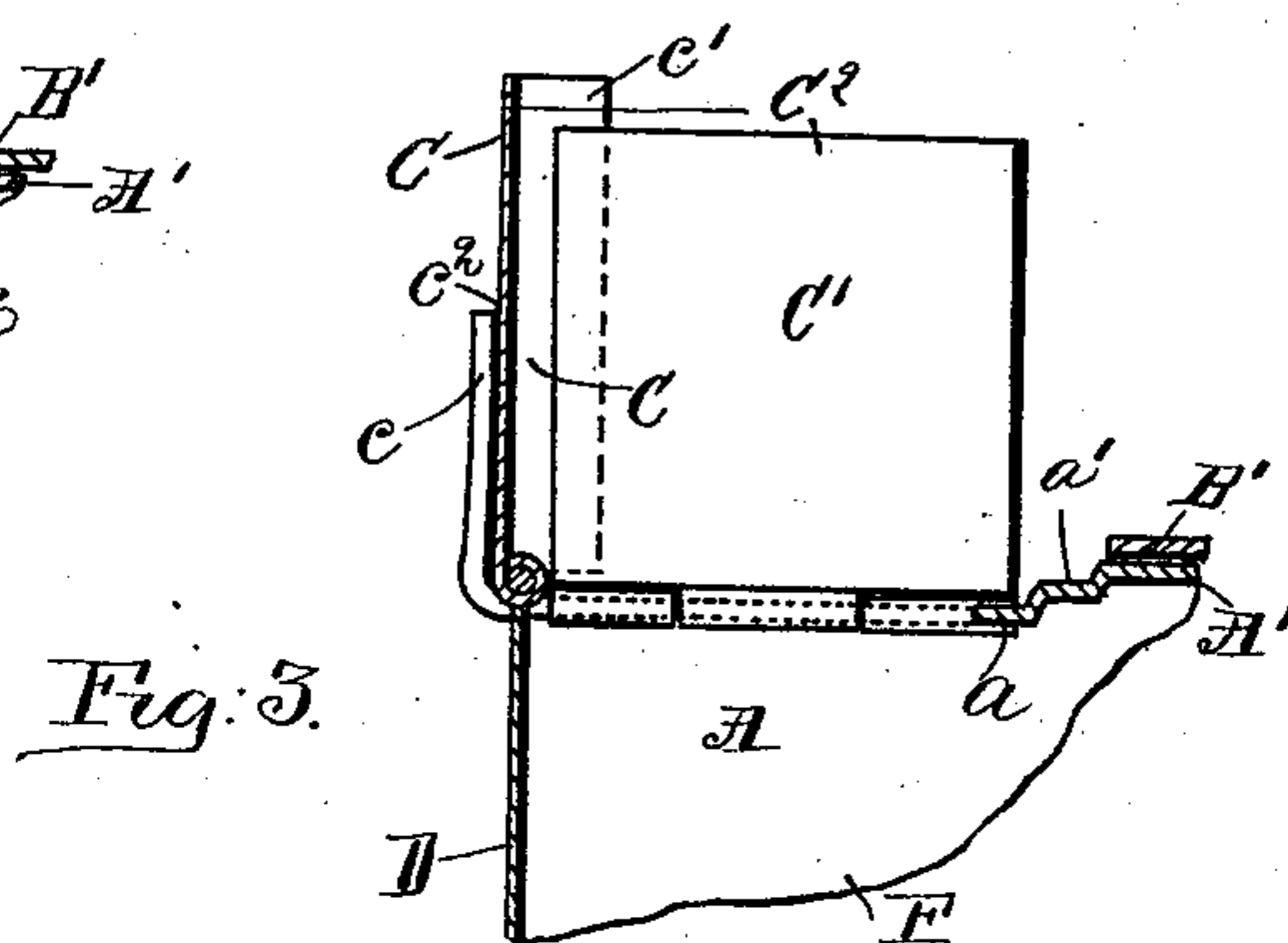
