No. 890,634. PATENTED JUNE 16, 1908.

A. F. FOOTE.

POWDER CAN.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 6, 1907.

Fig. 1.

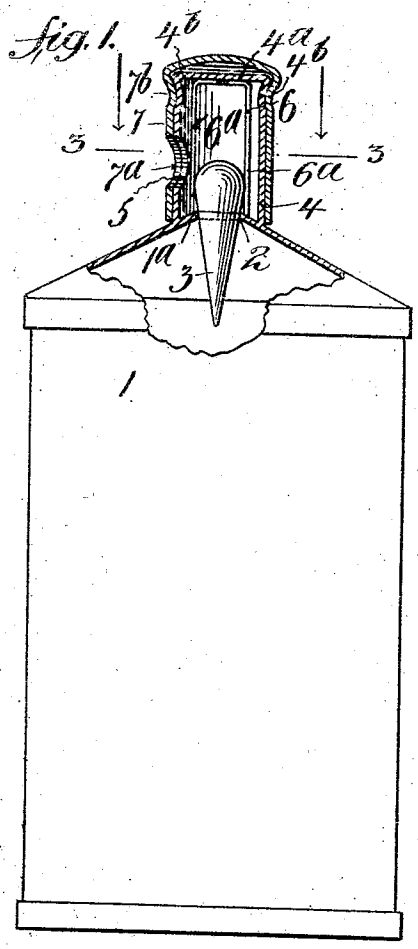


Fig. 2.

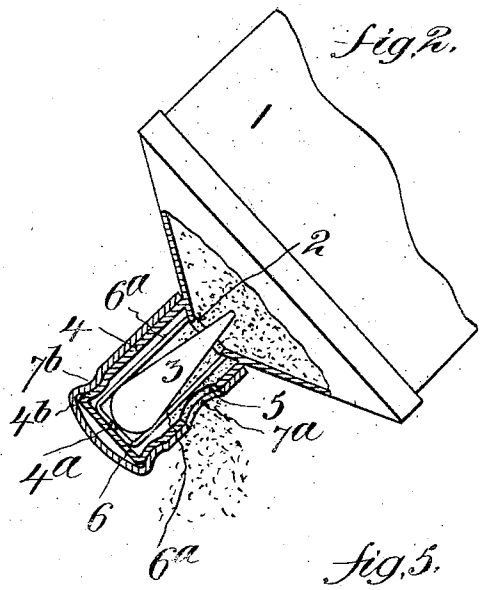


Fig. 3.

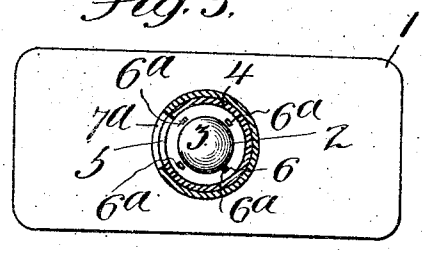


Fig. 5.

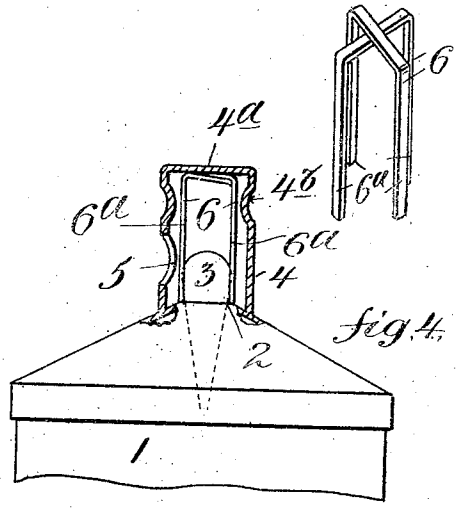


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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POWDER-CAN.

No. 890,634. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 16, 1908.

