

No. 770,763.

PATENTED SEPT. 27, 1904.

A. S. LYHNE & W. S. STAPLEY.

CANISTER TOP.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 18, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

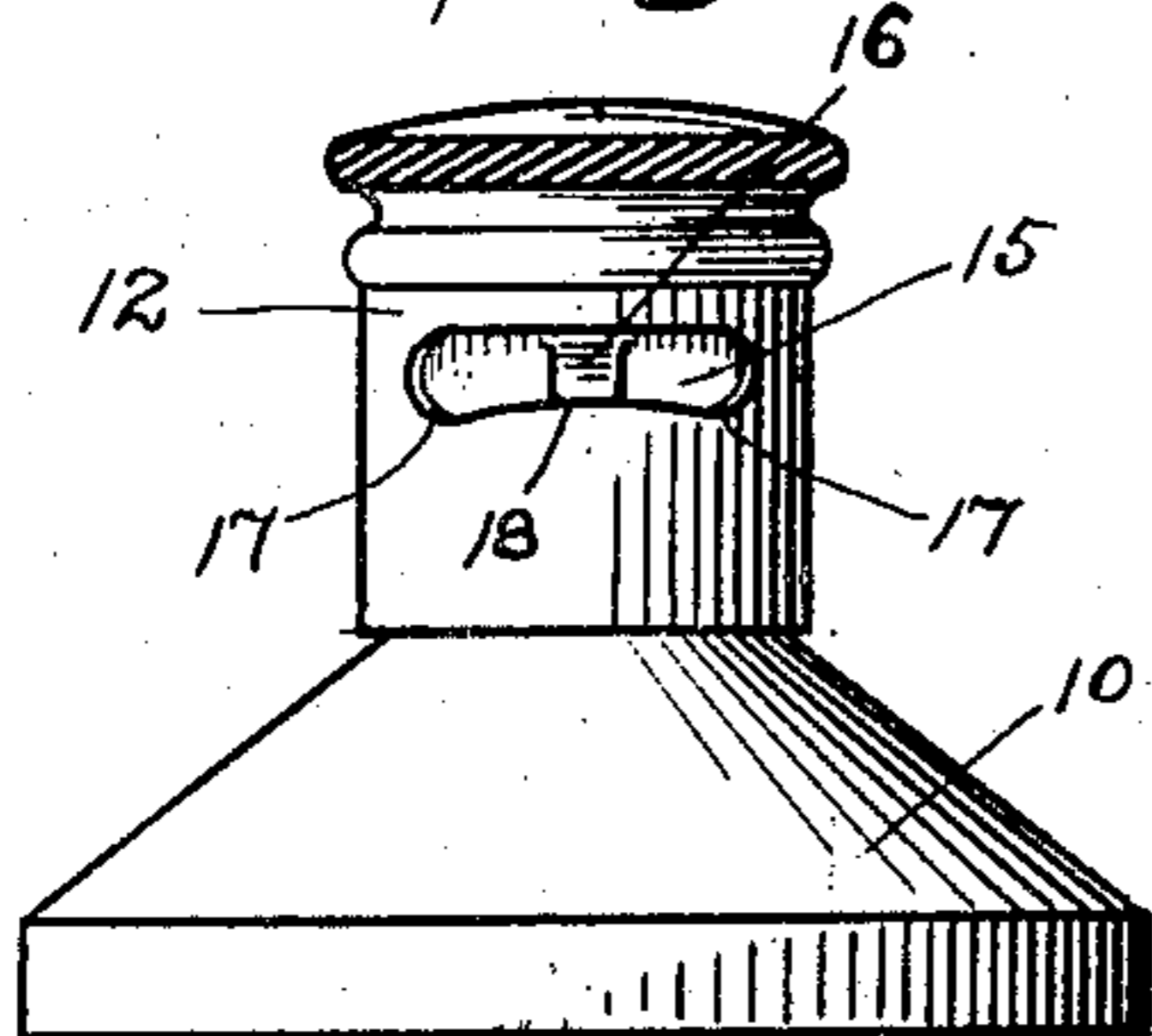


Fig. 2.

