

No. 762,884.

PATENTED JUNE 21, 1904.

J. B. CONOVER.  
MILK CAN.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 21, 1903.

NO MODEL.

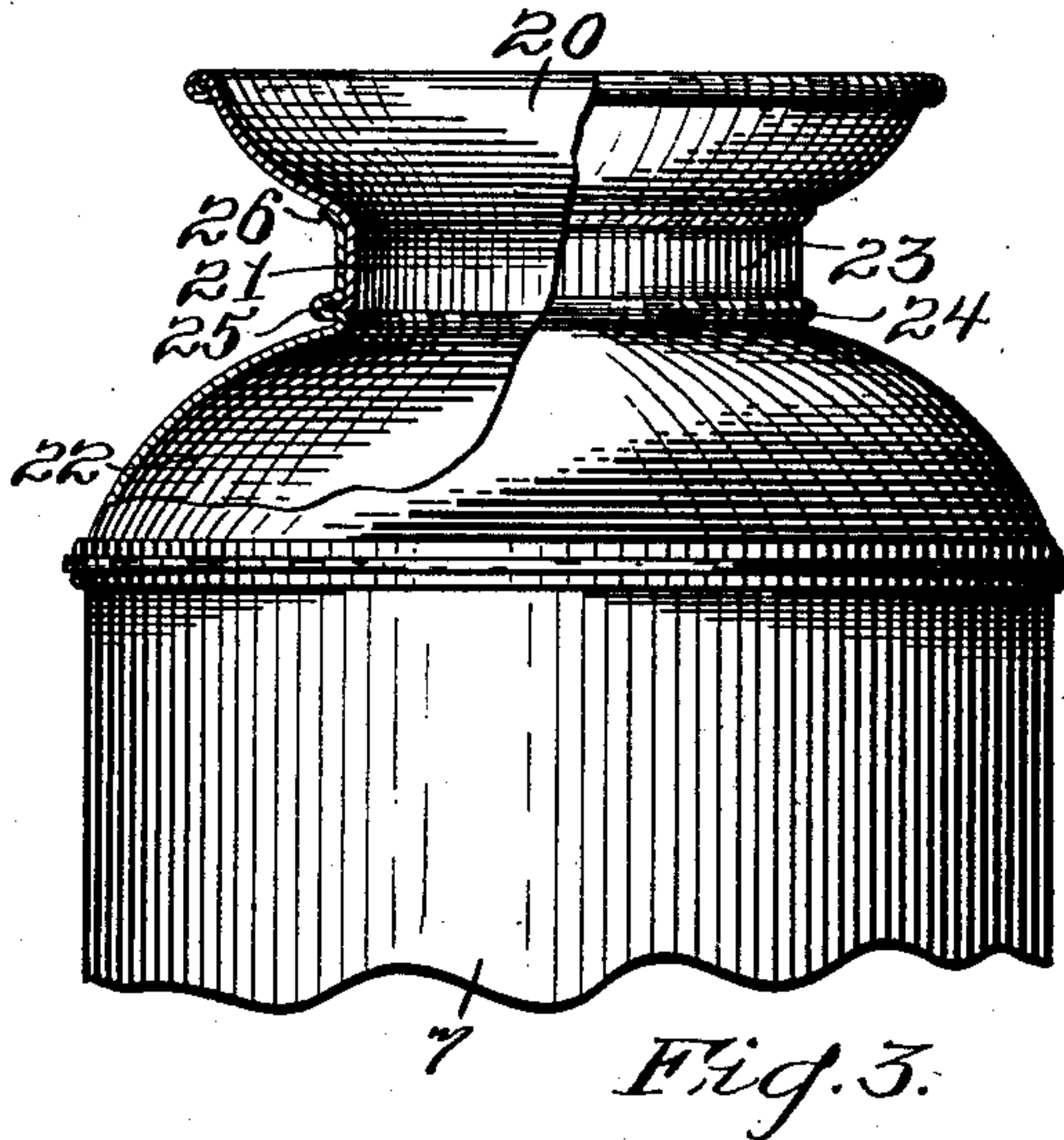
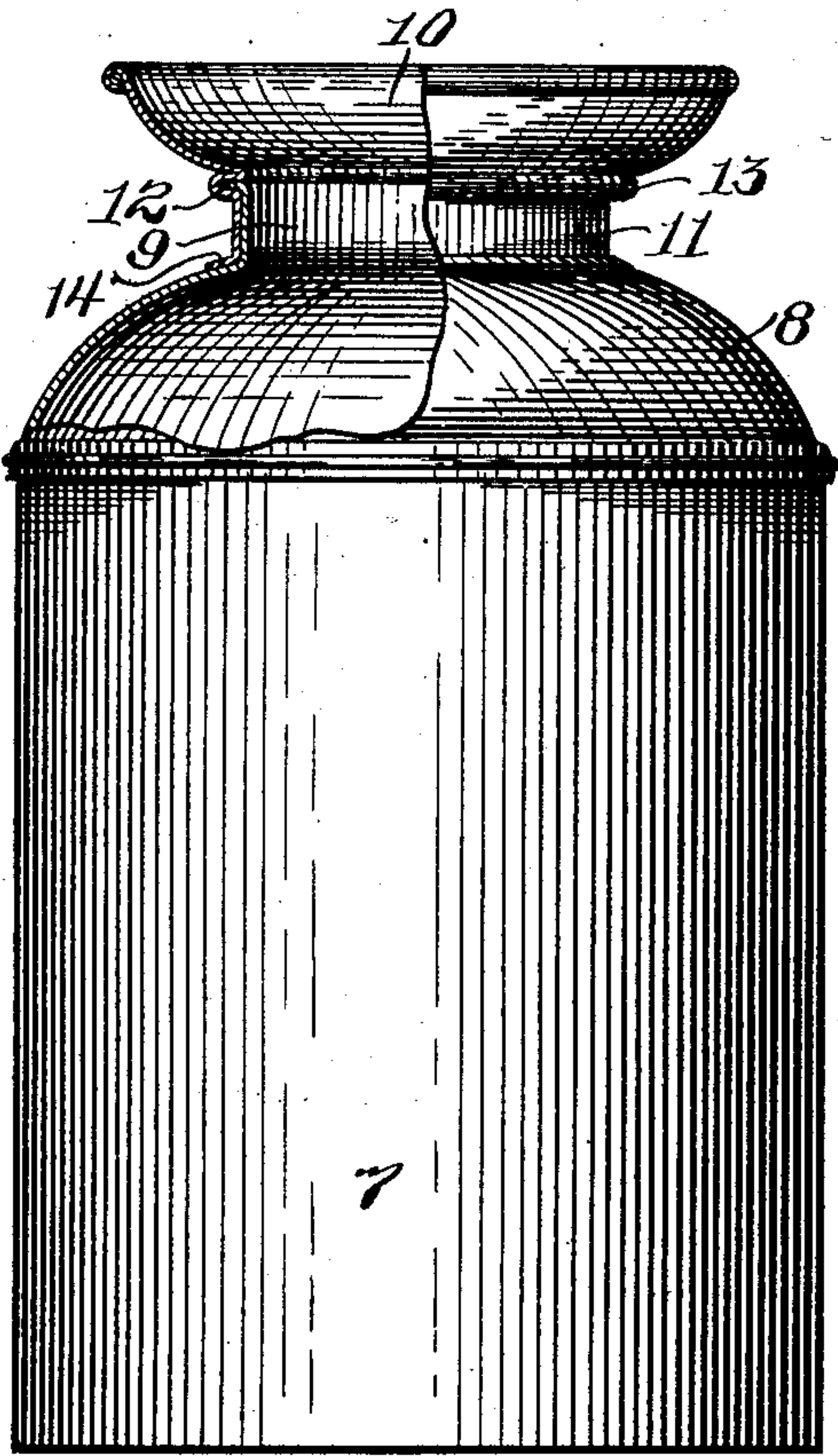


