T. W. FORSTER.

MILK CAN.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 9, 1909.

945,927.

Patented Jan. 11, 1910.

Fig. 1.

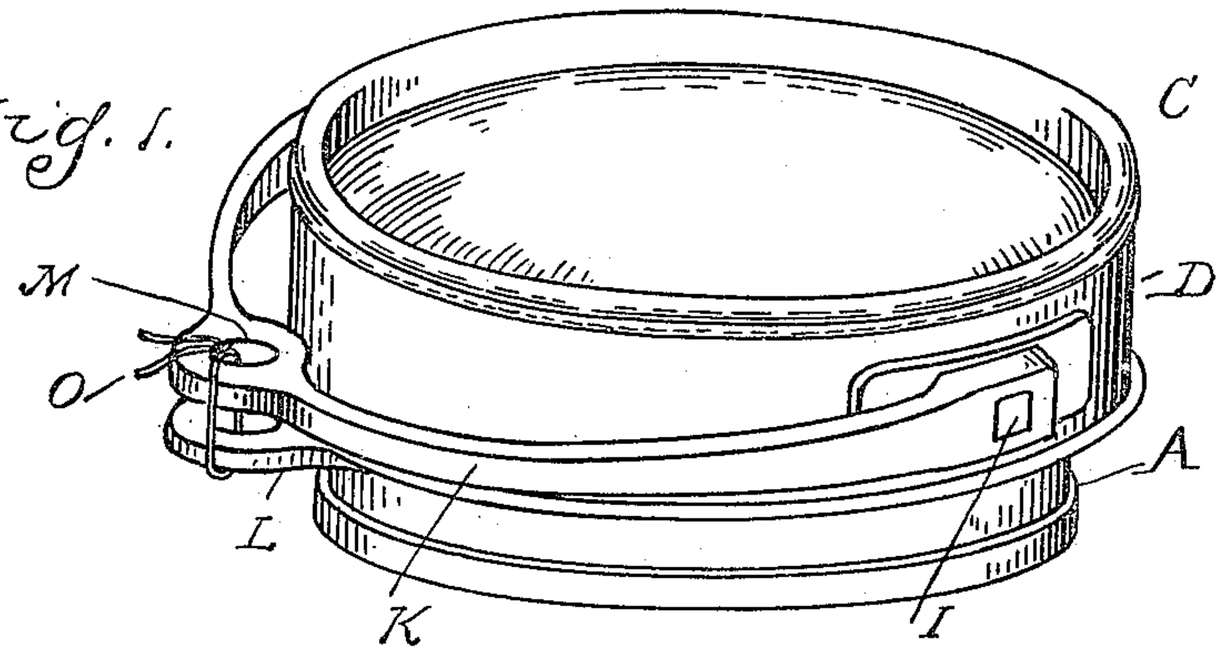


Fig. 3.

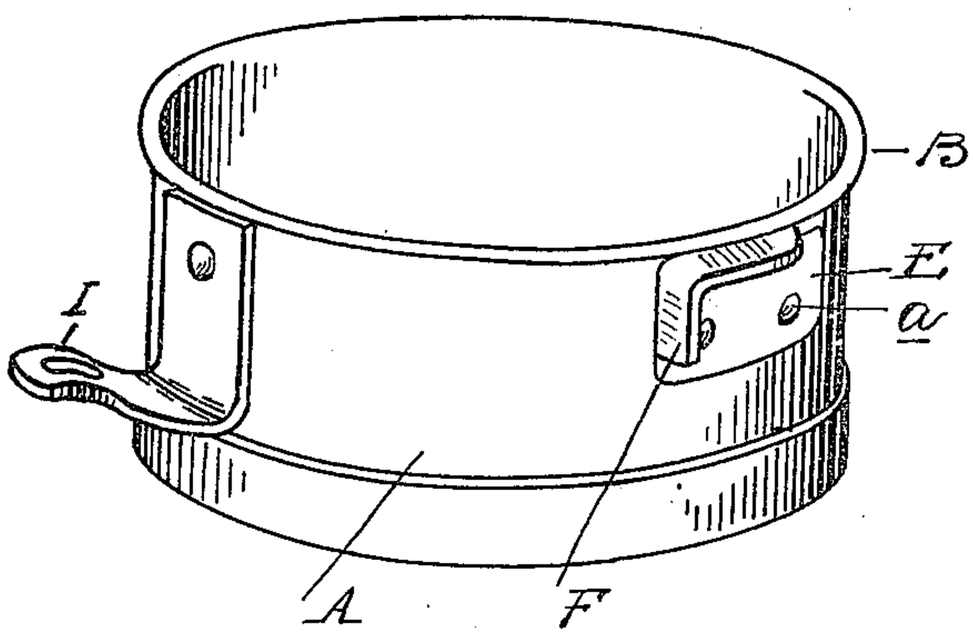


Fig. 4.

