

June 19, 1923.

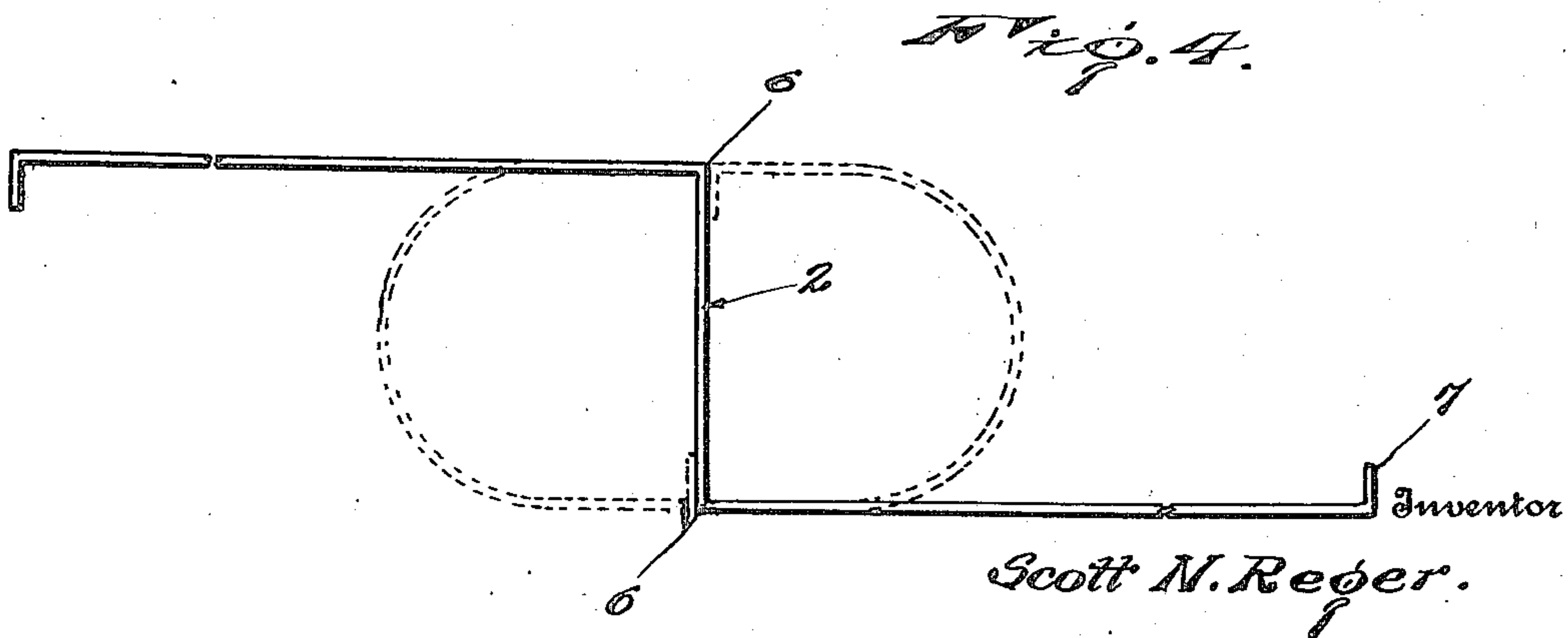
