

No. 606,856.

Patented July 5, 1898.

H. C. CAMPEN.
ROUND TIN CAN.

(Application filed Feb. 18, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

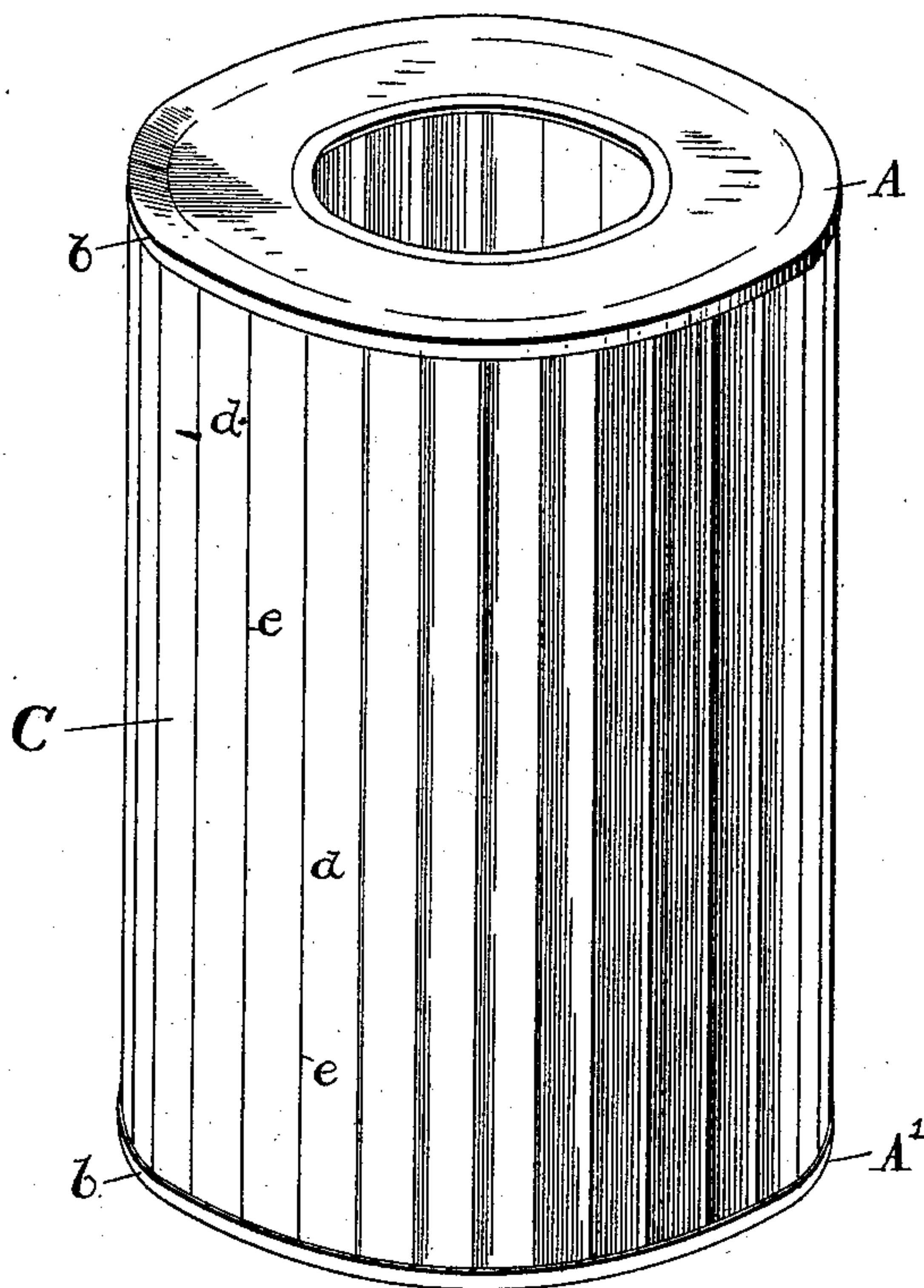


Fig. 3.

