

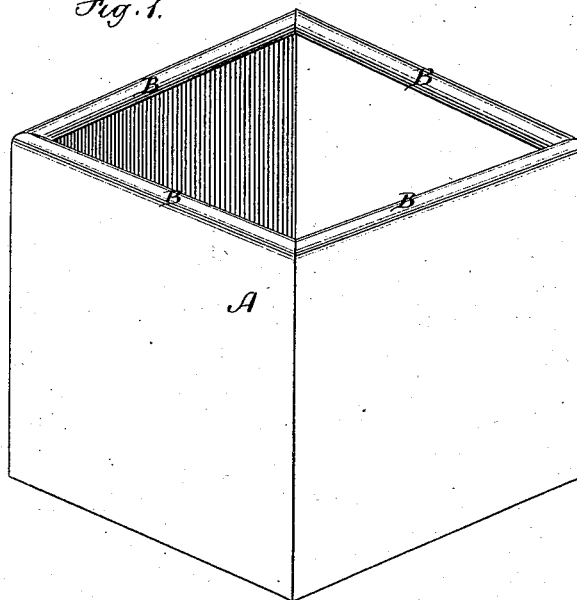
(No Model.)

J. CARTWRIGHT.  
SHEET METAL CAN OR BOX.

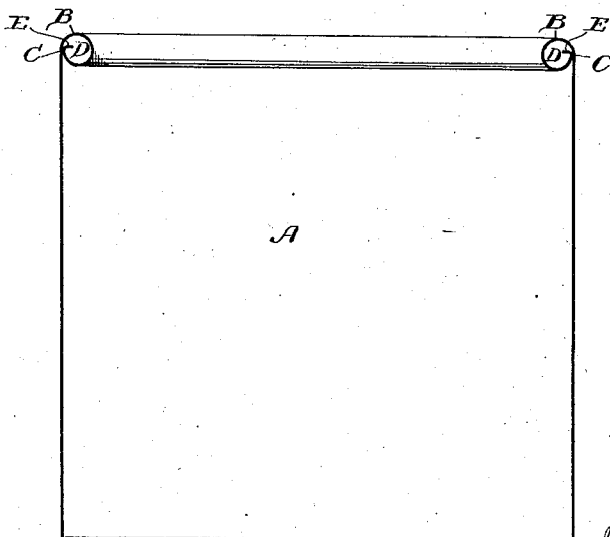
No. 261,306.

Patented July 18, 1882.

*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*



Witnesses:

*J. B. Allen*  
*A. L. White*

Inventor:

*James Cartwright*  
*by Wright & Brown*  
*Attys*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES CARTWRIGHT, OF CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

## SHEET-METAL CAN OR BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,306, dated July 18, 1882.

Application filed March 24, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JAMES CARTWRIGHT, of Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain  
5 Improvements in Sheet-Metal Cans or Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to sheet-metal cans or boxes, and in particular to the class of receptacles known as "cracker-cans." It has  
10 for its object to provide an improved construction whereby certain useful results are produced, as hereinafter described.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents  
15 a perspective view of a cracker-can embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a vertical section of the same.

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

20 In the drawings, A represents a rectangular cracker-can formed in the usual manner, excepting as to its upper end, and it may be provided with a suitable cover.

In carrying out my invention I roll the upper ends of the sheets of metal forming the  
25 sides of the can so as to form complete scrolls or tubes B, as shown in Fig. 2, the turned portions bearing with a constant pressure at C against the sides of the can, and shutting off  
30 from the interior of the can the tubular space D, formed by the turning of the sides. The bead thus formed stiffens the edge of the can without the use of an inclosed wire, but is distinguished from other beaded cans by the  
35 complete separation of the space formed by turning the sides of the can from the interior of the can.

Heretofore the top of a can has been turned to form a semicircular strengthening-rim having  
40 a recess or partially-inclosed space, in

which crumbs, dust, and other débris collect, and from which the crumbs, &c., cannot easily be removed, so that in time they become offensive and injure the contents.

My improvement is designed to remedy these  
45 defects without increasing the cost of the can.

It will be seen that by rolling the top of the can so as to form a complete inside tube or scroll, as shown, I exclude from the recess  
50 formed by rolling the top all crumbs, &c., so that the rolled top cannot become a source of offense, and also avoid the necessity of inserting a wire. The complete tube or scroll also constitutes a much stronger and stiffer top  
55 than a partial tube, and one which cannot be easily bent or indented.

I prefer to bend the edge of each sheet or side piece of the can, as shown at E, into a lip or flange just above the point where the turned  
60 portion bears against the side or body of the can. This flange stiffens the bearing-point and renders the turned portion less likely to be sprung away or separated from its contact with the body of the can.

I claim—

65 A sheet-metal can or box having its top bent inwardly to form a complete inside tube or scroll bearing with its inturned edge against the body of the can and separating the space inclosed thereby from the interior of the can  
70 or box, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 11th day of March, A.  
D. 1882.

JAMES CARTWRIGHT.

Witnesses:

JOHN S. RICE,  
C. F. BROWN.