

Nov. 26, 1935.

J. P. WALKER

2,022,063

MILK CAN

Original Filed May 11, 1932

FIG. 1.

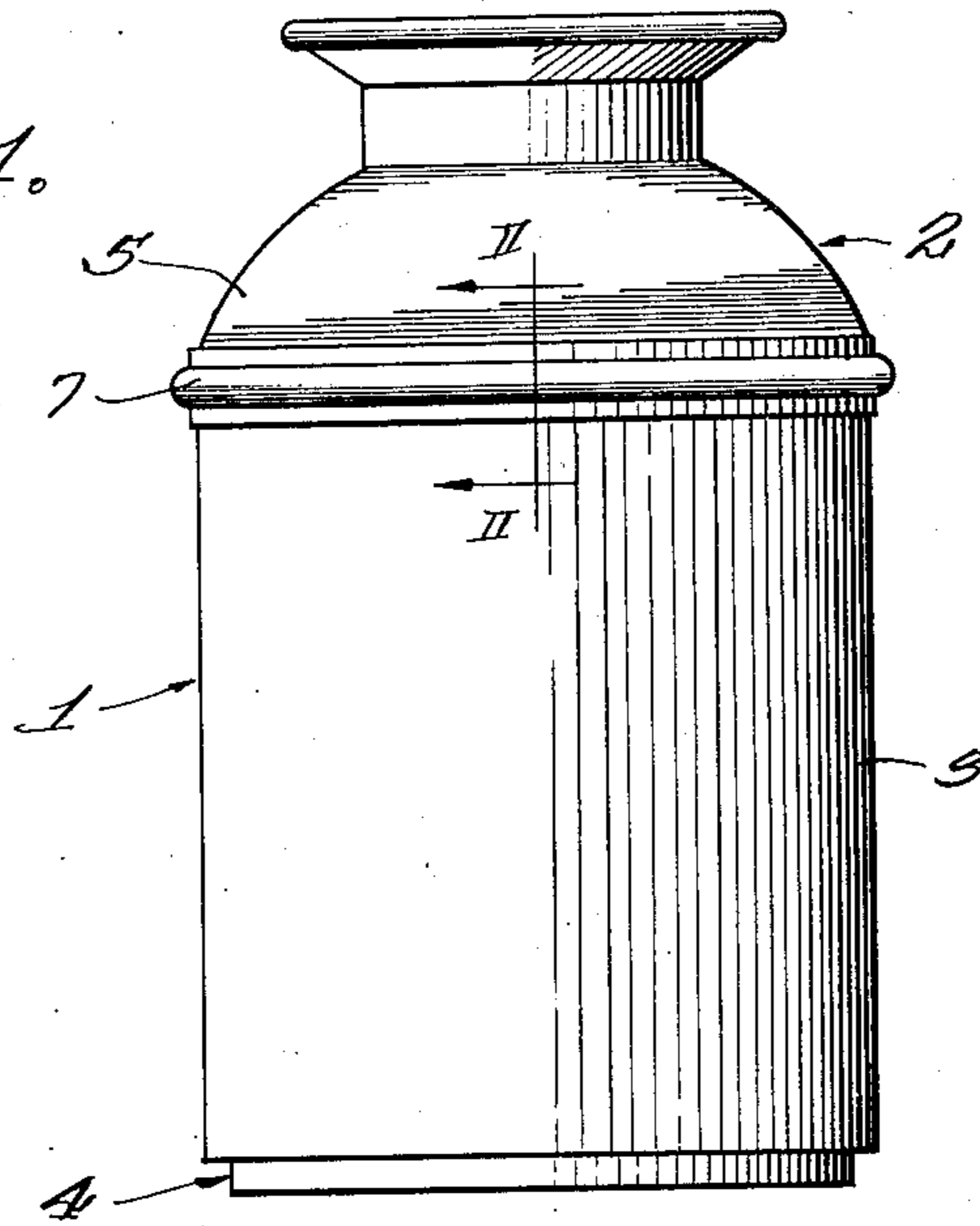
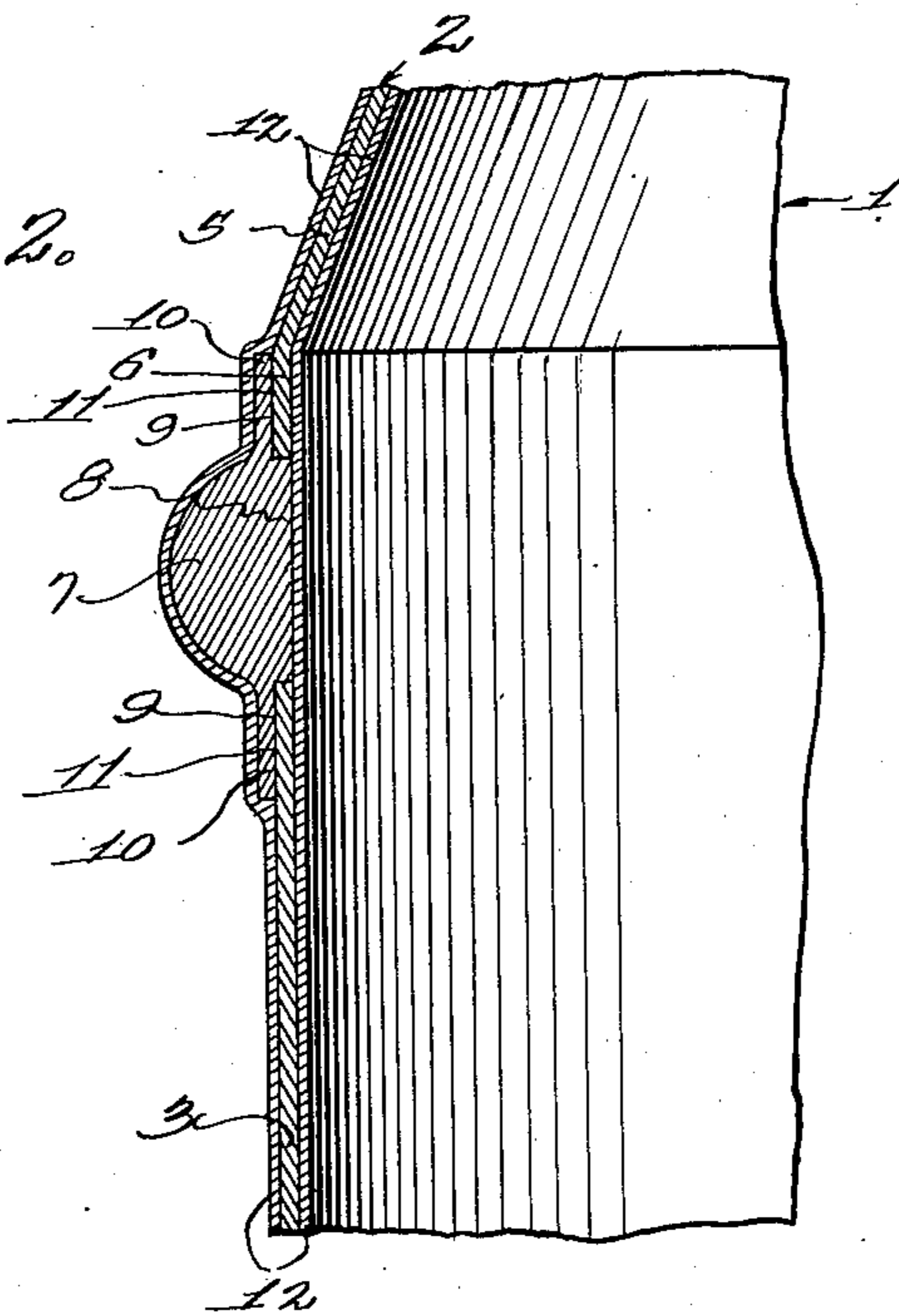


