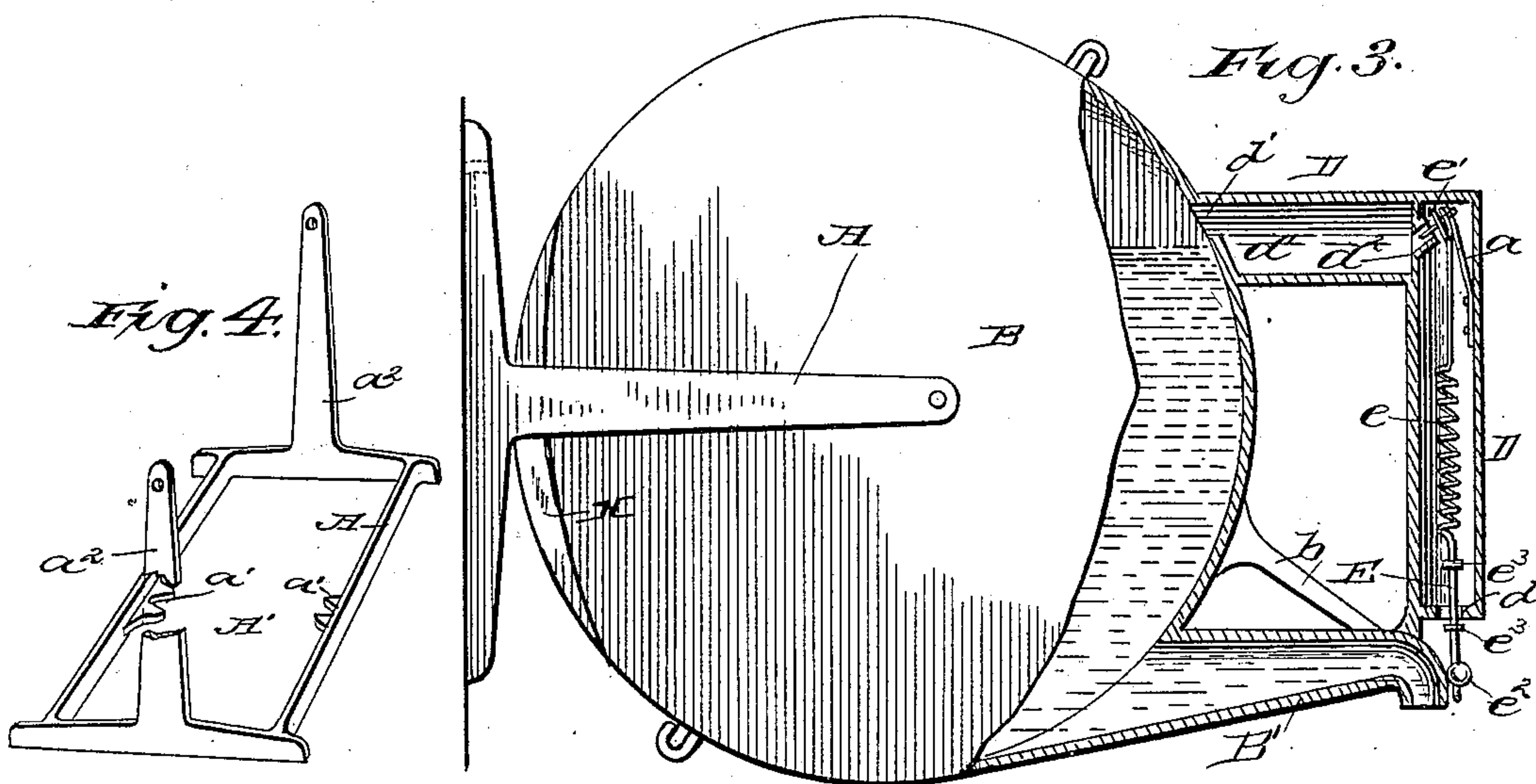
