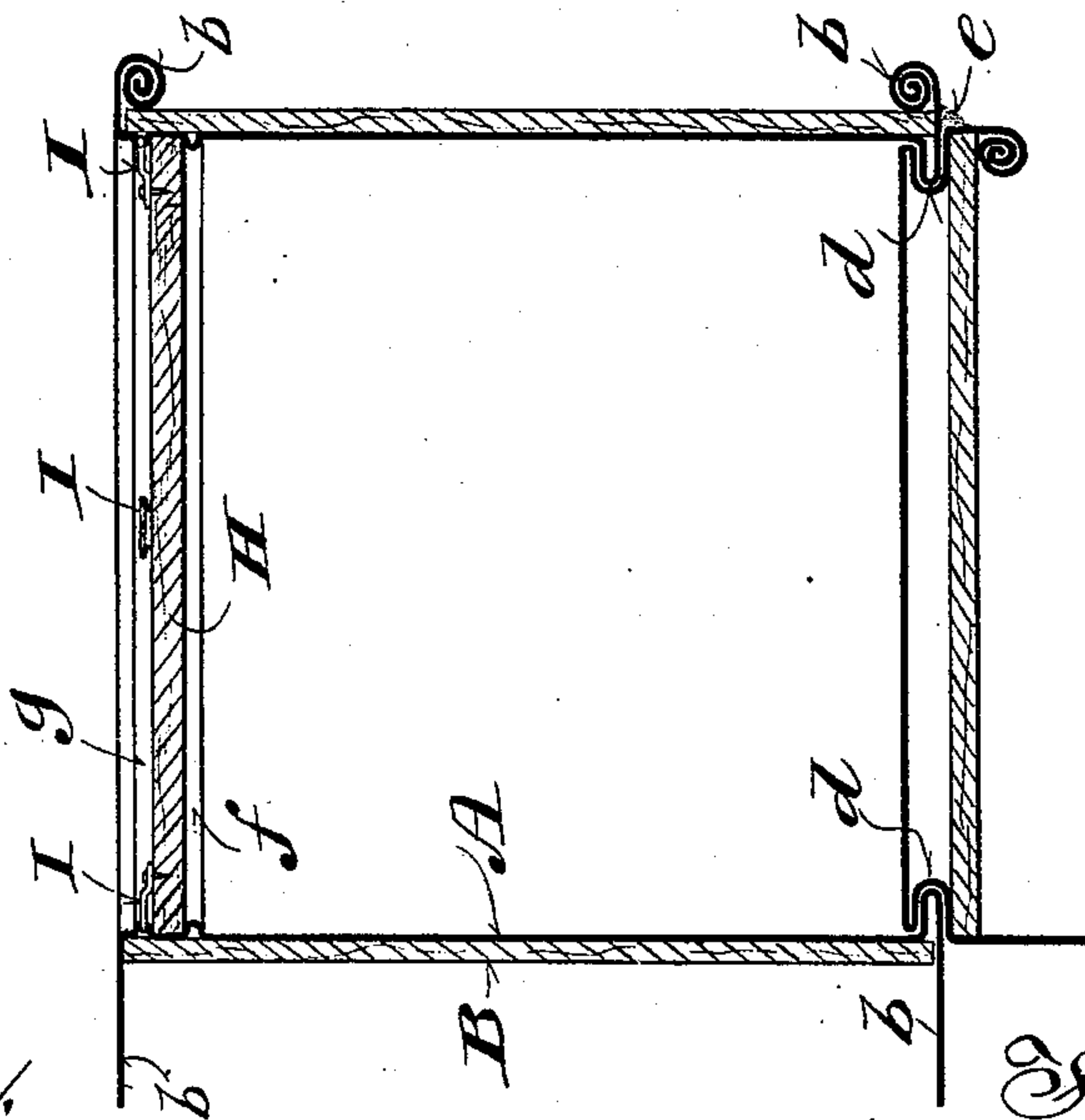


Fig. 6.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY L. GATES AND MYRON W. CLARK, OF MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN,
ASSIGNORS TO THE UTILITY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF SAME
PLACE.

