

No. 730,530.

PATENTED JUNE 9, 1903.

C. M. GOOLD.

CAN OR CONTAINER FOR VOLATILE OILS, LIQUIDS, &c.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 4, 1901.

NO MODEL.

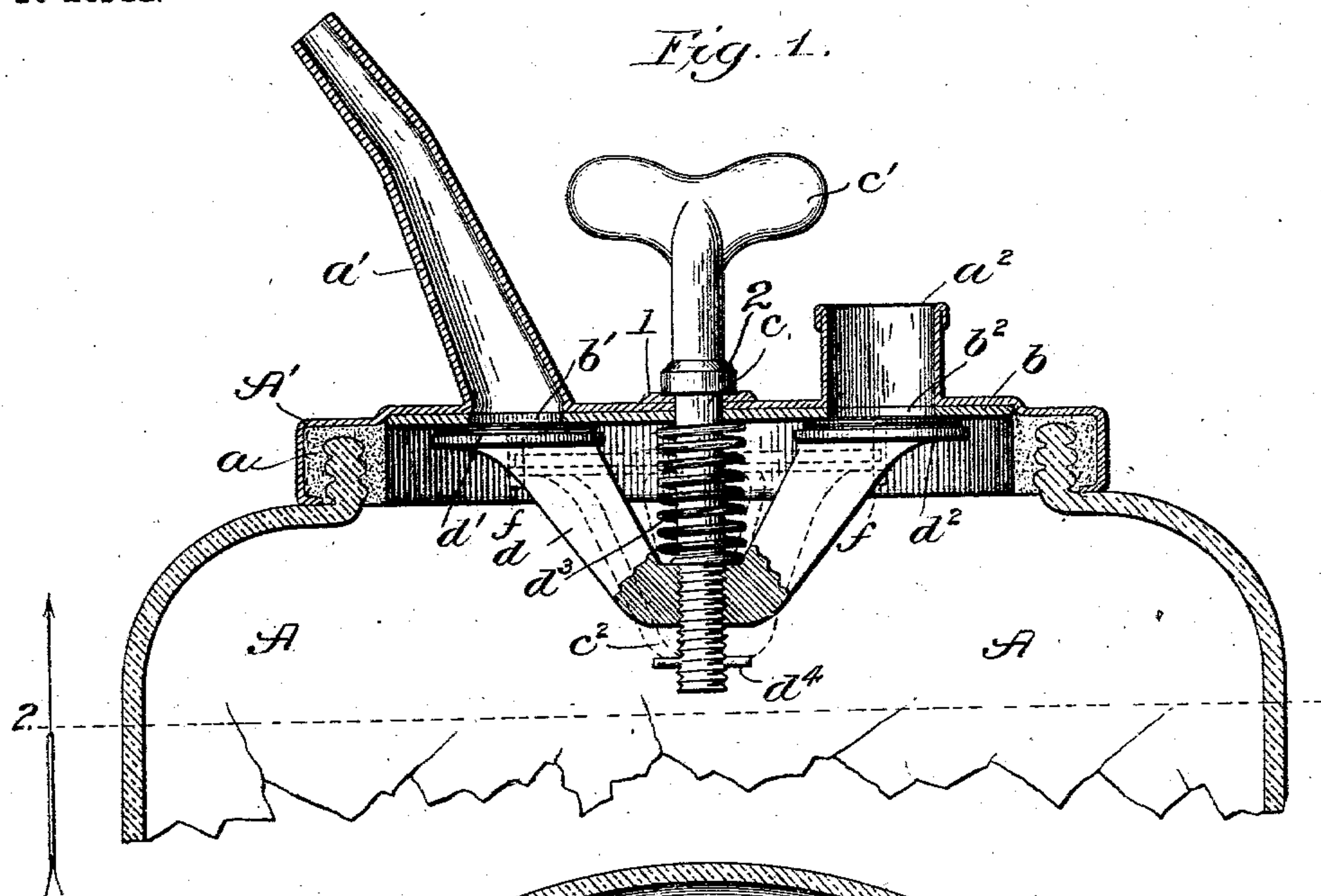
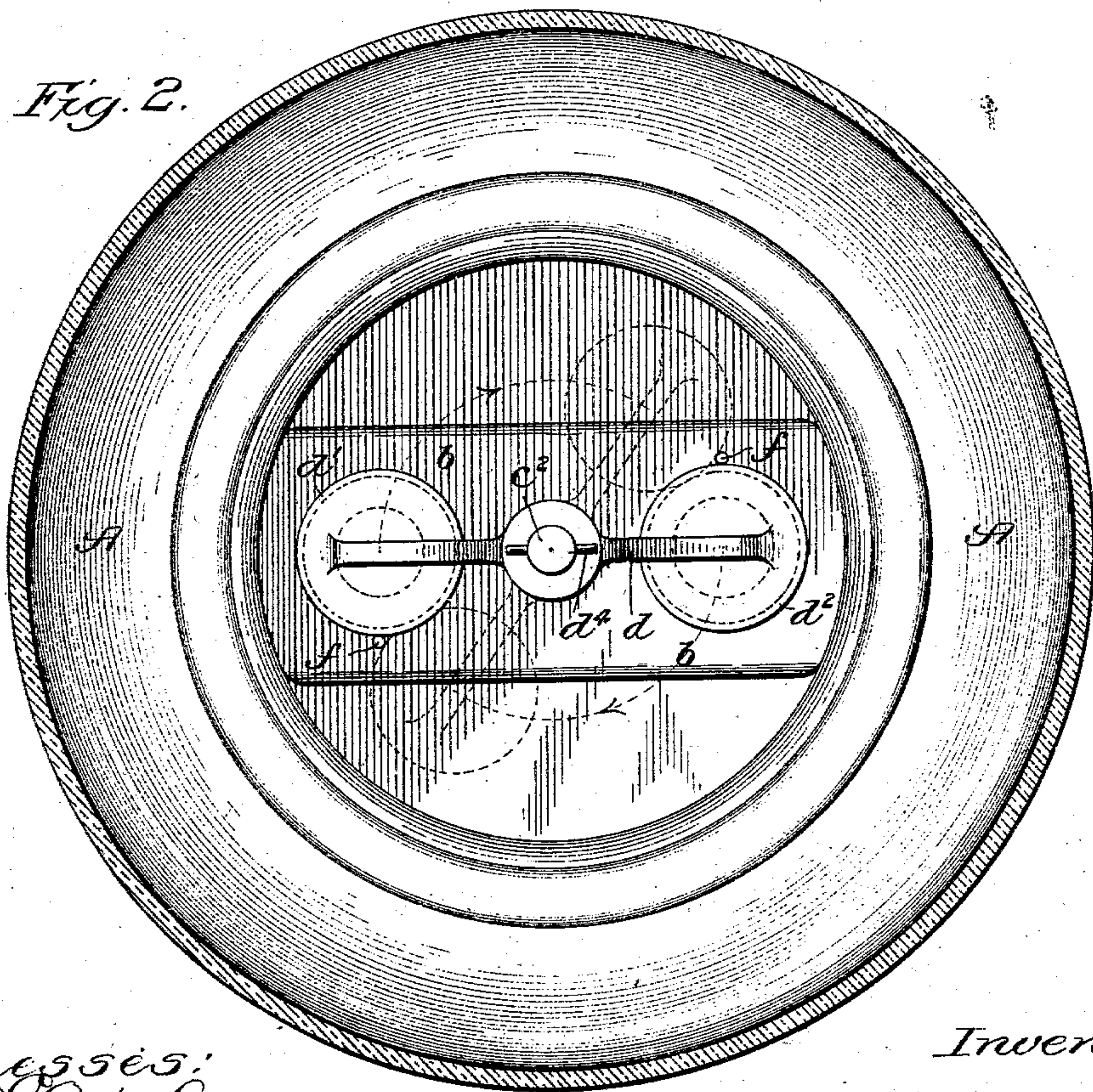


