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Patented Dec. 19, 1899.

C. McA. HUSTED.
DISPENSING CAN FOR LIQUIDS.

(Application filed July 14, 1899.)

(No Model.)

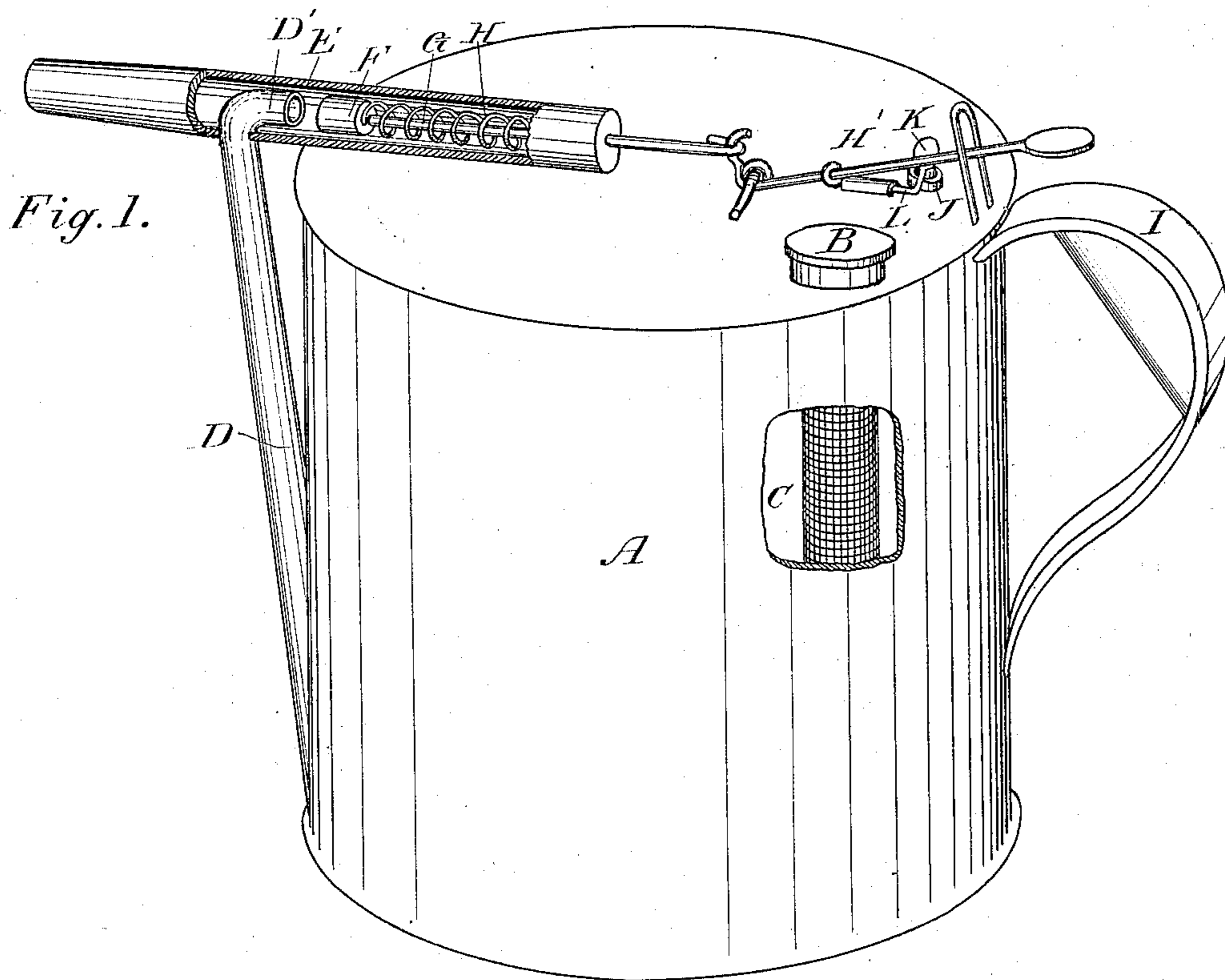
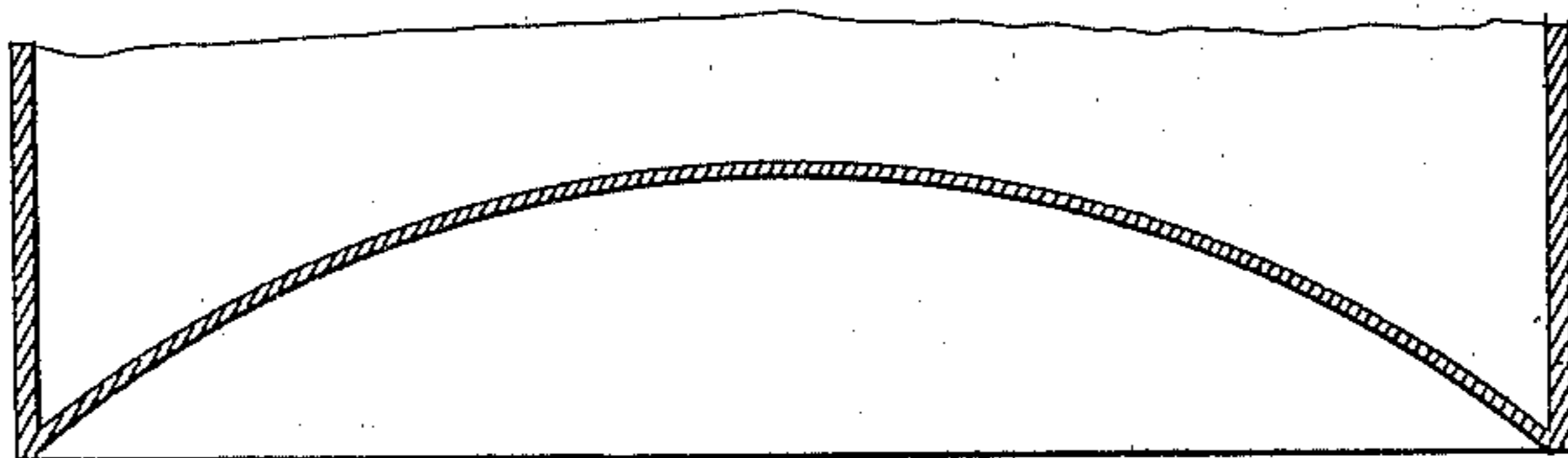