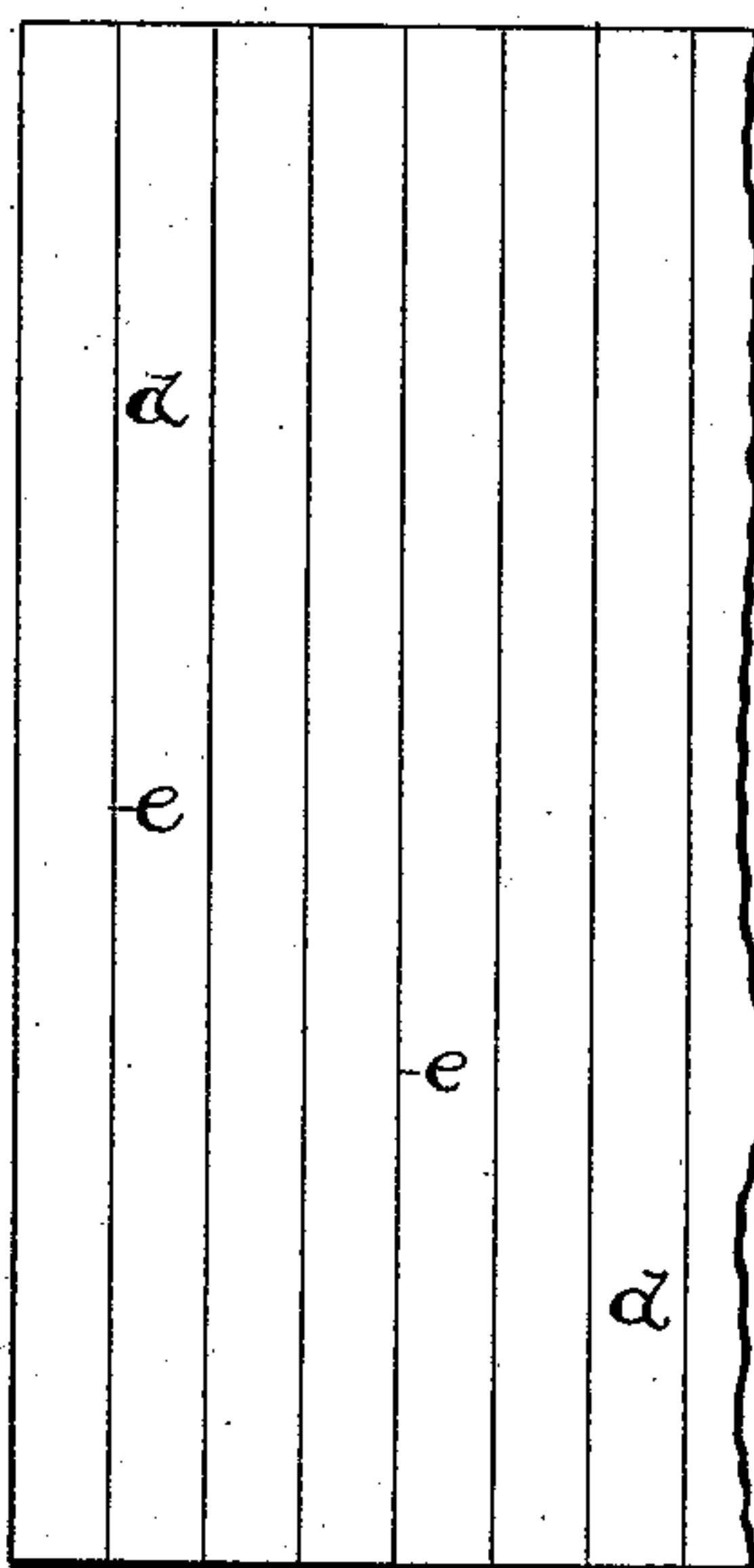


Fig. 2.



Witnesses :-

Lee J. Van Horn

Charles B. Mann Jr.

Inventor :-

Henry C. Campen

By Chas B. Mann
Attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. CAMPEN, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

ROUND TIN CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 606,856, dated July 5, 1898.

Application filed February 18, 1898. Serial No. 670,749. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. CAMPEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Round Tin Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improved tin-plate can for containing fruits, vegetables, oysters, and all manner of food that is preserved by being hermetically sealed.

The object of the invention is to provide a construction for round cans that will give greater stiffness and strength to the wall of the can-body.

The invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved can. Fig. 2 is a partial cross-section of a round can on a line close to one end and showing the numerous flat sides on a larger scale and the relation they have to the flange of the head. Fig. 3 is a view of a portion of the can-body blank as seen before it is secured to the heads.

The two heads or ends A A' are circular and each has a flange *b*, which takes around the end of the body C like all round or cylindric cans. Thus the heads are of the ordinary familiar type used on round cans.

The body C, while of a general cylindric form, has numerous narrow flat sides *d* extending longitudinally—that is, endwise between the heads. This polygonal body in a tin can of the size known as “three-pound” may have from thirty-five to fifty sides *d* and as many angles *e*. These numbers are here given to indicate what has been found to produce good results, but of course it is to be

understood the particular number of sides named is not a requirement, as the number may vary. The can-body has a longitudinal or side seam like all cylindric cans. The ends of the body fit within the circular-shaped flanges *b* of the heads, the angles *e* being pressed tightly against said flanges, as shown in Fig. 2, and thereby slight spaces *f* are formed between the exterior of the flat sides *d* and the interior of the said flange *b*. These spaces in practice are small, but afford access for the solder, and are found to be advantageous. A can-body for a round can having these numerous flat sides and angles possesses greater stiffness and strength than an ordinary cylindric body and will successfully resist exterior blows or pressure, and thereby preserve the shape and appearance of the can.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A tin-plate can having circular heads and a body provided with numerous narrow flat sides of uniform width from end to end and every two sides forming an angle and extending endwise between the two heads.

2. A tin-plate can having circular heads each provided with a circular rim-flange, and a body provided with numerous straight flat sides and angles, extending longitudinally from end to end, the said flat sides and angles at the end of the body fitting within the said circular flanges of the heads.

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

HENRY C. CAMPEN.

Witnesses:

CHAPIN A. FERGUSON,
CHARLES B. MANN, Jr.