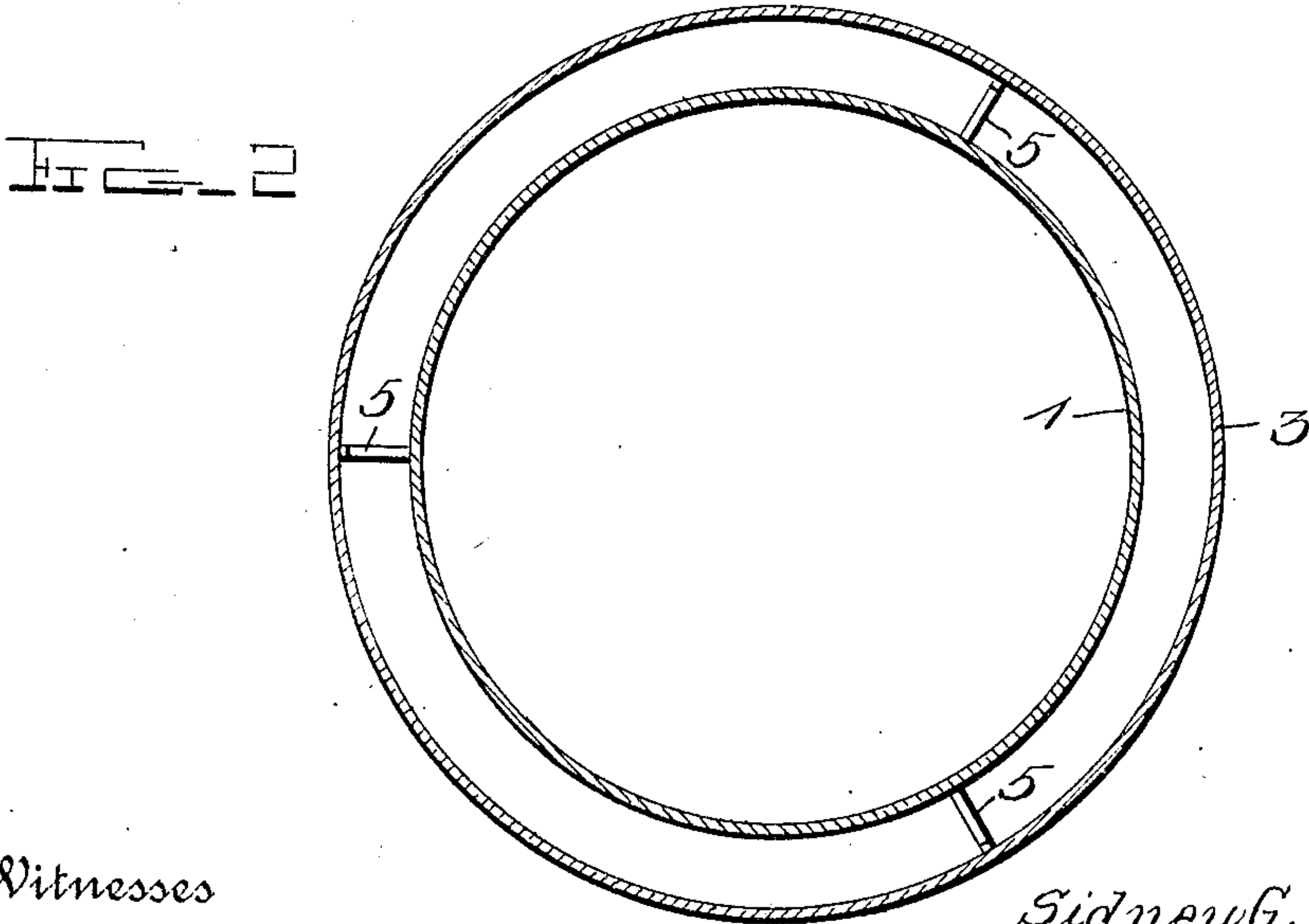