Fig. 2.



Witnesses,
J. H. Nourse
J. C. des Granges.

Inventor,
Charles M. Husted
By Dewey Strong & Co.
Atys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES McALISTER HUSTED, OF PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

DISPENSING-CAN FOR LIQUIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 639,393, dated December 19, 1899.

Application filed July 14, 1899. Serial No. 723,808. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES McALISTER HUSTED, a citizen of the United States, residing at Prescott, county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, have invented an Improvement in Dispensing-Cans for Liquids; and I hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to a dispensing-can for oil, gasoline, or other liquid.

It consists of a closed can having a screw-cap for the introduction of liquid, a pouring-spout extending from the bottom upwardly exterior to the can, with an inwardly-turned end above the level of the top of the can, a horizontally-fixed cylindrical spout, into the outer portion of which the pouring-nozzle fits, a spring-pressed stopper normally closing the inwardly-turned end of said spout, and a lever mechanism adapted to be actuated by pressure of the thumb when the can-handle is held in the hand, so as to withdraw the stopper and allow the liquid to flow at will.

It also comprises details of construction, which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of a can with parts broken away. Fig. 2 is a section of the arched bottom.

A represents a can of any desired size to contain liquid which is to be afterward dispensed. An opening is made in the top of the can, with a screw-cap or cover B, by which it is closed when filled and removed for the purpose of filling. In line with this opening is a screen of any desired character, through which the liquid to be placed in the can is filtered to prevent any large substances getting in which would interfere with the action of the pouring-valve. In the present case this screen (shown at C) is tubular and made of fine wire-gauze and is so disposed that it can be easily removed through the filling-opening when it is necessary to open it. From the front lower part of the can a tubular spout D extends upwardly, the lower part communicating with the interior of the can and the upper part extending above the top of the can and having the end D' turned inwardly or toward the can.

