Oct. 31, 1933. F. A. PRAHL 1,933,448

DISPENSING CAN

Filed March 17, 1933

FIG. 1.

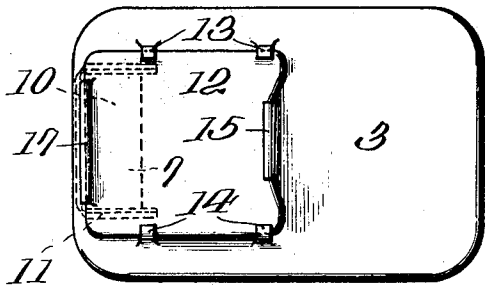


FIG. 2.

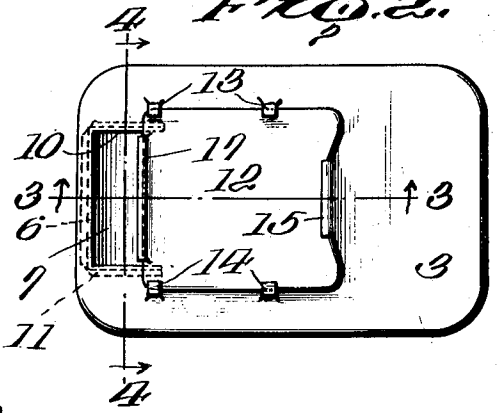


FIG. 3.

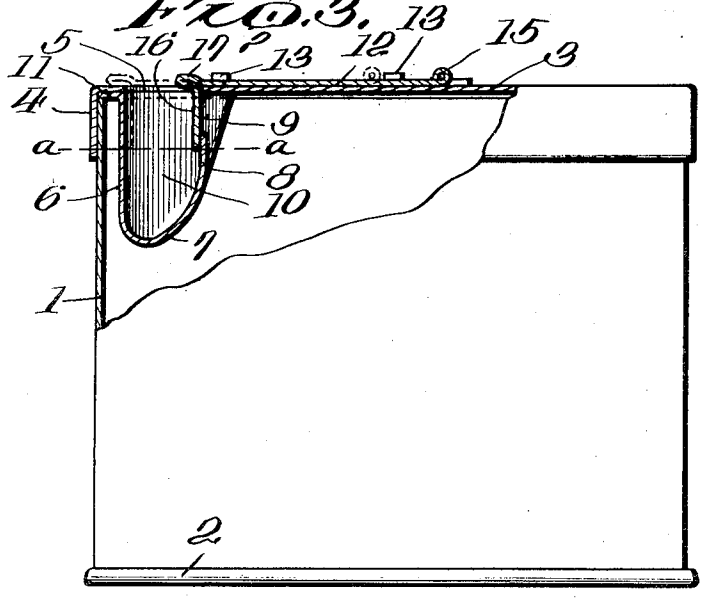
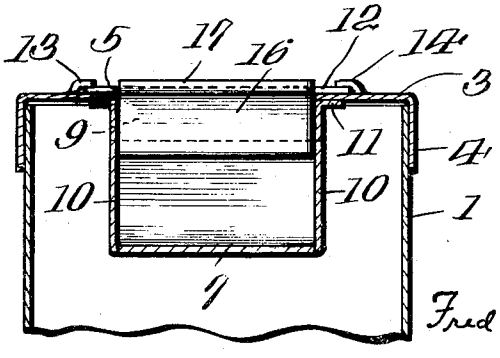


FIG. 4.



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DISPENSING CAN

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Application March 17, 1933. Serial No. 661,371

5 Claims. (Cl. 221—98)

The invention relates to new and useful improvements in a dispensing can which is particularly adapted for dispensing a measured amount of powdered material.

An object of the invention is to provide a dispensing can of the above type having a measuring compartment therein with an opening leading to the interior of the can whereby the contents thereof may be directed into the measuring compartment, and also an opening leading to the exterior of the can whereby it may be discharged therefrom.

A further object of the invention is to provide a can of the above type with a closure for alternately closing and uncovering said openings, so that when the exterior opening is uncovered, the interior opening is closed.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a closure for the interior opening which removes the surplus material from the measuring compartment so as to leave a measured amount therein.

These and other objects will in part be obvious and will in part be hereinafter more fully disclosed.

In the drawing which shows by way of illustration one embodiment of the invention—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a can embodying the improvements, with the closure for the dispensing opening in position for covering the opening;

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the closure moved so as to uncover the opening;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2, and

Fig. 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

The invention is directed to a can for dispensing powdered material in measured amounts. It includes a body portion having an end double-seamed thereto and a top removably secured to the body portion for closing the same. Located in a wall of the can and preferably at the top is an opening through which the contents of the can may be dispensed. Immediately beneath the opening is a measuring compartment formed of metal shaped so as to provide a rear wall, a bottom wall, a front side half wall, and end walls, which leaves an opening above the front wall leading from the compartment to the interior of the can. This is to provide a means whereby the material may be caused to pass into the compartment by manipulating the can and substantially filling the compartment. There is a closure for closing this opening above the front wall and for closing the opening in the can top. This closure is so formed that it operates alternately to close the interior opening when the exterior opening in the top is fully uncovered, and likewise, it operates to close the exterior opening in the top when the interior opening above the front wall is uncovered. This closure for the interior opening performs another function. It removes the surplus material from the measuring compartment so as to leave a measured amount of material therein. In other words, by manipulating the can, a greater quantity of material is placed in the compartment than is desired to be dispensed, and then when this interior opening is closed, the surplus material is removed, whatever it may be, leaving just the right amount to be dispensed.