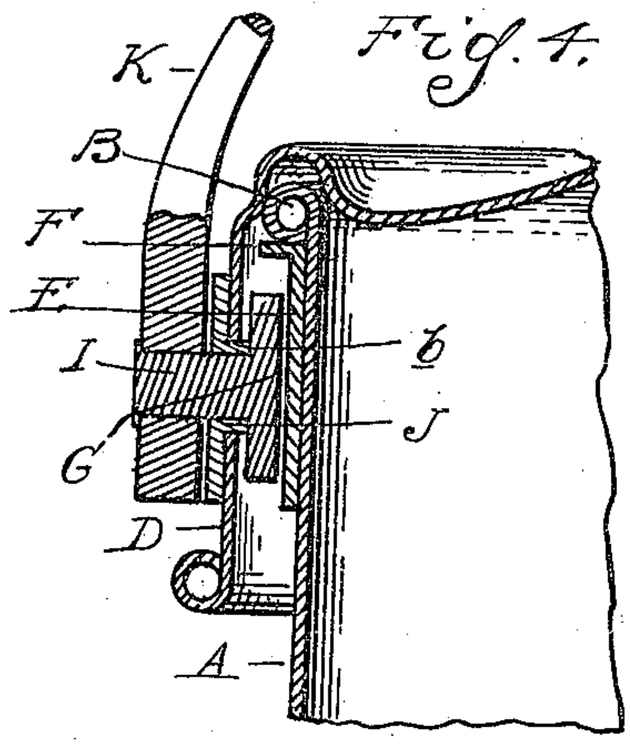


Fig. 5.

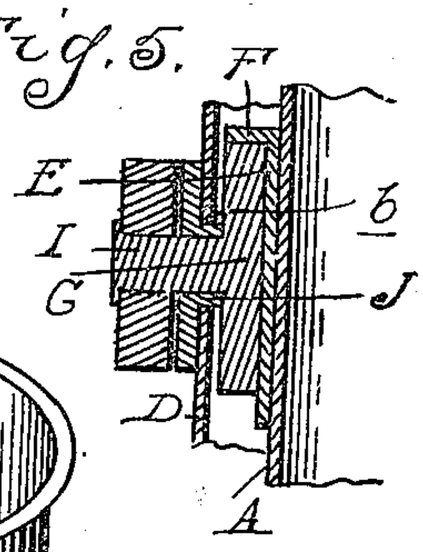
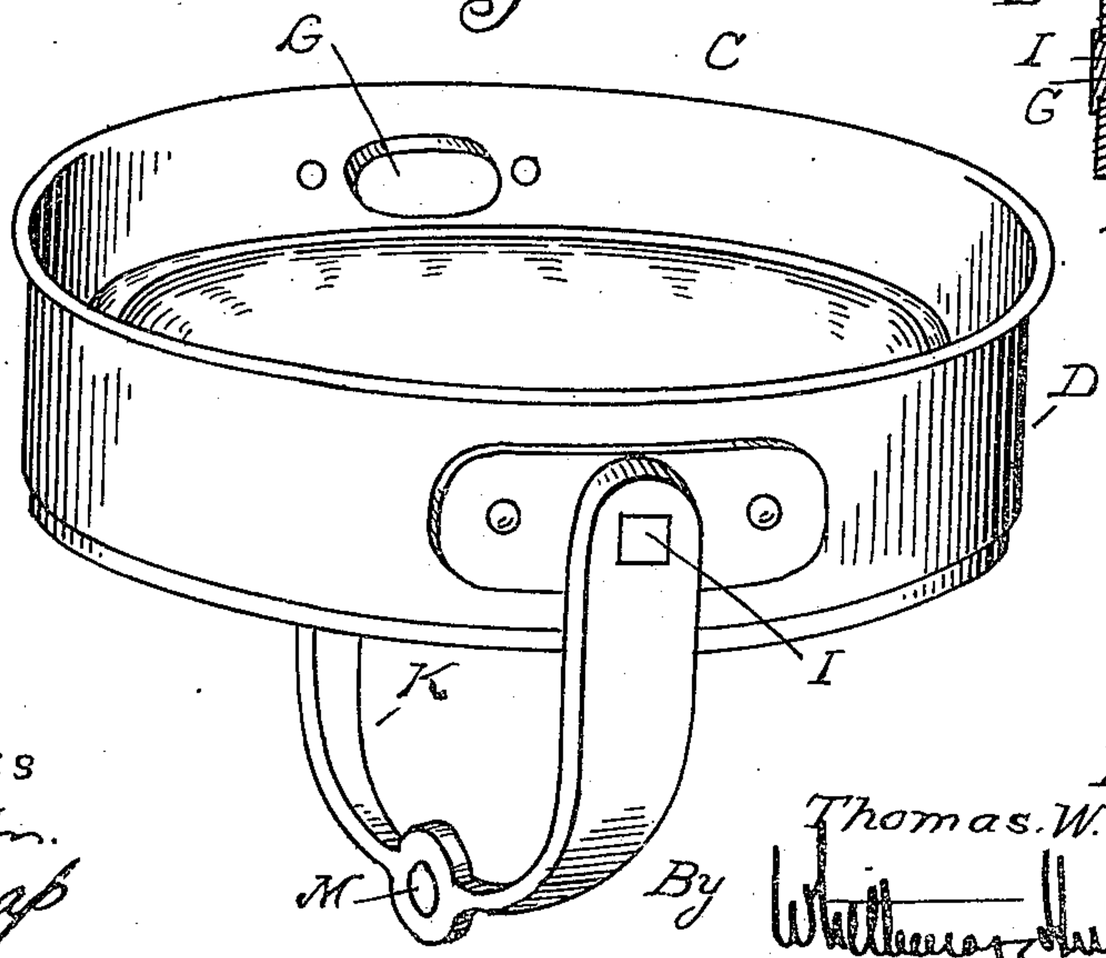