E is a tube fixed upon the top of the can, projecting forwardly, so that the inturned end D' of the spout D is contained within this tube, which has a larger diameter than the end D', so that when the can is tilted and liquid is flowing out it will flow up through the spout D, thence through the inturned end D', and thence passing around this portion it will flow out through the outer discharge end of the nozzle E.

In order to prevent the escape of the liquid by accident, I have shown a stopper F, fixed upon the stem G, which passes through the closed rear end of the tube E, and by means of a spring H within the tube acting against the stopper the latter is normally pressed against the opening in the spout D, thus preventing any escape of liquid even if the can should be overturned.

The end of the rod projecting rearwardly from the tube E is connected with one arm of a bell-crank or equivalent lever H', which is fulcrumed to the top of the can. The opposite arm of this lever extends rearwardly above the handle I of the can and in such relation thereto that when the handle is grasped by the hand the thumb will be in position to press upon a button which is fixed to the rear end of this lever. When pressure is brought upon this button, it depresses this end of the lever and drawing the opposite end backward it withdraws the stopper from the end of the spout, leaving it free for the liquid to flow through when the can is turned sufficiently for that purpose.

In order to admit air into the can to take the place of the escaping liquid, I have shown an air-vent J, having a cover or stopper K mounted upon a crank or rockershaft L, which has an arm projecting and connected with the lever H', which acts to withdraw the stopper, as previously described. When the lever is depressed for the purpose of withdrawing the stopper, it simultaneously acts to raise the vent-stopper K and allow air to enter. When released, this stopper is closed simultaneously with the closing of the escape-valve. In this manner the liquid can be poured at will, and the flow can be stopped at any time to allow the drip from the pouring-nozzle to escape before the can is restored to its verti-

cal position, and any loss through the spout by accident will be prevented.

The can will at all times be perfectly tight and all openings concealed.

5 When the can is nearly full of liquid, if the bottom is flat it will spring when lifted or set down, and this will sometimes cause the column of liquid in the spout to force the valve back and cause leakage. This is prevented by making the bottom of the can
10 arched or convex upwardly and inwardly.

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

15 1. A dispensing-can having a tube extending horizontally outward from the top thereof, a nozzle having the lower end connecting with the bottom of the can, the upper end extending into the horizontal tube and having its
20 end within the tube turned in the direction opposite to the discharge-nozzle, and a spring-pressed stopper adapted to close against said end.

25 2. In a dispensing-can, a horizontal tube fixed upon the top of the can, a nozzle having the lower end in open communication with the interior of the can near the bottom, the upper end extending into the horizontal tube and turned backwardly from the discharge
30 end of said tube, a spring-pressed valve closable against said open end, a valve-stem extending through the rear end of said tube, and a bell-crank lever, one arm of which connects with said stem, and the other is provided with a press-button approximately in
35 line above the handle of the can whereby the

valve may be opened by the pressure of the thumb of the hand holding the can.

3. In a dispensing-can, a tube fixed horizontally upon the top of the can and projecting outwardly therefrom, a nozzle the lower
40 end of which is in open communication with the lower part of the can and the upper end extending into the horizontal tube and turned backwardly from the discharge end thereof,
45 a spring-pressed valve closable against the end of said nozzle, a stem extending from said valve through the rear end of the horizontal tube, a bell-crank lever, one end of which is connected with the valve-stem, and
50 the other provided with a thumb-piece approximately in line above the handle of the can, an air vent-passage, a stopper therefor, a lever-arm, a fulcrum-shaft carrying the stopper and a lever-arm extending from said
55 shaft and engaging the lever which acts to open the pouring-valve whereby said valve and the vent are simultaneously opened and closed.

4. In a dispensing-can, a pouring-spout
60 with interior reversed nozzle connecting with the bottom of the can, spring-pressed controlling-valve, an air-vent and connected actuating-levers, a filling-opening for the can, and a screen or strainer removably connected
65 therewith substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

CHARLES McALISTER HUSTED.

Witnesses:

A. J. HERNDON,
J. H. ROBINSON.