Fig. 1

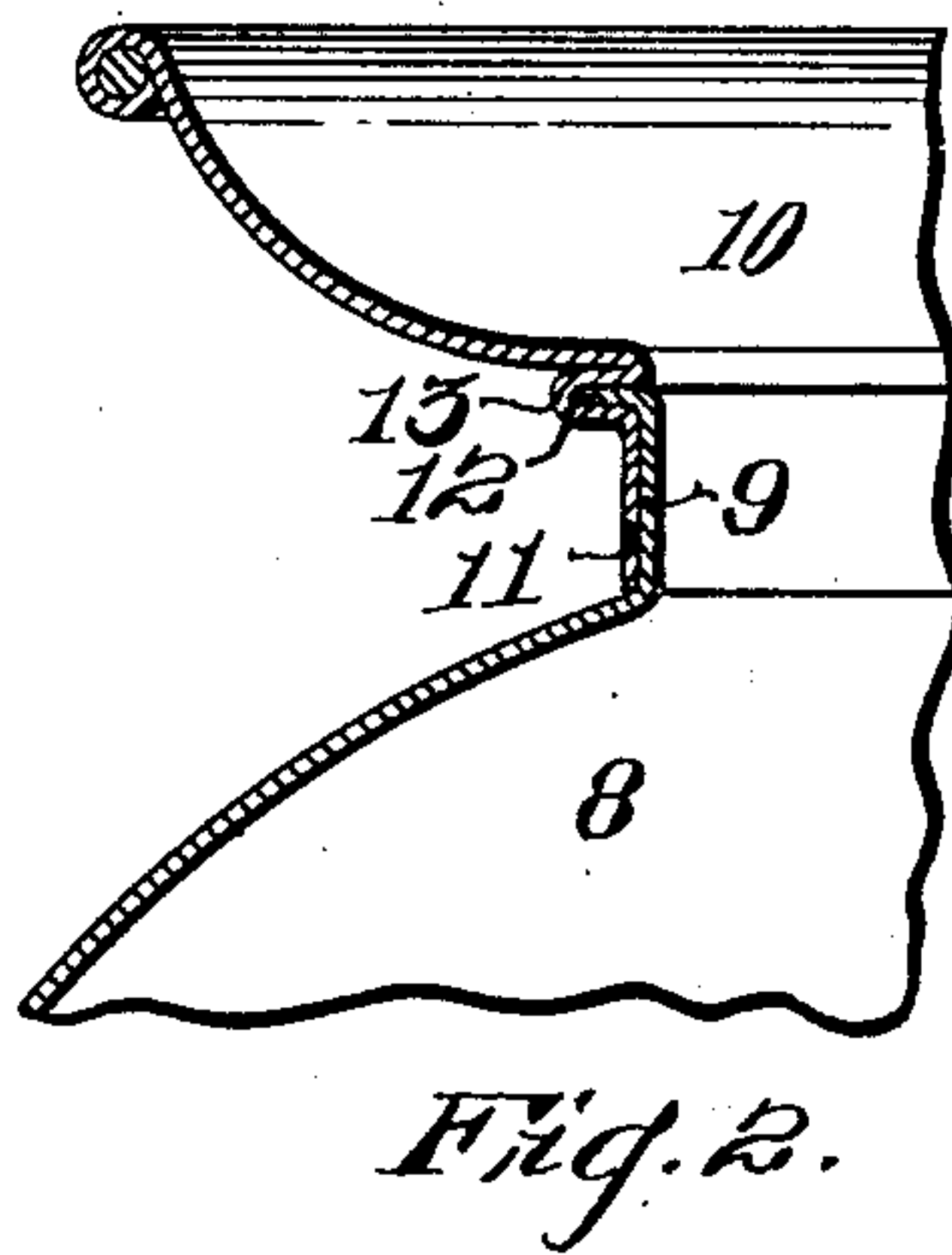


Fig. 2.