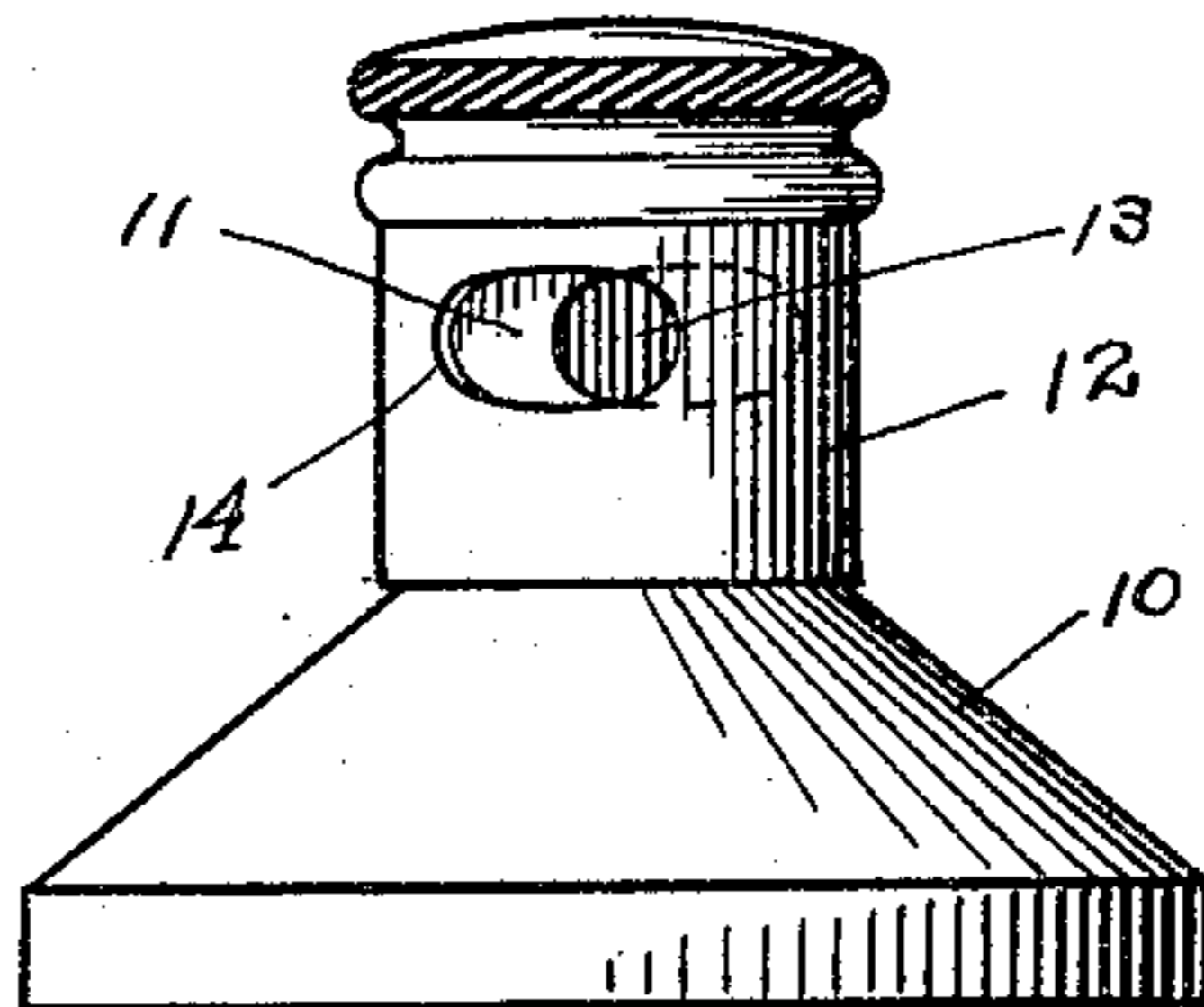


Fig. 3.