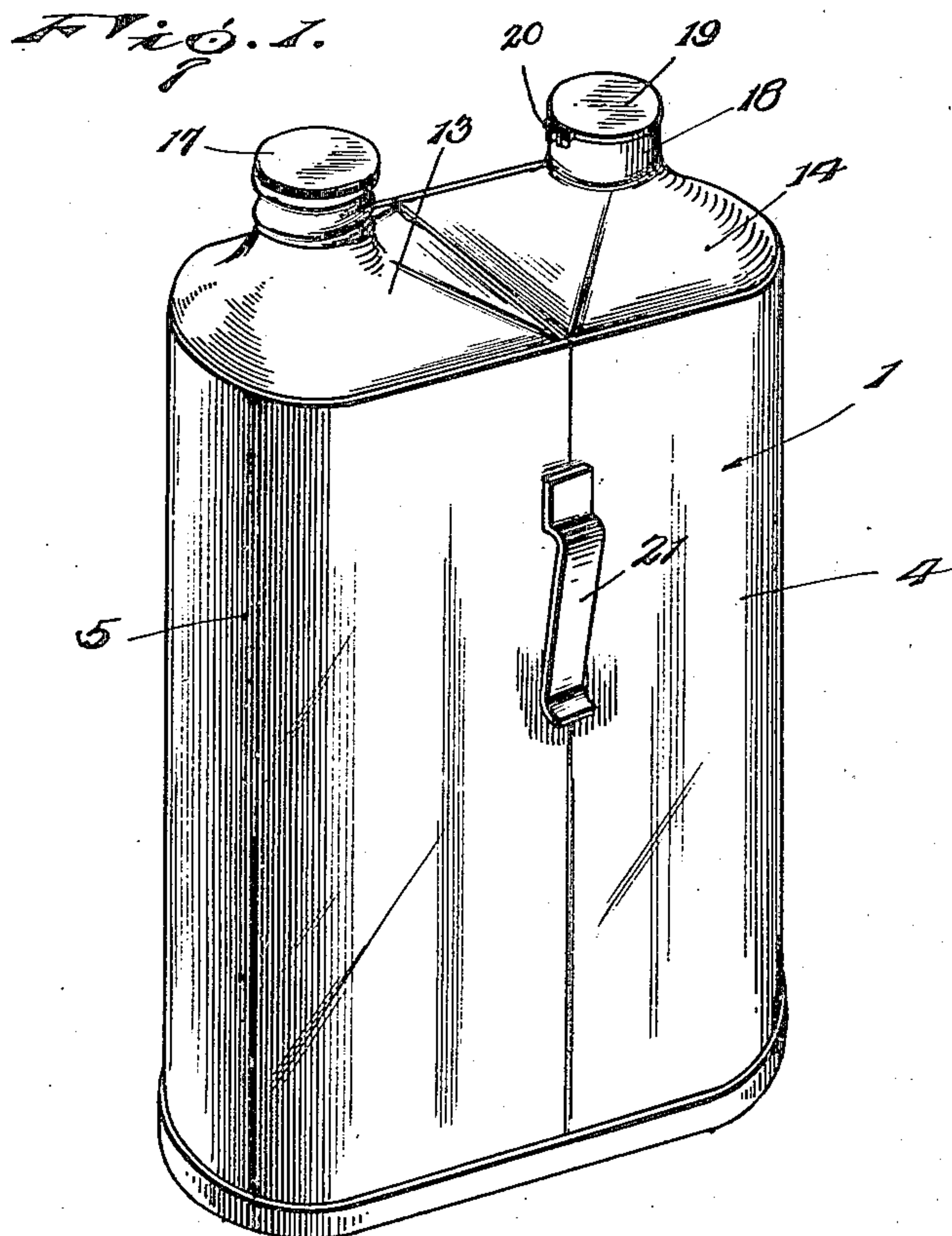
1,459,257

