

No. 859,898.

PATENTED JULY 9, 1907.

A. F. WOLFF.
TOP FOR POWDER CANS.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 26, 1906.

Fig. 1.

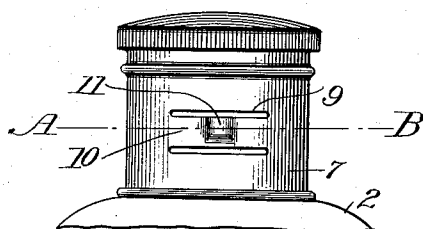


Fig. 2.

Fig. 5.

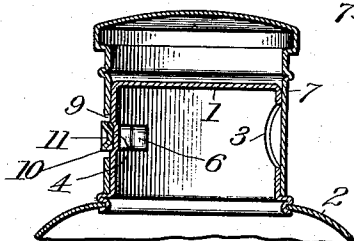


Fig. 6.

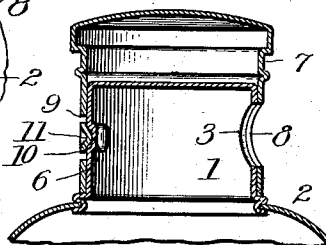


Fig. 3.

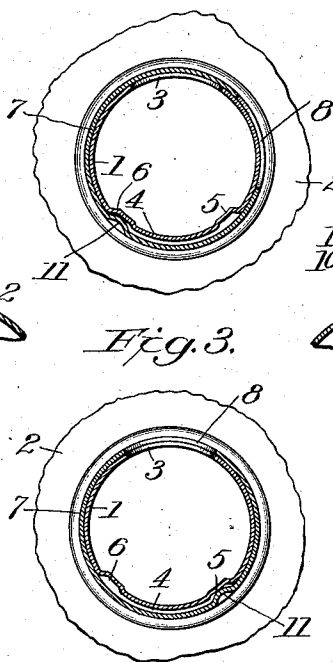
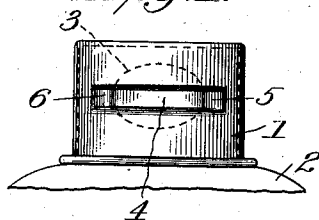


Fig. 4.



Inventor

Adrian F. Wolff

by
W. H. Finckel

Attorney

Witnesses

C. H. Walker

W. H. Finckel Jr.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ADRIAN F. WOLFF, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, ASSIGNOR TO SCOVILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF WATERBURY, CONNECTICUT, A CORPORATION OF CONNECTICUT.

TOP FOR POWDER-CANS.

No. 859,898.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 9, 1907.

Application filed December 28, 1906. Serial No. 349,492.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ADRIAN F. WOLFF, a citizen of the United States, residing at Waterbury, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Tops for Powder-Cans and the Like, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention has for its object to provide a very simple and economical construction of rotatable tops for that class of powder receptacles wherein there is a lateral discharge opening.

The invention comprises a closed neck, having only a side discharge opening, and provided with a groove in the other side from the discharge opening, and an outside shell rotatable upon said neck and engaged therewith solely by a spring-bridge having a lug, said spring-bridge subserving the double purpose of connecting the shell and neck in a dust-tight way and of holding the shell in its closed and open positions with respect to the discharge opening in the neck.

In the accompanying drawings, illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a rear elevation looking at the spring-bridge. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section taken substantially in the plane of line A B, Fig. 1 with the discharge opening closed. Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 2 but with the discharge opening open. Fig. 4 is a rear side elevation of the neck. Fig. 5 is a vertical section with the opening part way closed. Fig. 6 is a vertical section with the opening fully open.

The neck 1 is closed at its sides and top, and is secured to the breast 2 in any approved manner.

3 is the side discharge opening in the neck.

4 is a horizontal groove made in the neck substantially opposite its discharge opening and the opposite ends of this groove are provided with depressions 5 and 6.

