

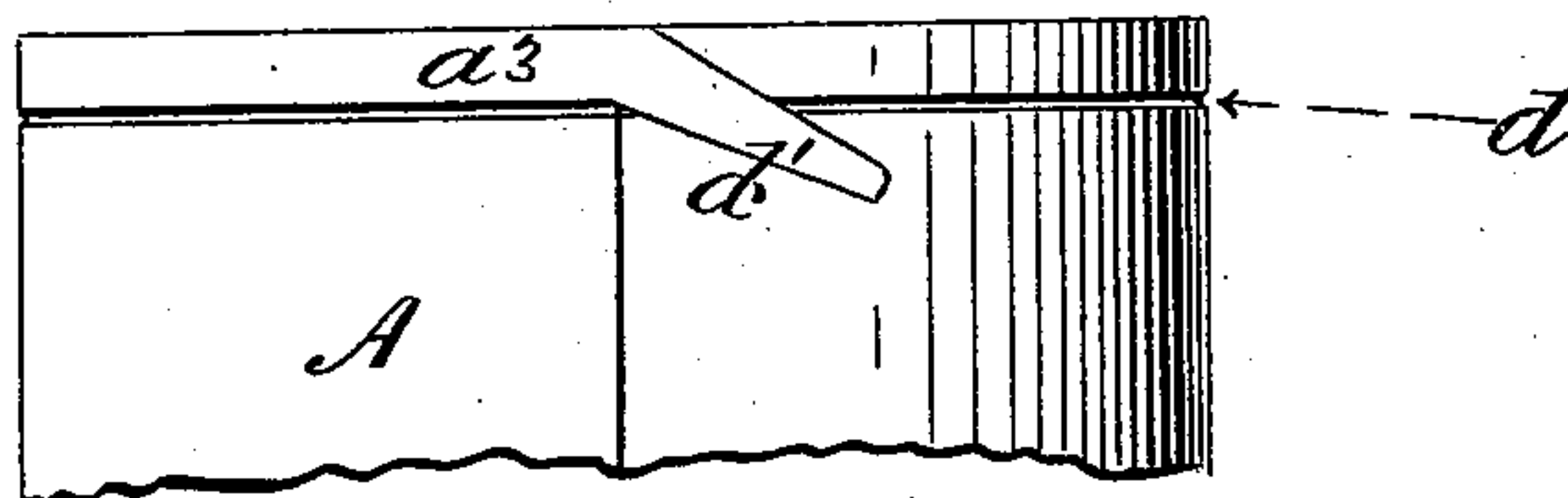
(No Model.)

