E. E. HALL.

CAN.

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1,154,627. Patented Sept. 28, 1915.

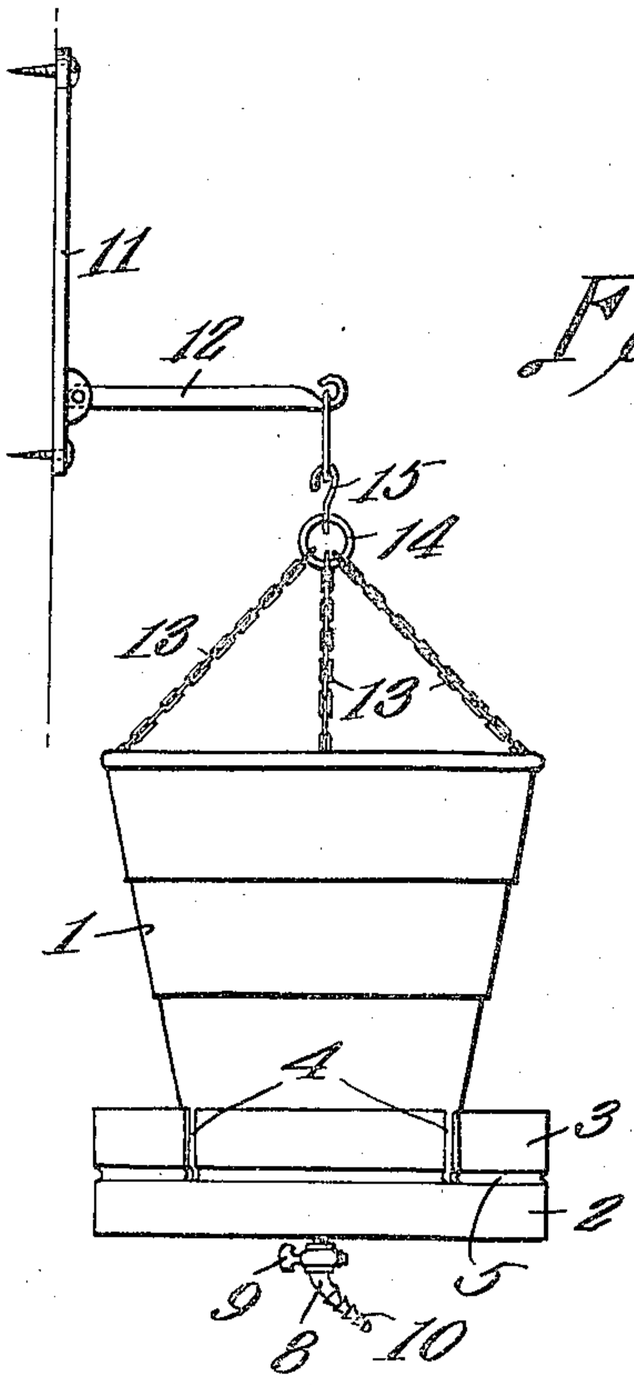
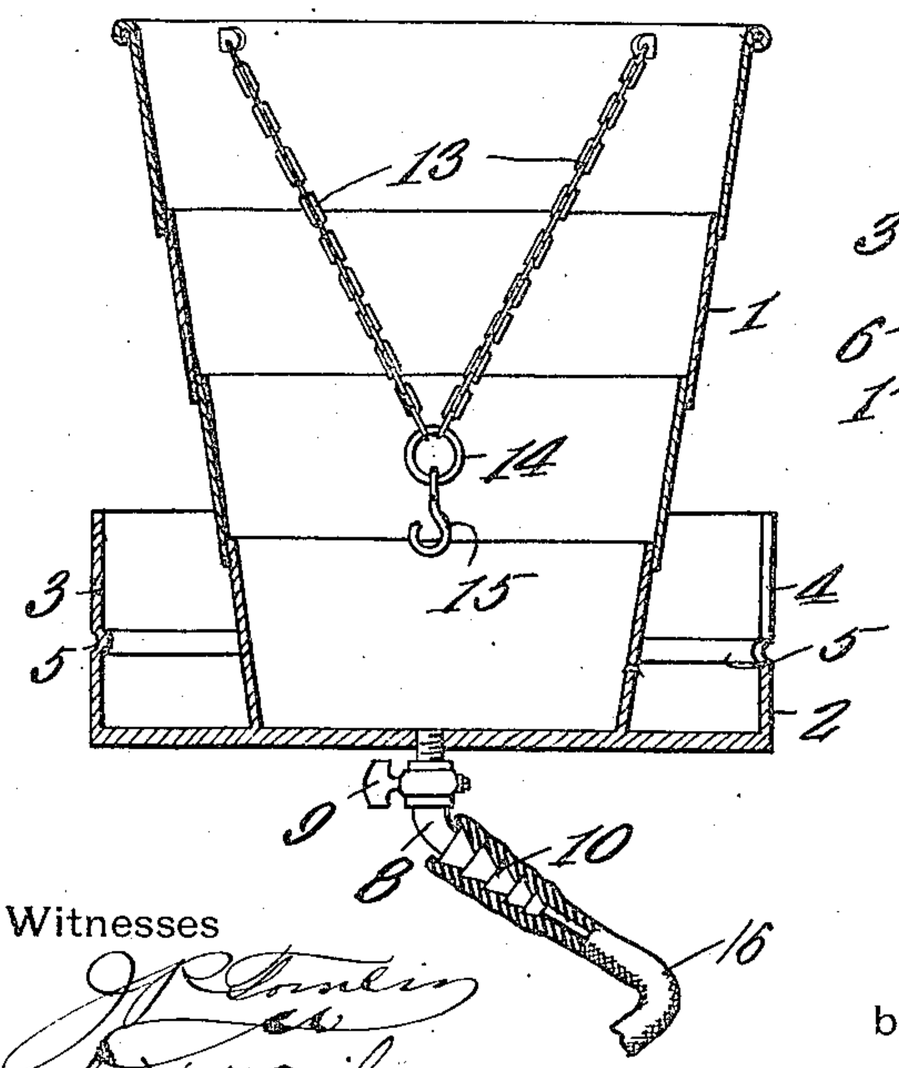