Fig. 2.



Witnesses:

*Edw. Gaylord,
John Anders Jr.*

Inventor:

*Cassius M. Goold,
By Pyrenforth, Pyrenforth & Lee,
ATTY'S*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CASSIUS M. GOOLD, OF MORRIS, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO LAURA CROZIER
GOOLD, OF MORRIS, ILLINOIS.

CAN OR CONTAINER FOR VOLATILE OILS, LIQUIDS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 730,530, dated June 9, 1903.

Application filed April 4, 1901. Serial No. 54,375. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CASSIUS M. GOOLD, a citizen of the United States, residing at Morris, in the county of Grundy and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cans or Containers for Volatile Oils, Liquids, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to means for readily sealing and unsealing the ingress and egress openings of vessels of this character; and my primary object is to provide a readily-actuated sealing device the parts of which are not detachable, being, therefore, not liable to be mislaid or lost.

My invention is illustrated in convenient form in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a broken sectional view of the upper portion of a can or vessel equipped with my improved device, and Fig. 2 a section taken as illustrated at line 2 of Fig. 1.

A represents a can or jar, which may be of glass or any other suitable material, the same being provided in this instance with a metallic top A' , secured in a well-known manner by plaster-of-paris a . The top is provided with the usual outlet-spout a' and inlet-port a^2 , the latter serving also as an air-vent. To give to the top greater rigidity than is common, I prefer to provide at the inner surface thereof a strengthening cross-plate b , provided with perforations b' b^2 , which register, respectively, with the outlet a' and the inlet a^2 . At the center of the top of the can is journaled a valve-carrying stem c , passing through a packing-ring 1, confined between a shoulder 2, with which the upper end of the stem is provided, and the upper surface of the can-top, said stem being provided above said shoulder with an expanded operating-head c' and at its lower end with a threaded portion c^2 . The lower end of said stem has threaded connection with a spanner d , which bears at its ends valves d' d^2 , adapted to close the ports b' b^2 , respectively. Confined between the top of the can and the spanner is a spring d^3 , the tendency of which is to force the spanner downwardly, thereby depressing the valves from the openings which they con-

trol. At the lower end of the stem c is provided a pin or stop d^4 , which limits the downward movement of the spanner. Adjacent to the ports b' b^2 of the plate b are provided stop-pins f , which serve to limit the rotation of the spanner in two directions. When the spanner occupies the position of the full lines in Fig. 2, its rotation in the direction opposite that indicated by the arrow being limited by said stops, the valves are in position to close the ports when the spanner is drawn upward by the rotation of the screw-stem. When the spanner occupies the position of the dotted lines in Fig. 2, its rotation in the direction of the arrow being limited by said stops, the ports are unobstructed.

The operation will be readily understood. By turning the stem c to the left, assuming the can to be in an upright position and the screw to be a right-hand screw, the spanner is released and is pressed downward along its stem by the spring. When the pressure of the valves against the lower surface of the top is released, the spanner is rotated by the stem and is carried around to the position of the dotted lines of Fig. 2, where it engages the stops again. When the stem is turned in the opposite direction, the result is to carry the spanner back to the position of the full lines of Fig. 2, and after engagement with the stops f the spanner is drawn upwardly by the screw-stem, pressing the valves firmly beneath the ports. The valves are preferably provided with cork or other suitable facings, and as much pressure may be applied to them as may be desired.

The advantages arising from this improvement are obvious. The can may be so securely closed as to prevent the possibility of evaporation or leakage regardless of the position of the can. Moreover, in the operation of opening the can, which is easily accomplished, the vent is opened at the same time that the spout is, thereby permitting the oil to flow out freely and also reducing the danger of explosion in case of highly volatile and inflammable oils by providing ample vent for rapidly-expanding gases.

The double movement—first of depression and then of partial rotation—prevents the valves from wearing and leaves the ingress-

passage unobstructed, so that a funnel can be dropped into place preparatory to filling the can.

The forms of the spanner, spring, and stem may be variously modified without departure from my invention. Therefore no limitation is to be understood from the foregoing detailed description, except as shall appear from the appended claims.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a can or similar vessel provided with a port, of a valve-carrying stem extending through said can adjacent to said port, a valve carried by said stem, and connections between said parts whereby the valve may be first depressed and loosened and then rotated in a plane parallel to the can-top away from the port through the medium of said stem.

2. The combination with a vessel of the character described having an outlet-port and an adjacent port, of a valve-carrying stem extending through said vessel, and valves within said vessel and carried and actuated by said stem, said valves having a movement of depression relieving the pressure upon the valve-seats and another movement of partial rotation in a plane parallel with the can-top.

3. The combination with a vessel of the character described, having a port, of a valve within said vessel and closing said port, a valve-carrier within said vessel, an operating-stem extending through said vessel and having threaded connection with said valve-carrier, means for limiting the downward movement of said valve-carrier, and means for limiting the rotary movement thereof.

4. The combination with a vessel of the

character described, having a port, of a valve within said vessel closing said port, a valve-carrier within said vessel, a valve-operating stem having threaded connection with said carrier, a spring operating to depress said valve-carrier, and means for limiting the rotation of the valve-carrier.

5. The combination with a vessel of the character described having two ports, of a valve-carrier within said vessel equipped with two valves for closing said ports, an actuating-stem extending through said vessel and having threaded connection with said valve-carrier, a spring confined between the valve-carrier and the adjacent wall of the vessel and serving to depress said valve-carrier when the stem is rotated, a stop carried by said stem and serving to limit said movement of depression, and a stop carried by said vessel and serving to limit the rotary movement of said valve-carrier.

6. The combination with a can or similar vessel provided with a port, of a valve-carrying stem extending through said can adjacent to said port and provided exterior to the can with a shoulder, a packing-ring receiving said stem and confined between said shoulder and the external surface of the can, a valve carried by said stem, connections between said stem and said valve whereby the valve may be first depressed and then rotated away from the port by simple rotation of said stem, and a spring within the can and tending to depress the valve, substantially as described.

CASSIUS M. GOOLD.

Witnesses:

C. H. UNDERWOOD,
MARY A. GOOLD.