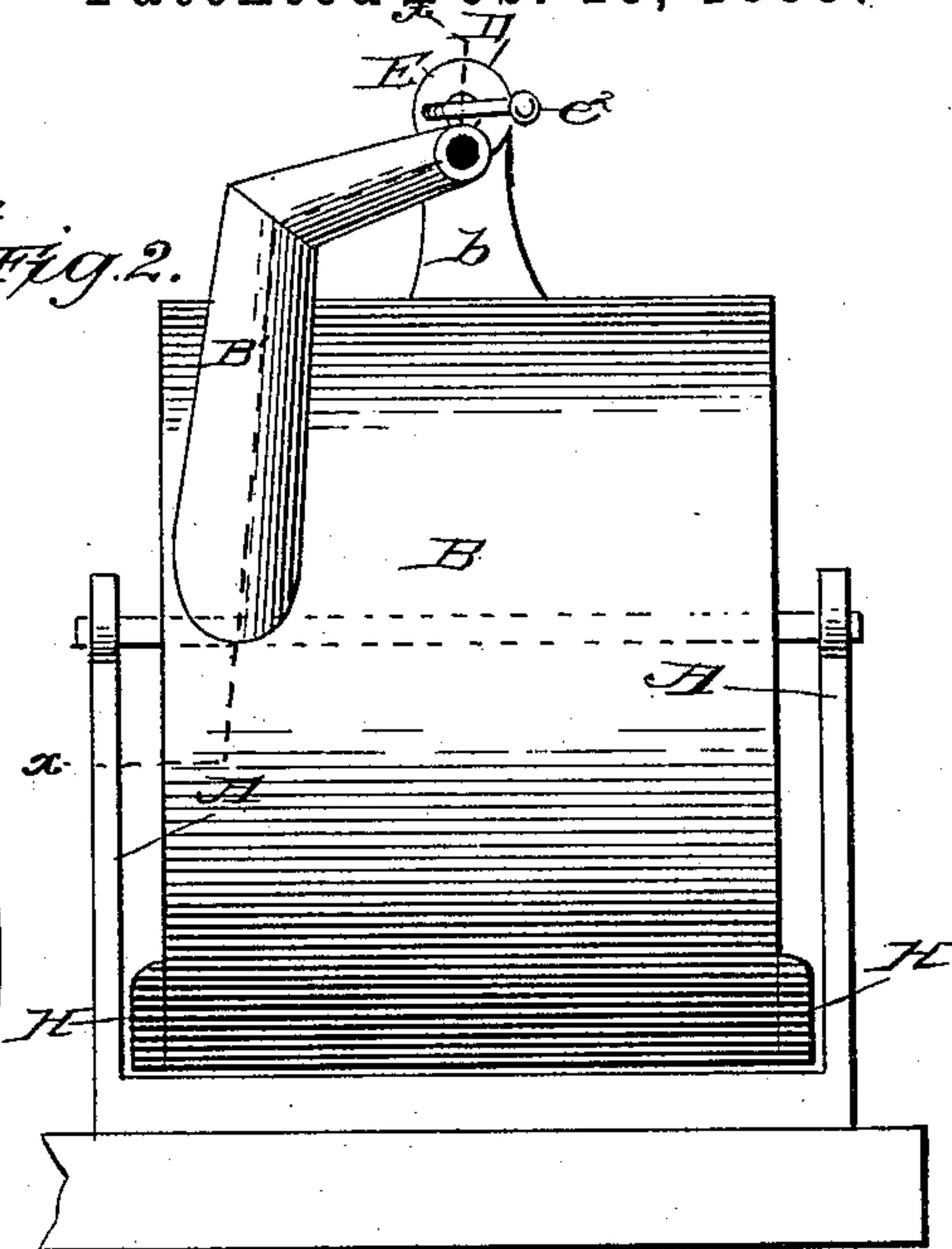