7 is the outside shell, of suitable shape and provided with a lateral discharge opening 8 adapted to be brought into alinement for register with the opening 3 in the neck, as shown in Fig. 3, by rotation of the shell on the neck. This shell has parallel slits 9 made in its vertical wall substantially opposite to its side opening, and the metal 10 between these slits constitutes a spring-bridge. This spring-bridge is provided with a lug 11 which enters the groove 4 and serves alone and without the aid of other fastenings, to fasten the shell to the neck in such way that it may be turned to open and close the discharge opening as desired and also in such way that the shell may be readily disconnected from the neck whenever that is desirable for filling or other purposes, or when one or the other of these members is damaged or imperfect; and by this last function it is possible for the manufacturer to save the perfect mem-

ber and use it. The lug 11 furthermore enters the depression 5 when the discharge opening is open and holds the shell in this position as long as desired, or until the shell is positively rotated; and also holds the shell in the closed position by engaging the depression 6 at the other end of the groove 4, when said shell is so turned.

In all cases the bridge 10 is a spring, which serves to draw the shell into intimate contact with the neck and render it proof against the escape of the contents of the can, and it also serves as a very convenient and secure means for fastening the shell on the neck without the addition of interlocking beads or other usual means employed to this end.

The relative depth of the groove in the neck and the height of the lug on the spring is such that when the lug is in the groove, the spring will be put under tension and thus exert its force to make a tight joint of the shell with the neck, rendering it practically leakage and dust-proof, and the depth of the depressions at the ends of the groove is such that when the lug falls into either one of them there will still be spring power in the spring member sufficient to hold the shell against accidental turning.

In a companion case of even date, Serial No. 349,491 I have shown another construction having substantially the same mode of operation as this and embodying the common broad invention herein claimed, the two cases occupying the relation of genus and species in this respect.

What I claim is:—

1. A top for powder cans and the like, having a neck closed save for its lateral discharge opening and provided with a groove, and a rotatable outside shell mounted upon the neck and slitted to form an integral spring bridge intact at both ends with the shell and having a lug engaging the groove, by which alone the shell and the neck are united.

2. A top for powder cans and the like, having a neck closed save for its lateral discharge opening and provided with a groove substantially opposite to its discharge opening, and a rotatable outside shell mounted upon the neck and slitted to form an integral spring bridge intact at both ends with the shell and having a lug by which alone the shell and the neck are united and held in forcible spring contact, said lug engaging the groove in the neck.

3. A top for powder cans and the like, having a neck closed save for a lateral discharge opening and provided with a groove substantially opposite to its said discharge opening, and a shell applied to said neck and having a registering discharge opening and slitted to form a spring bridge which is provided with a lug in engagement with the groove in the neck.

4. In tops for powder cans and the like, a neck having a discharge opening and a groove substantially opposite to said discharge opening terminating in depressions at both ends, and a shell applied externally to the neck and slitted to form an integral spring bridge intact at both ends with the shell and having a lug engaging the groove, said shell held in rotatable contact with the neck by the

spring bridge only, and the lug adapted to engage the depressions at the opposite ends of the groove, respectively to hold the shell in the open and closed positions and the shell detachable from the neck at pleasure.

- 5 5. In tops for powder cans and the like, a neck closed save for a side discharge opening and having a groove substantially opposite to the said opening and provided with depressions at its ends, and a rotatable shell applied to the neck and having parallel slits opposite its discharge
- 10 opening, the metal between the slits constituting a spring bridge intact at both ends with the shell and having a lug in engagement with the groove and serving the purpose of effecting alone the connection of the shell with the neck and also serving the purpose of holding the shell
- 15 with a spring pressure in intimate contact with the neck.
6. In tops for powder cans and the like, a neck closed

save for a side discharge opening and having a groove substantially opposite to the said opening and provided with depressions in its ends, and a rotatable shell applied to said neck and having parallel slits substantially opposite to its discharge opening, the metal between the slits constituting a spring and having a lug in engagement with the groove to connect the shell with the neck under spring pressure, and permit the disconnection of the shell from the neck. 20

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 24th day of December A. D. 1906. 25

ADRIAN F. WOLFF.

Witnesses:

J. H. FILLING,
G. F. HODGES.