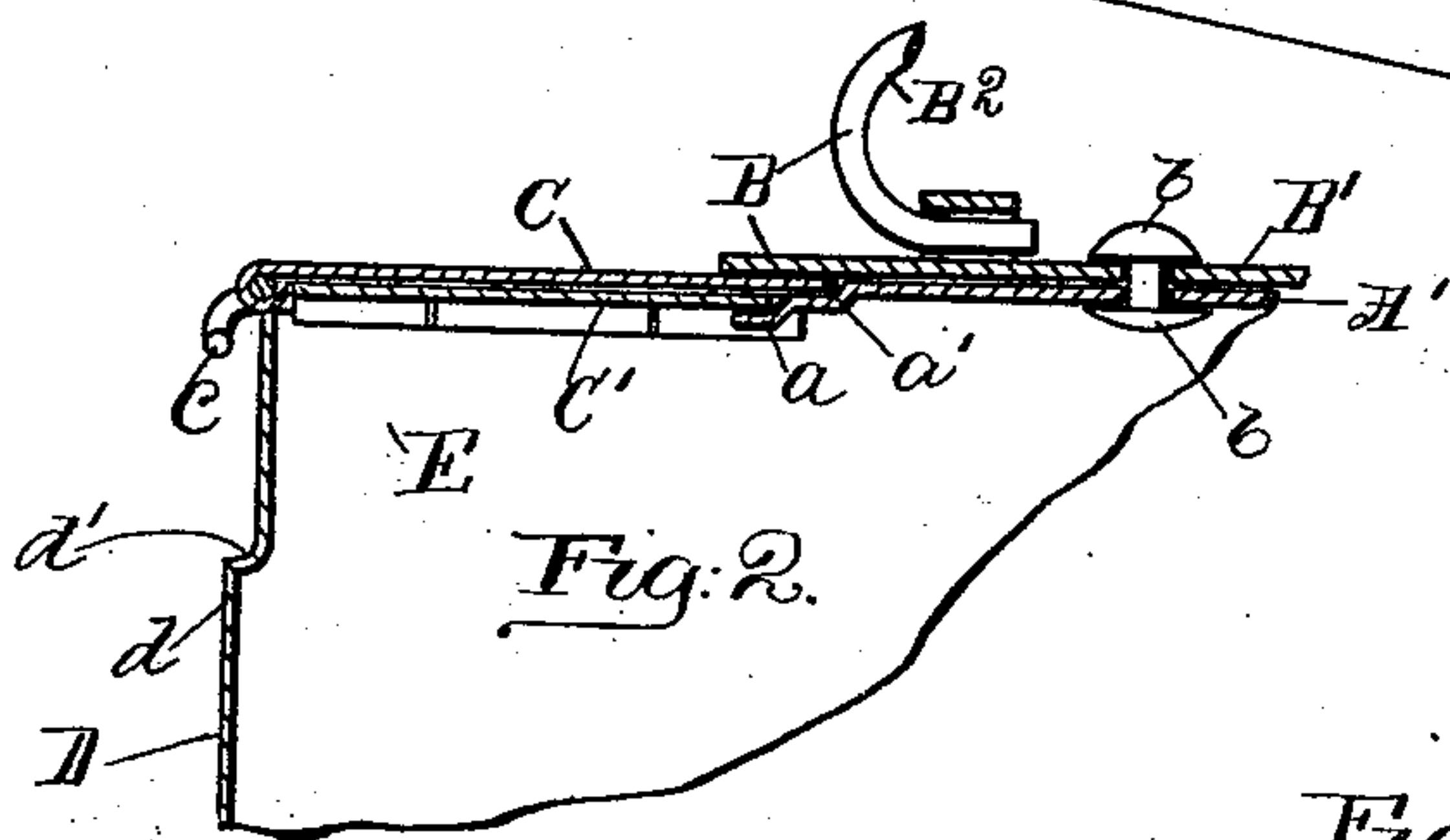