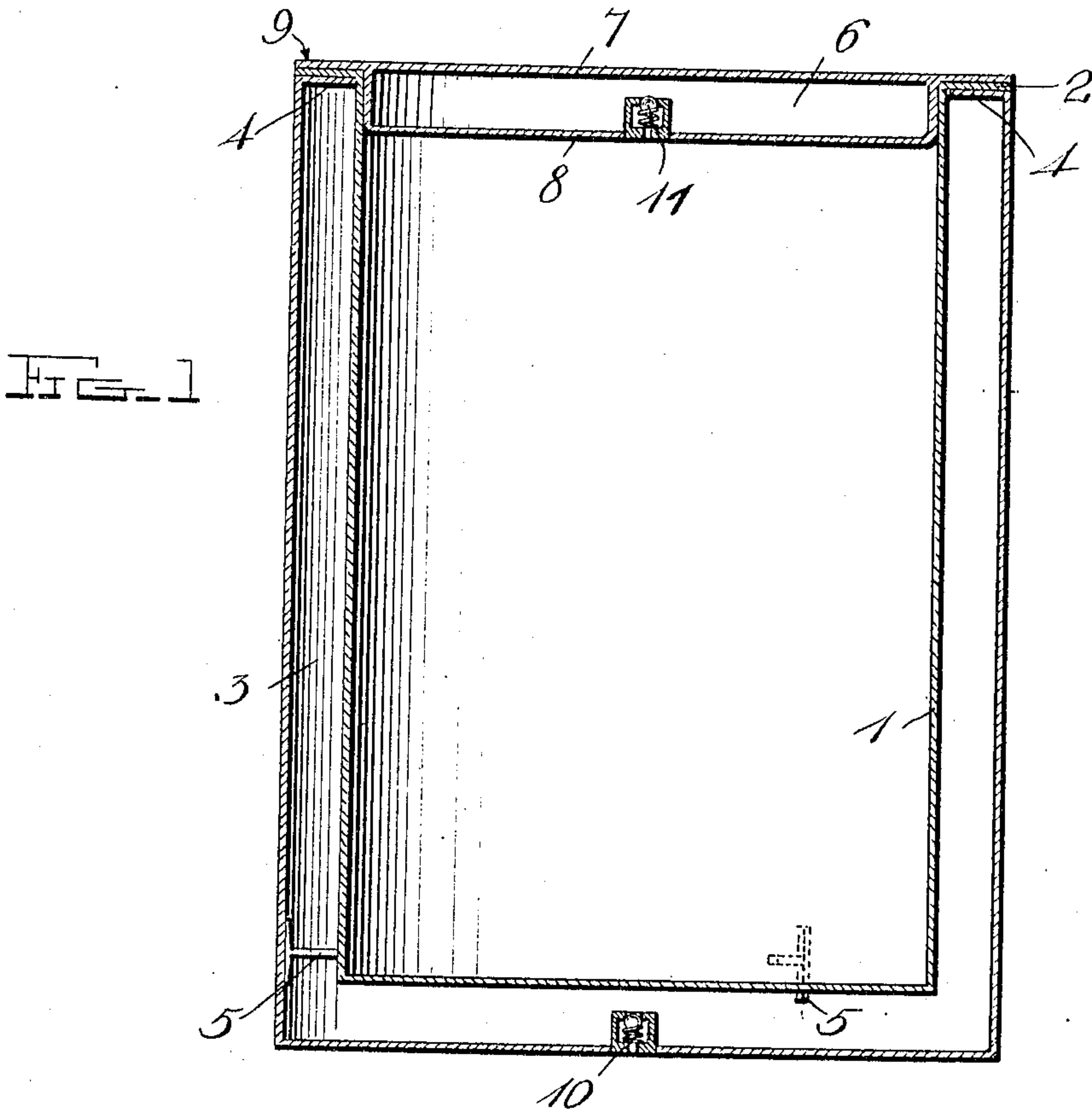