S. N. REGER

MULTIPLE COMPARTMENT CONTAINER

Filed Jan. 11, 1921

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



By

*Lang & Hacy, Attorneys*

June 19, 1923.

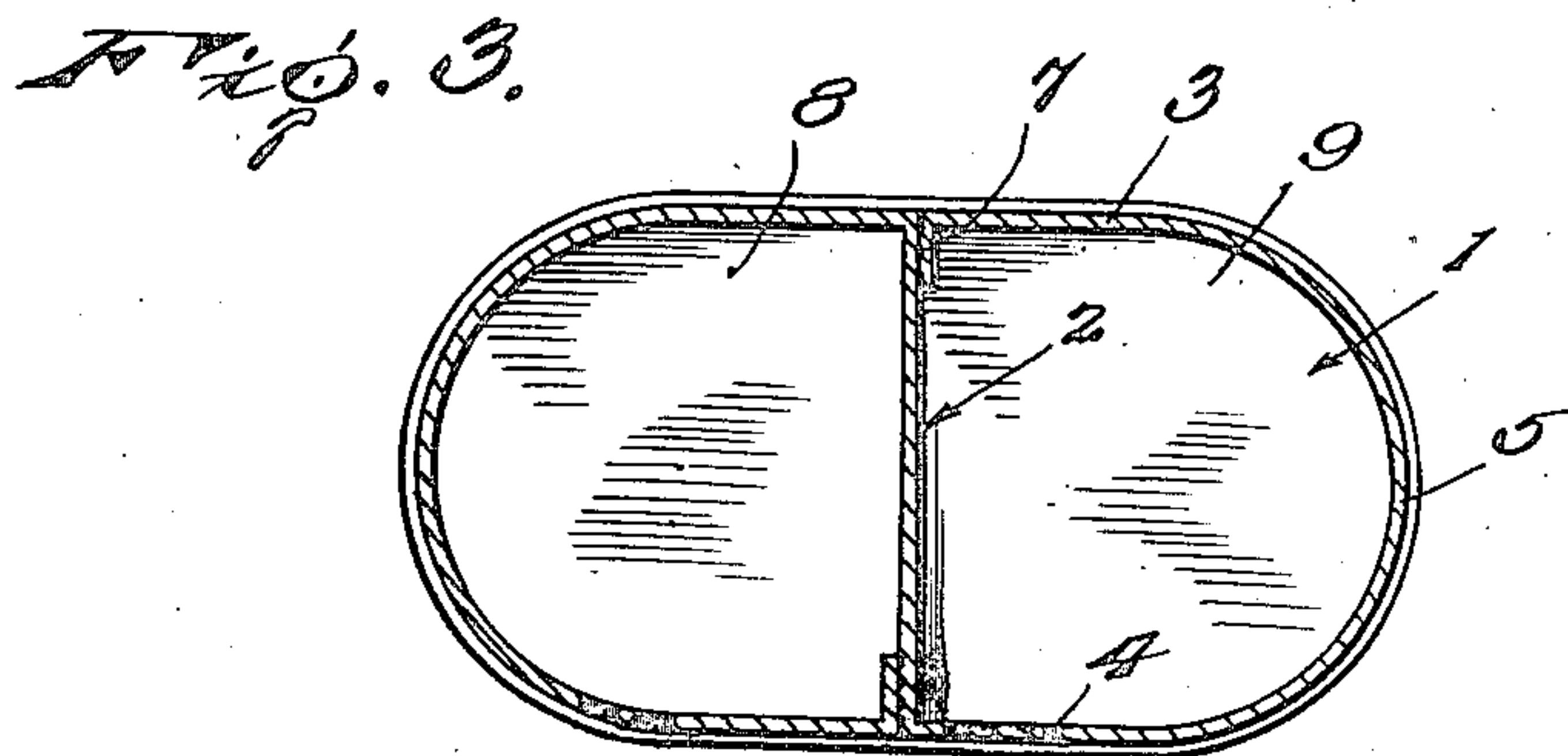
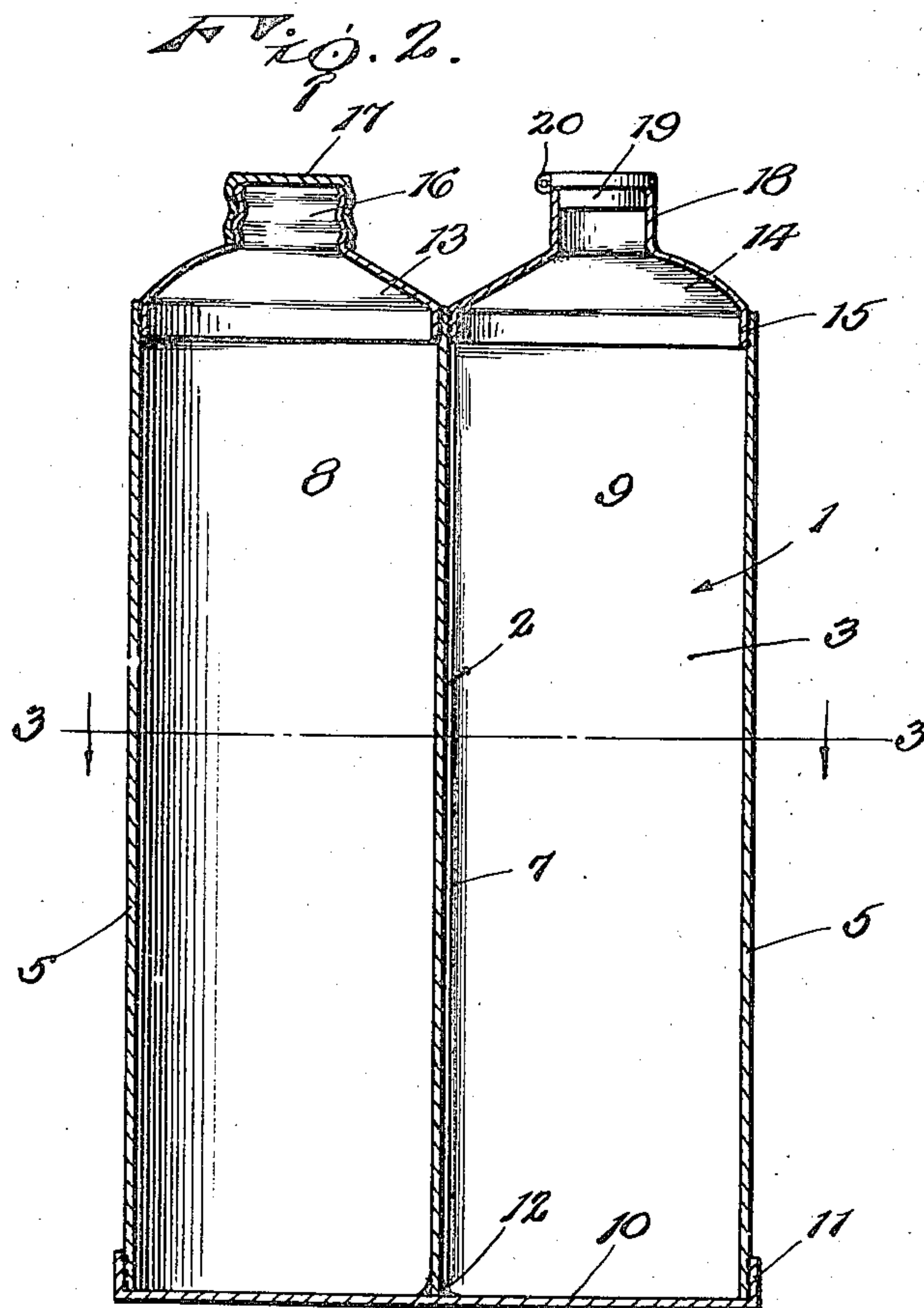
1,459,257