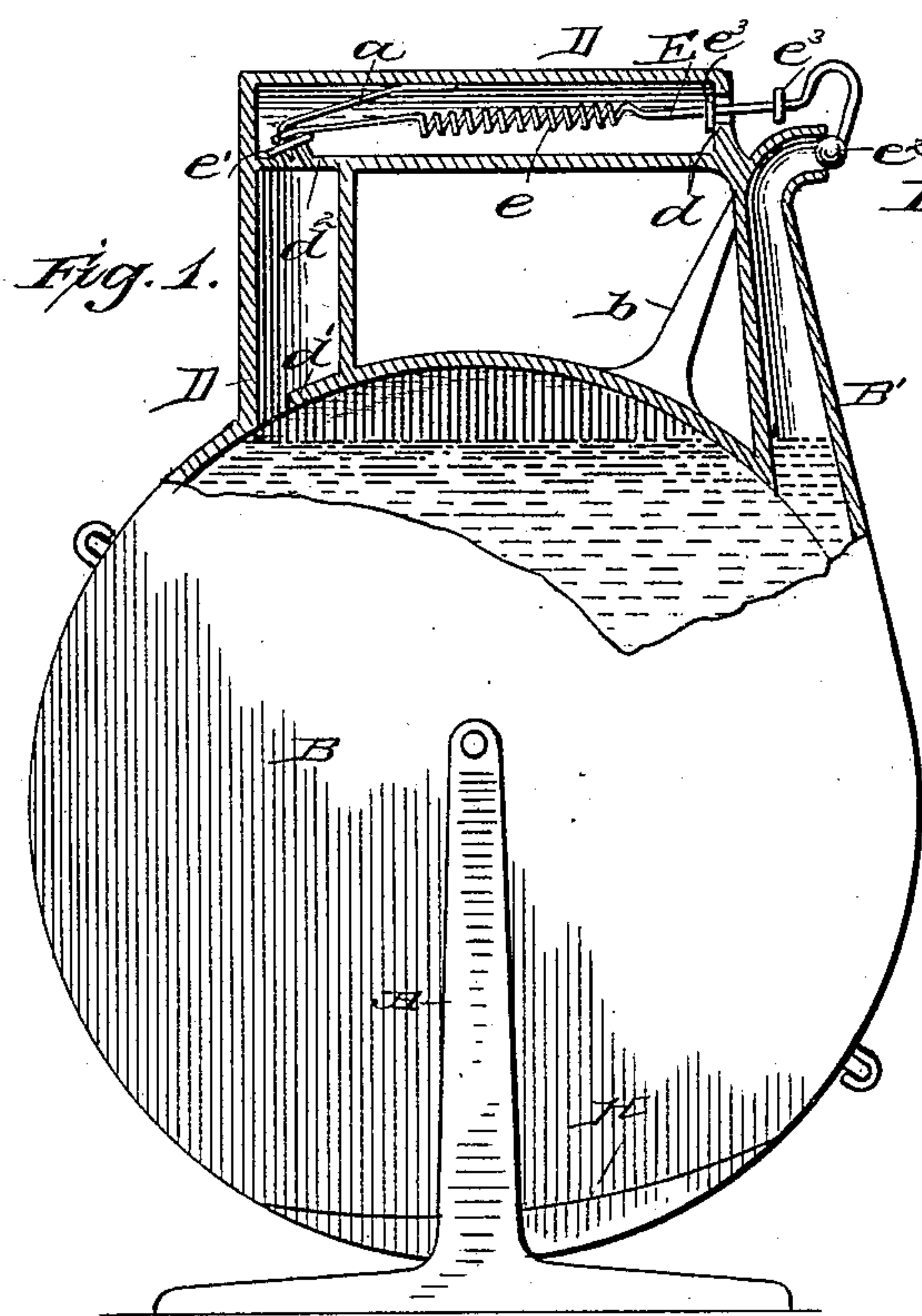


