

(No Model.)

E. PLANÇON.
MILK OR OTHER CAN.

No. 489,829.

Patented Jan. 10, 1893.

Fig: 1.

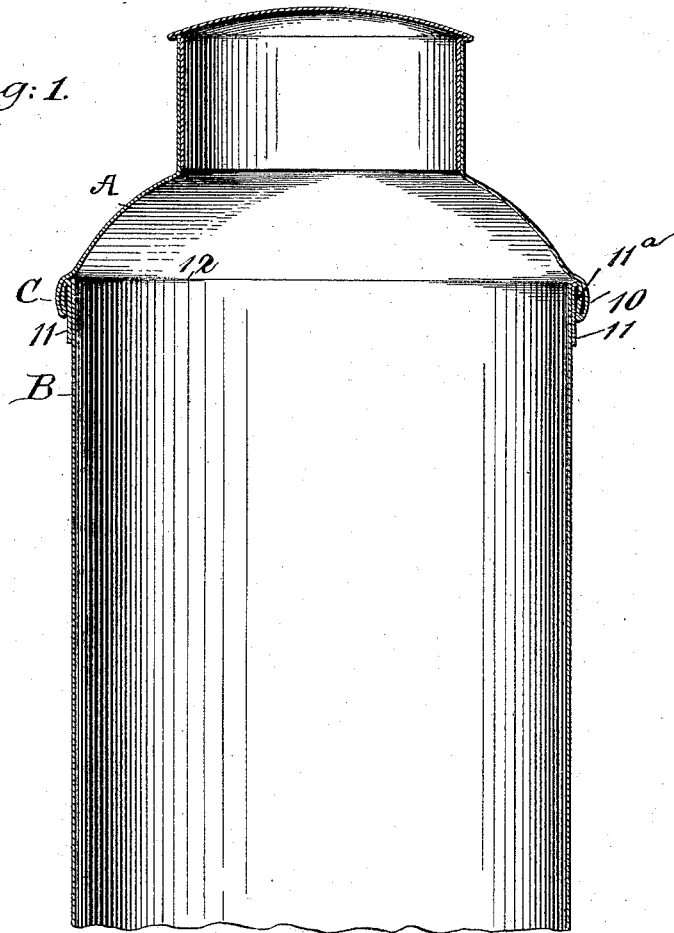
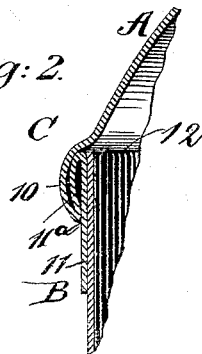


Fig: 2.



WITNESSES:
John A. Rennie
C. Sedgwick

INVENTOR
E. Plançon
BY *Munn & Co*
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EMILE PLANÇON, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

MILK OR OTHER CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 489,829, dated January 10, 1893.

Application filed November 2, 1892. Serial No. 450,764. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EMILE PLANÇON, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful
5 Improvement in the Construction of Milk and other Cans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in milk cans and similar vessels, and has for its
10 object to provide them with an annular pendent exterior fold which is elastic to such a degree that it will serve in the capacity of a cushion, giving to any strain or force that may be exerted upon it without danger of
15 breaking.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth and pointed out in the claims.

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

25 Figure 1 is a central vertical section through a can having the improvement applied thereto; and Fig. 2 is an enlarged view of the flange illustrating its connection with the breast of the can.

30 In carrying out the invention the metal from which the breast A is constructed is bent upon itself to form an exterior cushioned flange C, the flange being annular, extending entirely around the can and practically unbroken.

35 The flange is formed upon that portion of the breast that is to engage with the body B of the can. The flange is constructed by bending the metal upon itself to form an outer, downwardly-extending and preferably cylindrical
40 fold 10. The metal is next carried upward inside of the outer fold to reinforce it, and is then carried downward to form a ring 11, to which the body is to be attached, producing thereby an inner fold 11^a, and an annular
45 shoulder 12, the shoulder being adapted to receive the upper edge of the body. The folds are so constructed that a space intervenes the outer and inner fold between the upper and lower edges thereof, and a second

space is formed between the inner fold and 50 the breast ring 11. The lower edge of the flange is preferably brought to an engagement with the exterior of the breast ring. It is evident that a flange constructed in this manner is exceedingly strong as it is con- 55 structed of various leaves or folds laid one upon the other, and the metal from which the breast is made is unbroken while being manipulated into folds to create the flange. No soldering or extra pieces are located at the 60 flange; thus the expense of manufacturing the can is materially reduced, and furthermore, the space between the folds and the body of the can renders the flange in action the equivalent of a cushion, and the flange will 65 therefore receive heavy blows without being broken, as it will simply yield under pressure or under a blow until all of its leaves or folds are in continuous engagement, and even then it will yield further with the breast and body 70 without injury to the structure.

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

1. In a can of the character described, the 75 combination with the body B of the breast A having a portion bent or folded inward upon itself around its entire circumference at a point above its lower edge, thus forming the pendent, double annular flange C which forms 80 an exterior cushion for the can, and the parallel interior flange, or ring 11, which is integral with such flange C, and soldered to the outer side of the said body, as shown and described. 85

2. A can of the character described, provided with an annular flange at the junction of the breast and body, said flange being produced by bending the metal of which the breast is constructed over upon itself, produc- 90 ing an outer cylindrical fold and an inner fold, a space intervening the two folds, and the inner fold being connected with the body of the can, as and for the purpose set forth.

3. A can of the character described, provided with an exterior unbroken fold at the junction of its breast and body, the fold being constructed by carrying the metal of the

breast downward upon itself, forming an
outer fold, the lower end of which is contigu-
ous to the body of the can, and an inner fold
of practically similar shape to the outer one,
5 which inner fold is carried downward form-
ing a breast ring, a space being provided be-
tween the folds, and the folds and the ring,

whereby a cushion-like action is given to the
flange, as and for the purpose specified.

EMILE PLANÇON.

Witnesses:

MICHAEL J. HAND,
GEORGE SHIELDS.