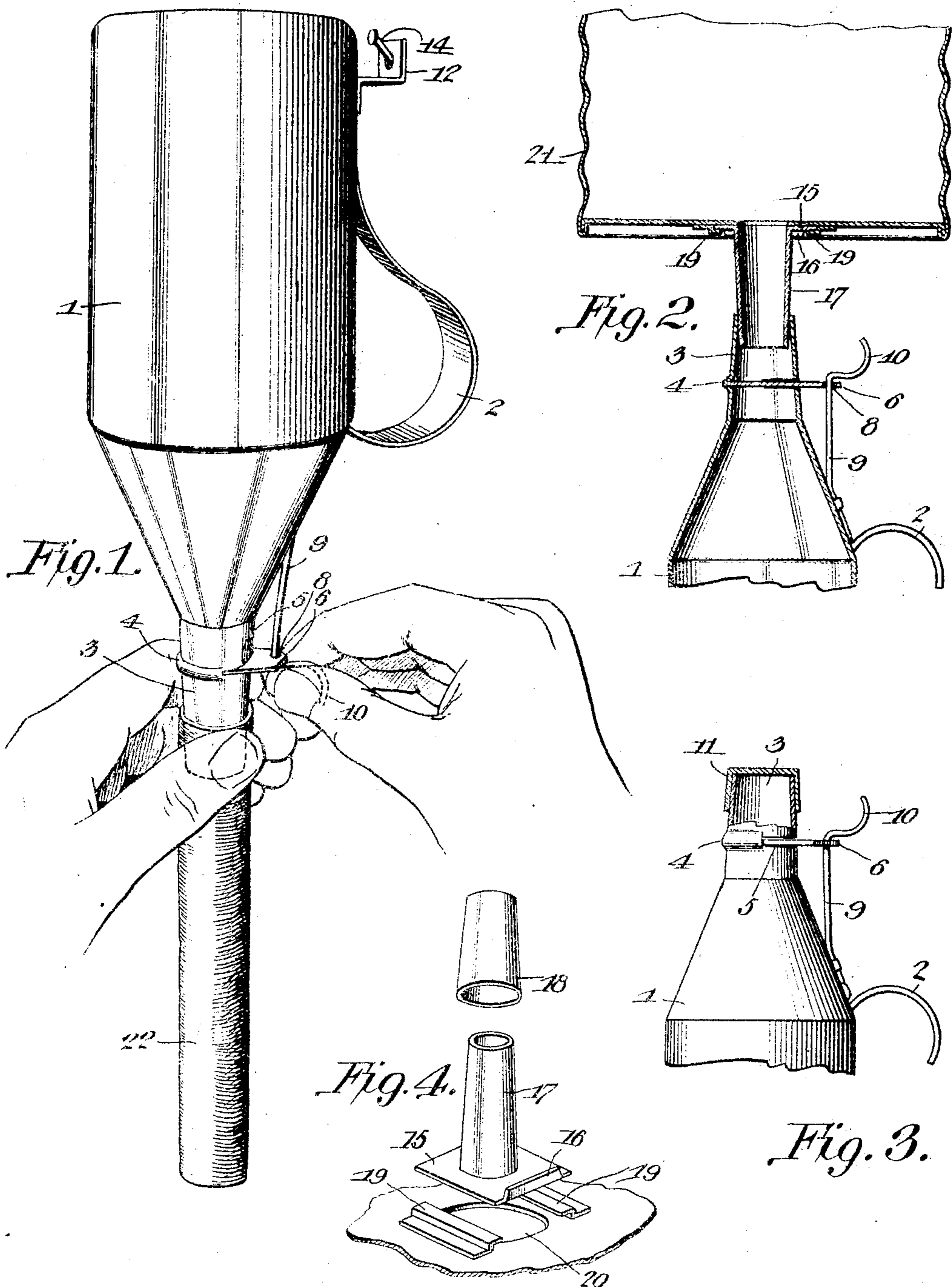


No. 779,667.

PATENTED JAN. 10, 1905.

S. ROHRER.
POWDER CAN.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 11, 1904.



Witnesses
E. J. Stewart
Wm. Ragger

Sherman Rohrer
Inventor
by *C. A. Snow & Co.*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SHERMAN ROHRER, OF SELEA, PENNSYLVANIA.

POWDER-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 779,667, dated January 10, 1905.

Application filed January 11, 1904. Serial No. 188,538.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SHERMAN ROHRER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Selea, in the county of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Powder-Can, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to powder-cans designed especially for the use of miners; and it has among its objects to provide a can which may be conveniently used for the purpose of filling the so-called "cases" or "shells" without danger of spilling the powder or of exposing it to fire from the lamps usually carried by miners.