FIG. 2.



INVENTOR
JAMES P. WALKER.

BY Charles W. Hills ATTY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,022,063

MILK CAN

James P. Walker, Maywood, Ill., assignor to
Solar-Sturges Mfg. Co., Melrose Park, Ill., a
corporation of Illinois

Original application May 11, 1932, Serial No.
610,550. Divided and this application February
10, 1933, Serial No. 656,050

3 Claims. (Cl. 220—71)

This invention has to do with milk cans and has for its object to provide a milk can of improved construction.

In the past, it has been the custom in the manufacture of milk cans to provide a breast and body which overlapped, the overlapping portions being riveted together and the inner and outer surfaces of the cans tinned. This construction has been found unsatisfactory for the reason that the edges of the overlapping portions constitute obstructions marring the otherwise smooth surfaces of the breast and body and in addition providing seats for the reception of foreign matter of a character having a corroding influence so that in a short time leaks arise and repairing and retinning are found necessary to render the same fit for use.

It is accordingly an object of the present invention to construct a milk can of such character that the above mentioned disadvantages will be obviated at a low manufacturing cost.

Constructions of this character in the past have had the further disadvantage that they have been seriously affected by the ordinary everyday abuse to which the cans are subjected in handling, and it is accordingly an object of the present invention to provide means forming a protective ring about the body of the can to resist deformation of the can by impacts against the can during handling of the same.

In accordance with the general features of the invention, the breast and body are not overlapped, but on the contrary are positioned somewhat spaced apart, and a connecting ring placed therebetween and secured to the respective adjacent parts of the breast and body by welding or the like, thereby presenting a continuous interior surface, the inner and outer surfaces being subsequently tinned.

Other and further important objects of this invention will be apparent from the disclosures in the specification and the accompanying drawing.

This invention (in a preferred form) is illustrated in the drawing and hereinafter more fully described.

On the drawing:

Figure 1 is an elevational view of a milk can or the like constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention.

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary half sectional view taken approximately in the plane indicated by the line II—II in Figure 1.

