

No. 742,325.

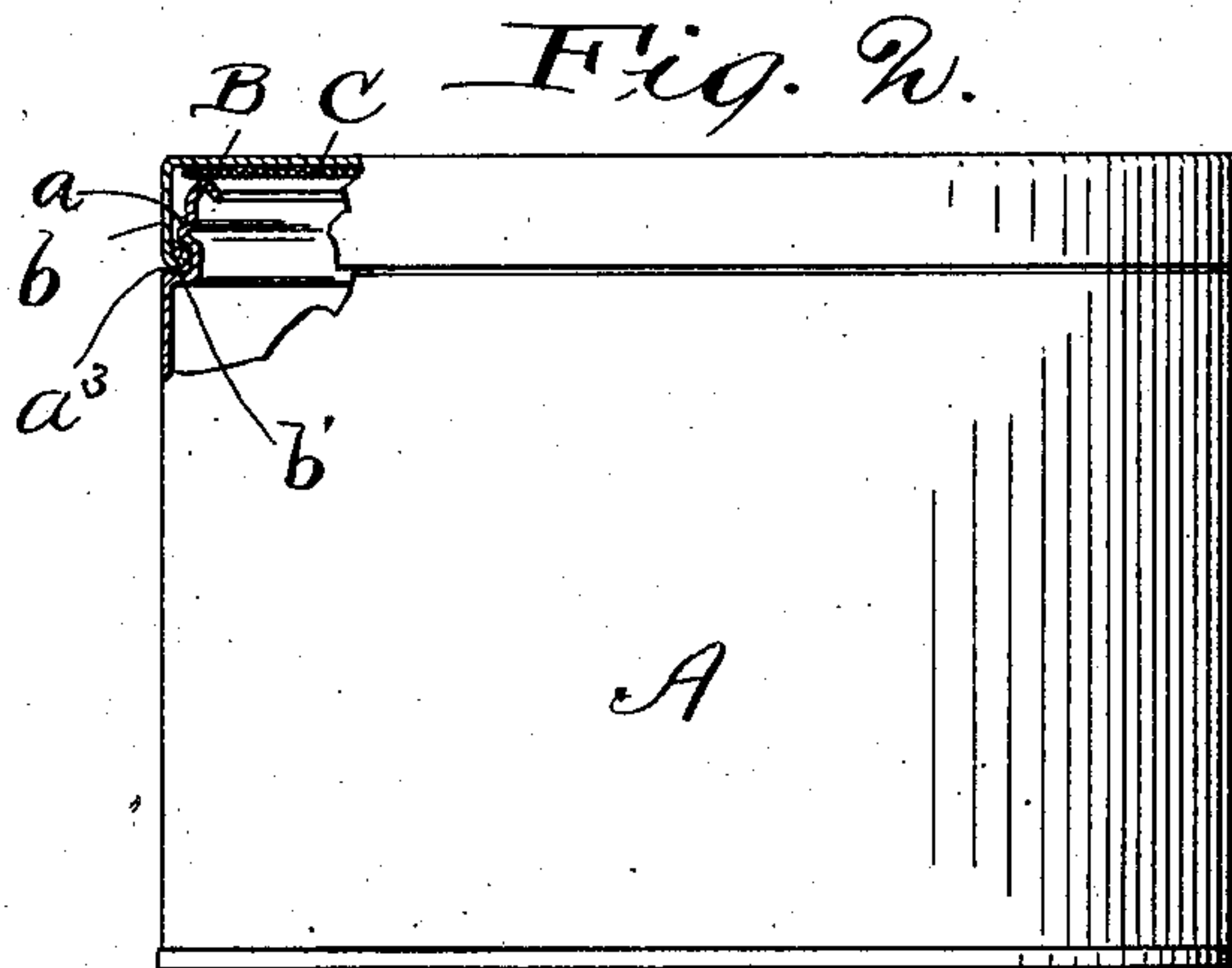
