I. E. SEXTON.

SHEET METAL CAN.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 29, 1919.

1,419,314.

Patented June 13, 1922.

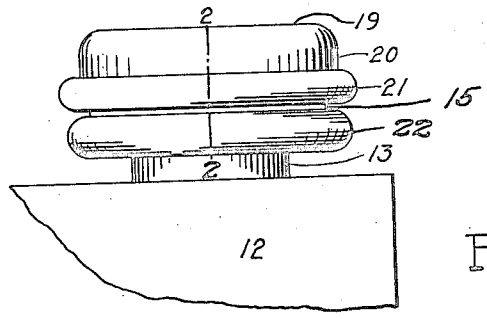

FIG. 1.

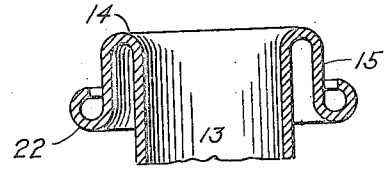

FIG. 3.

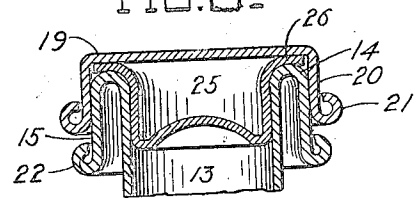

FIG. 2.

Inventor:
ISAAC E. SEXTON
by Wright Brown Quinby & May
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ISAAC E. SEXTON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHEET-METAL CAN.

1,419,314. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 13, 1922.

Application filed October 29, 1919. Serial No. 334,174.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ISAAC E. SEXTON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Sheet-Metal Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a can used for containing liquids, and provided with a pouring nozzle or mouth which is tightly closed when the filled can is marketed, and is adapted to be repeatedly opened and closed, the mouth being originally closed to afford a maximum protection to the contents, and adapted to be opened and closed, although not so tightly as before.

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

Of the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification,—

Figure 1 is a side view of a portion of a can provided with a mouth embodying the invention.

Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a sectional view, showing the mouth and its neck and flange without the cap.

In Figure 1 I show a portion of a sheet-metal can body having a sheet-metal mouth 13, here shown as a pouring nozzle. The mouth 13 is a cylindrical tube, and is extended to form an annular neck 14 projecting outwardly from the outer end of the mouth, and forming an upwardly facing annular seat which limits the movement, to its operative position, of the cap hereinafter described, the said seat being in a plane at right angles with the axis of the mouth 13. 15 represents a cylindrical tubular flange extending inward from the outer portion of the neck, and provided with an outwardly projecting lip 22 at its lower end. The outer surface of the flange 15 forms a cylindrical external friction face, which is coaxial with the mouth 13, and is flush with the outer margin of the neck 14, so that said neck does not obstruct the movement of the flange of the above-mentioned cap to its operative position.

The body 13, neck 14, and lip 22 are integral with each other and constitute a one-piece member, provided by suitably forming a sheet metal blank. The cap hereinbefore referred to includes a head 19, which is in a plane parallel with the seat formed by the neck 14 when the cap is in place, and a cylindrical flange 20 integral with and extending inwardly from the head, and provided at its inner edge with an outwardly projecting annular lip 21. The inner surface of the cap flange 20 forms a cylindrical internal friction face, adapted to cooperate with the external friction face of the flange 15 in forming a tight frictional joint or union between the two flanges.

When the can has been filled, sealing means may be deposited on the seat formed by the neck 14, said means being, for example, a cover 25, formed as shown by Figure 2. The cap is then forced to place until the cap head 19 abuts against the sealing means, and the cap flange 20 cooperates with the flange 15 in forming a firm frictional joint. The arrangement is such that when said joint is formed, and the movement of the cap to its operative position is arrested by the neck 14, the lips 21 and 22 are slightly spaced apart, to permit the removal of the cap by a prying tool inserted between said lips, the lip 22 constituting a fulcrum for said tool.

The lips 21 and 22 are preferably rolled to a substantially tubular form, so that they are adapted to support the pressure of a prying tool without being indented thereby.

It will be seen that the outwardly projecting neck 14 stiffens the mouth 13, and leaves said mouth entirely unobstructed when the cap is removed, so that it does not obstruct the flow of liquid from the can. Said neck supports the flange 15 without obstructing the external friction face of the latter, so that the internal friction face of the cap flange is movable into and out of engagement with the said external friction face.

I claim:

1. A sheet metal can comprising, in combination, a one-piece sheet metal member including a tubular mouth, an annular neck bent outward from the outer end of the mouth, and a tubular flange extending inward from the neck, and provided at its inner end with an outwardly projecting annular lip, the external surface of the flange constituting an external annular friction face coaxial with and surrounding the mouth; and a cap including a head and an annular flange projecting inwardly from the head and provided at its inner edge with an outwardly projecting annular lip, the in-

ternal surface of the cap flange constituting an internal annular friction face, adapted to closely fit said external face and form a tight friction joint therewith, the said neck stiffening the mouth without internally obstructing the latter, and forming a sealing member seat which limits the inward movement of the cap to its operative position, the arrangement being such that the said lips are spaced apart to permit the removal of the cap by a prying tool inserted between the lips.

2. A sheet metal can substantially as specified by claim 1, the said lips being rolled to a substantially tubular form, and thereby adapted to support the pressure of a prying tool without being indented thereby.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

ISAAC E. SEXTON.