O. S. FELLOWS.  
SEALED PACKAGE.

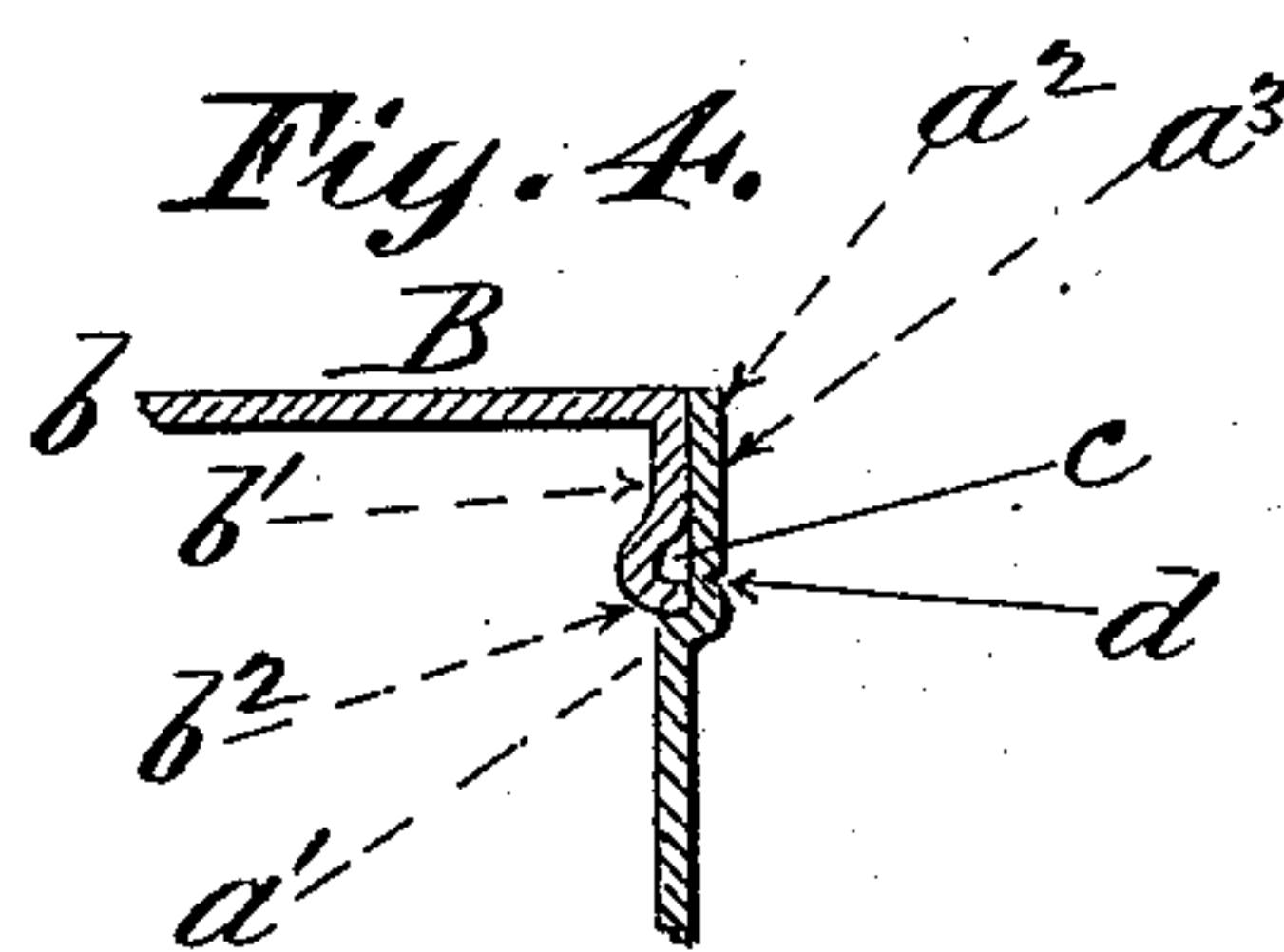
