(Model.)

W. C. WILSON.

LIQUID CONTAINING VESSEL.

No. 507,055. Patented Oct. 17, 1893.

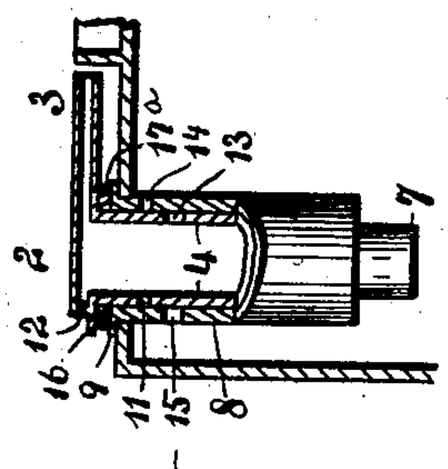

Fig. IV.

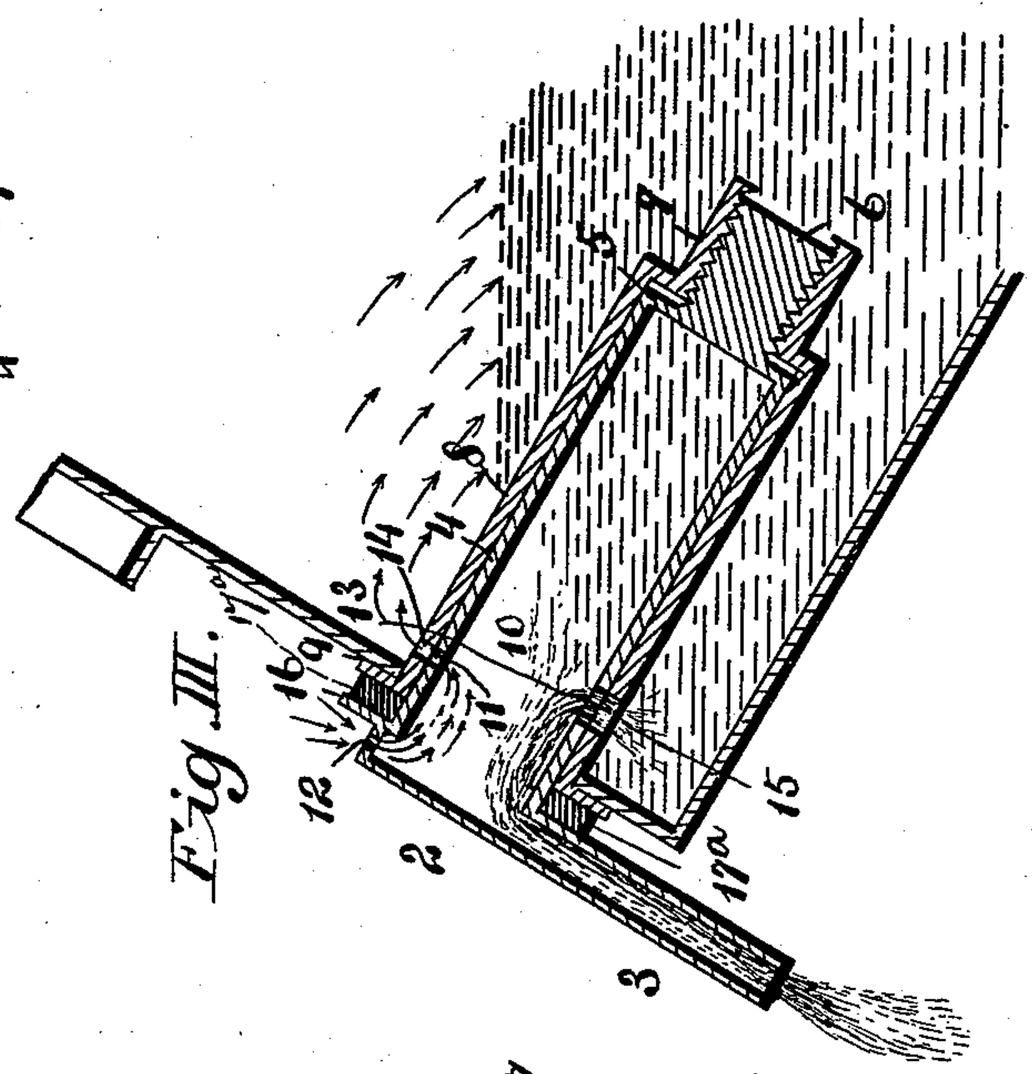

Fig. III.