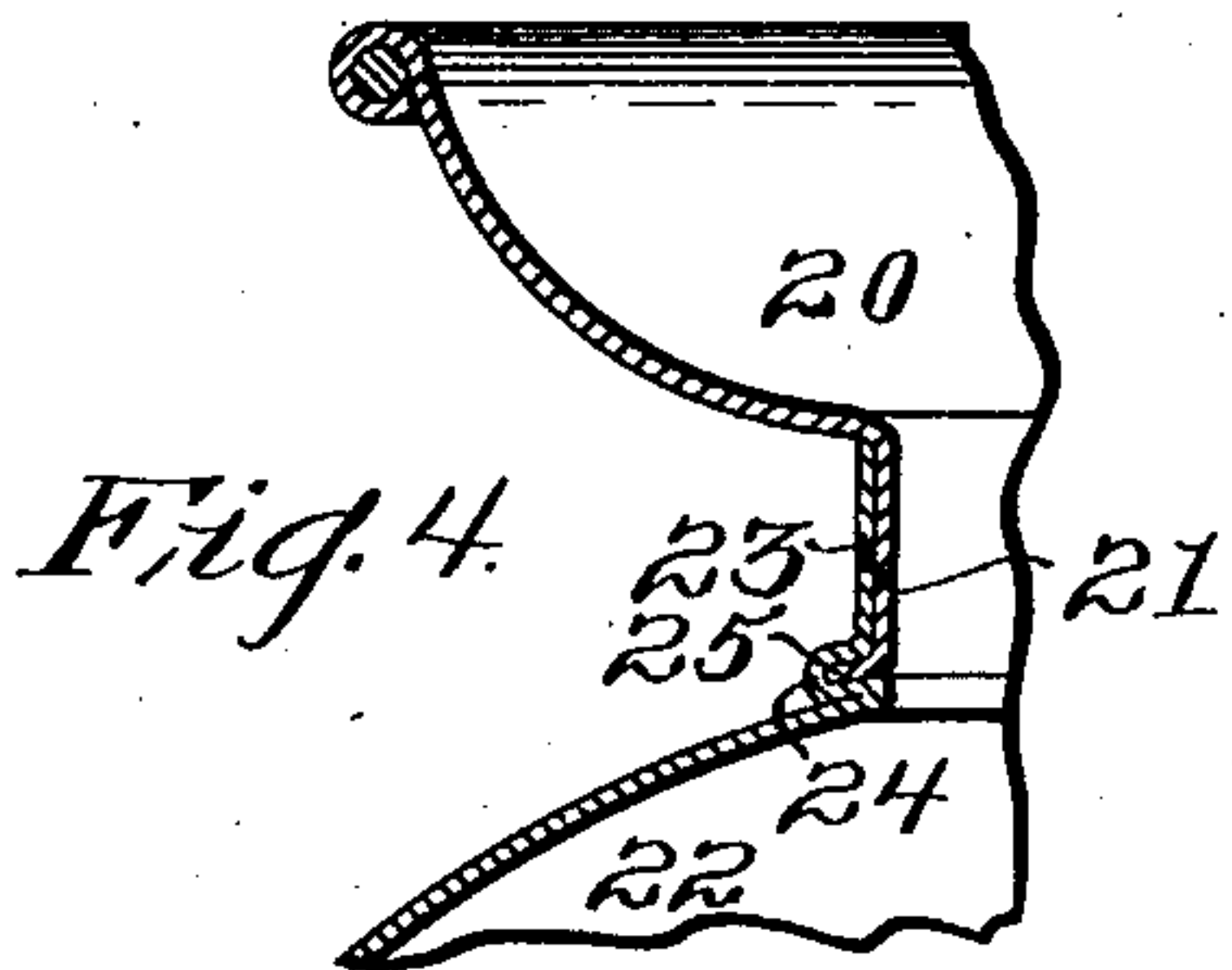


Fig. 4.