S. G. WIFFIN.
 VACUUM PRESERVING CAN.
 APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 9, 1907.

913,337.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.



Witnesses
 C. S. Hunter
 L. O. Hilton

Inventor
 Sidney G. Wiffin
 by *A. B. Wilson & Co.*
 Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIDNEY G. WIFFIN, OF DES PLAINES, ILLINOIS.

VACUUM PRESERVING-CAN.

No. 913,337.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 23, 1906

Application filed September 9, 1907. Serial No. 392,039.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIDNEY G. WIFFIN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Des Plaines, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Vacuum Preserving-Cans; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

This invention relates to improvements in preserving cans.

The object of the invention is to provide a preserving can having double walls entirely around the same, between which is formed a vacuum, thus providing for the indefinite retention of the temperature of the goods placed therein.

With this object in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be more fully described, and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a preserving can constructed in accordance with the invention; and Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same.

Referring more particularly to the drawings, 1 denotes the inner can or receptacle, into which is placed the goods to be preserved. The can 1 may be of any desired shape and constructed of any suitable material. Around the upper edge of the can 1 is provided a radially projecting annular flange, 2, which is preferably formed by bending the upper edge of the can outwardly, as shown.

Around the inner can 1, is arranged an outer can, 3, said outer can being slightly larger than the inner can, whereby a space is formed around the sides and below the bottom of the inner can, 1. The outer can, 3, is provided on its upper end with an inwardly projecting annular flange 4, which is preferably formed by bending the upper edge of the can inwardly. Secured to the inner wall of the outer can, 3, adjacent to the lower end of the inner can, are radially disposed braces, 5, which are in the form of lugs, of which there are preferably three, arranged at equal distances apart around the can 1. The brace lugs 5 are provided to

hold the lower end of the inner can 1 in position and to prevent any lateral movement thereof. When the inner and outer cans are assembled, the flange, 2, on the upper end of the inner can will rest on and engage the flange 4 of the outer can, said flanges being then hermetically sealed and secured together. These flanges when thus secured together form a seat for the flanged cover hereinafter described.

The upper open end of the can 1 is adapted to be closed by a cover, 6, which may be screwed into the upper end of the can, or otherwise secured therein. The cover 6 is hollow or provided with a vacuum space between the outer wall, 7, and inner wall, 8, of the same. Around the outer edge of the cover is formed an annular, radially projecting flange, 9, which, when the cover is in place, is adapted to engage or bear on the seat formed by the flanges 2 and 4 of the inner and outer receptacles of the can.

In order that the air may be drawn out from the space between the cans, 1 and 3, I provide the bottom of the outer can with a centrally disposed check valve, 10. A similarly arranged check valve, 11, is provided in the inner wall, 8, of the cover, 6, to facilitate the removal of the air from said hollow cover, 6, thus providing a vacuum space around all sides of the inner can 1.

By providing a vacuum space around the inner can or receptacle, the temperature of the goods placed therein will be retained indefinitely, as the heat or cold of the goods in the can will not radiate therefrom through the vacuum space between the inner and outer cans; neither will the goods be affected by the temperature of the atmosphere, which is prevented from reaching the inner can by said vacuum space.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is:

In a preserving can an outer cylindrical receptacle provided with an exhaust port, an inner cylindrical receptacle of smaller diameter than the outer receptacle arranged centrally therein, leaving a space between the sides and bottoms of the receptacles, an outwardly extending rim formed at the outer end of the inner receptacle, an inwardly extending rim formed at said end of the outer receptacle and providing a seat for the flange of the inner receptacle and at the

same time affording a means for holding the
upper end of the latter in a central position,
a hollow top having an exhaust port in its
bottom member, closely fitting within the
5 upper end of the inner receptacle, upright
valve casings formed upon the bottom mem-
bers of the outer receptacle and top, said
casings having inlet ports at their upper
ends and spring-controlled check valves nor-
10 mally closing the inlet ports of the valve

casings to seal the passage of air through
said casings from the outside.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in presence of two subscribing wit-
nesses.

SIDNEY G. WIFFIN.

Witnesses:

CHARLES WIFFIN,
SAMUEL WATTS.