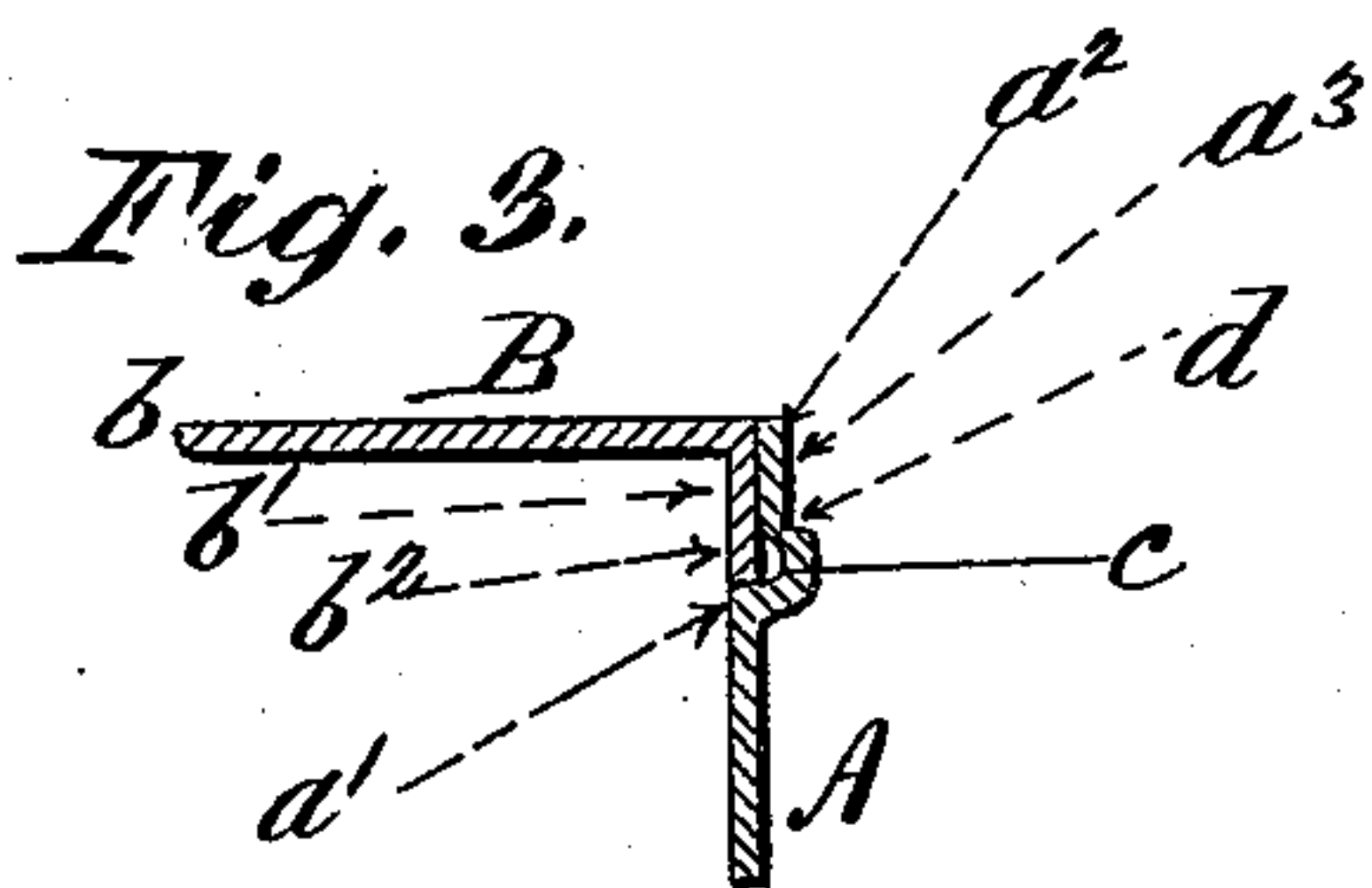
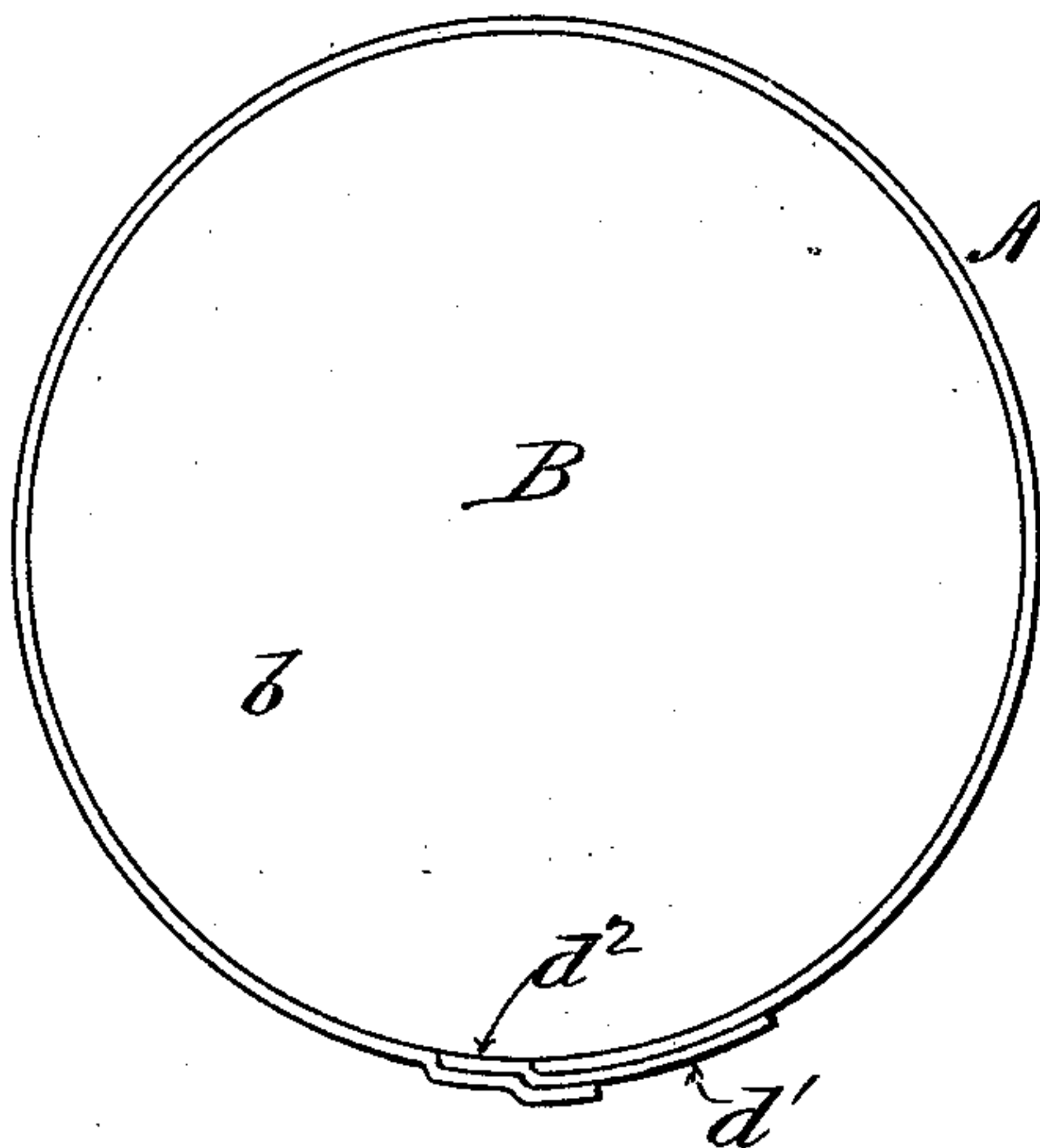
No. 545,467.

