

No. 880,522.

PATENTED MAR. 3, 1908.

W. GRAY.  
WATERING CAN.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 28, 1906.

FIG. 1.

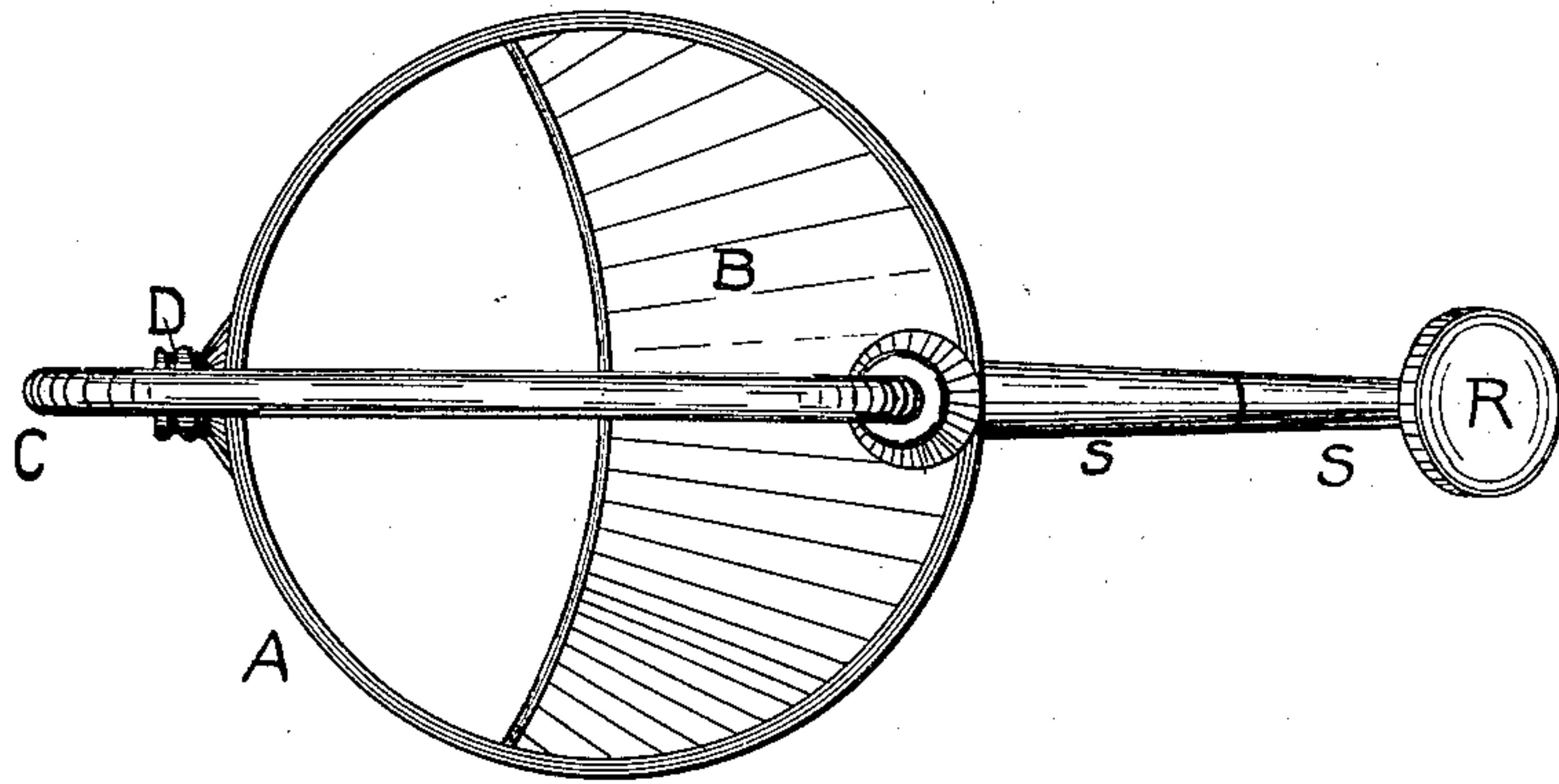


FIG. 2.