Fig. 2.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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MILK-CAN.

945,927. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 11, 1910.

Application filed April 9, 1909. Serial No. 489,011.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS W. FORSTER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Milk-Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The invention relates generally to milk or cream cans, and particularly to a closure therefor, and it consists in the novel construction of the closure, in the peculiar arrangement and combination of its parts, and in various details of construction, as will be more fully hereinafter described.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the closure applied to the can neck; Fig. 2 is a similar view of the closure detached; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the neck of the milk or cream can; and Figs. 4 and 5 are sectional views, illustrating the locking mechanism for holding the closure in place.

In the drawings thus briefly described, A represents the neck section of a milk can of any approved type, provided with the usual wired upper edge B, which constitutes a seat for the closure.

C designates my improved closure, formed with a depending annular section or skirting, as D, that is adapted when the closure is in place to embrace or inclose a section of the can neck, as indicated in Fig. 1. Secured to the exterior of the neck section at diametrically opposite points, and preferably by rivets as *a*, are plates E arranged below the top of the neck, and which are provided with angle-shaped ears or shoulders F, as plainly shown in Fig. 3.

G represents cams adapted to have a locking engagement with the ears described. These cams, as shown, are carried upon the inner ends of transverse studs or trunnions I journaled in flanged bearings J inserted within oppositely disposed apertures *b* in the skirting of the closure. The outer ends of the trunnions are connected by a bail K and a rigid connection between the parts provided, so that as the bail is turned into an upward or downward position it will rotate the cam members.

In applying the closure to the can, the bail is turned into an upward position, as indicated in Fig. 4, so as to bring the longer axis of the cams in parallelism with the closure top. The closure is then mounted upon the neck section, with the cams in advance of the shoulder plates E, and rotated to bring the cams beneath the shoulders F. Upon turning the bail downwardly into the position indicated in Fig. 1, the cams engage the ears, forming the locking engagement between the parts.

For the purpose of retaining the parts in their locked position, I preferably place an apertured projection, as L, upon the neck section, and form an opening, as M, within the bail. A wire, as O, may then be drawn through the registering apertures, and the ends connected, thereby tying the parts.

It will be noticed from the description of my invention that the construction is such that the locking mechanism for the closure is entirely concealed when the cover or closure is in place, thereby preventing any possibility of the parts being knocked off or broken, as would be the case if they were exposed. Furthermore, when the closure is removed, the ears or shoulders upon the neck are protected from breakage by being positioned upon the neck section below the top, where there is less liability of injury.

What I claim as my invention is,—

1. In a milk can, the combination with a neck section, of a closure embracing the neck, locking mechanism for and concealed within the closure, and externally-located operating means for controlling the locking mechanism.

2. In a milk can, the combination with a neck, of a closure formed with a depending annular section adjoining the neck, locking mechanism for the closure interposed between its depending portion and said neck, and a single externally positioned locking member controlling the actuation of said mechanism.

3. In a milk can, the combination with a neck, of a closure formed with a depending annular section adjoining the neck, locking mechanism for the closure interposed between the depending portion and the neck, and a bail for the closure controlling the operation of the locking mechanism.

4. In a milk can, the combination with a neck section, of a closure embracing the neck, a cam concealed within the closure, a

shoulder carried by the neck, said cam and shoulder being adapted to co-act to form a locking engagement between the parts, and means for effecting the co-action.

5. In a milk can, the combination with a neck section, of a closure formed with a skirting embracing the neck, oppositely disposed locking cams upon the interior of the closure, similarly arranged shoulders upon the neck adapted to be engaged by the cams, and a bail upon the closure controlling the operation of the cams.

6. In a milk can, the combination with a neck section, oppositely disposed shoulders upon the neck below its top, a closure embracing the neck, internal cams upon the closure adapted to engage the shoulders, and a bail upon the closure operatively connected to the cams.

7. A closure for milk cans, consisting of a cover section adapted to inclose a portion of the can neck, oppositely disposed transverse trunnions journaled within the cover, a bail connecting the outer ends of the trunnions, and cams upon the inner extremities of the trunnions adapted to engage shoulders upon the can neck.

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

THOMAS W. FORSTER.

Witnesses:
J. MILTON BREEN,
J. FRED RADIGER.