Patented Sept. 3, 1895.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses:

D. W. Gardner  
A. V. Bourke

Inventor:

Olin S. Fellows  
By his Attorney  
George William Niatt

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

OLIN STEPHEN FELLOWS, OF MIDDLETOWN, NEW YORK.

## SEALED PACKAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 545,467, dated September 3, 1895.

Application filed October 29, 1894. Serial No. 527,255. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, OLIN STEPHEN FELLOWS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Middletown, in the county of Orange and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sealed Packages, of which the following is a specification, sufficient to enable others skilled in the art to which the invention appertains to make and use the same.

My improvements relate to sheet-metal cans which are designed to be opened by stripping off a portion of the can-body from an end plate. My present application relates particularly to the structure of can set forth in my concurrent application, Serial No. 527,254, filed herewith. In that case I limit myself to the use of an end cap having an outwardly-projecting flange by which it is soldered to the edge of the can-body.

My present invention consists specifically in a can formed with an end plate having an inwardly-projecting flange by which it is secured to the inside of the can-body in combination with the circuitous reduction in thickness in the can-body below the soldered joint, the stripping portion consisting of the edge of the can-body provided with a stripping-tongue for engagement with a stripping key, the circuitous space for limiting the flow of solder, and the shoulder for gaging the position of the flange of the end plate with relation to the other parts.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of one extremity of a can constructed according to my invention; Fig. 2, a plan of the end of the can, showing a stripping-tongue inserted between the lapping edges of the can-body. Figs. 3 and 4 are sectional details showing the essential features of construction.