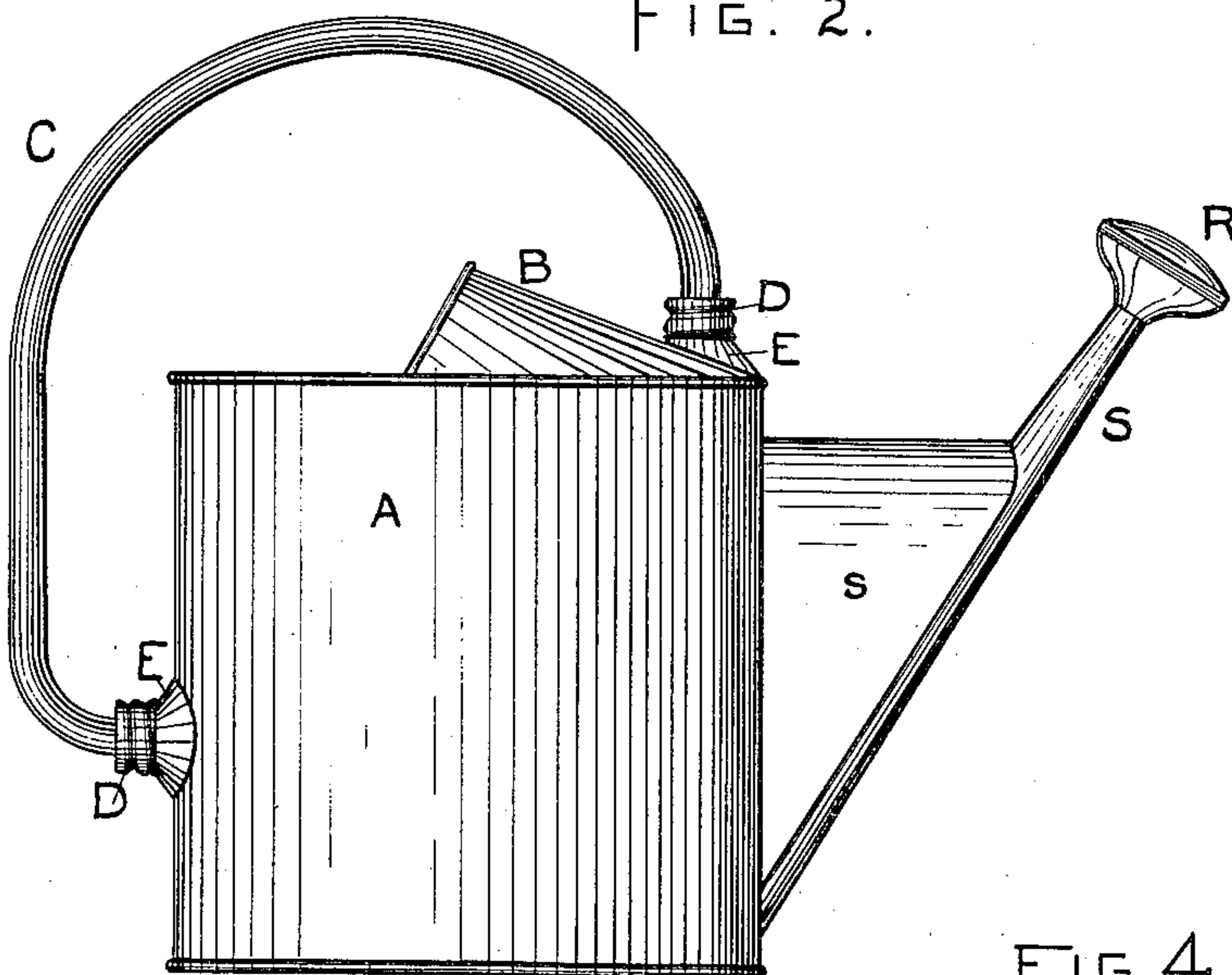


FIG. 4.

