

I. E. SEXTON.
CAN.
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985,377.

Patented Feb. 28, 1911.

Fig. 1.

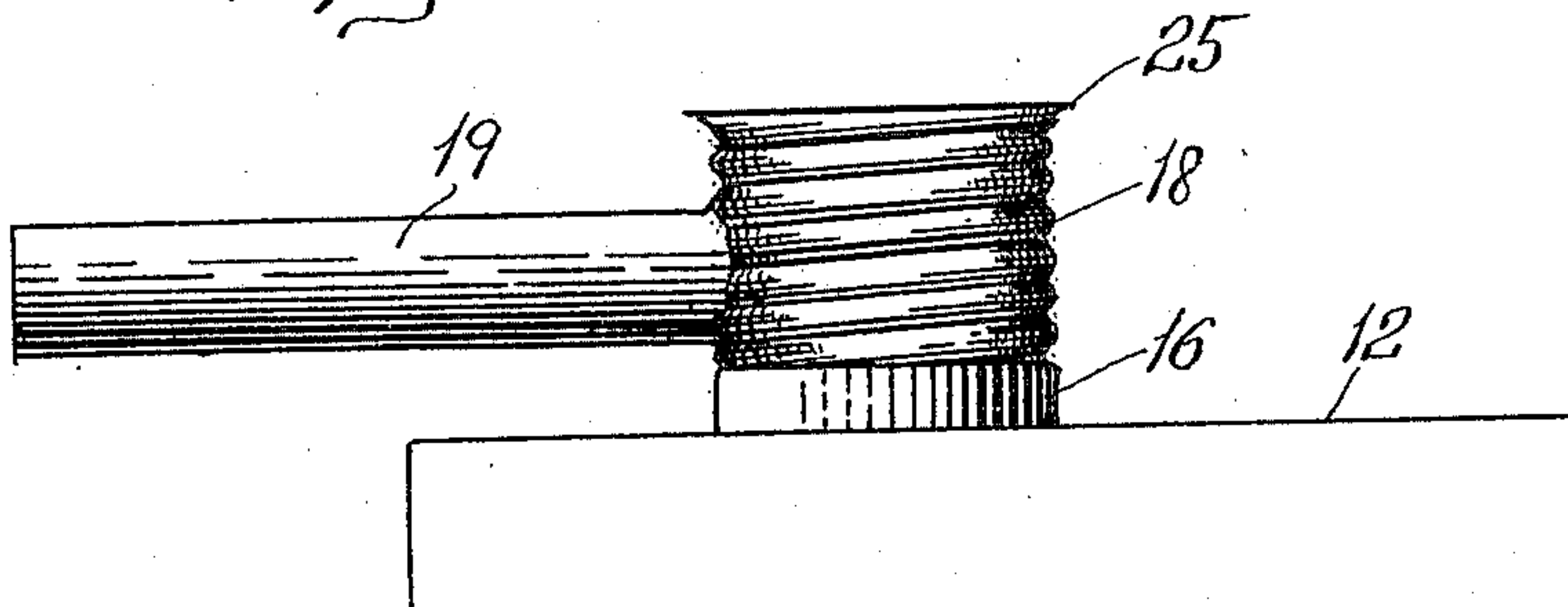


Fig. 2.