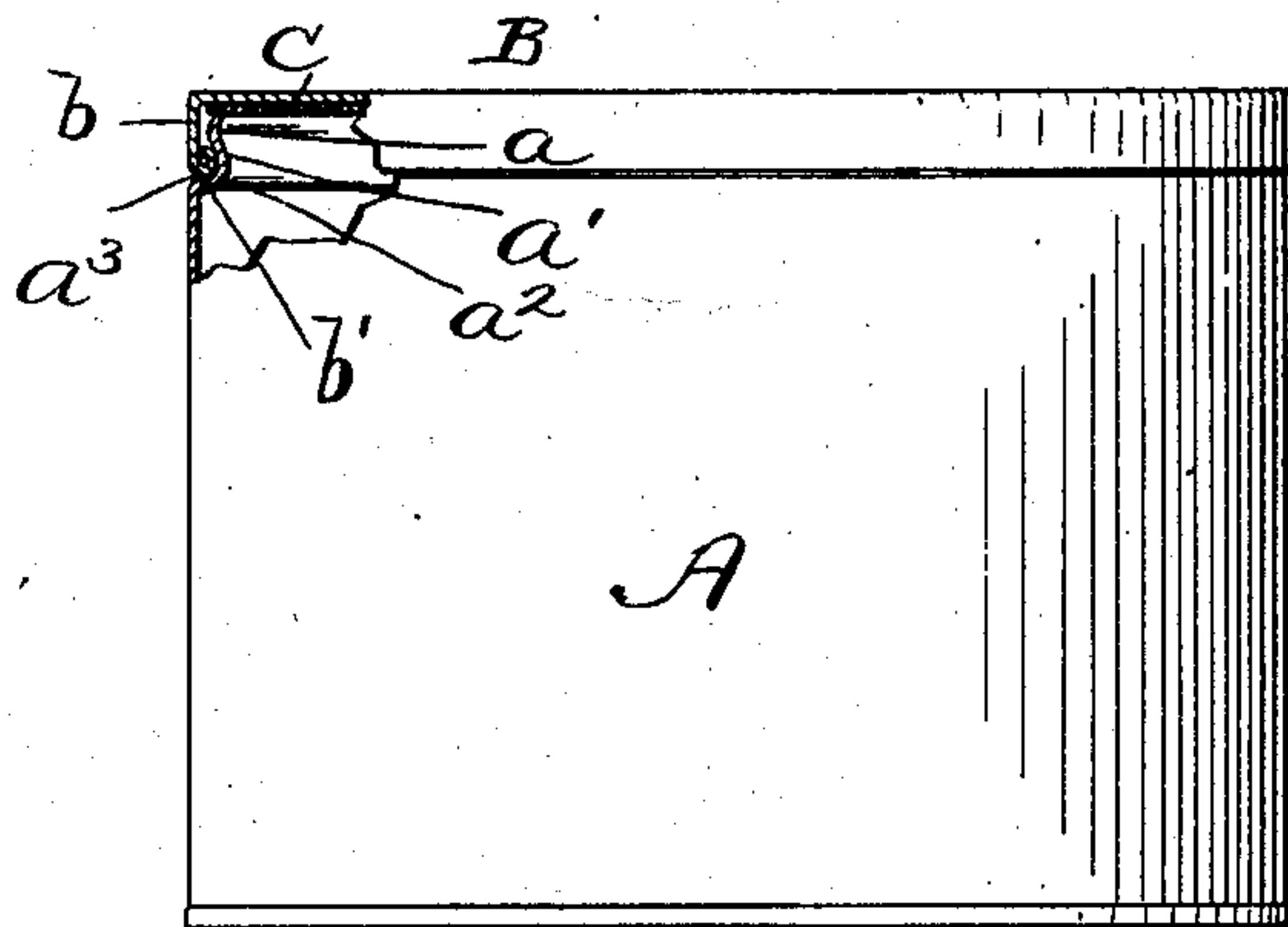
PATENTED OCT. 27, 1903.