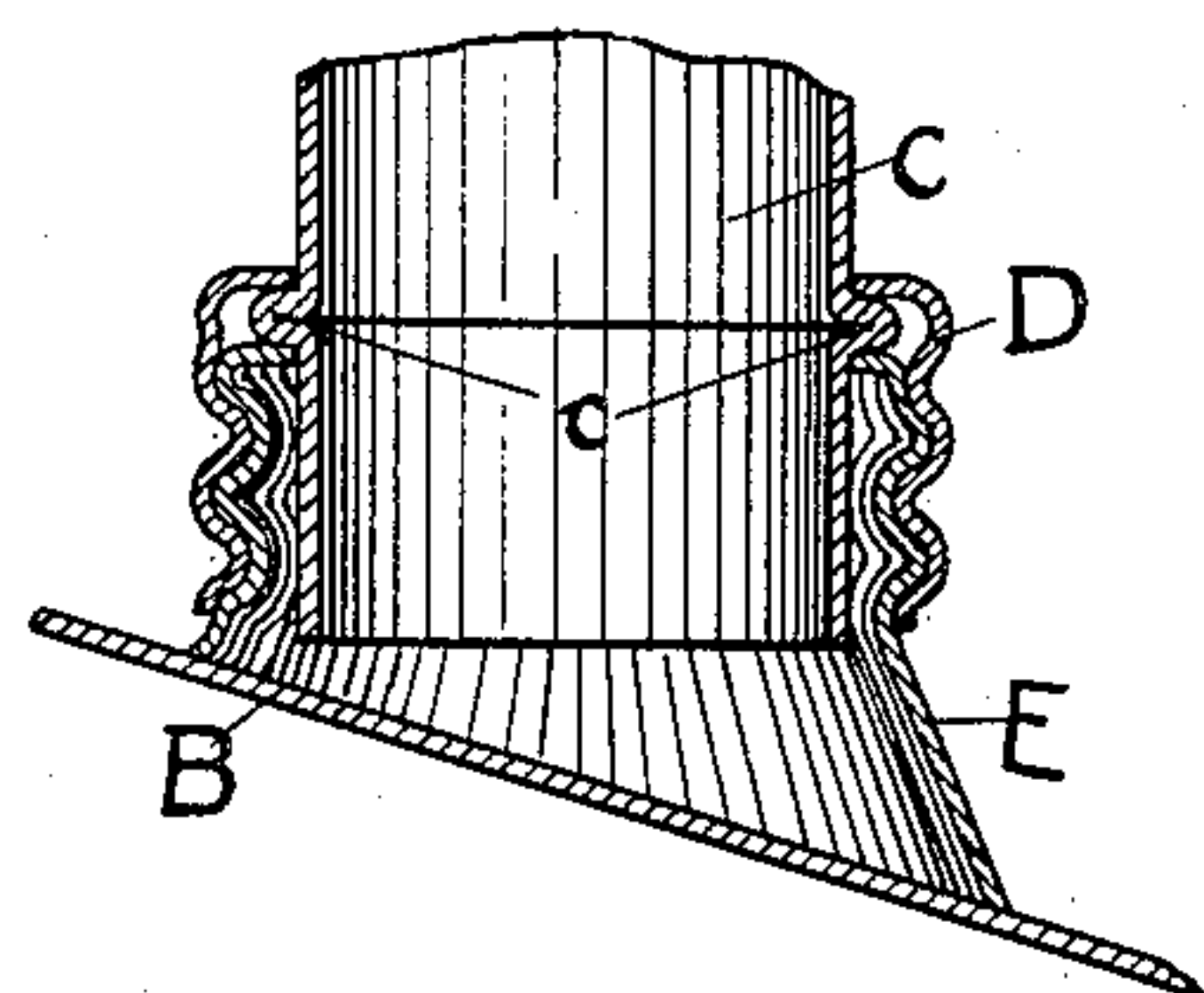
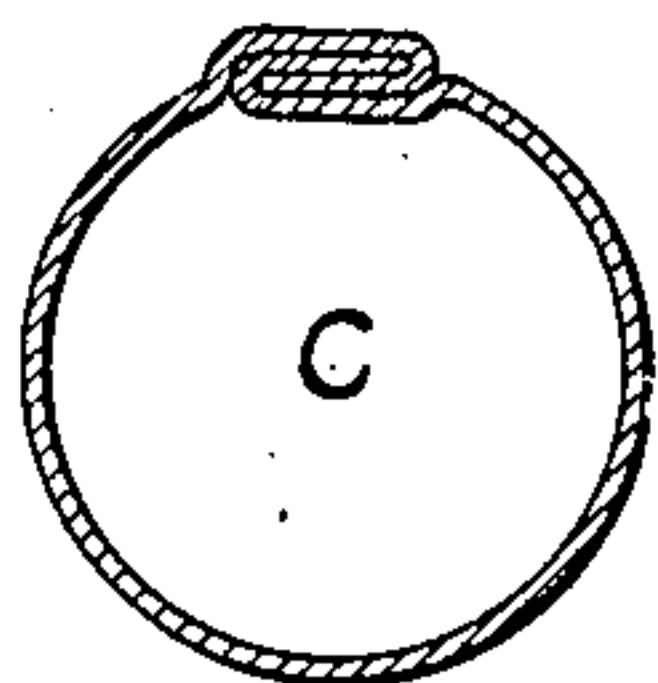


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GRAY, OF ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

## WATERING-CAN.

No. 880,522.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 3, 1908.

Application filed September 28, 1906. Serial No. 336,555.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM GRAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Watering-Can, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to watering cans adapted to use as florists' or gardeners' sprinkling cans.

The object of my present invention is to provide a single handle for such a can which may be used for carrying the can when full and which shall have such a conformation as to facilitate the continuous pouring of the liquid from the can, commencing with a full can, by moving the hand backwards upon the handle and thus permitting the handle to slide through the hand of the user. The continuous handle of my can may thus be used by grasping the same at successive points therein in pouring liquid from the can.

Another object of my invention is to provide a handle which may readily be attached to or removed from the can when desired without the use of any tools for that purpose in order that such cans with the handles so removed may occupy less space in shipping or storing.

