R. Heneage,

Canteen,

No. 43,154. Patented June 14, 1864.

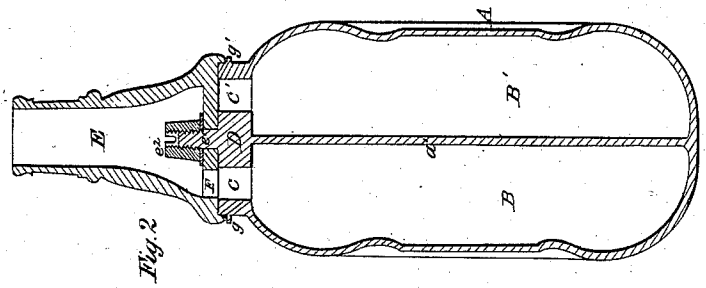

Fig. 2

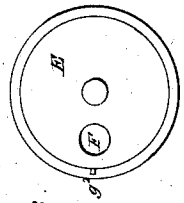

Fig. 3

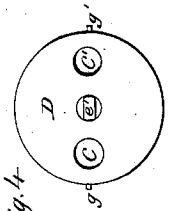

Fig. 4

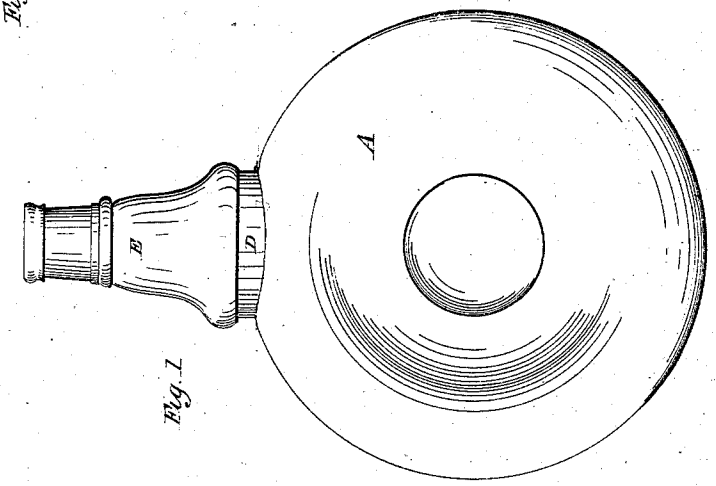

Fig. 1

Witnesses:

W. H. Forbush

B. H. Muehle

Inventor:

Robt. Heneage

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT HENEAGE, OF BUFFALO, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO REUBEN DILL, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVED LIQUOR-FLASK.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent, No. **43,154**, dated June 14, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT HENEAGE, of the city of Buffalo, county of Erie, and State of New York, assignor to REUBEN DILL, of the same place, have invented a certain new and Improved Liquor-Flask; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact descripton of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure I is a side elevation of my improved flask. Fig. II is a vertical transverse section of the same. Fig. III is a plan of rotary nozzle, and Fig. IV is a plan of openings into flask.

The nature of this invention consists in the combination, with a flask containing two or more compartments for holding different kinds of liquor, of a rotary neck or nozzle, by the rotation of which liquor may be taken from either compartment desired, and by which the openings to all the compartments may be closed.

Letters of like name and kind refer to like parts in each of the figures.

A represents the flask, made in any convenient or ornamental form desired.

a' is a central partition dividing the flask into two compartments, B and B′.

C and C′ are the discharge-orifices, the orifice C opening into the compartment B, and the orifice C′ opening into the compartment B′. These orifices are made through the circular disk D, the upper side of which is accurately faced.

E represents the rotary nozzle, which sets upon the disk D, and turns upon the center stud, e', which projects up from the disk. The nut e^2, screwed upon the stud, holds the nozzle down. Through the bottom of the nozzle a single aperture, F, is made.

By turning the nozzle this aperture may be brought over either of the discharge-orifices C or C′, so that liquor may be taken from either compartment, as desired. The stops g and g' on the disk D and the stop g^2 on the nozzle serve as guides by which to turn the nozzle so as to bring its aperture properly on line with the discharge-orifice—that is, when the nozzle is turned so that its stop g^2 strikes against the stop g, liquor may be taken from the compartment B, and when it is turned so as to strike the stop g', then liquor may be taken from compartment B′; but when the stop g^2 is midway between the stops g g', then both of the discharge-orifices are closed.

The bottom surface of the nozzle and the upper face of the disk are made to fit each other perfectly by grinding, so that no leakage through the joint can occur.

Although my drawings represent the flask divided into two compartments, it is evident that the number of compartments into which flasks may be divided is not limited.

I claim—

As a new and improved article of manufacture, a liquor-flask constructed with two or more compartments and rotary nozzle, substantially as described.

ROBT. HENEAGE.

Witnesses:

W. H. FORBUSH,

B. H. MUEHLE.