H. H. HULL.
FRICTION TOP CAN.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 24, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses.
E. B. Gilchrist
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Inventor:
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By his Attorneys,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT H. HULL, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO THE HULL KEY CAN COMPANY, OF CLEVELAND, OHIO, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

FRICITION-TOP CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 742,325, dated October 27, 1903.

Application filed November 24, 1902. Serial No. 132,565. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT H. HULL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Friction-Top Cans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The object of the invention is to provide a so-called "friction-top can" which shall be cheap in construction and neat in appearance and from which when the cover is removed one may easily remove substantially the entire contents.

The invention consists, generically, in a can-body having its neck or open upper end of slightly-greater diameter at its edge than it is in the zone immediately below said edge, combined with a cover having the lower edge of its depending flange rolled inward, the internal diameter of said inwardly-rolled edge of the cover being slightly less than the normal external diameter of the top edge of the can.

It also consists in certain specific characteristics of construction illustrated in the drawings and hereinafter described, all of which are definitely pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in vertical section, of a friction-top can embodying my invention in its best form; and Fig. 2 is a similar view of a modification of the invention.

Referring to the parts by letters, A represents a cylindrical can-body, which is closed at its lower end in the usual or any suitable manner. The open upper end or neck of this can-body is near its edge, as at a , of slightly-greater diameter than it is in the zone a' just below said edge. This effect may be produced by enlarging the diameter of the neck near the edge or by reducing the diameter of the neck in the zone just below said edge. In the best construction, however, the can-body is formed with a short neck portion a^2 of smaller diameter than the body, thereby forming an annular shoulder a^3 . Close to the upper edge of this neck is a small outwardly-extended bead a .

The cover B is provided with the usual mar-

ginal flange b , and the lower edge of this flange is rolled inward to form the internal bead b' . The internal diameter of this bead is slightly less than the external diameter of the bead a on the neck of the body, wherefore it is necessary in putting the cover onto the body to spring them relatively. This may be done by the application of sufficient pressure when the oppositely-beveled edges of these beads are brought into contact. After these beads have passed one another the resiliency of the metal will cause it to return to its normal condition, and thereby to lock the cover upon the body, so that their separation is more or less difficult. The height of the flange b of the cover is such that when the cover and can are locked together as specified the top edge of the neck of the can will be drawn against the top of the cover, or, better, against a gasket C, whose edge lies between the bead b' and the cover-top, and it is thereby held in operative position.

The construction shown in Fig. 2 is substantially the same as that shown in Fig. 1, except that the extreme upper edge of the neck is turned inward. The only purpose of so turning in this top edge is to preserve the gasket, which otherwise might be cut by the raw edge of the metal. This construction (shown in Fig. 2) is the best construction for the reason stated, although it is a trifle more expensive.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a friction-top can, the combination of a can-body having a neck of smaller diameter than said body, said neck being provided with an abrupt, inwardly-directed shoulder, and an outwardly-projecting bead above said shoulder, of a cover having a depending flange of substantially the same diameter as the body, and provided with an abrupt internal bead, substantially as described.

2. In a friction-top can, the combination of a can-body having a neck of smaller diameter than said body, said neck being provided with an abrupt, inwardly-directed shoulder at right angles with said body and an outwardly-projecting bead above said shoulder, of a cover having a depending flange of substantially the same diameter as the body and pro-

vided at its lower end with an internal bead at substantially right angles with said flange, substantially as described.

3. In a friction-top can, the combination of
5 a can-body having a neck of smaller diameter than said body, said neck being provided with an abrupt, inwardly-directed shoulder, and an outwardly-projecting bead above said shoulder, of a cover having a depending flange of
10 substantially the same diameter as the body, and provided with an abrupt inward-rolled bead, and a gasket between said cover and said neck, substantially as described.

4. In a friction-top can, the combination of
15 a can-body provided with a neck, said neck being provided with an inwardly-projecting portion, an outwardly - projecting portion forming a bead above said inwardly-projecting portion, an inwardly and upwardly projecting
20 portion above said bead and a portion projecting downwardly from said last-mentioned portion, of a cover for said can having a depending flange provided with an internal bead, and a gasket adapted to rest on the upper
25 end of the neck and to be clamped in contact therewith by the cover, substantially as described.

5. In a friction-top can, the combination of
30 a can-body provided with a neck of smaller diameter than said body, said neck being provided with an abrupt inwardly-projecting portion, an outwardly-projecting portion form-

ing a bead above said inwardly-projecting portion, an inwardly and upwardly projecting portion above said bead and a portion projecting downwardly from said last-mentioned
35 portion, of a cover having a depending flange of substantially the same diameter as the body provided at its lower edge with an abrupt internal bead and a gasket adapted
40 to rest on the upper end of the neck and to be clamped in contact therewith by the cover, substantially as described.

6. In a friction-top can, the combination of
45 a can-body having a short neck of reduced diameter, there being between said neck and body an abrupt substantially horizontal shoulder, said neck having its edge turned inward, and having just below said edge a bead
50 whose external diameter is slightly greater than the diameter of that zone of the neck which is just below said bead, combined with a flanged cover whose external diameter is
55 substantially the same as the diameter of the body and which is provided on the lower edge of its flange with an abrupt inwardly-rolled bead.

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

HERBERT H. HULL.

Witnesses:

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