S. N. REGER

MULTIPLE COMPARTMENT CONTAINER

Filed Jan. 11, 1921

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



Inventor

Scott N. Reger.

By

Lacey & Lacey, Attorneys



Patented June 19, 1923.

1,459,257

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SCOTT N. REGER, OF BERRYBURG, WEST VIRGINIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO  
ROBERT V. REGER, OF CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA.

## MULTIPLE-COMPARTMENT CONTAINER.

Application filed January 11, 1921. Serial No. 436,540.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, SCOTT N. REGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Berryburg, in the county of Barbour and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Multiple-Compartment Containers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to containers made of sheet material and more particularly to a novel multiple compartment container and to the method of producing the same. The container embodying the present invention is designed primarily for use in containing water in one compartment and calcium carbide in another compartment, and is designed especially for employment by miners or others who are required to carry acetylene lamps which must be replenished or recharged from time to time. The chief objection heretofore to the use of acetylene lamps by miners has been the inconvenience involved in carrying two separate flasks or containers one holding water and the other a quantity of calcium carbide, and it is therefore one of the primary objects of the present invention to provide a single container having compartments entirely independent of each other within which the water and carbide may be stored and from which the said substances may be dispensed as occasion requires.

Another important object of the invention is to so construct the container that there can be no danger of water from the water compartment entering the carbide compartment which would result in the generation of acetylene gas. Should it be attempted to obtain this result by dividing the interior of the body of a container into two separate compartments by means of a partition soldered, riveted, or otherwise secured in place, being initially separate from the walls of the container body, there would be likelihood of leakage of water past the joints particularly in view of the rough usage to which such a container would be likely to be subjected. Furthermore, the securing in place within the container body of a separate partition involves considerable labor and the expense incident thereto, and great care would have to be exercised in obtaining a secure and watertight union between the parts. Therefore, the invention contemplates the formation of a multiple compartment container from a

single sheet of metal, that is so far as concerns the wall of the body and the partition dividing the interior of the body, with the result that there will be no mechanically produced joints between the edges of the partition wall and the walls of the container body between which the partition wall extends, and furthermore the labor and expense involved in securing in place such a partition wall as that referred to previously, will be avoided.

The invention further has as an important object to evolve a novel method whereby the body and partition of a multiple compartment container may be formed.

Other objects will be apparent from the description which is to follow:

In the accompanying drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a container constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 2 is a vertical transverse sectional view therethrough;

Figure 3 is a horizontal sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 2 looking in the direction indicated by the arrows;

Figure 4 is a view illustrating the manner in which the container body and dividing partition therefor may be formed up by the method of the invention.

In the drawings the container body is indicated in general by the numeral 1 and the partition which divides the interior thereof is indicated in general by the numeral 2. The container body 1 comprises a front wall 3, a rear wall 4, and rounded side walls 5.

In forming the body of the container and its dividing partition wall 2, a rectangular sheet of metal of suitable marginal dimensions is obtained and the same is bent along parallel lines perpendicular to its upper and lower longitudinal edges as indicated by the numeral 6, these bends defining the vertical edges of the partition wall 2 which wall constitutes the portion of the metal blank lying between the said bends 6. Also the said blank has its end edge portions bent to provide right angular flanges 7 which project in the same general direction. Having thus prepared the blank, the portion thereof lying between the bends 6 and the end flanges 7, are bent around or back upon themselves, preferably along curved lines, until the outer faces of the flanges 7 are brought into contact with the opposite faces



of the partition wall 2 or, in other words, that portion of the blank which is to finally comprise the said wall. The said outer faces of the flanges 7 are then soldered to the faces of the partition wall 2, the portions of the blank between the bend 6 and the said flanges 7 at such time assuming the shape shown in dotted lines in Figure 4 of the drawings. In this manner there is produced the body of the container which body comprises the said walls 3, 4 and 5, and is divided by the partition wall 2, and it will be evident that due to the peculiar manner in which the body and its dividing partition wall is formed, there will be no seams or mechanically produced joints between the vertical edges of the partition wall 2 and the front and rear walls 3 and 4 of the body of the container, but on the other hand the partition wall will be an integral part with the said front and rear walls of the container body and therefore there can be no leakage of water past the partition from one compartment to the other. The partition 2 serves to divide the interior of the body into two compartments one indicated by the numeral 8 and the other by the numeral 9, one of these compartments, as, for example, the compartment 8, being designed to contain a suitable quantity of water and the other compartment 9 to contain a suitable quantity of calcium carbide.

