(No Model.)

W. H. H. STEVENSON.

FRUIT CAN.

No. 301,768. Patented July 8, 1884.

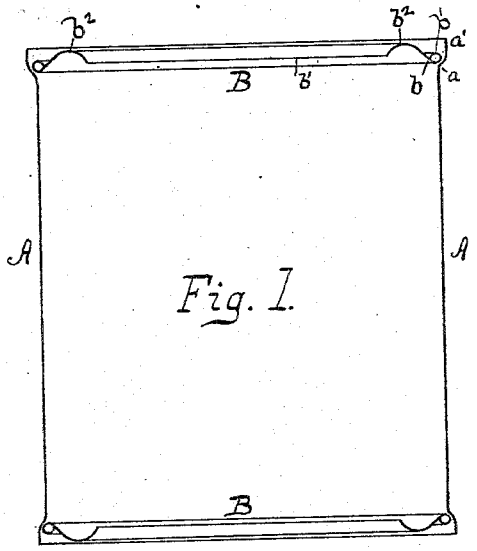

Fig. 1.

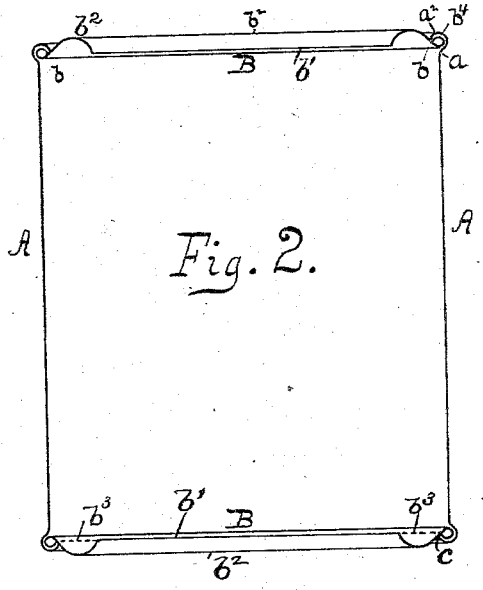

Fig. 2.

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WILLIAM H. H. STEVENSON, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

FRUIT-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 301,768, dated July 8, 1884.

Application filed December 5, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. H. STEVENSON, of Baltimore city, Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fruit-Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part hereof, in which—

Figure 1 is a central vertical section through a partially-finished can embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar section through the finished can.

Like letters of reference mark similar parts in both figures.

My invention relates to cans in which to pack fruits, vegetables, &c; and it consists in the construction, combination, and arrangement of parts, as will be fully hereinafter described, and then specifically pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings by letter, A is the body of the can, and B B′ the heads thereof, one of which forms the top and the other the bottom, both being similar in construction, and similarly connected to the body. The main portion of the body A is a plain cylinder; but near each end a shoulder, *a*, is formed, by means of an outward bend at that point. From that point the metal of the body is bent outward and upward, forming at the ends of the body, before attachment to the head, an enlarged portion, *a′*. The heads B B′ are formed within the points *b*, in any desirable shape—as, for instance, having a flat central portion, *b′*, and a circular upturned bend, b^2; or it may be that the flat circular portion *b′* is continued to the point *b*, as shown in dotted lines b^3 at the bottom of Fig. 2. At this point *b* the head is turned downward and outward, and returned upon itself, forming a tubular edge, b^4, and the raw edge of the head is rested on the main body of the head at the point *b*. The head thus formed is placed within the enlarged end *a′* of the body A, the tubular edge resting on the shoulder *a* of the body, when, by the operation of suitable dies, the edge of the body is turned over on the head, as shown in a^2 in Fig. 2. The raw edges of the head and body are thus brought side by side, both being in contact at substantially a right angle thereto, with the head at or about the point *b*. The can may be then soldered in any usual known manner, the solder forming at *b* a seam, *c*.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A can-head having its outer edge bent downward at the point *b*, thence outward and upward and returned upon itself, bringing the raw edge back to the point *b*, forming the circular or hollow edge or bead b^4, for the purpose set forth.

2. A can the head of which has its outer edge bent downward at the point *b*, thence outward and upward and returned upon itself, bringing the raw edge back to the point *b*, forming the circular or hollow edge or bead b^4, the body of the can being provided with a shoulder, *a*, upon which the bead b^4 rests, the metal of the body being bent outward at this point, thence upward and turned over upon the head encompassing the bead b^4, and having its raw edge in contact with the head near but slightly within the point *b*, as and for the purpose set forth.

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