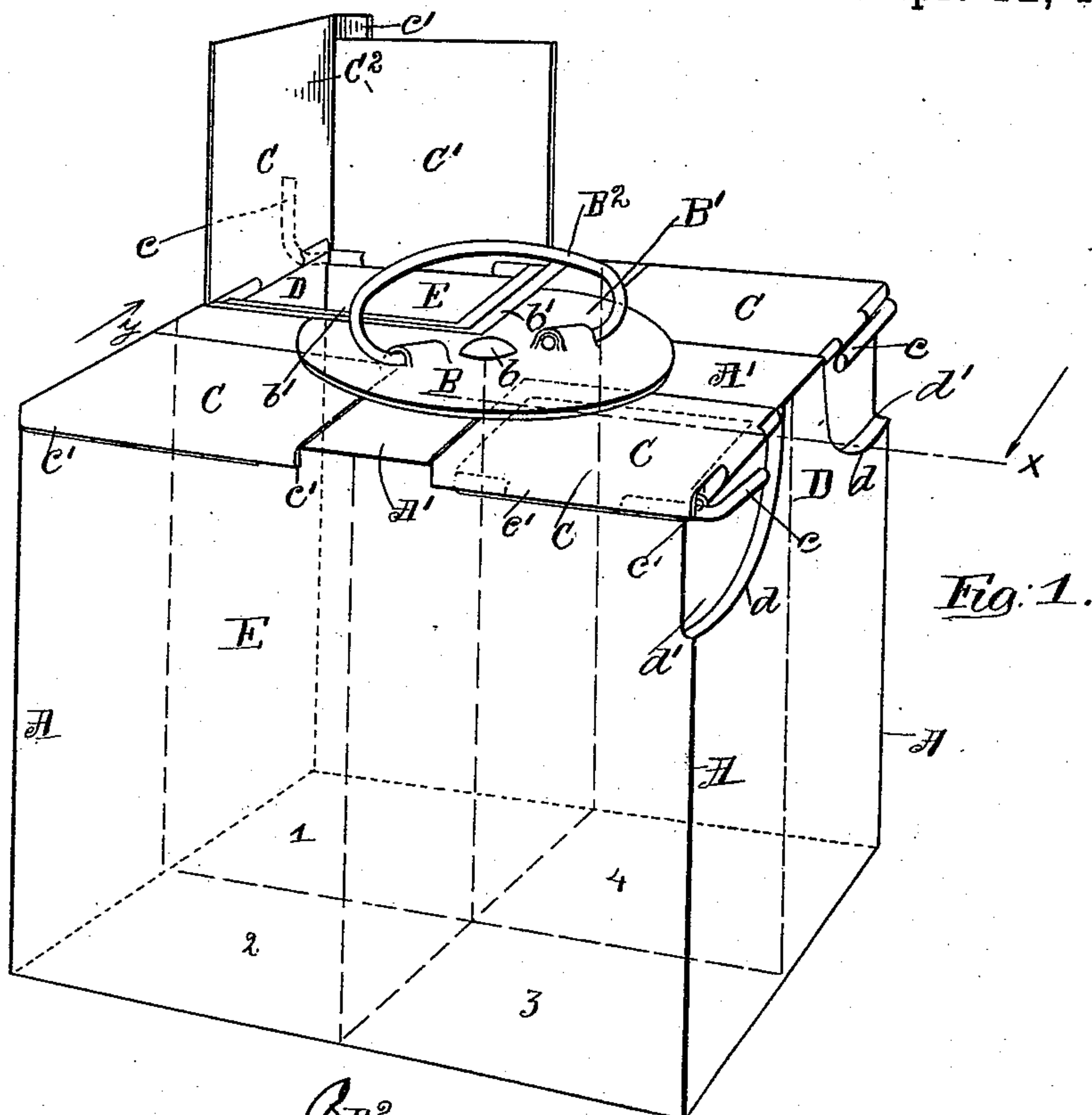