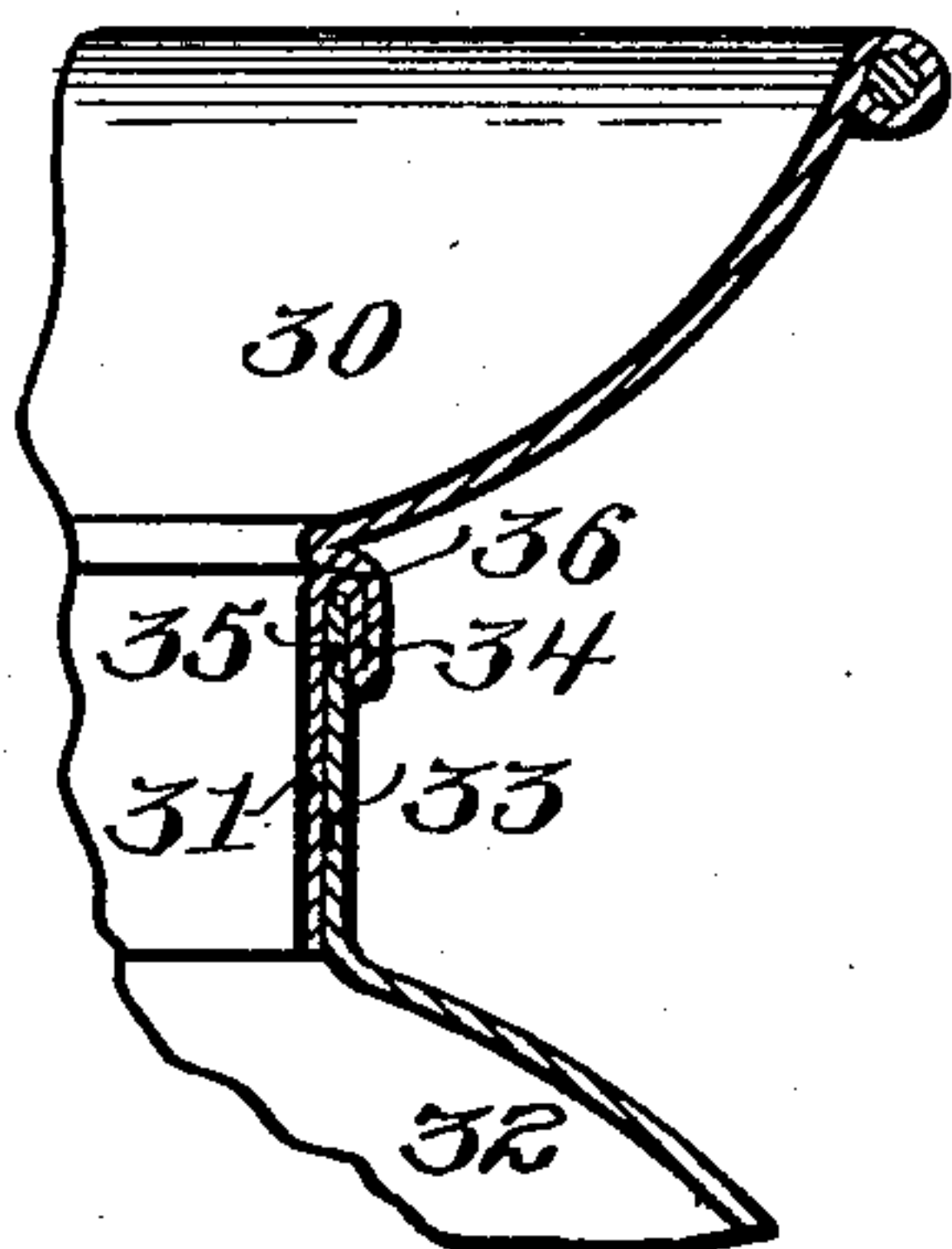


Fig. 5.