Referring now more particularly to the drawing, wherein the same parts are designated

throughout by the same reference characters, the can 1 is preferably made mainly of sheet metal and includes among other things a breast 2, a body 3 and a base construction indicated generally at 4. The breast 2 has a substantially conical portion 5 and a cylindrical skirt 6, the latter having the same diameter as the body 3, but being spaced therefrom as shown in Figure 2. For the purpose of uniting the skirt 6 with the body 3, there is provided a ring 7 having an internal cylindrical surface 8 which is flush with the interior surfaces of the skirt 6 and body 3, the ring 7 being counterbored on opposite ends of the surface 8 as shown at 9. This counterbore is such that the surface thereof is snugly engaged with the outer cylindrical surfaces of the skirt 6 and body 3, respectively, when the surface 8 of the ring 7 is positioned flush with the inner surfaces of the skirt 6 and the body 3 as shown in Figure 2.

With the parts assembled as just mentioned, the end portions 10 of the ring 7 are welded at 11 to the skirt 6 and body 3, respectively, throughout their circumference, thereby providing a water and moistureproof joint between the breast 2 and body 3. The ring 7 may have any desired cross-sectional shape, but is preferably substantially semi-circular in cross-section as shown, thereby providing a protective portion for preventing marring and mutilation of the adjacent breast and body portions of the can from abuse.

With the parts connected as just described, the can is tinned inside and out as shown at 12 in the enlarged showing of Figure 2. It will be observed that the inner surface of the can as thus constructed is entirely uninterrupted, thereby obviating any tendency for moisture, foreign matter or food to collect at any spot so that no corrosion and reduction in the life of the can can ensue and the can may be kept sanitary without difficulty.

The can may be made in any shape other than round without departing from the principles of the invention, the breast and body parts being preferably of sheet metal.

This application is a division of my copending application entitled "Milk can", Ser. No. 610,550, filed May 11, 1932, issued August 15, 1933, as Patent No. 1,921,247, and reissued January 22, 1935, as Reissue Patent No. 19,442.

I am aware that many changes may be made and numerous details of construction may be varied through a wide range without departing from the principles of this invention, and I, therefore do not purpose limiting the patent granted

hereon otherwise than necessitated by the prior art.

I claim as my invention:

1. A milk can construction comprising a breast
 5 portion having a cylindrical skirt, a cylindrical
 can body, means interposed between the lower
 edge of said skirt and the upper edge of said
 body to provide an abutment for said edges and to
 10 retain the inner surfaces of said skirt and of said
 body in alined relation and to provide a double
 wall for said skirt and for the upper portion of
 said can body, said means comprising a ring hav-
 15 ing an interior flat face disposed flush with the
 alined inner surfaces of said skirt and of said can
 body, and being provided with an integrally
 formed and upwardly extending cylindrical ex-
 tension and with an integrally formed and down-
 20 wardly extending cylindrical extension, said
 upper extension being positioned to envelop said
 skirt, and said lower extension being positioned
 to envelop an upper portion of said can body, said
 cylindrical extensions being welded about their
 25 free edges to said skirt and to said can body, re-
 spectively, said ring having an outwardly ex-
 tending rib providing a bumper for the assembled
 structure.

2. A milk can construction comprising a breast
 portion having a cylindrical skirt, a cylindrical
 30 can body, joint forming means interposed be-
 tween the lower edge of said skirt and the upper
 edge of said can body to provide an abutment for
 said edges and to retain the interior surface of
 said skirt in alined relation with the interior sur-
 face of said can body, said joint forming means

comprising a ring having an interior flat face dis-
 posed flush with the alined interior surfaces of
 said skirt and body, and being provided with in-
 5 tegrally formed and oppositely directed cylin-
 drical extensions engaging the outer surface of
 said skirt and of said can body, respectively, said
 cylindrical extensions being welded about their
 free ends to said skirt and can body, respectively,
 and a bumper adapted to protect the assembled
 10 breast portion and can body at the joint, said
 bumper comprising an enlarged and outwardly
 extending central portion of said ring.

3. A milk can comprising a cylindrical can
 body, a ring seated on the upper edge of said can
 body and having an interior flat face disposed
 15 substantially flush with the interior surface of
 said can body, a breast portion for said can seated
 at its lower edge on said ring, means retaining
 said breast, and said ring, and said can body in
 alined and assembled relation, said means com-
 20 prising a pair of oppositely directed and integral-
 ly connected cylindrical extensions of said ring
 positioned in overlying engagement with the ex-
 terior surfaces of the lower end of said breast
 portion and of the upper end of said can body,
 25 respectively, said cylindrical extensions being
 welded at their free ends to said breast portion
 and to said can body, respectively, and bumper
 means adapted to protect the aforesaid parts in
 their assembled relation, said bumper means
 30 comprising an outwardly extending rib formed
 integral with said ring and positioned inter-
 mediate said extensions.

JAMES P. WALKER.