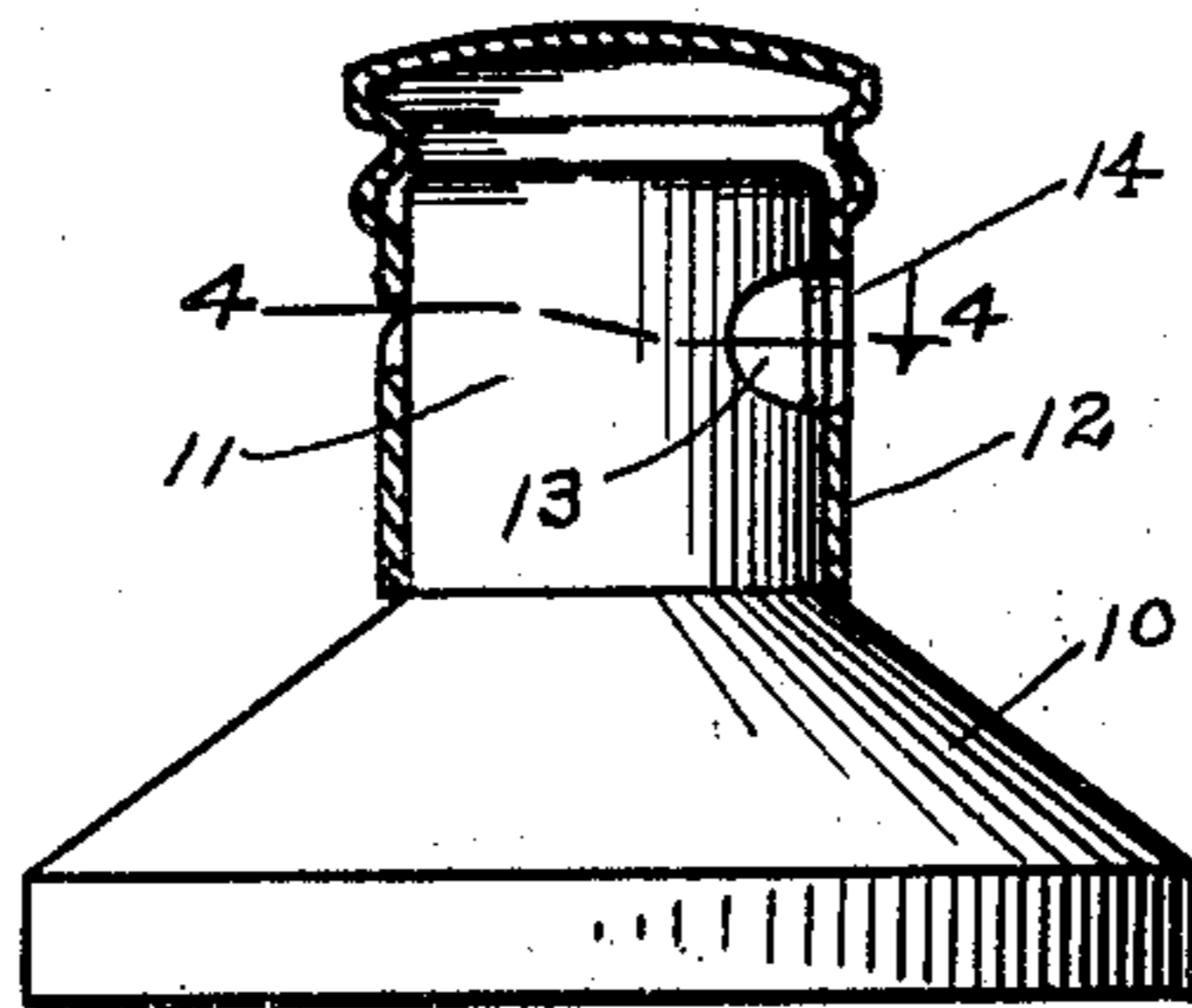


Fig. 4.