JACKETED CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 540,614, dated June 4, 1895.

Application filed October 1, 1894. Serial No. 524,547. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HENRY L. GATES and MYRON W. CLARK, citizens of the United States, and residents of Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Jacketed Cans; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof.

Our invention has for its main object to simplify, strengthen and cheapen the construction of that variety of jacketed-cans that have the jackets held in place by overlapping portions of the cans; said invention consisting in the peculiarities of construction and combination of parts hereinafter set forth with reference to the accompanying drawings and subsequently claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a sectional view of a can embodied in our invention as it appears before a jacket is secured thereon; Fig. 2, a similar view of the can and jacket, partly in elevation; Fig. 3, a detail perspective view of metal-bound meeting edges of the jacket; Fig. 4, a similar view of a metal binder for an edge of the jacket; Fig. 5, a sectional view of another form of jacketed can embodying our improvements. Fig. 6 represents a sectional view of a portion of a can embodying a structural peculiarity of our invention applied somewhat different than is shown in the preceding figures, and Fig. 7 a similar view illustrating that feature of our invention that relates to the attachment of handles to the jacket.

Referring by letter to the drawings, A represents the body of a sheet-metal can, and in any form of this body, as distinguished from ends of the can, either or both of the upper and lower portions thereof are provided with a primary outwardly extended lateral flange *b*, that is subsequently curled or otherwise laid upon the outside of a jacket B to hold the latter in place, and said flanges may be either in one piece with the can-body or separate pieces joined thereto.

In that form of our invention illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, a folded upper end *c* of the can-body projects beyond the adjacent end of the jacket the length of the fold, and a horizontal extension of this fold constitutes the flange *b* above specified. In said Figs. 1 and 2 we

show that an end piece C, conical or otherwise may be seamed to the can-body fold above the flange-extension *b* thereof. As usual in the class of goods to which our invention relates, the end piece C of the can is provided with a flanged mouth normally closed by a cork or other suitable stopper.

As shown in Fig. 5, the fold *c* in the can-body may be omitted and a flange *b* formed by turning the upper portion of said body at a suitable angle to the remainder thereof.

Another construction embodied by our invention is illustrated in Fig. 6, the end-piece C being shaped for a solder-joint with the above described fold *c* of the can-body.

In any of the various possible constructions that involve a flange extending outward from the can-body, this flange is laid down upon the jacket B by a suitable tool, and while we have shown the result of the operation in the form of a curl, it may be an angular fold or such other contour possible in the art of working sheet-metal.

As herein shown we find it preferable to have the lower end-piece E of the can primarily provided with a depending right-angle flange joined to the can-body by a beading operation, another flange *b* being a result of this operation. The inturned bead *d* is opposed by a shield F of the same material as the jacket B, and this shield is held in place by turning the edge of the flange that depends from the lower end-piece of the can thereon, said edge being either curled or folded. The latter flange *b* of the can-body is curled or otherwise laid against the jacket the same as the one aforesaid, and thus it will be seen that said jacket is firmly secured in place. In practice the beading together of the can-body and its end-piece E results in a normally fluid tight joint that is always accessible for the application of solder *e* in case of leakage, this being one of the especial advantages of our invention.

The utilization of the flanges *b* of the can-body, as a means for holding the jacket B in place, is the same whether a can have two end-pieces joined to the body thereof in as many different ways or both end-pieces joined to said body in the same way, and it is possible to make the can with only one end-piece joined to the aforesaid body in either of the

ways herein set forth or possibly in some other convenient way.

The jacket B is generally made from wood-veneer and it is preferable to bind its meeting edges with sheet-metal to prevent splitting. Therefore we have shown binders G each in the form of a strip of sheet-metal bent to form a trough-like device that engages a vertical extremity of said jacket, the outermost edge of the strip being preferably inturned in order to present a smooth dull finish.

