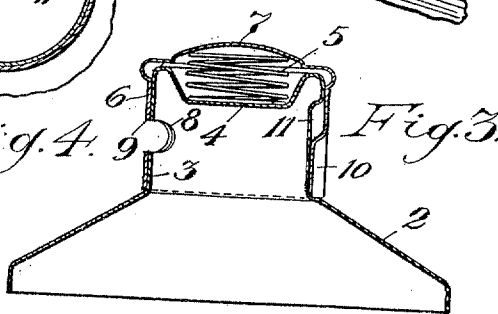
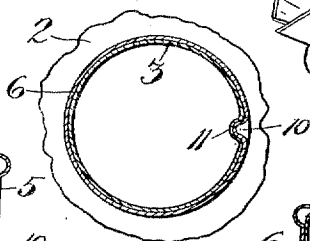
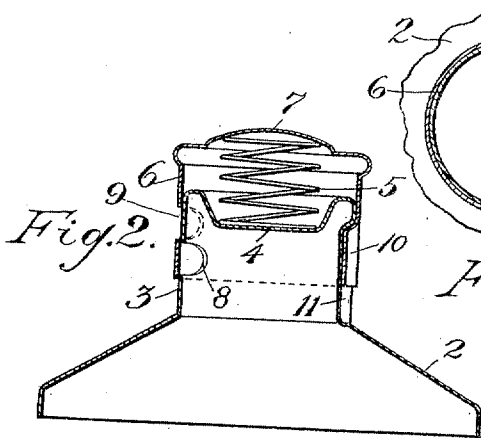
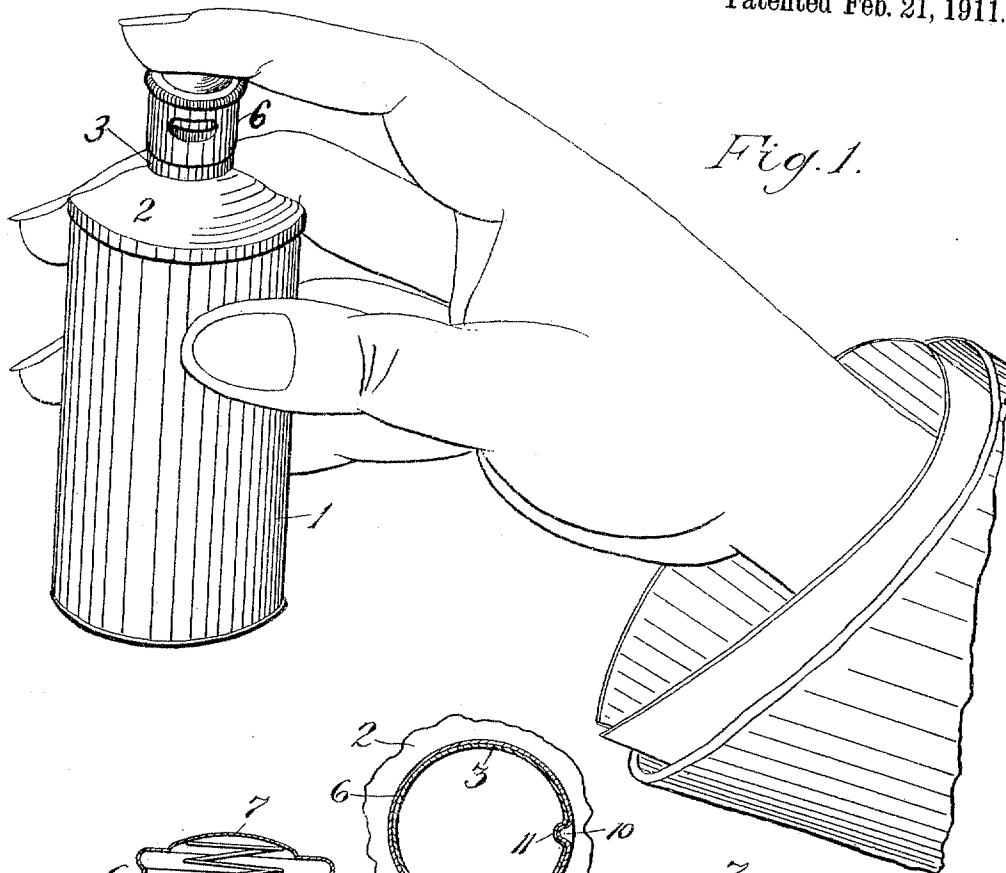


C. DEICHMILLER.
TOOTH POWDER CAN TOP.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 9, 1905.

984,752.