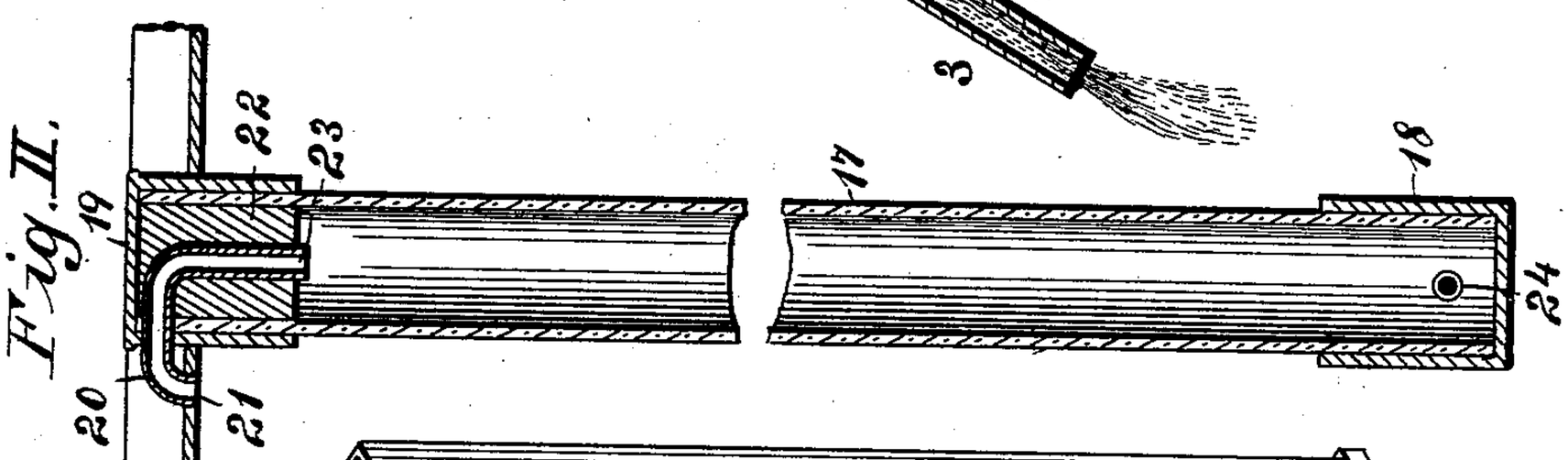

Fig. II.