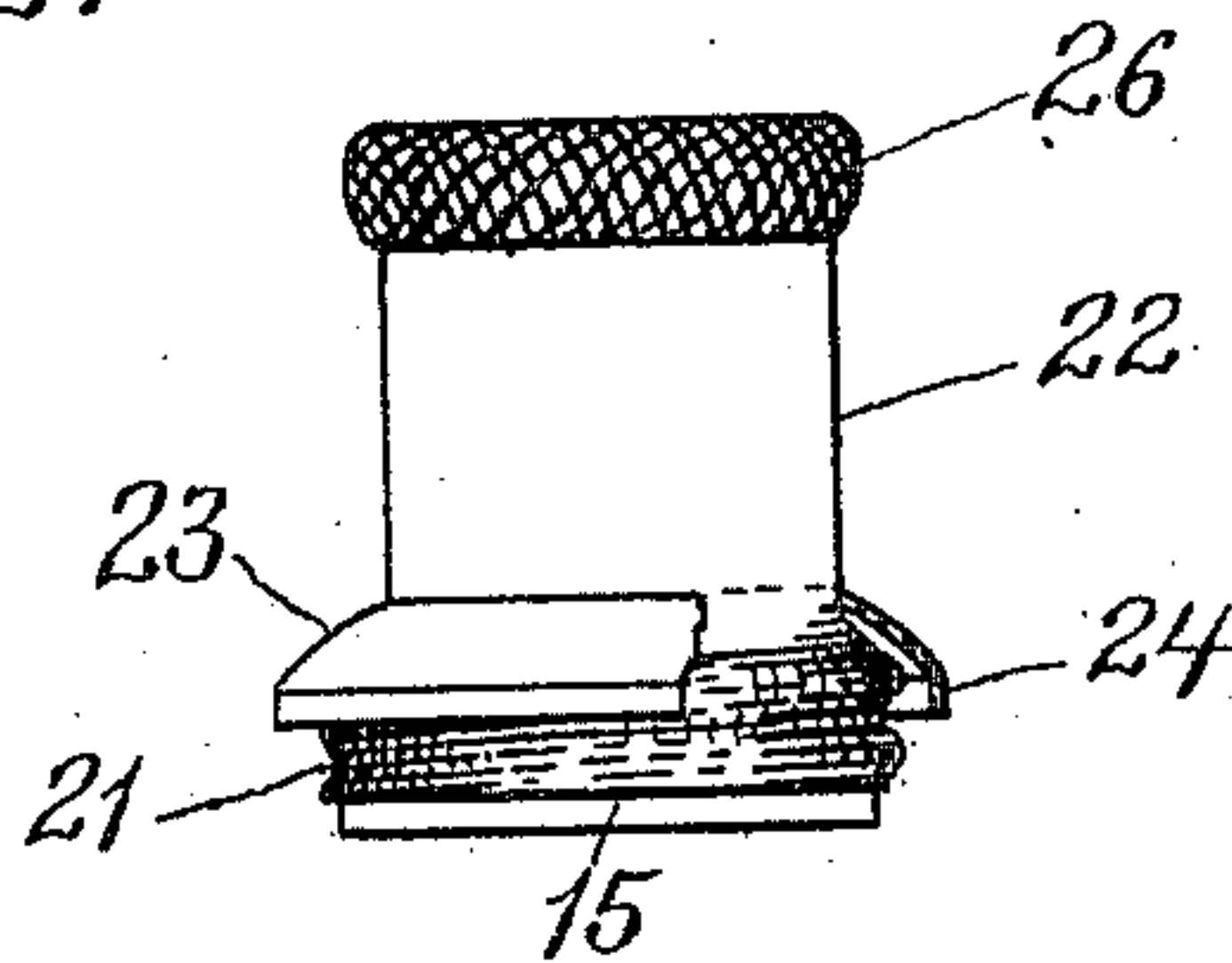


Fig. 3.

