May 10, 1927. 1,627,851

P. J. KROLL

CONTAINER

Filed Nov. 4, 1924

Fig. 1.

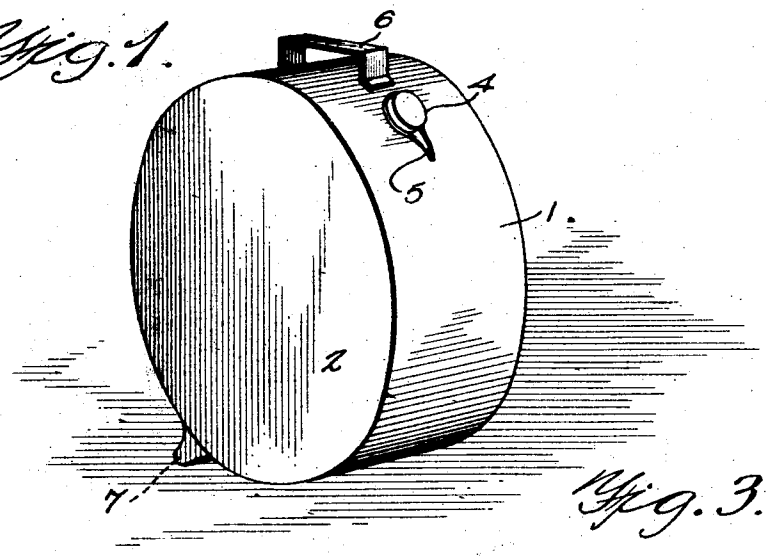


Fig. 3.

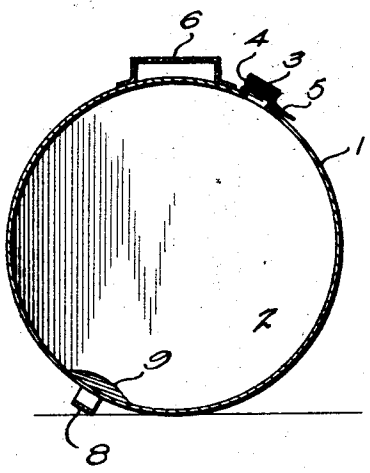
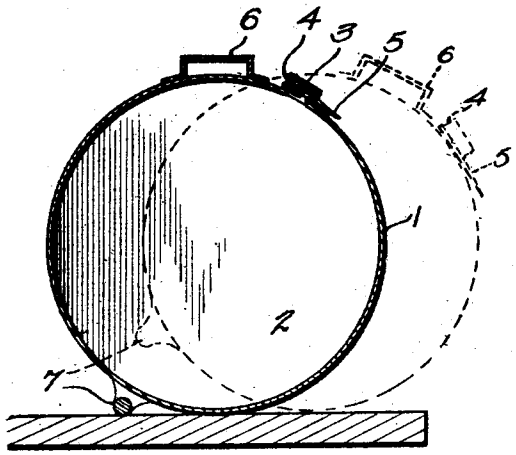


Fig. 2.



Inventor

Philip J. Kroll

By G. W. Earnshaw

Attorney

Patented May 10, 1927. 1,627,851

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PHILIP J. KROLL, OF JOPLIN, MISSOURI.

CONTAINER.

Application filed November 4, 1924. Serial No. 747,861.

This invention relates to containers, and more particularly to oil containers.

At the present time, oils and other liquids are dispensed from a 5 gallon square can which is hard to handle and from which a spasmodic flow is obtained, resulting in spilling of a considerable portion of the oil poured.

In the present invention, I provide a cylindrical can adapted to rest upon the curved wall of the cylinder and having means for normally maintaining it in a desired position so that the outlet opening is adjacent the top. More particularly, the can is provided with a weighted bottom adapted to maintain it in a desired position. The upper portion of the can is provided with a handle and the can is further provided with a transversely arranged handle adjacent the bottom which serves as a stop to limit the movement of the can caused by the weighted bottom and which may be employed for tilting the can when the entire contents are to be poured.

I thus provide a construction of can which is normally in an upright position and from which a steady stream of liquid may be poured as the air space is always at the top and the air flows in as the liquid flows out. The can is easily handled and liquid may be poured therefrom by rolling it to lower the position of the spout without lifting the can.

In the accompanying drawings, I have shown several embodiments of the invention. In this showing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of the invention,

Figure 2 is a vertical sectional view, and,

Figure 3 is a vertical sectional view of another form of the invention.

Referring to Figures 1 and 2 of the drawings, the reference numeral 1 designates the curved wall of the can and 2 designates the end or side walls. The can is provided with an outlet opening 3 which may be closed by a threaded cap 4 and a pouring spout 5 is arranged in alinement therewith. A handle 6 is secured to the can adjacent the outlet opening. At a point substantially diametrically opposite the opening 3, the can is provided with a handle 7 extending transversely thereof and this handle is weighted so as to normally maintain the can in the full line position shown in Figure 2 of the drawings.

In Figure 3 of the drawings, I have shown a can in which a weighted handle 7 is replaced by a handle 8 and a weight 9 arranged in the bottom of the can. Normally, the can is in the position shown in full lines in the drawing and the handle 6 is arranged at the top thereof with the outlet opening 3 to one side. In pouring, the can is moved to the dotted line position shown in Figure 2 of the drawings by grasping the handle 6 and rolling the can on the surface on which it is resting. This raises the weighted handle 7 or the weight 9 and as soon as the can is released, it tends to assume its original position. The weight alone would tend to bring the can to a position with the weight on the bottom but this movement is limited by the handle and the can thus retained in the position shown. The provision of the weight in a position normally to one side of the bottom is advantageous in that the can has a tendency to roll in only one direction and if the weight were arranged in the bottom of the can and the movement not limited, as by the handle, the can would have a tendency to roll in either direction and would possibly roll in the wrong direction for pouring. The handles 7 and 8 may also be employed in lifting the can when the entire contents are to be emptied.

As stated, the position of the outlet opening is such that air may freely flow into the can at the same time that the liquid flows therefrom, giving a steady stream which prevents spilling. The further advantage of pouring from the can without actually lifting is important and greatly facilitates the discharge of the contents of the can.

It is to be understood that the forms of my invention herewith shown and described are to be taken as preferred examples of the same, and that various changes in the shape, size, and arrangement of parts may be resorted to without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the subjoined claims.

I claim:

1. A liquid container comprising a cylindrical body adapted to rest on its curved wall and having its axis movable laterally along a horizontal line in dispensing its contents, said container being provided with an outlet opening in its curved wall, a weight carried by said container at a point slightly to the rear of a vertical line pass-

ing through the center of said container when the outlet opening is at a point adjacent the top of said container, and means for preventing movement of the container in one direction when the container is in said position.

2. A liquid container comprising a cylindrical body portion having its axis arranged horizontally, said container being capable of being rolled on its curved wall, a weight arranged in the bottom of said container, said container being provided with an outlet opening at a point substantially diametrically opposite said weight, and a handle arranged on the curved wall of said container adjacent the weighted portion thereof and adapted to engage the surface on which said container is resting to prevent movement in one direction.

3. A liquid container comprising a cylindrical body portion having its axis arranged horizontally, said container being capable of being rolled on its curved wall, a weight arranged in the bottom of said container, said container being provided with an outlet opening at a point substantially diametrically opposite said weight, a handle arranged on said container adjacent said outlet opening, and a second handle arranged on said container adjacent the weighted portion thereof.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

PHILIP J. KROLL.