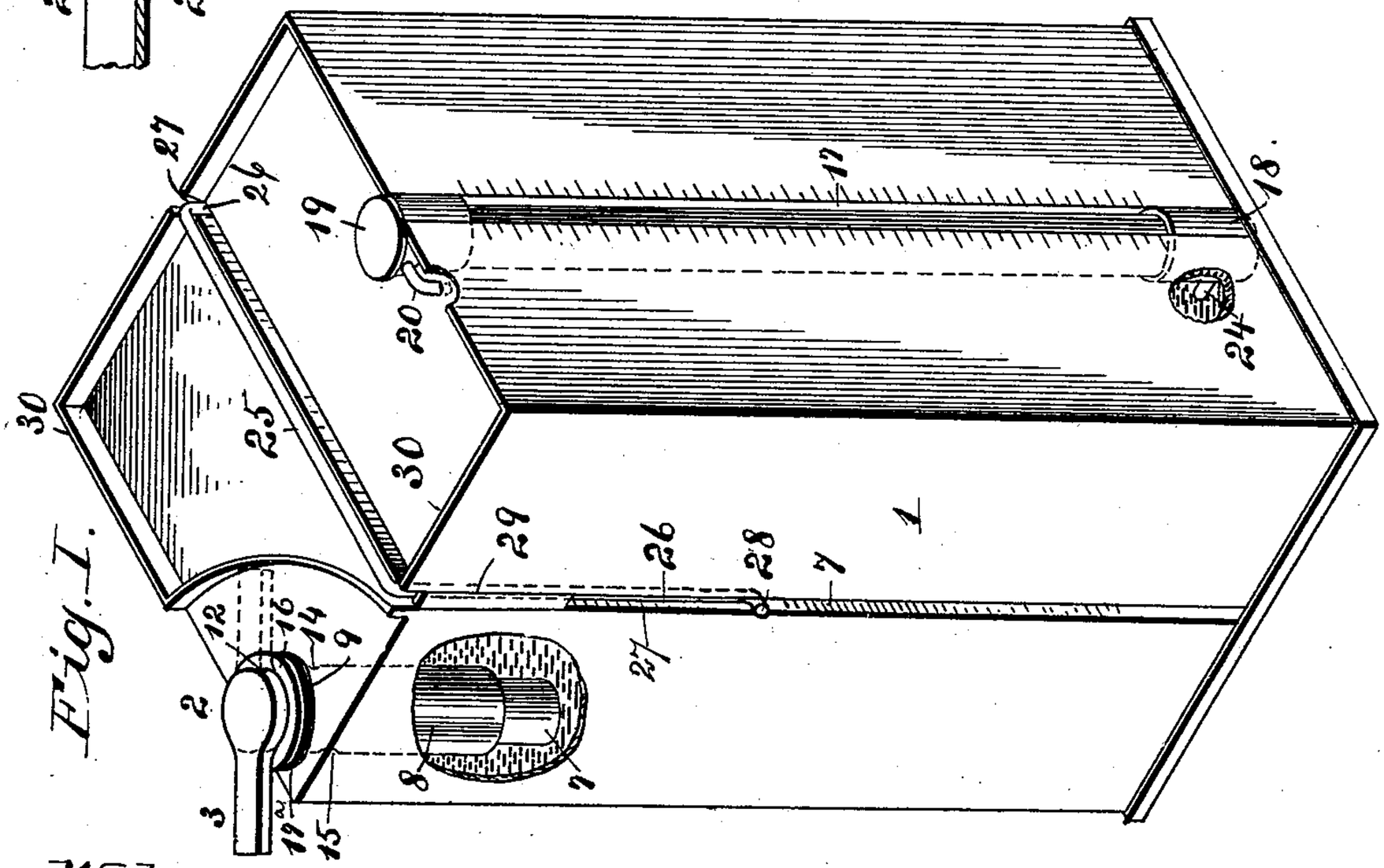

Fig. I.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. WILSON, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JOHN R. FORAN AND WILLIAM H. EHLERS, OF SAME PLACE.

LIQUID-CONTAINING VESSEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 507,055, dated October 17, 1893.

Application filed May 3, 1892. Serial No. 431,710. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. WILSON, of Kansas City, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Containing and Self-Gaging Vessels, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to a certain new and useful device for containing liquid, means for registering the amount contained, and a rotatable device for discharging the liquid from the vessel, in conjunction with an opening for filling the same; and my invention consists in certain features of novelty hereinafter described and pointed out in the claims.

Figure I, is a perspective of my improved can, showing certain parts broken away to more clearly show the operation. Fig. II, is a longitudinal section of the measuring tube. Fig. III, is an enlarged detail sectional view of the discharge faucet. Fig. IV, represents a sectional view showing the discharge faucet in its closed position.

Referring to the drawings: 1, represents a can, preferably square in form, in order to facilitate packing and shipping of the same.

2, represents a faucet consisting of a horizontal discharge spout, 3, connected with a vertical inner tubular extension, 4, which extends a distance within the can, 1. The tubular extension, 4, is closed at its bottom, as shown at 5, and is provided with a threaded end, 6. The threaded closed end, 6, of the tubular extension engages the lower end, 7, of an outer vertical tube, 8, which extends into the can, 1, and entirely surrounds the tubular extension, 4. The lower end 7 of the tube, 8, has an internally threaded surface with which the threaded lower closed end of the tubular extension, 4, engages. The tube, 8, is provided with a circumferential flange, 9, by which it is secured to the top of the can.

10, represents a combined air and liquid chamber within the tubular extension, 4, said extension having air inlets or openings, 11, 12, and a fluid outlet or opening, 13.

14, represents an air opening or inlet in the tube, 8, which at times registers with the opening, 11, leading from the chamber, 10.

