

C. A. MASON.
DISPENSING CAN.
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1,079,710.

Patented Nov. 25, 1913.

Fig. 1.

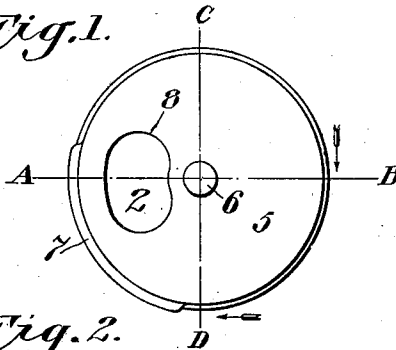


Fig. 5.

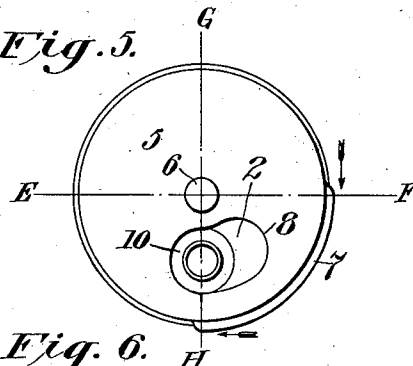


Fig. 2.

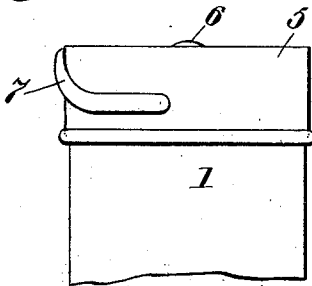


Fig. 6.

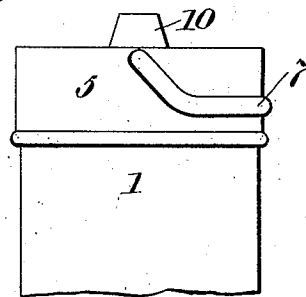


Fig. 3.

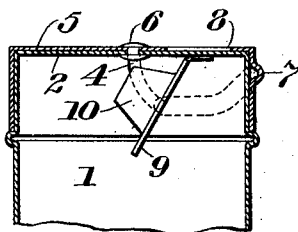


Fig. 7.

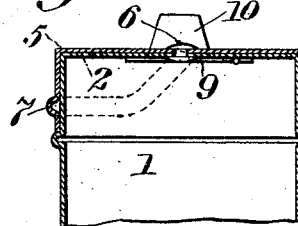


Fig. 4.

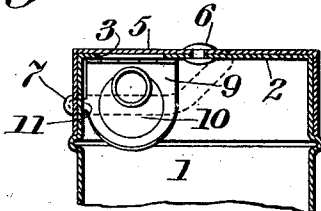


Fig. 8.

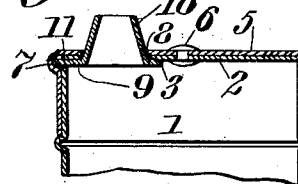
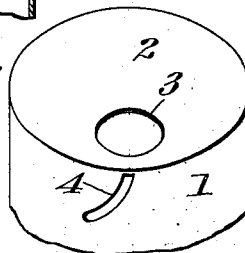


Fig. 9.



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DISPENSING-CAN.

1,079,710.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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Application filed April 2, 1913. Serial No. 758,471.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. MASON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Dispensing-Cans, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of this invention is to provide means for the ready discharge of the contents of cans or receptacles containing powdered, granulated and similar substances, such as soap powder, tooth powder, salt and the like, in which the discharge element may be freely opened for the unobstructed discharge of the contents and as freely closed so as to prevent the escape and waste of the contents.

The invention consists of a can, or other receptacle, having a movable discharge element, located within the body of the can or receptacle and adapted by movement of some part of the receptacle to be projected out of the receptacle for discharging purposes, and by a reverse movement to be returned into the receptacle, to close such receptacle against further discharge, as I will proceed now to explain and finally claim.

In the accompanying drawings illustrating the invention, in the several figures of which like parts are similarly designated, Figure 1 is a top plan; Fig. 2 is an elevation; Fig. 3 is a longitudinal cross-section taken substantially in the plane of line A B, Fig. 1; and Fig. 4 is a longitudinal cross-section taken substantially in the plane of line C D, Fig. 1, showing the receptacle closed. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the receptacle; Fig. 6 is a side elevation; Fig. 7 is a longitudinal section taken substantially in the plane of line E F, Fig. 5, and Fig. 8 is a longitudinal section taken substantially in the plane of line G H, Fig. 5, showing the receptacle opened. Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the discharge end of the body of the receptacle.

