No. 634,243. Patented Oct. 3, 1899.

J. H. LESLIE.

CAN.

(Application filed Dec. 22, 1898.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

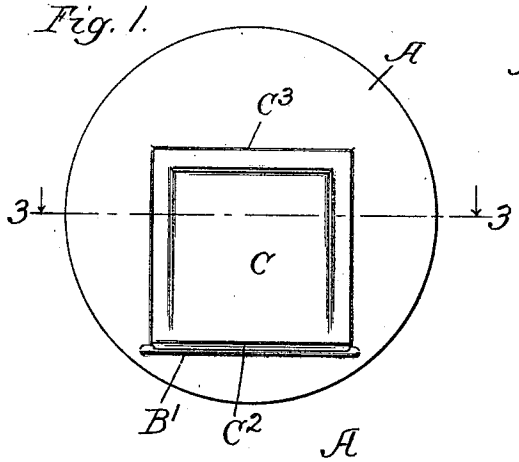


Fig. 3.

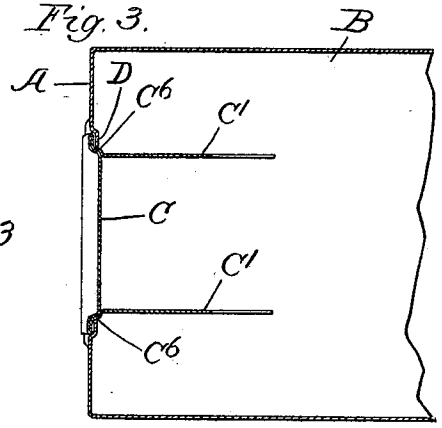


Fig. 2.

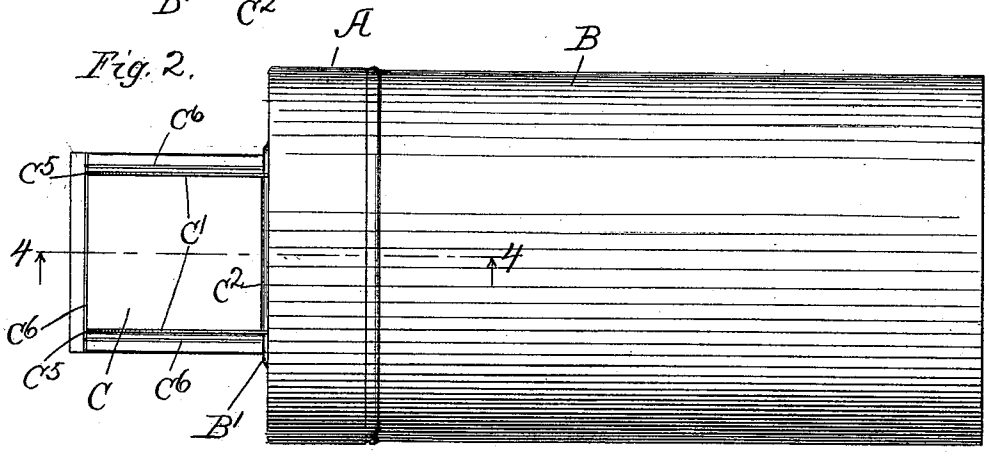


Fig. 4.

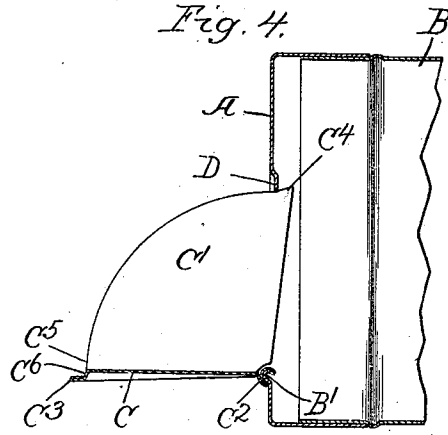


Fig. 6.