The container further comprises a bottom which is indicated in general by the numeral 10, and this bottom is likewise formed of sheet metal and of a marginal contour corresponding to that of the lower end of the body of the container. The said bottom 10 is provided at its periphery with an upstanding circumscribing flange 11 and in assembling the bottom with the body 1, the bottom is disposed with its said flange surrounding the lower end of the said body 1, and the inner surface of this flange is united by soldering to the outer face of the walls of the body of the container. Inasmuch as the body of the container and its dividing partition wall 2 is formed from a sheet metal blank of rectangular form and having parallel upper and lower longitudinal edges, the lower edge of the partition wall 2 occupies the same plane as the lower edges of the walls of the body 1 and will therefore rest upon the upper surface of the bottom when the parts are assembled, and after assemblage of the parts the said lower edge of the partition wall is soldered as at 12, to the said bottom 10.

The compartments 8 and 9 are provided respectively with tops 13 and 14, the base portion of each top being of the same marginal contour as the open upper end of the respective compartment and being provided with a depending flange 15 extending about its periphery and fitting within the said up-

per end of the respective compartment where it is permanently secured in place by soldering, as illustrated in Figure 2 of the drawings. The tops 13 and 14 are preferably of general conical form and each is provided with a spout, the spout of the top 13 being indicated by the numeral 16 and being threaded for the application thereto of a closure cap 17. The spout of the top 14 is indicated by the numeral 18 and is provided with a closure cap 19 preferably pivotally or hingedly mounted, as at 20, at one side of the spout, preferably that side which is next adjacent the spout 16 of the top 13. As stated above, the compartments 8 and 9 are designed to respectively contain water and carbide and it will be understood that either of these substances may be dispensed by opening the spout of the respective compartment and suitably tilting the container as a whole, this being accomplished without delivering any of the contents of the other compartment.

Inasmuch as the container embodying the invention is designed primarily to be carried on the person, it is desirable that one wall of the container as for example its rear wall 4, be provided with a spring clip 21 or any other suitable device which may be engaged, for example, with a waist belt thus adapting the container to be conveniently carried and in a handy manner.

While the two compartments of the container are described as provided with spouts of a particular form and distinctive types of closures for the spouts, it will be understood that various other forms of spouts may be employed as well as various types of closures therefor.

While the container is described above as formed of sheet metal, it will be understood that any sheet material suitable for the purpose may be employed and that I am not to be limited to the use of metal nor am I to be limited to the particular shape and proportions of the parts as these may be varied without departing from the terms of the appended claims.

Also while I have described the bottom and the tops 13 and 14 as secured in place by soldering, it will be understood that these parts may be united with the body of the container in any desired manner and by any desired means.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A multiple compartment container comprising a body and a partition wall dividing the body interiorly into separate compartments, the said partition wall being integral at its opposite edges with opposite walls of the body, a bottom closing the lower ends of the compartments, and tops closing the upper ends of the said compartments.

2. A multiple compartment container



comprising a body and a partition wall dividing the body interiorly into separate compartments, the said partition wall being integral at its opposite edges with opposite walls of the body, a bottom closing the lower ends of the compartments, tops closing the upper ends of the said compartments, and a delivery spout and closure therefor associated with each individual top.

10 3. A multiple compartment container including a body comprising as an integral component part, a partition wall and enclosing

ing wall sections integrally formed with the vertical edges of the partition wall and each extending from the edge with which it forms a juncture to the opposite edge of the said partition wall and being there provided with a flange united to the respective face of the said partition wall, a bottom united to the lower edges of the enclosing and partition walls, and a top for the body.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

SCOTT N. REGER. [L. s.]