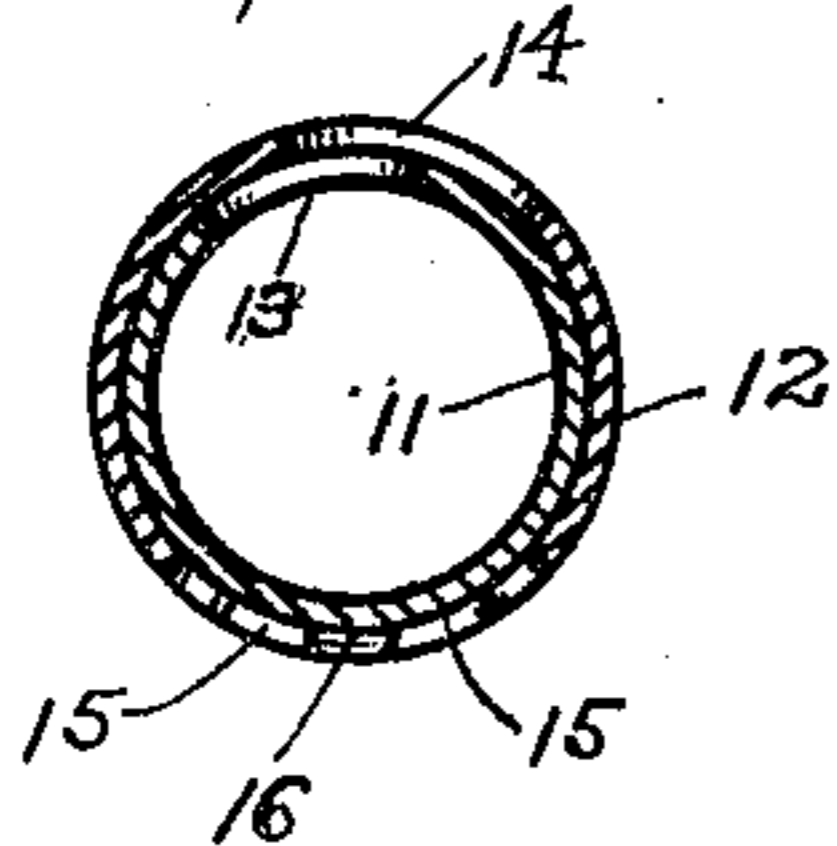


Fig. 6.