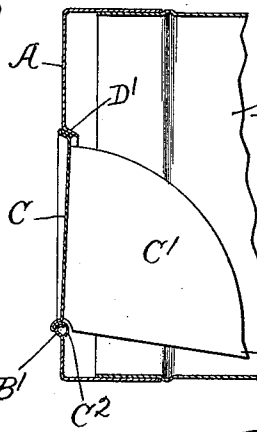
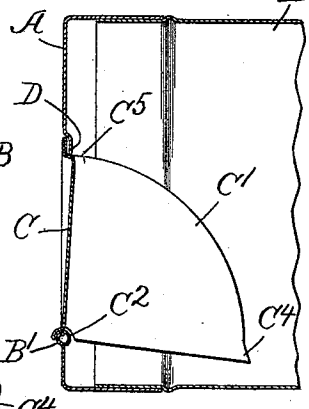


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.

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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 634,243, dated October 3, 1899.

Application filed December 22, 1898. Serial No. 700,013. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. LESLIE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in devices, such as cans and the like, for holding material of various kinds, and has for its object to provide a new and improved device of this description.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a can embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a view of the can shown in Fig. 1, the parts arranged so that the material may be poured from the can. Fig. 3 is a section on line 3 3, Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a section on line 4 4, Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4 with the opening for removing the material from the can closed. Fig. 6 shows a modified construction for obtaining a tight joint between the cover and the edge of the opening in the receptacle.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, I have shown my invention in connection with a can; but it is of course evident that it may be used in connection with receptacles of various kinds, and I therefore do not limit myself in this particular.

When material is kept in receptacles, such as cans and the like, a suitable lid is ordinarily provided, so that the material can be removed. This lid is ordinarily separable from the can and must be taken off before removing the material therefrom. When the lid is removed, the whole end of the can is open, and the removal of the material is inconvenient. By the use of my invention this and other difficulties are obviated, and the can or other receptacle is provided with what may be called a "spout-top," which is ordinarily attached to the can, so as to be a part thereof, and which when closed covers the opening in the can, but which when open acts as a spout, so that the material can be easily and conveniently poured from the can. This spout-top is preferably arranged so that when closed it fits tightly around the edges of the opening and practically makes the receptacle air-tight. It is of course evident that this spout-top may be constructed in various ways.

As herein illustrated, one end A of the receptacle B is provided with a suitable opening, said opening being provided with a spout. This spout when closed acts as a cover C for the opening and when open is in position to be utilized as a spout. The spout may be formed in any desired manner and, as herein shown, is constructed from a single piece of material bent so as to form the part C and the side pieces or wings C′. This spout is hinged to the top of the can in any desired manner. As herein shown, the materials of the spout and the top of the can are so shaped and connected together as to form this hinge. The material of the receptacle around one edge of the opening is bent so as to form the projecting part or rib B′. The material of the spout is formed at one edge into the loop C^2, which engages the rib B′. The parts are so formed that the spout is hinged by these parts to the top of the can. The side pieces or wings C′ are preferably so shaped that the distance from the hinge to the points C^4 is somewhat greater than the distance across the opening in the top of the receptacle, so that when the spout is opened it will be held in the position shown, for example, in Fig. 4, the points C^4 of the side pieces C′ engaging the edges of the opening and preventing the further movement of the spout. When this construction is used, the side pieces or wings C′ may be passed through the opening in the first instance in the process of attaching the spout to the can by bending them toward each other, so that they will take an oblique or diagonal position. This will comparatively shorten their length, and they may be passed through the opening. When released, they spring to their normal position, and while in such position the spout cannot be removed. The side pieces or wings C′ are formed by bending the material, as shown, for example, in Fig. 3, the parts being so formed that the edges of the part C of the spout, which forms the cover to the opening, project beyond the side pieces or wings C′.

Various constructions may be used for obtaining a tight joint when the cover is closed. As shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5, the part C is

provided with the beveled faces C^6, which engage the edge of the opening in the receptacle with a wedge-like action when the cover is pressed down, thus forming a practically air-tight joint. The engagement between the front edge C^3 of the cover or part C and the face opposed to it causes the cover to be pressed back toward the hinge and insures a tight joint at that point. This same result may be achieved by constructing the edges of the side pieces or wings C′ so that the parts next to the part C (indicated in the drawings as C^5) engage the edge of the opening with a wedge-like action when the cover is closed. It is of course evident that the front edge alone of the part C may be provided with this beveled face, the tight joint at the sides being formed by the wings C′. I have shown the material around the edges of the opening as depressed, so that the cover C may be fitted into these depressed portions for the purpose of forming a more even surface at the top of the receptacle.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a modified construction for obtaining the tight joint. In this construction the material of the receptacle around the opening is depressed and provided with a beveled engaging face D′, the cover being provided with a suitable face, which comes in contact with the face D′ when the cover is pressed down, so as to form a tight joint.