The body of the can A is, for convenience of illustration, shown as cylindrical, although it may be made of any other preferred form in cross-section. The cap B is formed with the end plate  $b$  and with the inwardly-projecting flange  $b'$ , the exterior surface of which fits the interior surface of the can-body A. In order, however, to prevent the end plate  $b$  and flange  $b'$  entering too far into the can-body A, and in order to gage the position of

the edge  $b^2$  of the flange  $b'$  with relation to the circumscribing reduction in thickness  $d$  in the can-body A, I make the can-body at or near its edge of less diameter internally than the external diameter of the cap B. Thus the interior shoulder  $a'$  for the reception of the edge  $b^2$  of the flange  $b'$  may be formed by beading the metal or otherwise as preferred. The circumscribing reduction in thickness  $d$  may also be formed in any convenient or well-known manner either on the exterior or interior of the can-body, and should be formed adjoining the edge  $b^2$  of the flange  $b'$ . The circumscribing space or chamber  $c$  may be formed by making a groove or bead either in the cap or in the can-body, so that when the parts are fitted together a space will be created between the edge  $a^2$  of the can-body and the edge  $b^2$  of the flange, which space will prevent the flow of solder to and between the said edge  $b^2$  of the flange and the interior shoulder  $a'$  of the can-body.

Another object in corrugating or beading the can-body transversely at or near the circumscribing reduction in thickness  $d$  is to strengthen and reinforce that portion of the can-body against the strain to which it is subjected during the stripping off of the zone  $a^3$  between the edge  $a^2$  and the circumscribing reduction in thickness  $d$  from the flange  $b'$  of the end plate  $b$ . The shank  $d^2$  of the stripping-tongue  $d'$  is inserted between the lapping ends of the zone  $a^3$  prior to the soldering operation, or the tongue  $d'$  may be stamped out with the can-body or otherwise formed and attached, as may be most convenient.

In my concurrent application, Serial No. 527,254, filed October 29, 1894, I show and describe the combination of certain features herein shown in connection with an end plate having an outwardly-projecting flange fitting inside the can-body, and I do not seek to cover herein that specific construction, confining myself herein to an end cap having an inwardly-projecting flange.

In my concurrent application, Serial No. 527,100, filed October 29, 1894, I show an end plate having an outward flange by which it is soldered to the inner side of the can-body, but in that case the said flange and the por-



tion of the can-body to which it is soldered are both stripped from the can without destroying the sealed joint, whereas in the present case I confine myself to a stripping portion which is removed from the flange of the end plate, the soldered joint being forced open.

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

10 1. A sheet metal can having an end plate with an inward flange by which the end plate is soldered to the inner side of the can body, a stripping portion on the can body coinciding with said soldered joint by which the end  
15 plate and can body are secured together and provided with a stripping tongue for engagement with a strip-winding key, a circuitous reduction in thickness in the can body adjoining the edge of said inward flange, and  
20 a circuitous space formed between the inner surface of the can body and the opposed surface of the inward flange on the end plate for the purpose of preventing the flow of solder beyond the line of severance, substan-

tially in the manner and for the purpose described. 25

2. A sheet metal can having an end plate with an inward flange by which the end plate is soldered to the inner side of the can body, a stripping portion on the can body coinciding with said soldered joint by which the end plate and can body are secured together and provided with a stripping tongue for engagement with a strip-winding key, a circuitous reduction in thickness in the can body adjoining the edge of said inward flange, a circuitous space formed between the inner surface of the can body and the opposed surface of the inward flange on the end plate for the purpose of limiting the flow of solder, and a circuitous shoulder formed upon the can body to determine the position of the end plate substantially in the manner and for the purpose described. 30 35 40

OLIN STEPHEN FELLOWS.

Witnesses:

D. W. GARDNER,  
GEORGE WILLIAM MIATT.