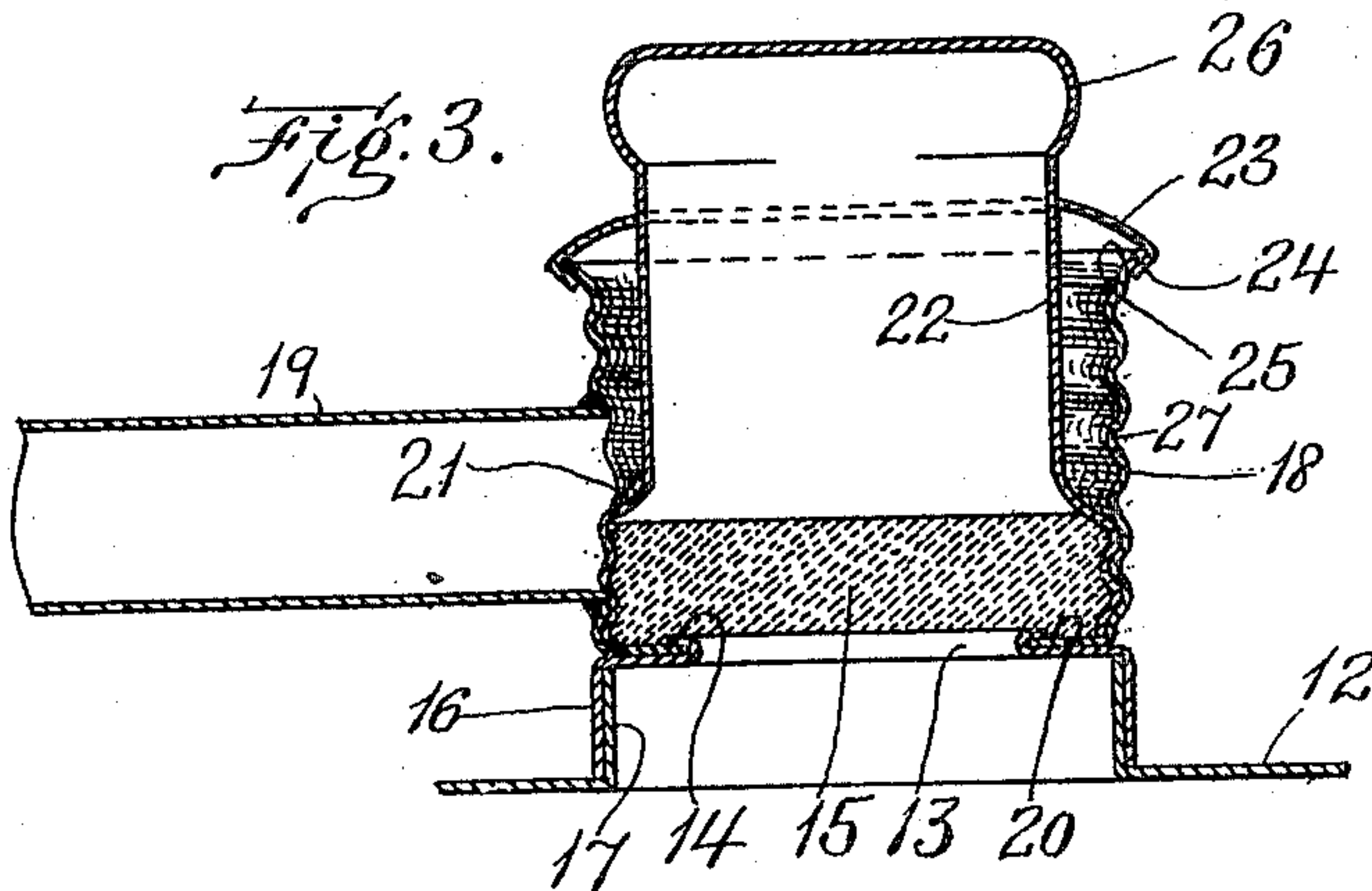
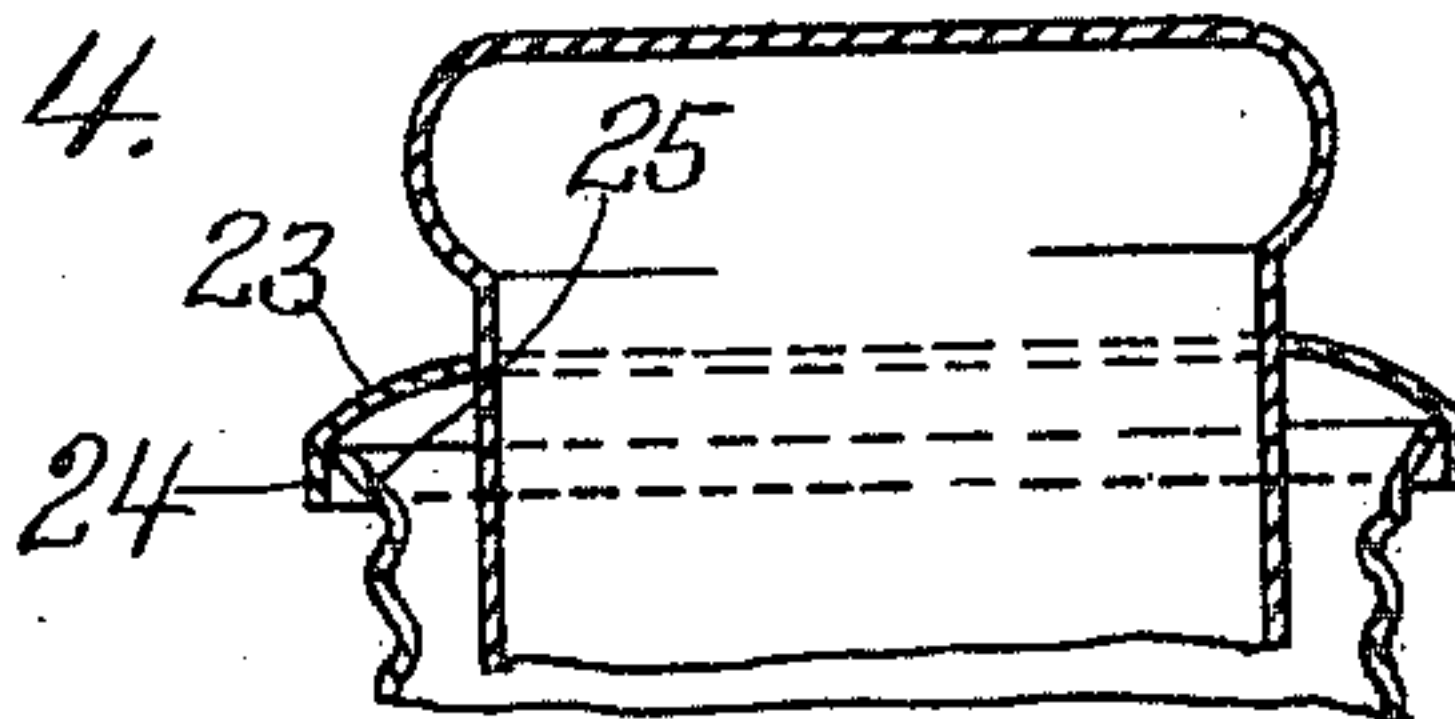


