(Model.)

E. BOTTENBERG.

MEANS FOR SECURING COVERS UPON CANS.

No. 259,800. Patented June 20, 1882.

Fig. 1.

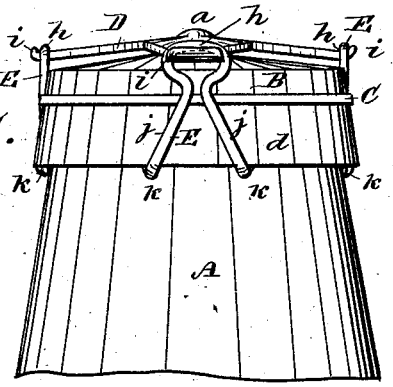


Fig. 2.

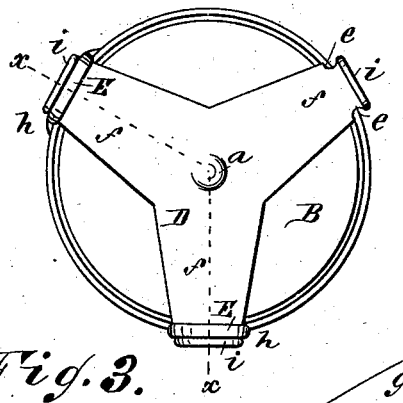
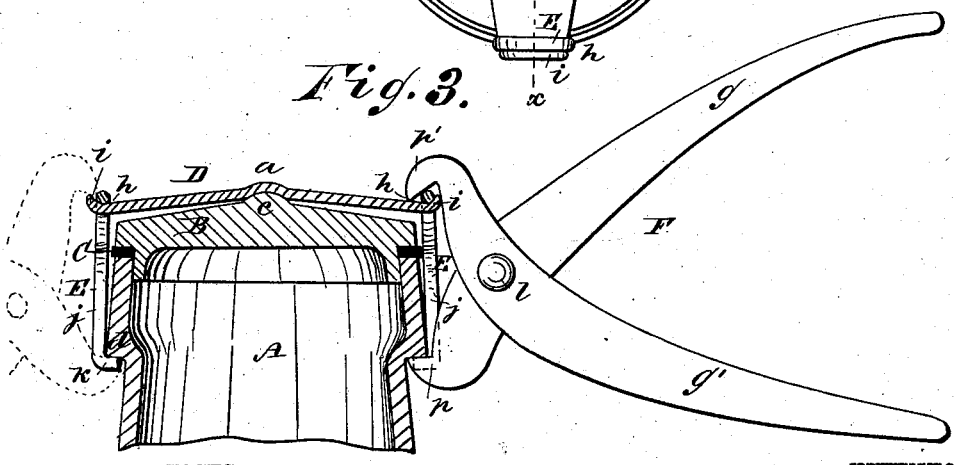


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

Theo. G. Hoster.

C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR:

E. Bottenberg

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EPAMENONDUS BOTTENBERG, OF ASTORIA, ILLINOIS.

MEANS FOR SECURING COVERS UPON CANS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,800, dated June 20, 1882.

Application filed March 18, 1882. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EPAMENONDUS BOTTENBERG, of Astoria, in the county of Fulton and State of Illinois, have invented a new and Improved Means for Securing Covers upon Cans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention consists in combining parts for holding the cover to the can, as hereinafter described.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of my new and improved fruit-can as it appears when sealed. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same, one of the attachment hooks or wires being removed; and Fig. 3 is a sectional elevation of the can, taken on the line *x x* of Fig. 2, and a side elevation of the tool, showing it in full lines in position for sealing the can and in dotted lines in position for unsealing the can.

A represents the fruit-can, which is formed with the head or flange *d*. B is the cover of the can. C represents a ring of rubber placed between the cover and the top of the can. D is the spring-plate. E represents the attachment hooks or wires, of which there may be two, three, or more, according to the form of the spring-plate; and F represents the tool for sealing and unsealing the can.

The cover B is by preference formed with a flange adapted to fit inside of the can, and is formed with the central upward projection, *c*, as shown in Fig. 3.

The spring-plate D is formed with the three arms *f f f*, which are of such a length relative to the size of the cover as to reach a little past the cover when the plate is placed centrally upon the cover, as shown, and the ends of the arms are slightly upturned to form the lips *i*, and slightly cut away at the sides, near the said lips, as shown at *e e* in Fig. 2, to receive and hold the attachment hooks or wires E; and the plate is formed with the central depression, *a*, made from the under side of the plate, which forms the bearing-point of the plate upon the upward projection *c* of the cover, as shown clearly in Fig. 3.

The attachment-hooks E are preferably made of wire bent to form the loops *h*, which fit over the lips *i* and in the cut-away places *e e* of the arms, and to form the diverging portions *j j*, which are bent at the ends to form the hooks *k k*, which are adapted to catch under the flange *d* for sealing the can.

The tool F is formed of the levers *g g'*, pivoted together to act like pinchers, by the pivot *l*. The end of the lever *g* is formed with the plain projection or lip *p*, adapted to catch under the flange *d* of the can, while the end of the lever *g'* is undercut to form the pointed head *p'*, and the outer edge of this head is outwardly curved, as shown in Fig. 3.

In sealing the can B, the cover and rubber ring C having been placed upon the can, the spring-plate D is placed upon the cover and two of the attachment wires or hooks placed under the flange of the can, which can be easily done with the hands.

To lock the third hook the plate D has to be sprung downward toward the can, which requires a good deal of force. To do this and at the same time lock the third attachment-wire, the tool F is applied, the plain hook *p* being placed under the flange of the can, and the undercut hook *p'* placed over the lip *i* and over the loop *h* of the attachment-wire, as shown in full lines in Fig. 3. Now, upon applying power to the levers *g g'* the tool not only serves as an easy means of bringing the plate D forcibly upon the cover B, causing it to hermetically seal the can, but at the same time springs the plate, and the hook *p'* has a cam action upon the loop *h* of the attachment-wire, and automatically forces the hooks *k k* of the wires into engagement with the flange *d* of the can.

To unseal the can the tool F is applied, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 3, with the point of the head *p'* placed upon the lip *i* in front of the loop *h*, instead of over it, as in the case of sealing the can, as just described. With the tool in this position, upon power being applied to the levers *g g'* the arm of the plate D will be depressed, and the curved outer edge of the head *p'* will have a cam action upon the loop *h*, which will cause the hooks *k k* of the attachment-wires to be automatically disengaged

from the flange *d* of the can and permit the removal of the cover, as will be clearly understood from Fig. 3.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The plate-attachment hooks E and the can having flange *d*, in combination with the cover B, having a central upward projection, as and for the purpose specified.

2. The plate D, formed with the lips *i*, in combination with the attachment-wires E, formed with the loops *h* and hooks *k k*, substantially as described.

3. In a hermetically-sealing fruit-can, the cover B, plate D, looped and hooked attachment-wires E, packing C, and projection *d* on the body of the can, constructed and combined for joint operation substantially as shown and described.

EPAMENONDUS BOTTENBERG.

Witnesses:

MARTIN C. BURROWS,

STEPHEN R. D. PALMER.