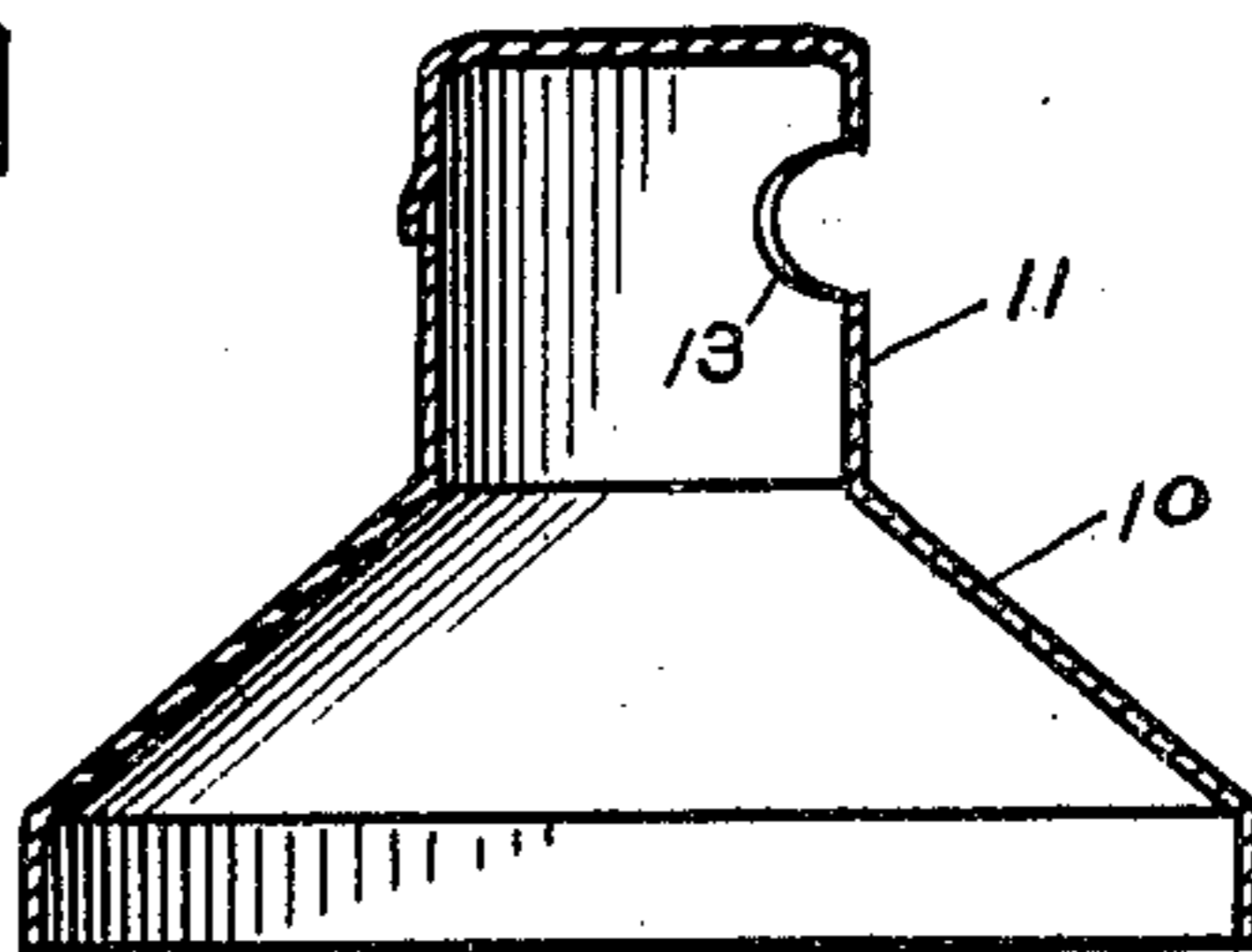


Fig. 5.