Application filed May 6, 1907. Serial No. 372,172.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AMASA F. FOOTE, a citizen of the United States, and resident of New York city, borough of Brooklyn, New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Powder-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

Cans or boxes for tooth powder and the like are usually provided with movable caps having one or more apertures for the outflow of the powder, but they are frequently left open so that moisture or water will enter and dampen or wet the powder, and the volatile or medicinal parts of the powder as well as the fragrance will evaporate or dissipate through such opening, thereby reducing the quality of the powder.

The object of my invention is to provide means to automatically close the can outlet or mouth when it stands on end, and permit the ready exit of the powder when inverted.

In carrying out my invention I provide a weighted stopper adapted to fit within and close the can outlet when standing on end and to move away from such outlet and open the same when inverted, with means to control the movements of such stopper, the stopper being of such shape as to permit the ready flow of powder past the stopper when the can is inverted.

The invention also comprises the novel details of improvement that will be more fully hereinafter set forth and then pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming part hereof, wherein,

Figure 1 is a side view of a powder can partly in section embodying my invention; Fig. 2 is a corresponding view of part thereof inverted; Fig. 3 is a section on the line 3, 3, in Fig. 1, Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view, and Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a guide for the stopper.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several views.

The numeral 1 indicates a can or receptacle of any suitable construction provided with an outlet or opening 2 adapted to be closed by a stopper 3 when standing on end. At 4 is a neck on the can provided with an opening 5, which neck may be secured to the can in any well-known manner, and is of greater area than opening 2 providing a ledge or flange 1^a in which opening 2 is formed.

The stopper is shown of substantially conical form so as to depend through opening 2 and hang upon the edges of said opening for closing the same. While stopper 3 can slide freely within neck 4, I have shown a guiding frame or cage 6 within neck 4 receiving stopper 3 so as to guide said stopper and hold it at a distance from neck 4 to permit the ready flow of powder around the stopper. This frame or cage may be made of wire or strips 6^a bent into staple-like form, crossed at the top, and secured together and to the cap 4^a of neck 4 by solder or any other suitable means. The lower ends of the arms of the frame or cage 6 may rest against the ledge of flange 1^a to assist in guiding the stopper.

The length of stopper 3 is such that when the can is inverted and the stopper rests at the outer end of neck 4 the inner end of the stopper will project into or through outlet 2 so that the stopper will always be guided through said outlet. The neck 4 may have a cover 7 fitted to rotate thereon, as by means of complemental grooved portions 4^b, 7^b of the neck and cover, and said cover may also have an opening 7^a to register with the opening 5 of the neck to permit the outflow of powder in the positions shown in the drawings, and whereby the opening 5 may be closed when cover 7 is rotated.

The stopper 3 may be made of suitable relatively heavy material so as to fit firmly in the outlet or opening 2, and when the can is placed on end, as in Figs. 1 and 4, the stopper 3 will close outlet 2 to prevent the entrance of water or moisture and the escape of the flavor, odor, etc. of the powder whether the cover 7 is turned to close outlet 5 or not.

When the can is to be used it is inverted as in Fig. 2, and stopper 3 will slide outwardly to open outlet 2 and permit the powder to flow through neck 4 around the stopper and out through openings 5 and 7^a.

Having now described my invention what I claim is:

1. A receptacle provided with an outlet, a stopper adapted to hang at the edges of said outlet, and a frame comprising crossed staple-like members secured together and to the receptacle inclosing said stopper to limit its outward movement and to guide the stopper as it slides.

2. A receptacle provided with an outlet in its top wall, a cone-like stopper adapted to hang at the edges of said outlet, a neck attached to the receptacle over said outlet and of greater area than the outlet to permit the stopper to hang therefrom, said neck being

provided with an opening, a frame comprising crossed staple-like members secured within said neck and inclosing the stopper to limit the outward movement of the stopper when the receptacle is inverted, and to permit powder to pass through the frame past the stopper, and a cover fitted on said neck and provided with an opening adapted to register with the opening of the neck.

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