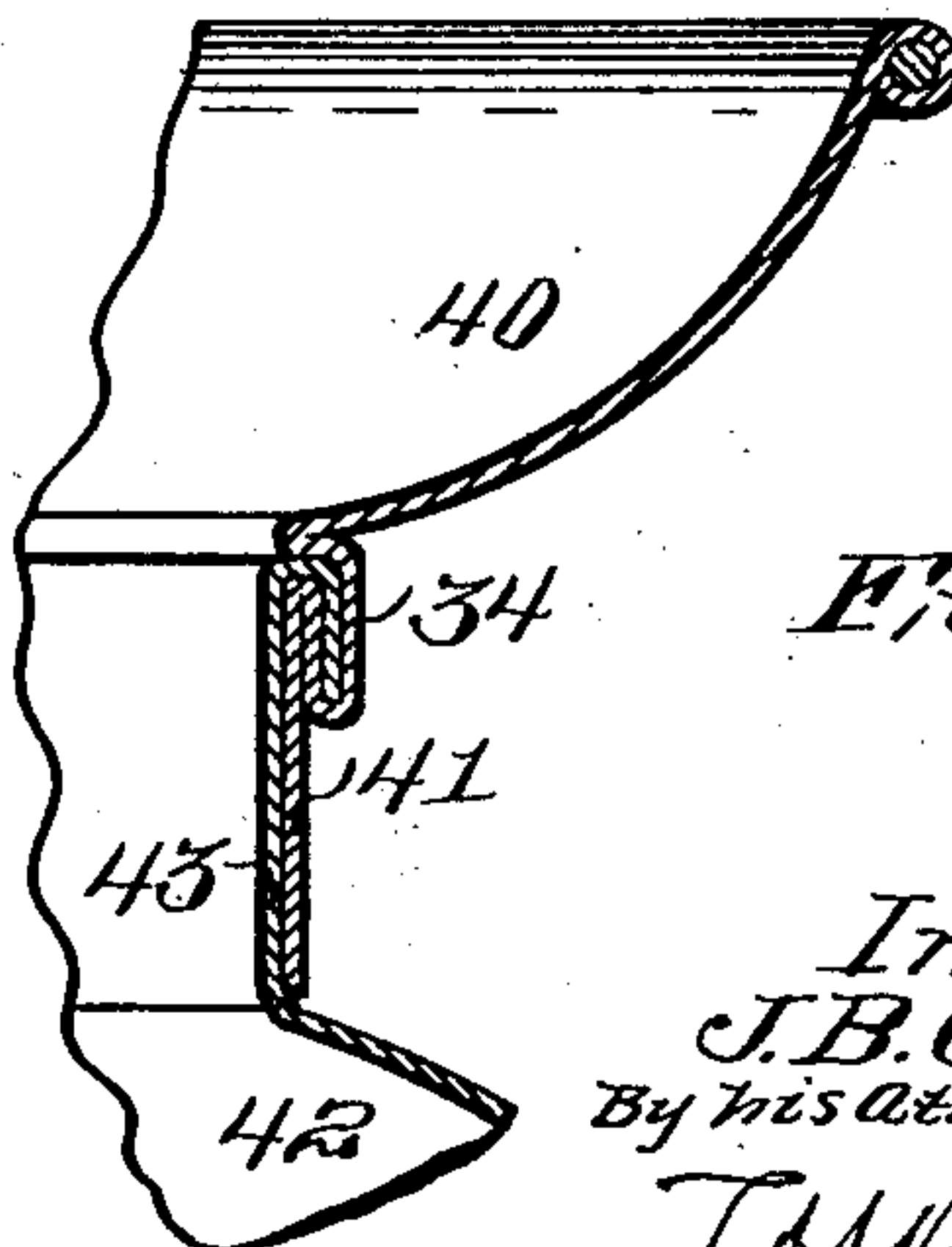


Fig. 6.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JACOB B. CONOVER, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