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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985,377.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC E. SEXTON, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates chiefly to sheet metal cans which are sold charged with a liquid commodity, such as oil, varnish, etc., the can usually bearing the name of the manufacturer of the commodity. It is desirable that a can of this character be provided with means for preventing the easy refilling of the can, especially by a fraudulent or cheaper substitute for the commodity originally sold with the can.

My invention has for its object to provide a can of such construction that it is adapted to be supplied unfilled to the manufacturer of the commodity to be sold in the can, the construction being such that after the can has been filled, the neck or opening through which the charge was introduced, may be permanently closed in such manner as to prevent the refilling of the can through the same channel that was used during the original filling.

The invention consists in the improvements which I will now proceed to describe and claim.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification,—Figure 1 represents a side view of the upper portion of a sheet metal can having a neck which surrounds the outlet of the can, and through which the can may be filled. Fig. 2 represents a side view of a stopper adapted for engagement with the neck, and adapted to close the outlet of the can, said stopper having a stop flange adapted to be permanently engaged with the neck to prevent the refilling of the can through the outer end of the neck. Fig. 3 represents an enlarged sectional view showing the neck and stop flange interlocked. Fig. 4 represents a fragmentary sectional view showing the stop flange bearing upon the neck, but not interlocked therewith.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In the drawings, 12 represents the top of a sheet metal can which is provided with an outlet 13 surrounded by a seat 14 for a stopper 15. The seat 14 may be an annular lip formed on a sheet metal member 16 which is soldered or otherwise secured to a short

neck or flange 17 forming a part of the can top 12.