In Fig. 5, we show a jacketed can having certain of the above described features involved in its construction, and this can being designed as a package for butter, lard, candy, tobacco or other non-fluid commodity we provide the same with a removable end-piece or cover. In practice the body of the latter can is preferably provided with an inturned bead *f* for the support of the end piece or cover H, and another inturned bead *g* may be formed on the can parallel to the former bead to project over the upper portion of said end piece or cover, the latter being sprung in place. However we do not wish to be understood as confining ourselves to any particular means for supporting the end piece or cover in the latter form of can.

As a means for fastening the end piece or cover H in place, we show the same provided with pivotal latches I that engage depressions or slots in the can body, and these latches may be sealed in their engagement with said can-body by wax or other suitable means as a guard against pilfering of the contents of the can when in storage or shipment.

As a means for securing handles J to the can jacket we may employ vertical strips K having transverse depressions *h* for said handles and held in place by the can-body flanges above specified, this feature of our invention being illustrated in Fig. 7. In practice one of the handle-attaching strips may be arranged to cover the meeting edges of the jacket.

In the manufacture of jacketed cans especially designed for the dutiable liquor trade we glue, nail or otherwise secure an extra piece L of wood-veneer to the outside of the jacket B, as shown in Fig. 1, this attachment being of such dimensions as to receive a revenue stamp held in place by tacks. By having the double thickness of wood-veneer the tacks employed to affix the revenue stamp are not liable to damage the can, and it follows that the extra piece L of wood-veneer may serve as a base upon which to tack a label of any description.

Having now fully described our invention, what we claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A jacketed-can having a folded end of its body projected beyond the adjacent end of the jacket the length of the fold, a flange-extension of this fold laid against said jacket as a means for holding the same in place, and an end-piece joined to said fold.

2. A jacketed-can having a folded end of its body projected beyond the adjacent end of the jacket the length of the fold, a flange-extension of this fold laid against said jacket as a means for holding the same in place, and an end-piece double seamed to said fold.

3. A jacketed-can having the body-portion thereof and a flanged end-piece united by an inturned bead, and an outwardly extended flange of the can body, resulting from the beading operation, laid against the jacket as a means for holding the same in place.

4. A jacketed-can having the body-portion thereof and a flanged end-piece united by an inturned bead, an outwardly extended flange of the can-body, resulting from the beading operation, laid against the jacket as a means for holding the same in place, a shield opposing the bead, and the flange of the end-piece turned over on the shield.

5. A jacketed-can having the upper portion of its body provided with an outwardly extended flange and suitably connected to an end-piece, the lower portion of said body and a flanged end-piece united by an inturned bead, another outwardly extended flange of the can-body, resulting from the beading operation, a shield opposing the bead, the flange of the latter end-piece turned over on the shield, and both of said outwardly extended can-body flanges laid against the jacket as a means for holding the same in place.

6. A jacketed-can having the body-portion thereof provided with upper and lower flanges laid against the jacket, as a means for holding the same in place, longitudinal metal strips provided with transverse depressions and having the ends thereof caught between said jacket and can-body flanges, and handles engaging said depressions.

7. A jacketed-can having the upper portion of its body provided with an outwardly extended flange and an inturned bead, an end-piece that rests on the bead, pivotal latches on the end-piece engageable with indentations or slots in the can-body, the lower portion of said can-body and a flanged end-piece united by an inturned bead, another outwardly extended flange, resulting from the union of the aforesaid can-body and latter end-piece; a shield opposing the lower bead, the flange of the lower end-piece turned over on the shield, and both of said outwardly extended can-body flanges laid against the jacket, as a means for holding the same in place.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing we have hereunto set our hands, at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, in the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY L. GATES.
MYRON W. CLARK.

Witnesses:

N. E. OLIPHANT,
HENRY DANKERT.