I claim—

1. The combination with a receptacle having a discharge-opening therein of a cover for said discharge-opening, said cover provided with side pieces or wings projecting therefrom and located at a distance from the edges of the cover, so as to form flanges at the sides of the cover and between said edges and the wings, which project beyond the edges of the opening and engage the material of the receptacle when the cover is closed, the front edge of said cover also projecting beyond the edge of the opening, and a hinge at the rear of the cover, by means of which it is hinged to the receptacle.

2. The combination with a receptacle having a discharge-opening therein of a cover for said discharge-opening hinged to the receptacle, said cover provided with side pieces or wings, so that, when the cover is opened, it may be used as a spout in pouring the material from the receptacle, said wings provided with projecting ends which engage the edge of the opening when the cover is open so as to hold the cover in a fixed position while the material is being removed.

3. The combination with a receptacle provided with an opening of a cover for said opening hinged to the receptacle, the hinge holding the cover in place and being formed of the material of the cover and receptacle, said hinge located entirely within the outer boundary of the end or face of said receptacle.

4. The combination with a receptacle provided with an opening of a cover for said opening hinged to the receptacle, the hinge being formed of the material of the cover and receptacle, said cover provided with side pieces or wings integral therewith, so that when open it acts as a spout to facilitate the removal of the material.

5. The combination with a receptacle provided with an opening of a cover for said opening entirely within the boundaries of the end of the receptacle, so that the several edges of the opening are separated from said boundaries by a portion of the end of said receptacle, the material of the receptacle along one edge of the opening being formed into a rib, the material at one edge of the cover formed into a loop which engages said rib so as to hold the cover in place and form a hinge about which the cover is moved.

6. The combination with a cylindrical receptacle provided at one end with an opening, of a cover for said opening, none of the edges of which correspond with the boundaries of said end, the material of the receptacle along one edge of the opening being formed into a rib, and the material at one edge of the cover formed into a loop which engages said rib so as to form a hinge about which the cover is moved, said cover being provided with side pieces or wings so that it acts as a spout when the opening is uncovered.

7. The combination with a receptacle provided with an opening of a cover for said opening, the material of the receptacle along one edge of the opening being formed into a rib, the material at one edge of the cover formed into a loop which engages said rib so as to form a hinge about which the cover is moved, said cover provided with side pieces or wings so that it acts as a spout when the opening is uncovered, the ends of said side pieces or wings adapted to engage the edges of the opening in the receptacle so as to limit the movement of the cover.

8. The combination with a receptacle provided with an opening of a cover for said opening hinged to the receptacle, the hinge being formed of the material of the cover and receptacle, the engaging faces of the cover and the receptacle at the hinge being continuous, the parts connected together so that there may be a slight relative movement between them, one edge of the cover provided with a face adapted to engage an opposed face associated with the receptacle, so that, when the cover is closed, said faces engage with a wedge-like action and force the cover toward the hinge producing a tight engagement between the continuous opposed engaging faces.

9. The combination with a receptacle having an opening therein of a cover for said opening hinged to the receptacle, said cover provided with side pieces or wings so as to form a spout when the opening is uncovered, the edges around said opening formed with engaging faces which are engaged by opposed faces on the cover, so as to form a practically air-tight joint at that point.

10. The combination with a receptacle having an opening therein of a cover for said opening, said cover provided with side pieces or wings adapted to project into the receptacle when the cover is closed, said cover also provided around its periphery with a portion or flange which projects beyond the limits of said wings, the flange about three of the edges projecting beyond the edges of the opening so as to engage the material of the receptacle, the flange at the remaining edge being bent so as to engage the opposed edges of the opening and act as a hinge about which the cover is moved.

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