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



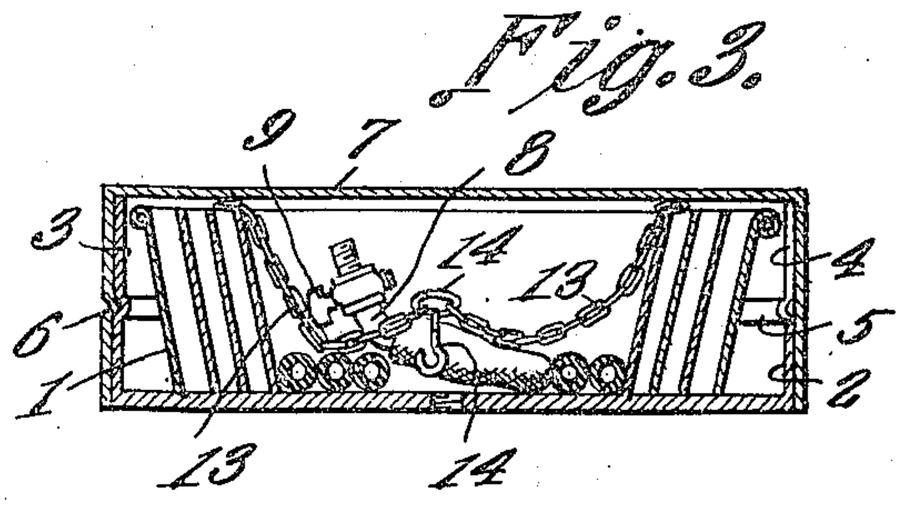


Fig. 3.

Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ELMER E. HALL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM R. SCHMIDT AND ONE-HALF TO L. W. HALL, BOTH OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CAN.

1,154,627. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1915.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELMER E. HALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Can, of which the following is a specification.

The device forming the subject matter of this application is a liquid-supplying means, adapted to be employed in connection with a hose or tube, the device being so constructed that it may be collapsed readily, so as to be peculiarly efficient for use by physicians, nurses, and travelers, with whom portability is an object.

The invention aims to provide a device of the type above mentioned in which the supporting flexible elements will with certainty drop within the contour of a compressible receptacle, when released, and with certainty drop within the lower member of the receptacle, when the receptacle is collapsed.

With the above and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention herein disclosed can be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawing:—Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the device suspended and in condition for use; Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section showing the suspending chains dropped within the contour of the receptacle, the receptacle being in upstanding position; Fig. 3 is a transverse section showing the receptacle collapsed, the suspending chains being housed within the lowermost member of the receptacle.