18 represents a neck, the inner end of which surrounds the outlet 13, said neck projecting upwardly from the top of the can, and being provided with an outlet nozzle 19 which may extend over one side of the can. The neck 18 is preferably rotatively engaged with the annular lip 14 by means of an inwardly projecting flange 20 formed on the inner end of the neck, the inner edge of said flange being overlapped by the outer edge of the lip 14, a rotative engagement being thus established similar to that shown in Letters Patent of the United States No. 892,092, dated June 30, 1908. The neck 18 is preferably of sheet metal, and has an internal screw thread engaging an external thread formed on the sheet metal casing or holder 21, which forms a part of the stopper, and is permanently engaged with the stopper body 15, the stopper, as a whole, including the body 15, which is of a suitable compressible material, such as cork, or a composition composed chiefly of ground cork and a suitable adhesive, and a casing 21, which is made of sheet metal and is enlarged and screw threaded at one end. The stopper casing 21 is extended to form a shank 22 which is of smaller diameter than the stopper, and projects through the outer end of the neck 18. 23 represents an annular stop flange which loosely surrounds the shank 22, and has a continuous annular lip 24 at its outer edge which is adapted to be bent inwardly and interlocked with an outwardly projecting flange 25 on the outer end of the neck 18. When the lip 24 and flange 25 are interlocked, as shown in Fig. 3, the stop flange 23 is permanently connected with the neck 18, and prevents the withdrawal of the stopper from the neck, the stop flange being located at such height above the outlet nozzle 19 that the stopper may be raised by its screw thread engagement with the neck above the nozzle to permit the discharge of liquid from the can through the nozzle.

The outer end of the shank 22 is provided with a head or enlargement 26 which is of greater diameter than the inner edge of the annular stop flange, and prevents the stop flange from being removed outwardly from the shank, the stop flange being prevented from being removed from the inner end of the shank by the enlarged portion of the casing which surrounds the stopper.

In practice, the stop flange will be placed upon the shank 22 before the enlargement 26 is formed, said enlargement being provided by suitably working the sheet metal of which the shank is composed. Preferably, the outer surface of the enlargement 26 is milled or knurled to provide a convenient grip.

In practice, the can will be supplied to the filler or packer before the stop flange 23 is interlocked with the neck 18, the can manufacturer sending out the cans with the stopper held in place by its screw thread engagement with the neck, the stop flange being in the condition represented in Fig. 4. The filler is therefore enabled to entirely remove the stopper and the stop flange from the neck and fill the same through the outer end of the neck, after which the stopper and stop flange are re-applied to the neck, and, the stopper being closed, the lip 24 of the stop flange is bent into engagement with the flange 25 of the neck, the stop flange being thus permanently interlocked with the neck, and enabled to prevent the withdrawal of the stopper from the neck. It will therefore be impossible for the can to be refilled through the outer end of the neck, the only avenue for the admission of liquid into the can being through the nozzle 19. The difficulty of refilling the can through the nozzle

will be so great that it will not be practicable to do this commercially.

27 represents a vent which is formed in the side of the neck opposite the nozzle 19, said vent permitting the entrance of air during the discharge of liquid through the nozzle and thus facilitating such discharge.

I claim:

A non-refillable can having an outlet surrounded by a stopper seat, a screw-threaded neck surrounding the outlet and having an outwardly projecting flange at its upper end, said neck being provided with a discharge nozzle between its ends, a screw-threaded stopper engaged with the neck and adapted to close the outlet, said stopper having a shank of smaller diameter than the stopper and projecting through the outer end of the neck, and a stop flange loosely surrounding the shank and having a narrow annular lip interlocked with the flange at the upper end of the neck to permanently prevent the removal of the stopper from the neck.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature, in presence of two witnesses.

ISAAC E. SEXTON.

Witnesses:

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P. W. PEZZETTI.