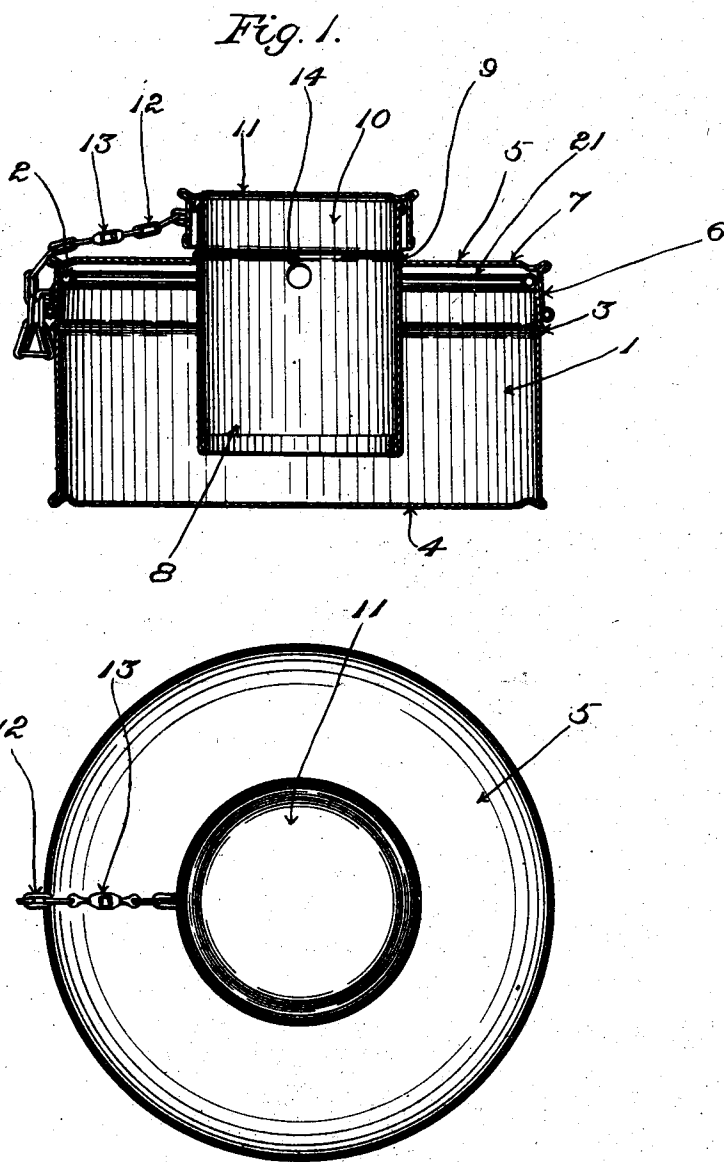


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PATENTED MAY 3, 1904.

W. W. HALL.
CEMENT CAN.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 30, 1903.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. HALL, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR TO FRANK W. WHITCHER, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

CEMENT-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 758,966, dated May 3, 1904.

Application filed December 30, 1903. Serial No. 187,105. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. HALL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Boston, in the county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Cement-Cans, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

My invention has for its object to provide a suitable and convenient means for the reception and holding of cement, consisting of rubber or other substances in solution in benzine or other suitable solvents. Considerable difficulty has heretofore been found in obtaining a can which will keep the cement airtight, and therefore prevent evaporation, which will not easily become clogged with the dried cement, and which when it does become so clogged may be quickly cleaned. The cans now in use for this purpose are so constructed that it is very difficult if not impossible to clean them, and it is common to have the cans become so clogged with cement in a few weeks that they have to be thrown away. The destruction of one of these cans when gummed up with the dried cement involves a considerable loss aside from the loss of the can, because the dried cement has a large value due to the high cost of the materials used in its manufacture. To be satisfactory to the user, the cement-can must also be so shaped that it will not be readily overturned and so arranged that it may be quickly filled. The device embodying my invention does away with the aforesaid difficulties and provides a can of an inexpensive construction capable of long-continued use under the most exacting conditions.