The body 1 of the receptacle may be of any approved construction and material, and having one end 2 closed save for a discharge opening 3. Adjacent to the discharge opening 3 in the vertical wall of the body, is a slot 4.

5 is a cap, set over the discharge end of the body and axially pivoted thereto, as by a rivet 6, so as to be capable of rotary motion about the end of the body. This cap has a side groove 7 of substantially bayo-

net-joint formation. The cap has an opening 8 in its top, which is arranged to cover and uncover the opening 3 in the body of the receptacle.

Within the body of the receptacle is pivoted, or otherwise movably mounted, a plate 9, having a frusto-conical tubular portion 10, and these parts 9 and 10 constitute the discharge element herein referred to. The plate has a laterally extended lug 11 projecting through the slot 4 into the groove 7; and this discharge element is so arranged with relation to the discharge openings 3 and 8 that as the cap is rotated back and forth, the discharge element will be moved up and down so as to be respectively projected through the openings 3 and 8 for the discharge of the contents of the receptacle, and returned into the body of the receptacle for cutting off such discharge. Obviously these motions of the discharge elements are effected by the engagement of its lug 11 with the slot 4 and groove 7.

As shown in Figs. 1 to 4, when the discharge element is returned into the body of the receptacle, the solid portion of the cap will cover the opening 3, and thus the contents of the receptacle cannot escape. On the other hand, when the cap is moved in the opposite direction, its opening 8 will uncover the opening 3, and at the same time cause the upward movement of the discharge element, so that its tubular portion will be projected through the said openings, so that the contents of the receptacle may be freely and unobstructedly discharged, as shown in Figs. 5 to 8. When the parts are in the discharging position, the tubular portion will substantially close the discharge opening 3 in order to prevent waste at that point, and this discharge opening 3 will be further protected from permitting leakage by the plate 9 closing up against the inside of the body surrounding said hole 3.

Thus a very simple and efficient and easily operated device is produced for dispensing pulverulent or granular material without waste, and without material effort.

The invention is not limited to the manner of applying the discharge element to the receptacle, or to the particular form or construction of the receptacle, so long as said discharge element is brought into discharging position and returned into closing position by movement of one element of the receptacle on the other, as hereinafter

claimed. Nor is the invention limited to its use on receptacles for any particular kind of material or substance.

What I claim is:—

5 1. A dispensing can, comprising a body, a discharge element movably mounted in said body, a cap rotatably mounted upon said body and having a discharge opening in its top, the position of which opening
10 with relation to the discharge element is varied by rotation of the cap, and means connecting the discharge element and cap to project said discharge element into said opening as the cap is rotated in one di-
15 rection and to withdraw it upon reverse movement.

2. A receptacle, for pulverulent, granular, or other substance or material, comprising a body, a discharge element movably
20 mounted in said body, a cap applied to said body and movable thereon, said cap and body having discharge openings adapted to be brought into register, and means to connect the cap with the discharge element to
25 project it into and withdraw it from said discharge openings.

3. A receptacle, for pulverulent, granular, or other substance or material, comprising a body, a discharge element movably mounted in said body, a cap rotatably mounted
30 on said body, said body and cap having discharge openings adapted to be brought into register by rotation of the cap on the body, and means to connect the discharge element
35 and the rotating cap so as to project said

element into the discharge openings when they are brought into register and to withdraw it from them on the reverse movement.

4. A body, having a discharge opening, and an adjacent slot, a tubular discharge
46 element pivotally mounted within said body and having a laterally extended lug projecting through said slot, and a tubular portion adapted to be projected through
45 said opening, and a cap rotatably mounted on the body and having an appropriate groove engaged by the lug on the discharge element and adapted to project the discharge element through the discharge opening
50 and return it into the body.

5. A body, having a discharge opening and an adjacent slot in the side of the body, a discharge element having a plate pivotally
55 mounted within the body, and a frusto-conical tubular portion rising from the plate, a cap rotatably mounted upon the body above its discharge opening and having a hole adapted to be brought into and moved out of coincidence with the discharge
60 opening, and a groove in its side intersecting the slot in the body, and a laterally extending lug on the discharge element projecting through said slot into engagement with the groove in the cap.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
65 my hand this 2d day of April A. D. 1913.

CHAS. A. MASON.

Witnesses:

PHILIP F. LARNER,
LILLIE M. PERRY.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."