(No Model.)

S. R. MACE.  
LIQUID HOLDING VESSEL.

No. 398,061.

Patented Feb. 19, 1889.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEWART R. MACE, OF MOULTON, IOWA.

## LIQUID-HOLDING VESSEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 398,061, dated February 19, 1889.

Application filed March 23, 1888. Serial No. 268,215. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, STEWART R. MACE, of Moulton, in the county of Appanoose and State of Iowa, have invented a new and Improved Liquid-Holding Vessel, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improvement in liquid-holding vessels, and has for its object to provide a can which may be readily and conveniently manipulated, and wherein the entire contents may be emptied without danger of spilling.

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

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

Figure 1 is a side elevation, partly in section, on line  $x x$  of Fig. 2, and illustrating the vessel attached to a vertical support. Fig. 2 is a front elevation of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 1, the vessel in this case being attached to a horizontal support and in position for pouring; and Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the support or bracket.

In carrying out the invention, A represents a support or bracket adapted for attachment to the upper surface of a table or shelf, to a wall or other vertical support, said bracket consisting of an essentially rectangular body, A', provided with lugs  $a'$  upon the inner face of the side bars of the body near the center, which lugs are adapted to receive the screws whereby the bracket is secured to its support.

From the ends of the body A' arms  $a^2$  are projected, in which arms, or between which arms, the vessel is adapted to be pivoted. In the extremities of the arms  $a^2$  the axis of the can or vessel B, formed of tin, sheet metal, or other suitable material, is journaled, which axis is located near the center, preferably between the center and the upper side.

A spout, B', is attached to the front of the can at one side, which spout, projecting upward and slightly rearward and then inward to a point at about the center of the can, is curved outward, as best illustrated in Figs. 1

and 2. The purpose of this construction of the spout is to permit the vessel to be supported near the floor, and at the same time allow all the contents thereof to be poured out, to facilitate the introduction of the spout into a receptacle to be filled, to allow the vessel to be turned sufficiently when only partly filled, to pour out its contents without the spout coming in contact with the receptacle being filled, and also, should any liquid remain in the spout when the can is carried back to a normal position, said liquid will be returned without waste in the shape of drip. The spout B' is provided with a suitable brace, b. The spout may describe a curve from the base upward toward the center of the vessel, or may be formed with an elbow, as illustrated in the drawings.

The handle of the vessel consists of an angular tube, D, having one member secured to the vessel at the upper side, and the other member attached to the spout upon the rear side at the top, as shown in Fig. 1, and also in Fig. 3. The tube or handle D is provided with a vent,  $d$ , at the end above the spout, and a vent,  $d'$ , is made in the vessel leading into the vertical member of the handle.

A horizontal partition,  $d^2$ , divides the two members of the handle, which partition is provided with an aperture surrounded by a rearwardly-inclined collar, as best shown in Fig. 1. A spring-rod, E, is held longitudinally within the horizontal member of the handle having a reciprocating motion therein, which rod is provided with a central coil,  $e$ , or the rod may be made in sections having said sections united by said coil. The collared aperture in the partition  $d^2$  is provided with a cover, whereby a valve,  $e'$ , is formed, to which valve one end of a strap-spring,  $a$ , is secured, the other end of the spring being attached to the upper inner surface of the handle.

The inner end of the spring-rod E is attached to the strap-spring  $a$  immediately above the intersection of the latter with the valve  $e'$ . The opposite end of the said spring-rod passing through the vent  $d$  is curved outside the said vent, terminating in a valve,  $e^2$ , which latter valve is adapted normally to fit into and close the mouth of the spout. The



movement of the spring-rod E in both directions is limited by collars  $e^3$ , secured thereon, one outside the vent  $d$  and the other within the handle.

5 The strap-spring  $a$  is weaker than the spring  $e$ , whereby, when the rod E is manipulated, the valve  $e'$  will be opened or closed by the movement of the said rod.

10 The spout is normally held in an essentially upright position, inclined slightly to the rear, and the handle immediately above the axis by a metal weight, H, in the bottom of the can, which metal may be secured therein in any approved manner. To support the body of the  
15 can when the said can is shipped, a block may be inserted between the body of the bracket and the bottom of the can to relieve the weight from the axis when the can is filled. The liquid in the can also assists in this direction.

20 To draw the liquid, the valve  $e^2$  is removed upwardly from the nozzle, whereupon air is admitted through the tubular handle into the can, as shown in Fig. 2. By grasping the handle and carrying the spout downward, as  
25 illustrated in Fig. 3, the liquid will readily flow. In removing the valve  $e^2$  from the nozzle, the rod E being free, the spring  $e$  draws the said rod within the handle until the outer collar,  $e^3$ , comes in contact with the said handle, when the spring  $a$  will raise the valve  $e'$   
30 from its seat.

The handle may be utilized for carrying the vessel, as well as manipulating the same.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters 35 Patent—

1. The combination, with a support, of a can pivoted in said support and provided with a hollow handle communicating with the can, and an upwardly and rearwardly projecting 40 spout having its end in alignment with the handle, a valve for closing the spout, and a second valve for establishing or closing communication between the handle and can, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a support, of a can 45 pivoted in said support and provided with a hollow handle communicating with the can, and a spout at one side curved upward and inward in alignment with the handle, a spring 50 secured to the inside of the handle and provided with a valve, and a spring-rod secured to said spring and projecting through the handle and carrying a valve on its end, substantially as herein shown and described.

STEWART R. MACE.

Witnesses:

THOS. MORRISON,  
ALMER SWIFT.