Patented Feb. 21, 1911.



WITNESSES.
Osbert
Kim-Earsen
Beane Ingels

INVENTOR.
C. Deichmiller
By
F.W. Wright
ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CONRAD DEICHMILLER, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

TOOTH-POWDER-CAN TOP.

984,752.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 21, 1911.

Application filed May 9, 1905. Serial No. 259,637.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CONRAD DEICHMILLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Tooth-Powder-Can Tops, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a tooth powder can top, of that class in which the can can be opened with one hand in a single operation, and will automatically close upon being released by the hand.

An object of this invention is to provide a tooth powder can top of this class which can be manufactured at minimum cost of time and labor in assembling and positively fixing the several parts of the can top together.

Can tops of the class to which this improvement pertains are provided with a telescopic cap for the closed neck of the can which neck and cap are perforated to emit the contents of the can when the cap is depressed, against the tension of a spring that normally holds the cap in extended position to close the perforations and prevent passage therethrough of air or other material in either direction.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective view showing the tooth powder can in use; Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical section of the top of the can showing the same closed; Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the same open; Fig. 4 is a transverse section of the mouth of the can.

Referring to the drawing, 1 represents the body of the can which is of a cylindrical form closed at the bottom, and 2 represents the top of the can. Said top is continued into a cylindrical neck 3, closed by a top 4, concave on the outside to form a seat for a coiled spring 5. Telescoping over said neck 3 is a cap 6 the upper end of which is concave on the inside to form a seat 7 for the upper end of said coiled spring. In the side of the neck is formed an orifice 8, and a similar orifice 9 is formed in the cap 6. The spring 5 is compressed between the seats 4 and 7, and tends to press the cap upward or away from the neck, but this movement is limited by an inwardly extending rib 10 in the side of the cap, which enters a groove 11 formed in the outside of the neck, the upper shoulder of said rib engaging the upper end of the groove to limit the upward movement

of said cap on said neck. At the same time the engagement of the rib with the groove prevents the cap being turned about the neck, and thus retains these parts in such position that the two orifices 8, 9, bear the same angular relation to the axis of the can. These orifices are formed in the cap and neck respectively in such locations that, when the cap is depressed as far as is permitted against the pressure of the coiled spring, the orifice in the cap is brought immediately over or in register with the orifice in the neck, thus providing a free outlet of the powder or whatever the receptacle may contain. But upon removing the finger from the top of the cap the spring expands, closing the orifice in the neck, and thus closing the powder can.

It will be observed with the construction here shown the spring is entirely removed from contact with the powder while also concealed from view. Thus the can top presents a neat and attractive appearance, at the same time the powder is maintained out of contact with the spring and prevented from being injured thereby if the spring has become rusty.

The form and arrangement of the rib 10 and groove 11 constitute an important feature of the present invention. It will be observed that the inwardly extending rib 10 reaches the edge of the cap 6. It can thus be formed in a single operation with the groove 11 by placing the parts in the position shown in Fig. 2, and then stamping the rib 10 and groove 11 in a single operation. On account of the rib 10 extending entirely to the edge of the cap 6, the groove 11 in the neck 3 can be formed by a suitable die at the same time that the rib 10 is formed, by pressing inward both the metal of the rib 10 and the groove 11. When this is done the cap 6 is secured upon the neck 3, and cannot be withdrawn therefrom. This enables the device to be constructed very cheaply for it consists of only three parts, the neck, the cap, and the spring, and only a single operation is required to connect these parts and to form the rib and groove which have a sliding engagement with each other.

The neck is inwardly cupped and the cap outwardly cupped, as shown, in order to hold the spring firmly in position, thus to expedite the work of assembling, and also to

allow the use of a spring of considerable length without greatly increasing the projection at the top of the can.

I claim:—

- 5 A tooth powder can top comprising a neck having an orifice and a depressed seat in its top, a cap sliding longitudinally on said neck having an upwardly impressed seat in its top and having an orifice in its side adapted, when
10 the cap is depressed to register with the orifice in the neck, a spring between the head of the neck and the cap and seated in said seats and normally extending said cap, the neck being formed with a groove on the out-
15 side, and the cap being formed with an in-

wardly extending rib entering said groove to prevent rotary movement of the cap on the neck, the end of the rib abutting against the end of the groove to limit the upward movement of the cap, and the rib extending 20 entirely to the lower edge of the cap, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CONRAD DEICHMILLER.

Witnesses:

FRANCIS M. WRIGHT,
BESSIE GORFINKEL.