15, represents an outlet or opening on the opposite side of the tube, 8, for the admission of liquid to the chamber, 10, from whence it flows out through the spout, 3, (see Fig. III,) when said opening registers with the opening, 13, leading into the chamber, 10.

It will be seen that when the faucet is turned so that the openings in the extension, 4, and the openings in the tube, 8, coincide with each other, air will be admitted through the opening, 12, into the chamber, 10, and from thence through the openings, 11, 14, into the body of the can, creating a pressure on the liquid which forces the same to flow out from the openings, 13, 15, into the chamber, 10, and from thence out through the spout, 3. It will be seen that when the faucet has been rotated so that the openings coincide with each-other, the spout, 3, will extend beyond the outer line of the can convenient to filling a lamp, or other vessel. When it is desired to close the faucet, all that it is necessary to do is to give it a partial revolution, as shown in Fig. IV, and in dotted lines, Fig. I, whereby the body of the tubular extension, 4, will close the openings leading into the chamber, 10, from the tube, 8. The tubular extension, 4, being threaded at its lower end into the tube, 8, causes the top circumferential flange, 16, of the faucet, to press down firmly against the washer, 17ª, thus forming a tight connection; the opening, 12, at all times remaining free to the admission of air into the chamber, 10, so that when the vessel has been tipped up to discharge some of its contents, there is sufficent air within said chamber to start the liquid flowing freely. In order that I may ascertain the amount of liquid discharged from the can at any one time, or the amount of liquid contained within the can, I provide a graduated glass tube, 17, set into the can, as shown in Fig. I, in order to protect the same; said tube having cap-pieces, 18, 19, at its upper and lower ends respectively to protect and close the ends of said tube to prevent the passage of liquid from the can.

20, represents a gooseneck tube connecting with the interior of the can by extending

through the top of the same, as shown at 21, having its opposite end passing through a plug, 22, in the tube, 17, and connecting with the interior of said tube, as shown at 23. The bottom of the measuring tube, 17, is connected with the interior of the can by means of a short tube, 24. It is obvious that as the can is filled, the liquid entering through the tube, 24, will pass upward in the tube, 17, and remain on a level with the body of the liquid in the can. When the can is tipped up to pour the liquid out, the air will pass out from the tube, 17, through the gooseneck, 20, into the body of the can, and the person using the can by means of the registering tube, can ascertain the amount of liquid discharged from the can. As the air passes out through the gooseneck, 20, it will pass into the bottom of the tube, 17, through the tube, 24, from the body of the can, and vice versa, according to the position of the can. The can is provided with a U shaped handle, 25, the legs, 26, of which extend alongside of the can in depressed grooves, 27, formed by pressing in the sides of the can said legs having right angled extensions, 28, which come in contact with strips, 29, secured in the grooves near the top of the can when the handle has been pulled upward, thus retaining the handle in connection with the can. When the handle is released it will drop down in the groove, as shown in Fig. I.

30, represents a flange extending around the top of the can, the top of said flange being on a level with the top of the tube, 17, and the faucet, 2, thus thoroughly protecting all of the exposed parts of the can.

When it is desired to fill the can, all that it is necessary to do is to unscrew the tubular extension, 4, from the can, removing the same, which leaves an opening through the bottom of the tube, 8, through which the liquid may pass.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, with a can; of the horizontal discharge spout 3, the vertical inner tubular extension 4, having a threaded closed inner end 6, and provided with air inlets 12 and 11, and fluid outlet 13, and the vertical outer tube 8 entirely surrounding the tubular extension, having an internally threaded inner end 7 and provided with an air inlet 14 and fluid outlet 15 coinciding with the inlet 11 and outlet 13 respectively of the tubular extension; substantially as described.

2. The combination, with a can; of the glass tube 17 set within the can, having a cap 18 on its lower end provided with a short pipe 24, and having on its upper end a cap 19, a plug 22 within its upper end, and a goose neck pipe 23 extending through the plug into the top of the can; substantially as described.

3. The combination, with a can having depressed vertical grooves 27, and the strips 29 at the top of the grooves; of the handle 25, formed with vertical legs 26, having right angle extensions 28 adapted to engage the strips; substantially as described.

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