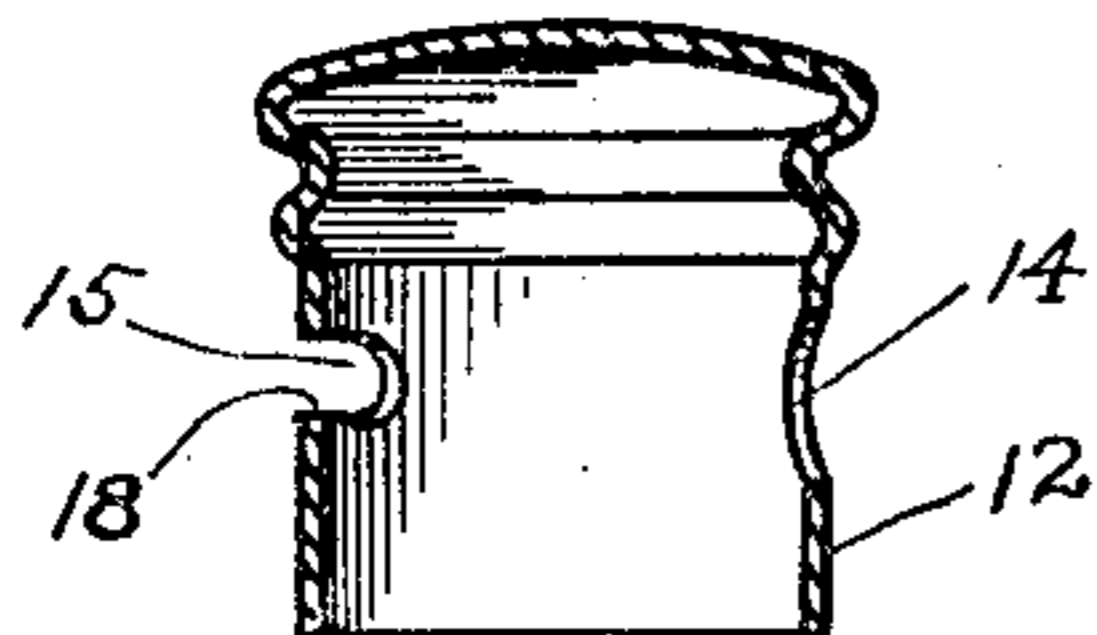
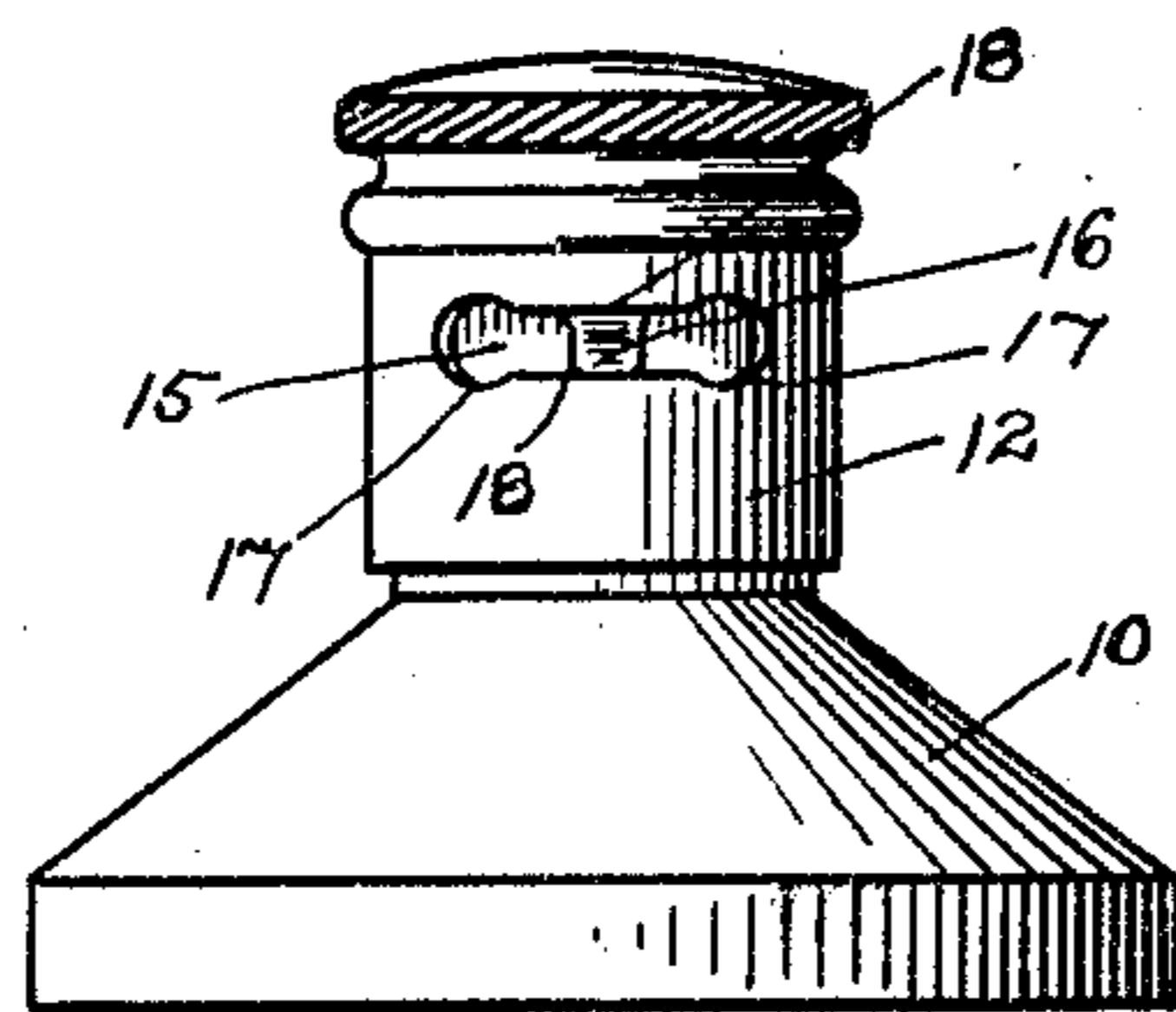


Fig. 7.



WITNESSES.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANKER S. LYHNE AND WILLIAM S. STAPLEY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNORS TO THE BRIDGEPORT BRASS COMPANY, OF BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

CANISTER-TOP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 770,763, dated September 27, 1904.