In carrying out the invention there is provided a base 2 equipped with a marginal flange 3 having a circumscribing groove 5 communicating with upright slots 4 formed in the flange 3. A cover 7 is shown, and the same is provided in its side wall with studs 6. The studs 6 are adapted to move downwardly in the slots 4 and to engage in the groove 5 when the cover 7 is rotated. Thus, the cover and the base may be locked together. A collapsible receptacle is shown, the same comprising a plurality of tapered, frusto-conical sections 1. The lowermost section 1 is secured to or formed integrally with the base 2. The uppermost section 1 is of less diameter than the base 2, so that the uppermost section may be housed readily within the flange 3 when the receptacle is collapsed. When the receptacle is expanded as shown in Fig. 2, the several sections 1 thereof coöperate to effect water tight joints.

A plurality of flexible elements 13 are provided, the same in the present instance being in the form of chains. The lower ends of the flexible elements 13 are secured to the inner face of the uppermost section 1 of the collapsible receptacle. The upper ends of the flexible elements 13 (referring particularly to Fig. 1) are connected to a ring 14 carrying a hook 15, in the present instance shown as engaged with the movable arm 12 of a wall engaging bracket 11.

A nozzle 8 is provided, and the same is threaded or otherwise secured removably in an opening in the base 2, the nozzle 8 being equipped with a valve 9. The nozzle 8 is ribbed as indicated at 10, so as to retain a hose 16.

In use, the parts are positioned as shown in Fig. 1, and when it is desired to transport the structure, the nozzle 8 is removed and placed inside of the collapsible receptacle, the chains 13 dropping within the contour of the receptacle, as will be understood best from an inspection of Fig. 3.

It is to be noted that each chain 13 is substantially equal in length to the diameter of the lowermost section 1 of the collapsible receptacle. Owing to this construction, when the chains or flexible elements are dropped into depending relation as shown in Fig. 2, the chains will lie within the contour of the receptacle. It is impossible, owing to the construction above pointed out, for the chains to drop downwardly upon the outside of the receptacle. Furthermore owing to the fact that each chain 13 is substantially equal in length to the diameter of the lowermost section 1 of the collapsible receptacle, the support engaging means, represented by the ring 14 and the hook 15 will, when the receptacle is collapsed as shown in Fig. 3, drop within the contour of the lowermost section 1 of the receptacle.

The utility of the present device resides

primarily in the construction which, after the occasion for the use of the device has passed, renders it unnecessary to give attention to the chains 13 during the collapsing of the receptacle and during the mounting of the cover 7 in place.

It is to be observed that the side wall 3 of the inclosing case is struck inwardly to form the circumscribing groove 5 in the face of the side wall and to form a circumscribing rib on the inner face of the side wall, which rib acts as a reinforcement. The notch or slot 4 intersects the rib. When the cup is collapsed in the case, as shown in Fig. 3, more or less moisture always accumulates in the case, and this moisture is prevented from flowing out of the case readily, when the case is tilted, owing to the presence of the circumscribing rib. However, since this rib is intersected by the notch 4, the notch acts as a drainage opening. This feature is of use, further, in effecting a thorough sterilizing of the device. The notch 4 exercises a double function, in that it serves as a means for receiving the stud 6, initially, to guide the same into the groove 5, and serves, as hereinbefore stated as a drainage opening. The side wall or flange 3 of the case is of greater height than any section of the cup and thus, when the cup is collapsed as shown in Fig. 3, the upper ends of the sections of the cup are not likely to be damaged. Further, when the stud 6 has been entered in the groove 5, the cover 7 is held apart from the upper ends of the sections of the cup, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

In devices of this type, the utility of the structure results in no small degree from maintaining the sections of the cup or rigid, circular continuity and, generally considered, this device is so constructed that such a result will be obtained.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is:—

In a device of the class described, a case including a base and a side wall, the side wall being struck inwardly to form a circumscribing reinforcing rib on the inner face of the side wall and to form a circumscribing groove on the outer face of the side wall, the side wall being provided with an upright, open, drainage notch intersecting the rib; a cover having a stud adapted to enter the notch and to traverse the groove; a collapsible cup including frusto-conical sections, one of which is secured to the base, the side wall of the case being of greater height than any section of the cup and the stud coöperating with the groove to space the cover from the section when the cup is collapsed; and an outlet for the cup.

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

ELMER E. HALL.

Witnesses:
PEARL L. KAISER,
G. H. HAGEN.