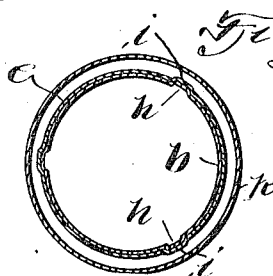
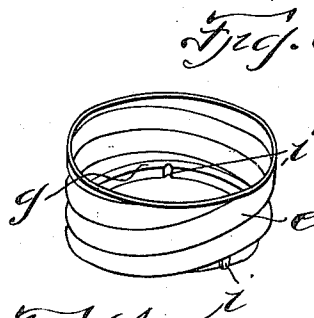
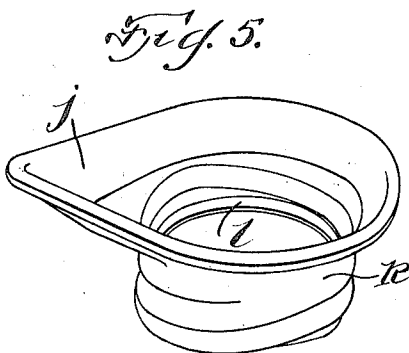
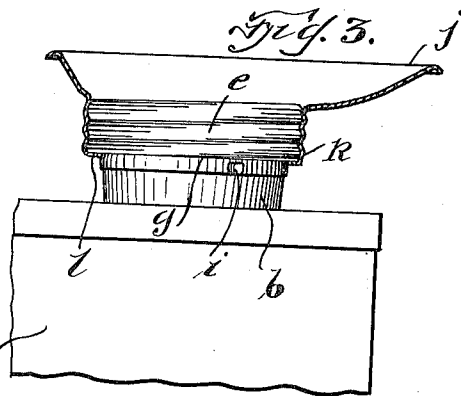
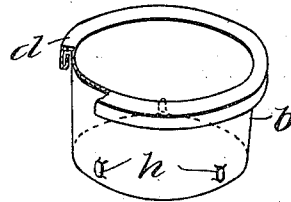


APPLICATION FILED MAY 24, 1911.

Patented June 18, 1912.



Witnesses:
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J. R. Roulstone

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

CHARLES H. CAMPBELL, OF CHELSEA, MASSACHUSETTS.

CAN.

1,029,665.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 18, 1912.

Application filed May 24, 1911. Serial No. 629,169.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. CAMPBELL, of Chelsea, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cans, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to cans of the sort which are commonly used for containing oils, varnish, etc., and which are made of tinned sheet metal. Such cans are also frequently provided with pouring spouts or lips surrounding the mouth.

My object is first to construct a can of this character with a nozzle having a smooth opening which can be plugged, and at the same time provided with an external threaded portion to receive a screw cap; second to provide a pouring spout or lip in connection with such nozzle, and third, to provide a construction of can having a pouring spout or lip which permits of tight closing of the opening without difficulty.

In the accompanying drawings I have illustrated a can embodying the preferred form of the improvements constituting my invention.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a can top containing my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the pouring lip in position for pouring. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line 4—4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the pouring lip. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the screw of the can. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the can nozzle.

The same reference characters indicate the same parts in all the figures.

a represents the body of the can and *b* represents the nozzle, that is the flaring mouth through which the can is filled and emptied. The nozzle may be made in the usual way, surrounding the mouth of the can body and lying outside of a lip *c* turned up around the mouth, to which it is soldered. The nozzle is of flaring shape and at its upper end is preferably provided with a flange *d* which is turned under to give stiffness. This nozzle is made smooth on the inside like the ordinary can nozzle which is designed to be closed by a plug. On the outside of the nozzle is placed a shell *e* which has a lip *f* fitting tightly upon the outside of the flange *d*, while on its lower end the shell has a flange *g* which is turned inward and makes contact with the walls of

the nozzle between the ends of the latter. The shell is formed with helical corrugations which provide the form of screw threads usually employed in tin ware. These threads are adapted to receive a screw cap. The threaded shell is prevented from turning about the nozzle when the cap is rotated for the purpose of screwing it on and off by means partly of the tight fit between the lip *f* and flange *d*, but mainly by protuberances *h* which are bulged out from the walls of the nozzle and are contained in recesses *i* in the flange *g* of the screw-threaded shell. It may be noted here that I prefer to term the latter the screw for the sake of brevity.

Surrounding the nozzle is a pouring lip or spout *j* having a threaded neck portion *k* which fits the screw *e*. One side of the lip is drawn out to form a pouring channel for the liquid. The lip may be turned about the screw so that its pouring channel projects over the side of the can when it is to be used, or points inward when not in use. The threads of the screw *e* and neck portion *k* are so proportioned that when the lip is turned into its pouring position it is raised to the mouth of the nozzle, being locked there by a flange *l* turned inward from the bottom end of the neck. On the other hand when the lip is screwed down until the lower end of the neck rests on the top of the can, the pouring channel is turned inward. In this position of the lip the threads of the screw are exposed, allowing a cap *m* to be placed upon the screw.

Several advantages arise from the construction above described, among which the following may be named; the can is provided with a combination screw and nozzle, which not only permits a screw cap to be applied to the can, but also enables the nozzle to be closed by a plug. That is the screw is wholly external to the nozzle, leaving the interior of the latter smooth so that it can be tightly closed by a plug. The construction which secures this result is very inexpensive, and thus enables the can to be provided with either a plug or a screw cap, or both, without increasing the cost of production of the can to any material extent. The arrangement of the pouring lip with respect to the nozzle above described is novel with me, and makes it practical to employ a pouring lip in connection with a fixed nozzle can. When the can is closed

the lip is turned down out of the way and the cap may be then put in place. It will be noted that the cap when in place is held wholly by the screw and not by the lip. As
 5 the screw is fixed upon the nozzle, which itself is fixed to the can, the cap can be placed upon or removed from the nozzle without moving the lip, and it is not necessary therefore to hold the lip stationary
 10 while putting on or taking off the cap. The cap also may be made tight on the nozzle without necessitating the making of a tight joint between the lip and the can, or between the cap and the lip. In fact the lip
 15 may be loosely applied upon the nozzle, and as it has no other connection with the can than through the nozzle, can be made and applied with very little expense.

I claim—

20 1. The combination with a can having an externally threaded nozzle, of a pouring lip having a threaded neck rotatably engaged with the nozzle, being thereby capable of rotating until flush with the end of the nozzle,
 25 and cooperating abutments on the nozzle and lip for locking the latter when thus flush with the nozzle.

30 2. In a can, a nozzle having an externally threaded sleeve extending less than the distance between the end of the nozzle and the

can body and having a shoulder on the end next to the body, and a lip surrounding the nozzle, having a threaded neck rotatively engaging said sleeve and a flange underlying said shoulder, arranged to be arrested
 35 thereby when turned into pouring position.

3. A can having a nozzle provided with an external thread, a pouring lip surrounding the nozzle, being movable thereon
 40 toward its outer end into pouring position, toward its base to expose the nozzle end, and a screw cap separate from the lip adapted to be engaged with the threads of the nozzle when the latter is thus exposed.

4. A can having a nozzle, a threaded
 45 sleeve on the outside of said nozzle extending from the outer end of the nozzle to a point between such end and the can body, and a pouring lip surrounding the nozzle having a threaded neck engaged with the
 50 threads of the sleeve and adjustable thereon, and a flange underlying the end of the sleeve, such neck being of substantially the same length as the sleeve.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my
 55 signature, in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES H. CAMPBELL.

Witnesses:

J. MURPHY,
 ARTHUR H. BROWN.