Application filed May 18, 1904. Serial No. 208,592. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, ANKER S. LYHNE and WILLIAM S. STAPLEY, citizens of the United States, residing at Bridgeport, county of Fairfield, State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Canister-Top, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to the class of canister-tops, which comprise, essentially, a neck, a nozzle, and a rotating cap, both neck and cap being provided with openings, which when in alinement permit a portion of the contents of the canister to pass out; and our invention has for its object to provide a canister-top of this character which shall be provided with a locking device that will normally retain the cap in either the open or closed position, so that the canisters when filled may be shipped and handled freely without danger of leakage, as the cap when moved to the closed position will remain there until power is applied to move it to the open position.

In order to accomplish the desired result, we have devised the novel canister-top, which we will now describe, referring to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, and using reference characters to indicate the several parts.

Figure 1 is an elevation of our novel canister-top, illustrating the operation of the friction and locking device, the cap being in a partly-open position; Fig. 2, an elevation from the opposite point of view, showing the pouring-openings in the neck and the cap as partly in alinement; Fig. 3, a view showing the neck in elevation and the cap in vertical section, the point of view being at right angles to the point of view in either Fig. 1 or Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a section on the line 4-4 in Fig. 3 looking down; Fig. 5, a vertical section of the cap detached; Fig. 6, a vertical section of the top and neck; and Fig. 7 is a view corresponding with Fig. 1, illustrating a slightly-modified form of friction and locking slot.

10 denotes the top, and 11 the neck, which may be formed integral from a blank of sheet metal, and 12 is the cap, which is likewise

formed from a blank of sheet metal. The neck is provided on one side with a pouring-opening 13, and the cap is provided with a corresponding opening 14, which may be placed wholly in alinement or wholly out of alinement with the opening in the neck, thus wholly shutting off the passage of a powder through the openings in the neck and cap or permitting it to flow in such a quantity as may be desired, depending, of course, upon the quality of the powder itself and the use for which it is intended. On the opposite side of the cap from opening 14 is a friction and locking slot 15. The cap is movably secured upon the neck by striking a lug or protuberance 16 outward from the inner side of the neck into slot 15. The slot is preferably made just long enough so that when lug 16 is in engagement with one end of the slot the pouring-openings in the neck and cap will be in perfect alinement, thus permitting the full size of the opening to be used in pouring, and when the lug is in engagement with the other end of the slot the pouring-openings will be wholly out of alinement, thus cutting off the passage of powder from the canister.

The construction of the friction and locking slot is an important feature of our present invention. In addition to the functions of movably securing the cap to the neck and of limiting the oscillation of the cap the slot and lug perform the additional functions of friction and lock for the cap. This result we accomplish by providing the slot with slightly-depressed ends, as 17, and intermediate said depressed ends with a friction-surface 18, against which lug 16 bears with sufficient force to retain the cap in any position in which it may be placed until an application of power is made to move it in one direction or the other, the lug dropping down into the depression at either end of the slot when the cap is turned to the wholly-open or wholly-closed position, thereby locking the cap in either the open or closed position until sufficient power is applied to cause the lug to ride out of the depression and up on the fric-

tion-surface of the slot. This locking of the cap in the closed position is of special value in the shipment and handling of canisters of tooth-powder and similar substances, as it enables the canisters to be filled and the caps merely turned to the closing position, where they will remain safely until it is desired to open them, no other means of fastening the caps being required and its being practically impossible for them to become opened in shipment or in use.

The form of friction and locking slot illustrated in Fig. 7 differs from that illustrated in Fig. 1 only in that friction-surfaces 18 are provided on both sides of the slot instead of upon one side, as in Fig. 1.

Having thus described our invention, we claim—

1. A canister-top comprising a neck, and a cap mounted to turn relatively to said neck, said neck and cap having corresponding pouring-openings, and means for limiting the turn-

ing movements of the cap, means being provided for increasing the resistance to turning the cap in either direction between its open and closed positions.

2. A canister-top comprising a neck and a cap having corresponding pouring-openings, said cap being provided with a slot having depressed ends and intermediate said depressed ends with a friction-surface and the neck being provided with a lug projecting outward into the slot and adapted to engage the friction-surface to retain the cap in any position in which it may be placed and to engage the depressed ends of the slot to lock the cap in either the open or closed position.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

ANKER S. LYHNE.

WILLIAM S. STAPLEY.

Witnesses:

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WM. P. DOWNS.