(No Model.)

G. E. KNIGHT.  
CANISTER.

No. 472,892.

Patented Apr. 12, 1892.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE E. KNIGHT, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

## CANISTER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 472,892, dated April 12, 1892.

Application filed December 22, 1891. Serial No. 415,931. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, GEORGE E. KNIGHT, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Canisters, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of canisters that are constructed to act as a spout when the ingredients are required to be taken therefrom; and it has for its object to so arrange the construction of said canister that several spouts can be regulated by a handle mechanism, and said spouts designed in such a manner that the members used for the same will overlap each other, respectively, and not enter the inside of the chamber, which has been a serious drawback in similar canisters for the same purpose. These objects I attain by the mechanism illustrated within the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 illustrates my invention drawn in perspective and in accordance therewith. Fig. 2 represents a detail section on line  $x x$ , Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a detail section on line  $y y$ , Fig. 1.

In the drawings, A denotes a canister, the material shape of which is optional.

Fig. 1 shows a four-cornered canister having four distinct chambers 1, 2, 3, and 4, respectively, therein, and each chamber provided with its respective lid-spout mechanism, and the entire number of lid-spouts controlled by a simple handle mechanism.

I wish to make clear the relation my invention has to other patents already issued for the same purpose by declaring that my object has not been merely to construct a containing-canister with a lid-spout to pour out the inclosed ingredients conveniently, but has been to make a snug compact covering that would not interfere with the inclosed substance—in fact not even to disturb the same any more than an ordinary cover would do, for I have found in using several spout-canisters that the spout mechanism interferes with the inclosed ingredients, which is very objectionable and damaging to said spout and ingredients. I may also state that my invention does not consist entirely in my spout mechanism but has relation to a fastener B, which can be operated to lock any

number of my lid-spouts at once and yet admit of the opening of one of them. This is a feature that comprises and controls my entire invention in canisters, which will be clearly understood by looking at Fig. 1. This has been a serious omittance in prior canisters, for the mechanism used to securely hold the lid down has been too frivolous to be practical, thus my reference.

My lid-spout consists of two pieces C and C', of suitable sheet metal, the former being hinged to the top edge of the wall D and the latter to the top edge of the wall E, respectively. The former piece C, it will be noticed, is hinged a little above the hinged piece C' to admit of said piece C conveniently overlapping the aforesaid piece C' of the lid mechanism. By this method of lid-spout construction it will be clearly noticed that I attain a perfect covering, as well as a cheap and convenient spout C<sup>2</sup>, which will not enter the inside of the canister A, and which can be readily operated by swinging the finger or projection  $c$  upward. The projection  $c$  is simply a continuation of the wire used to make an oscillating member to produce a hinge for the respective part C' of the lid-spout C<sup>2</sup>, and when the latter is raised or swung upward the said piece C' is also raised upright by its being connected to said projection  $c$ . When the projection is swung upward, the piece or under lid C' will also raise the upper lid C upright until the action is arrested by the under lid C' coming in contact with the flange  $c'$  on the upper lid C, and when this is attained the projection  $c$  has become perpendicular and bears against the face  $c^2$  of the upper lid C, thus locking each lid to the other, respectively, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3. This flange  $c'$  on the upper lid C effects two purposes: first, just as above stated, and, second, to strengthen the edges and corners of the canister A on the head A'. When the spout C<sup>2</sup> is not further required, the manipulator can readily tip the under lid C' down until it comes in contact with the surface  $a$ , which is depressed to admit of lid C' becoming flush with the upper surface  $a'$  to enable the upper lid C to conveniently rest upon said surface  $a'$  and lid C' when closed, and when this is attained the upper lid will become flush with the top A of the canister and present a smooth surface there-



on, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, except in the rotary disk B', which carries the handle B<sup>2</sup> thereon and which performs the office of a lid-locking device and carrying handle, as illustrated in said Figs. 1 and 2. The disk B' is loosely riveted by the rivet b to the top A' of the canister midway, and the handle B<sup>2</sup> is loosely fulcrumed to said disk B', so as to admit of the handle B<sup>2</sup> falling upon the disk B' when not required, so as to take up as little room as possible when shipping said canisters.

The recess d' in the vertical walls D is made deep enough so that the projection c will not extend beyond the face d of said walls D, thus preventing said projection c taking up any unnecessary room beyond the dimensions of the canister.

The illustration in Fig. 1 shows that by adapting my fastener B, I can construct a canister with any number of corners or angles thereon and use my spout mechanism C<sup>2</sup>, respectively, thereon, for my fastener B will readily lock any number of lid-spouts, as described, and yet admit of the opening of one of them conveniently for whatever number of chambers 1 and lids I may use in and on my canister, the V-piece cut out of the disk B' will be universal to the others, which said V-piece b' is cut from said disk B' to just allow free escapement of my lid-spout C<sup>2</sup> one at a time, thus enabling the manipulator to receive the contents from the respective chamber without mingling the other contents contained within the other chambers 2, 3, and 4 therewith.

This kind of canister can be put to very

many convenient uses—such as a spice-box, &c.—for I can make the aforesaid canister with any number of divisions therein, as the case may require, and provide said chambers each with my lid-spout mechanism and control the aforesaid lids with my handle mechanism, as before mentioned.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination, with a containing-chamber, of the respective upper and under lids C and C', hinged to their respective chamber-walls, the former lid provided with a flange c' and the latter with a lifting device c, and the rotary securing-disk B', having a suitable piece cut therefrom and provided with a swinging handle and loosely riveted by the rivet b to the head of the containing-chamber, substantially as set forth.

2. A containing-canister having several respective chambers, each provided with the respective upper and under lids C and C', hinged to their respective chamber-walls, the former lid provided with a flange c' and the latter with a lifting device c, in combination with the rotary securing-disk B', provided with a suitable swinging handle and loosely riveted by the rivet b to the head of the containing-canister and having a suitable piece cut therefrom to free the lids of a respective chamber, as set forth.

GEO. E. KNIGHT.

Witnesses:

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