With these objects in view, my invention comprises a continuous handle adapted to extend across the top and part way down on the rear or back side of the can where it is attached at practically the usual point. The upper end of the handle is attached to the hood or breast of the can and on the side thereof adjacent to the spout of the can and nearly over the outer edge of the can, that is, just within the circle of the body of the can. The handle is preferably bent to nearly or quite a horizontal direction at the lower end just before it is attached to the back of the can and at its upper end the handle is preferably bent to nearly or quite a vertical direction just before its attachment to the hood of the can.

For attaching my handle to the can, I make use of a screw connection comprising preferably a hollow threaded member, which may be attached directly to the can, and a screw cap adapted to screw thereover, such cap carrying an inwardly extending flange arranged, when in position, to lie practically parallel with an inwardly extending flange on the hollow threaded member and between these inwardly extending flanges there is

clamped an outwardly extending flange formed on the body of the can handle at a short distance from the end thereof, and after the screw caps or followers have been inserted over the handle.

The accompanying drawings illustrating a watering can made in accordance with my present invention are as follows:—

Figure 1 is a top view and Fig. 2 a side view of such a can. Fig. 3 shows an enlarged transverse sectional view of the handle of my can, while Fig. 4 shows in enlarged sectional view the details of the device used for attaching the handle to the can.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several drawings.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the body of my can and B the usual hood or breast secured across the top thereof.

C represents the handle comprising a tubular structure, preferably seamed together as shown in Fig. 3 and bent to a conformation substantially such as indicated in Fig. 2 and secured to the outside of the can at practically the usual point for the bottom of the handle and extending therefrom upwards around the top of the can and with its other end attached to the hood or breast B at a point practically in the same plane with the pouring spout and the point of attachment of the lower end of the handle. The handle C is formed up to a general contour, substantially such as indicated, and a short distance from each end thereof there is formed integrally therewith a flange *c* which is arranged to be clamped between the inwardly extending flange on the screw cap D and the inwardly extending flange on the screw connecting member E and within this latter hollow screw connecting member the end of the handle is arranged to project. The threaded member E at the bottom of the handle C is trimmed to fit the body of the can A and the member E at the top of the handle C is trimmed to fit the hood or breast B and such members are then thoroughly soldered to the can A and the breast B in proper position, after which the ends of the handle, with the screw caps D thereon within and between the flanges *c*, are placed in position within the threaded members E and then the caps D are screwed down to place, firmly holding the handle C in position. S is the spout of the can, R the rose and *s* is a bracket secured to the spout S and to the body of the can A in such a way as to stiffen or brace the spout S.



The method of using my can is believed to be sufficiently obvious from the drawings and the above specifications to call for no further description.

5 What I claim is:—

1. As a means for detachably securing a handle to a can or like article; a hollow threaded member secured to the body of such can and extending outwardly there-  
10 from; an outwardly projecting flange on and spaced from the end of such handle, the end of such handle beyond such flange adapted to engage within such hollow threaded member, and a cap adapted to screw over such  
15 threaded member and having an inwardly extending flange adapted to clamp the flange on such handle against such hollow threaded member.

2. As a means for detachably securing a  
20 handle to a can or like article; a hollow threaded member secured to the body of such can and extending outwardly therefrom; an outwardly projecting flange on and spaced from the end of such handle, the end  
25 of such handle beyond such flange adapted to engage within such hollow threaded member, and a cap adapted to screw over such threaded member and having an inwardly extending flange adapted to clamp the flange  
30 on such handle against such hollow threaded member, such hollow threaded member having an inwardly extending flange or seat adapted to engage the flange on such handle.

3. As a means for detachably securing a  
35 handle to a can or like article; an outwardly projecting flange on such handle and two co-operating threaded members, one of them secured to the can and the other revolubly supported on such handle, such threaded mem-  
40 bers adapted when screwed together to

clamp the flange on such handle between them and such handle adapted to engage one or both of such threaded members at points removed from and independently of such flange to relieve the strain exerted by the  
45 handle upon such flange.

4. As a means for detachably securing a cylindrical element to any desired body; a hollow threaded member secured to such body and extending outwardly therefrom; 50  
an outwardly projecting flange on and spaced from the end of such cylindrical element, the end of such cylindrical element beyond such flange adapted to engage within such hollow threaded member and a cap adapted to screw  
55 over such threaded member and having an inwardly extending flange adapted to clamp the flange on such cylindrical element against such hollow threaded member.

5. As a means for detachably securing a  
60 cylindrical element to any desired body; a hollow threaded member secured to such body and extending outwardly therefrom; an outwardly projecting flange on and spaced from the end of such cylindrical element, the  
65 end of such cylindrical element beyond such flange adapted to engage within such hollow threaded member and a cap adapted to screw over such threaded member and having an inwardly extending flange adapted to clamp  
70 the flange on such cylindrical element against such hollow threaded member, such hollow threaded member having an inwardly extending flange or seat adapted to engage the flange on such cylindrical element.

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Witnesses:

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