A further object of my invention is to provide means whereby the can when empty may be refilled from a keg without danger of spilling or exposure.

With these and other ends in view my invention consists in the improved construction of the said can and the means for filling the same, which will be hereinafter fully described, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown a simple and preferred form of embodiment of my invention, it being understood that I do not limit myself to the precise structural details therein exhibited, but reserve the right to any changes and modifications which may come fairly within the scope of my invention and which may be resorted to without departing from the spirit or sacrificing the efficiency of the same.

In said drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a powder-can constructed in accordance with the principles of my invention, the same being shown suspended in an inverted position ready for filling shells. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view showing a portion of a powder-keg equipped with the can-filling attachment and showing the can in position for being filled. Fig. 3 is a sectional detail view taken through the nozzle of the can and the closure for the same. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the nozzle attachment for the powder-keg and the closure for the same.

Corresponding parts in the several figures are indicated by similar numerals of reference.

My improved powder-can is in the nature of a flask or vessel 1, constructed, preferably, of sheet metal and having a handle 2 and a spout or nozzle 3. The said nozzle is formed with a semicircular corrugation 4 and with a horizontal slot 5, which is in alinement with said corrugation and in which is seated a slide 6, the inner end of which is adapted to enter into the concavity formed by the corrugation 4, so as to form a closure which is sufficiently tight to prevent the escape of powder when the can is inverted to the position shown in Fig. 1. The projecting end of the slide 6 is provided with a perforation 8, through which extends a spring 9, one end of which is suitably secured to the side of the vessel, while the opposite free end of said spring is bent to form a handle 10, which may be manipulated to withdraw the slide, which latter by the action of the spring 9 is retained normally in a closed position. The nozzle or spout 3 is slightly tapering and is provided with a cap or closure 11, which is adapted to frictionally engage the said nozzle. The can 1 is also provided with an angular bracket 12, near the bottom thereof, said bracket being provided with a perforation whereby the can may be suspended in an inverted position, as upon a nail 14, the bracket 12 and the handle 2 serving to space the can from the wall or other object in which the supporting-nail is driven.

15 designates a slide having an upturned flange 16 and a tapering nozzle 17, which is of a suitable diameter to be inserted into the nozzle 3 of the can 1 when the cap 11 is removed. A cap or closure 18 is provided for the nozzle. The slide 15 is adapted to be placed in engagement with flanges 19, adjacent to the opening 20 of an ordinary powder-keg, with which the said slide may be easily placed in engagement, as will be readily understood. This slide and nozzle constitutes the filling device for the can 1.

In operation when it is desired to fill the can the closure 11 is removed and the nozzle 3 is placed in engagement with the nozzle 17 of the plate 15, which has been connected with the powder-keg 21. The latter and the can are then inverted, and the spring 9 is op-

erated by its handle 10, so as to partially withdraw the slide 6, thus permitting the powder to pass from the keg into the can, the respective nozzles of which are tightly connected, 5 so as to make it absolutely impossible for any of the powder to escape or be spilled. When the can is full, the spring is released, thus restoring the slide 6 to its closed position, and the keg is then restored to its normal position, 10 when such portion of the powder as may be contained in the nozzle 3 of the can beyond the slide 6 will return into the keg. The can is then separated from the keg and the cap 18 is placed in position upon the nozzle 17, thus 15 protecting the contents of the keg. The can is now inverted and suspended, as shown in Fig. 1 of the drawings, and it is then ready for operation for the purpose of filling shells. In Fig. 1 one of these shells (designated 22) 20 has been shown in position upon the nozzle of the can, where it is held by the left hand of the operator, who with his right hand operates the spring 9 to withdraw the slide 6, thus permitting powder to pass from the can into 25 the shell. When the latter has been filled, the spring is released, thus causing the slide to recede into the nozzle and cut off the passage of the contents of the can through the nozzle. The shell may then be safely removed 30 without the least danger of overflow and may then be utilized in the usual manner.

As will be seen from the foregoing description, my improved powder-can and filling device combine to form an extremely simple, efficient, convenient, and safe means for handling powder, which is thereby protected from all dangerous exposure. 35

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. A powder-can having a nozzle and a 40 spring-actuated slide engaging a slit in said nozzle forming a closure for the latter, a handle upon said can, and a bracket near the bottom of said can, placed in alinement with the handle and having a perforation whereby the 45 can may be suspended.

2. A powder-can having a tapering nozzle provided with a corrugation and with a slit in alinement with said corrugation, a slide engaging said slit and corrugation and having 50 an extended perforated end, and a spring attached to the side of the can, extending through the perforation in the slide and bent to form a handle.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as 55 my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

SHERMAN ROHRER.

Witnesses:

ALLEN CUTSHALL,
D. W. DOYLE.