## MILK-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 762,884, dated June 21, 1904.

Application filed December 21, 1903. Serial No. 185,913. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JACOB B. CONOVER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Milk-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to and has for an object to provide an improved milk-can.

The present improvement gives a neat and sanitary can and one wherein the bowl and breast will be united by a reinforcing neck, which adds strength to the various parts at the region of their juncture, and wherein the breast and bowl will be securely locked together, preventing rupture or distortion in use or by rough handling.

The drawings accompanying and forming a part of this specification show an illustration of my invention, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side view of a milk-can broken away at the upper part to reveal the structure. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a portion of the upper part of a can, showing a deviation from Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, showing in this instance only a portion of the body of the can and embodying a different form of the invention. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the form of similar parts of Fig. 3; and Figs. 5 and 6 show modifications.

The invention is illustrated as applied to a milk-can and which is shown as comprising a body portion 7, to which is fastened or made integral therewith, if desired, a breast portion or member 8, provided with a neck portion 9 and a bowl portion or member 10, provided with a neck portion 11. In Figs. 1 and 2 the neck of the breast extends within and overlaps the neck of the bowl, forming an interlining therefor. The neck of the bowl at the region of its juncture with the bowl is provided with an outwardly-projecting bead 12, which in the form shown is a fold of the metal of such neck and forms an annular recess at the juncture of the bowl with its neck, is rigid or integral, but is extraneous to the bowl, and into which recess or bead an outwardly-projecting flange 13 at the edge of the neck portion 9 of the breast is received. Both

of the neck portions are provided at their edges with outwardly-projecting flanges, the neck portion of the bowl having a flange 14 resting upon the breast adjacent to its juncture with its neck.

The flange of the neck carried by the breast is clamped within the recess upon the other member, which receives the same, thereby interlocking the parts together, and the overlapping of the flange of the bowl-neck upon the breast at the region of its juncture reinforces the same.

In Fig. 3 the bowl 20 is shown as having a neck portion 21 and the breast 22 as having a neck portion 23, the two neck portions being inserted one within the other. The form of structure shown in Fig. 3 has the bowl-neck within the neck of the breast, which latter neck has adjacent to the juncture of the neck with the flange a fold 24, constituting an annular recess, in which is received a flange 25, carried by the edge of the neck of the bowl. This form of the structure has outwardly-turned flanges upon both of the neck members, and the neck member of the breast has a flange 26 engaging and underlapping the bowl at its juncture or the region of its juncture with its neck. The same features are present as in Fig. 1, wherein one of the members is interlocked with the other and one laps the other. Thus it will be seen that each of the members has an outwardly-turned flange upon its neck, that the necks are overlapped, and that they are interlocked, and that one of the necks interlocks with the other and at the region of such interlock forms a reinforce, and the other laps and reinforces the member by which such overlapped neck is carried.

Fig. 2 is a modified form of Fig. 1, with the flange 14 omitted, and Fig. 4 shows a modified form of Fig. 3, wherein the flange 26 is omitted. These two forms illustrate the double reinforced neck, the interlocking flange, and such flange and the fold which receives it constitute a reinforce for the structure adjacent thereto. The flange of the inside neck portion may be said to be tucked into a fold in the outer neck portion, whereby it is fully protected, thus not leaving upon the inside of the structure an unprotected edge. The flange,



whether carried by the neck portion of the breast or the neck portion of the bowl, is securely and efficiently concealed and protected.

