UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CAN OR VESSEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,171, dated July 23, 1901.

Application filed April 11, 1901. Serial No. 55,394. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELMER M. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Savannah, in the county of Chatham and State of Georgia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Cans or Vessels, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to cans or vessels; and the object of the invention is to provide a simple and light receptacle of this character constructed to positively exclude moisture from the interior thereof, the can being of peculiar utility as a means for receiving baking-powder, meats, fruit, and like articles which can be spoiled or injured by the action of moisture thereon.

The improved can includes in its make up tin-foil, serving as a moisture-repelling or waterproofing medium, and I desire to state that I use the term "tin-foil" in its broad sense to include within its scope equivalent materials, and the same interpretation must be followed with respect to the "pasteboard," from which and the tin-foil the body of the can is composed.

The invention includes as one of its features a blank of tin-foil and pasteboard which may be shaped by suitable means to form the body of the can, so as to produce a plurality of layers of pasteboard and an interposed layer of tin-foil, whereby the latter is covered, yet serves to prevent the admission of moisture to the contents of the can.

In the drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a face view of the blank in its flattened condition from which the body of the can is made. Fig. 2 is an edge view of said blank. Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank rolled to cylindrical form to constitute the can-body. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the can with its bottom on, but without the cap or cover.

Like characters refer to like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The can-body may be of any desired shape, either cylindrical, square, or otherwise, though for convenience in illustration it is represented and will be described as cylindrical.

The blank from which the body of the can is made is denoted by A, and it consists of a sheet or strip of tin-foil and one of pasteboard of any suitable kind, the first being denoted by 2 and the other by 3. The length of the tin-foil is a little more than that of the circumference of the can, while the length of the pasteboard exceeds correspondingly twice the length of such circumference, so as to provide for a lap-joint when the blank is shaped on a suitable core or mandrel (not shown) to produce the can-body. Both the tin-foil and the pasteboard are continuous sheets or strips, and referring to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the latter is approximately double the length of the former and that three of the edges of said tin-foil aline with corresponding edges of the pasteboards, said parts being secured together by some suitable adhesive substance. With the blank in the condition shown in Figs. 1 and 2 glue or equivalent adhesive substance is applied to what is shown as the upper surface of the pasteboard from the line 4 to the extreme right end thereof, Fig. 2. The two-part free end of the blank is then placed upon a suitable mandrel or core (not shown) and rolled to cylindrical form, the core being of such diameter that one edge of the tin-foil will overlap the other. Thus far the blank presents the tin-foil out. The pasteboard is then wound around the tin-foil and its glued face adheres thereto, the free edge of the pasteboard overlapping the joint, thereby forming the cylindrical body shown in Fig. 3. Therefore the body of the can or vessel is formed by making a continuous revolution of the blank around the core or mandrel, and as one end of the pasteboard is covered with tin-foil this makes a tube consisting of two layers of pasteboard and an intermediate one of tin-foil.

Of course the pasteboard may be made larger than shown to make the can thicker, and likewise other materials than tin-foil may be employed to keep moisture from the interior of the can. Paraffin-paper, for example, might be utilized.

The cap or cover for the can I have not shown. It may be of any suitable kind.

The bottom of the can is denoted by 5, and in the present case it consists of sheet metal, preferably tin, having an annular groove 6 to receive the lower edge of the cylindrical body, the periphery of the bottom being crimped

over the can-body. The body of the can therefore presents, except at the joint, a plurality of thicknesses of material, the inner and outer ones being of pasteboard, while the intermediate one is of tin-foil, and as the cap and bottom are made of sheet metal the contents of the can are protected from the deteriorating influences of moisture. At the joint there are naturally double the number of firmly-connected thicknesses, thereby securing strength.

From the preceding description it will be apparent that the bottom 5 aids in holding the several layers of the body in overlapped and rigid relation. It will be also apparent that the layers of the box are maintained in overlapped relation by means independent of the layers themselves, the means in the present case consisting of an adhesive substance.

Having described the invention, I claim—

1. In a can, a body having a plurality of layers consisting of a plurality of overlapping sheets one sheet being longer than its companion sheet, and the shorter sheet being of moisture-repelling material, and the layers being so arranged that the moisture-repelling sheet is entirely covered by the longer sheet, means for securing said sheets in their overlapped relation and a bottom secured to said body and serving as a means to augment said securing means in maintaining such overlapped relation.

2. In a can, a body having a plurality of layers consisting of a plurality of overlapping sheets one sheet being longer than its companion sheet, and the shorter sheet being of moisture-repelling material, and the layers being so arranged that the moisture-repelling sheet is entirely covered by the longer sheet, means for securing said sheets in their overlapped relation and a sheet-metal bottom for the body crimped over the latter and such crimped portion serving to augment said securing means in maintaining such overlapped relation.

3. In a can, a body having a plurality of layers consisting of a plurality of sheets one sheet being longer than its companion sheet, and the shorter sheet being of moisture-repelling material, and the layers being so arranged that the moisture-repelling sheet is entirely covered by the longer sheet, and said sheets having a lap-joint, and means independent of each sheet to secure the overlapping portions of a sheet together at said joint.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ELMER M. JONES.

Witnesses:
JOSEPH MOESSNER,
HANS HERZFER.