Referring more in detail to the drawing, the improved dispensing can consists of a body portion 1 having a bottom end secured thereto by a double seam 2. The top end 3, as shown in the drawing, has a depending flange 4 fitting over the outer wall of the can and making frictional engagement therewith. The manner of securing the top to the can may be varied, and the present form is purely for illustrating the usual type of can to which the invention has been applied. One wall of the can, and preferably the top wall 3, as shown in the drawing, is provided with an opening 5. Located beneath this opening 5 is a measuring compartment consisting of a rear wall 6, a bottom portion 7 and a half front wall 8. By a half front wall is meant a wall which terminates so as to leave an opening therebetween, which opening is indicated at 9 in Fig. 3 of the drawing. This measuring compartment is also provided with side walls 10, 10. The side walls and the rear wall are each provided with a flange 11. These flanges make contact with the top 3 on the under face thereof, and are secured in any suitable way, preferably by solder bonding the same to the inner face of the can top. The measuring compartment is practically of the same horizontal cross sectional area as the opening 5 in the can top. This measuring compartment is preferably made of sheet metal. The side walls are formed integral with the rear wall and project beyond the front wall at the upper end of the compartment. The bottom portion 7 and front wall 8 are formed from a strip that is bent to the proper shape and placed between the side walls, preferably secured thereto along its edges by solder bonding. The opening 9 is of approximately the same dimensions.

A closure 12 is provided for the opening 5. This closure 12 makes sliding contact with the outer face of the can top and is preferably secured for sliding engagement therewith by lugs 13, 13 and 14, 14 struck up from the can top and placed so as to overlie the closure. A portion of the rear edge of the closure is rolled into a bead 15 which serves as a fingerhold for moving the slide. The front end of the slide is bent downwardly and inwardly and thence again downwardly, so as to provide a cover 16 for the opening 9. The purpose of bending the slide inwardly is to provide a projecting portion 17 which may be offset sufficiently to slide over the top of the cover and thus more completely cover the opening 5. It is noted that the closure is of greater width than the length of the opening, so that when the closure is in the position shown in Fig. 1, or in the position shown in broken lines in Fig. 3, the opening will be completely closed. The depending cover 16 for the opening 9 is of slightly greater depth than the opening 9, so that when the closure is moved to uncover the opening 5, this cover portion 16 will contact with the inner face of the wall 8.

When it is desired to fill the measuring compartment, the closure is moved to the position shown in broken lines in Fig. 3. This closes the opening 5 and opens the opening 9. By turning the can bottom-side-up or on its side, the contents of the can may be caused to pass through the opening 9 and into the measuring compartment. The contents will fill the compartment above the edge of the wall 8, when it is righted, and then the closure is moved to the full open position. At this time, the depending cover 16 will force all of the surplus material in the compartment back through the opening 9 with which it can make contact, and this will leave the measuring compartment filled with material substantially to the level indicated by the broken lines *a*—*a*. At the same time that this opening 9 is closed, the opening 5 is uncovered. The can can now be inverted and the contents of the measuring chamber dispensed through the opening 5, without any of the contents of the can passing out through the opening, except that which is in the measuring compartment. The closing of the opening 9 prevents any escape of the material, except that which has been placed in the measuring compartment, and therefore, a measured amount of the contents of the can is dispensed.

It is obvious that changes in the details of construction and the arrangement of the parts may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention as set forth in the appended claims.

Having thus described the invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters-Patent, is—

1. A dispensing can comprising a can top having an exterior opening therethrough, a measuring compartment secured to said can top at the inner face thereof and directly beneath said opening, said compartment having an interior opening in one of its side walls, a closure attached to the can top for covering the opening therein, said closure having a depending member serving as a cover for the interior opening, said depending cover member being disposed on said closure so as to cover the interior opening when the exterior opening is uncovered.

2. A dispensing can comprising a can top having an exterior opening therethrough, a measuring compartment secured to said can top at the inner face thereof and directly beneath said opening, said compartment having an interior opening in one of its side walls, a closure attached to the can top for covering the opening therein, a cover for said interior opening, said cover being movable across the measuring compartment so as to remove surplus material therefrom, leaving a measured amount therein when said cover is moved to closed position.

3. A dispensing can comprising a can top having an exterior opening therethrough, a measuring compartment secured to said can top at the inner face thereof and directly beneath said opening, said compartment having an interior opening in one of its side walls, a closure attached to the can top for covering the opening therein, said closure having a depending member serving as a cover for the interior opening, said cover being movable across the measuring compartment for removing the surplus material therefrom, leaving a measured amount therein when said cover is moved to closed position.

4. A dispensing can comprising a can top having an exterior opening therethrough, a measuring compartment secured to said can top at the inner face thereof and directly beneath said opening, said compartment having an interior opening in one of its side walls, a closure attached to the can top for covering the opening therein, said closure having a depending member carried thereby and spaced from the end of the closure so that said depending member may extend into the opening and the closure be moved so as to overlie the can top all the way around the opening therein, said depending member serving as a cover for the interior opening when said closure is moved so as to uncover said exterior opening.

5. A dispensing can comprising a can top having an exterior opening therethrough, a measuring compartment secured to said can top at the inner face thereof and directly beneath said opening, said compartment having an interior opening in one of its side walls, a closure attached to the can top for covering the opening therein, said closure having a depending member carried thereby and spaced from the end of the closure so that said depending member may extend into the opening and the closure be moved so as to overlie the can top all the way around the opening therein, said depending member serving as a cover for the interior opening when said closure is moved so as to uncover said exterior opening, said depending cover member being movable across said compartment when moved to closed position for removing the surplus material in the measuring compartment, leaving a measured amount therein when said cover is moved to closed position.

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