In Fig. 5 the bowl member 30 is shown as having a neck portion 31 and a breast member 32 as having a neck portion 33, the neck portion of the bowl surrounding the neck portion of the breast and such neck portion of the bowl having a fold 34, which receives a portion 35 of the neck of the breast. In this instance the flange and fold are of greater extent than shown in the other views and are bent down upon the neck portion, making a considerable interlock, and the bend 36 of the folded-over portion reinforces the juncture of the bowl.

In Fig. 6 the bowl member 40 has a neck 41, and the breast 42 has a neck 43, the neck of the bowl lying within the neck of the breast, and there is a fold 34 upon the neck of the bowl, which is bent down and may be clamped upon the edge of the neck, thus giving a secure interlock.

This invention gives a structure in which it is with great difficulty that the parts may be torn asunder, they being interlocked so securely that in use or abuse the parts will not be broken apart or distorted and wherein a sanitary joint is had.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A milk-can embodying a bowl provided with a neck and a breast provided with a neck, one of said necks extending within and being overlapped by the other of said necks, and one of said necks having a fold and the other of said necks having a flange at its edge occupying such fold and clamped therein.

2. A milk-can comprising a bowl provided with a neck, and a breast provided with a neck, one of said necks extending within and being overlapped by the other, and one of said necks having at its edge an outwardly-turned flange, and the other of said necks having an annular recess comprising a fold thereof and occupied by such flange.

3. A milk-can embodying a bowl provided with a neck, and a breast provided with a neck one embracing the other, and each having an outwardly-projecting flange and the outermost neck having a recess to incase the flange of the other neck.

4. A milk-can embodying a bowl and a breast each provided with a neck having an outwardly-projecting flange at its edge, the flange of the bowl reinforcing the breast at its juncture with its neck, and a flange of the breast reinforcing the bowl at its juncture with its neck.

5. A milk-can comprising a breast member provided with a neck portion and a bowl member provided with a neck portion, one of said neck portions extending within and being overlapped by the other neck portion, and one of said neck portions having a flaring re-

inforcing and locking flange and one of said members having an annular fold adjacent to its juncture with the member carrying it for the reception of said flaring flange, whereby the breast member and bowl member are secured together by interlocking means.

6. A milk-can embodying a bowl carrying a neck and a breast carrying a neck, the neck of the bowl extending outside of and overlapping the neck of the breast and the edge of the breast being tucked within a fold of the neck of the bowl.

7. A milk-can embodying two members each having a neck, one of said necks interlining the other neck, and the edge of the interlining neck being tucked within a recess of the other neck.

8. A milk-can embodying two portions each carrying an integral neck, said necks being arranged one lying within and overlapping the other and the edge of one of such necks being tucked within a fold of the other of such necks.

9. A milk-can having a bowl, a breast carrying a neck, a fold adjacent to the bowl and a flange upon the neck of the breast entering such fold whereby the bowl is reinforced at its bottom by an extraneous rib of metal integral with it and reinforced by a flange of metal integral with the neck of the breast.

10. A milk-can having a bowl, and a breast, a neck carried by one of such members; an integral extraneous bead at the ending of one of them; and a flange upon the neck entering such bead whereby the ending of such member is reinforced by three plies of extraneous metal.

11. A milk-can embodying a bowl member provided with a neck portion and a breast member provided with a neck portion, one neck portion embracing the other neck portion and each having an outwardly-projecting flange, the flange on one member reinforcing the other member at the region of its juncture with its neck.

12. A milk-can embodying a bowl member provided with a neck portion and a breast provided with a neck portion, one neck portion embracing the other, the neck portion of one member having a flange to interlock with the other member, and the neck portion of such other member having a flange to reinforce such former member at the region of its juncture with its neck.

13. A milk-can embodying a bowl provided with a neck and a breast provided with a neck, the neck of the bowl having a fold and a flange lapping and reinforcing the breast, and a flange on the neck of the breast clamped in said folds.

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