My invention will be readily understood from the following description, in which reference is made to the accompanying drawings, and the novel features thereof are pointed out and clearly defined in the claims at the close of this specification.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a section through the center of the cement-can. Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof.

1 is a receptacle or reservoir for cement, and consists of sides and bottom, as shown in the

accompanying drawings. It is preferably made of tin of good quality and constructed with a wire 2 at the top edge and a fluted bead 3 a short distance below the top edge 21, against which the edge of the cover-flange may rest. In practice I make the top edge 21 of the can or barrel slightly less in diameter than at the point just above the bead 3, for a purpose to be hereinafter further described. I construct the bottom 4 in any well-known manner, preferably attaching it to the sides of the reservoir by solder.

Fitting down over the top of the reservoir 1 is a cover comprising a downwardly-projecting flange portion 6, soldered to a top portion 7. The flange portion 6 is made slightly flaring to correspond with the slightly-constricted form of the top of the can. The length of the flanged sides of the cover are such that when the cover is fitted upon the can 1 the lower edge of the sides of the cover strikes the fluted rib or bead 3 of the can and the upper edge of the can 1 containing the wire 2 strikes against the inside of the top of the cover. By the construction just described I obtain a substantially airtight reservoir for the cement and one which will not leak if the cement-can happens to be turned upon its side. For a similar reason I preferably make the diameter of the cement-can large as compared with its height in order that the danger of upsetting may be lessened as much as possible.

In the center of the cover and preferably secured thereto by solder or the like I provide a well 8. This well 8 is cylindrical in form and is constructed from a single piece of sheet-tin. At a convenient point in its sides is a rib 9, around which is placed solder, firmly uniting the well 8 and the cover 5. The well 8 extends downward when the cover 5 is in place on the can, so that the bottom of the well is near the bottom of the can, but does not come in contact with it. This distance between the bottom of the well and the bottom of the can may be varied to suit the particular kind of cement to be used and the circumstances of its use. The upper part 10 of the well 8 rises above the surface of the cover

5 a convenient amount and provides a rim upon which a small cover 11 may be placed. This small cover 11 I make, preferably, somewhat larger than the top 10 of the well 8 in order that as the edges of the well become clogged with the cement the cover 11 may still fit over the top of the well and will not adhere too tightly to the said well. This cover may be made in any suitable and well-known way. I find it convenient to attach this small cover 11 to the edge of the large cover 5 by means of a flexible connection or chain 12, having therein a swivel 13 to prevent objectionable kinkings thereof. This chain or connection insures that the cover and can are always together and suggests at least to the operator that the cover be kept upon the can, thereby preventing the evaporation of the solvent from the cement and the consequent deterioration of the cement.

In the side of the well 8 I place a vent or hole 14 for the passage of air to or from the main interior portion of the can or reservoir. This vent 14 permits the escape of air from the main reservoir 1 through the well 8 when the cement-can is filled; otherwise the air in the said reservoir would be compressed during the process of filling.

The cement-can as thus constructed is very convenient in use and easy to clean. It may be readily filled by pouring the liquid cement down the well 8. When the can becomes stuck up with the cement, as necessarily happens sooner or later, it may be taken apart and its various parts cleaned by scraping or by dissolving the cement in a solvent, thus saving the dried cement, which is of considerable value, and leaving the can in as good condition as if it were new.

What I claim is—

1. In a cement-can, the combination of a reservoir provided with a cover, a well in the said cover, a vent or passage forming a communication between the chamber of the said reservoir and the chamber of the said well, and a cover for the said well, substantially as described.

2. In a cement-can, the combination of a reservoir, a cover therefor, a well in the said cover and having an air-vent through the said well into the said reservoir and a cover for the said well, substantially as described.

3. In a cement-can, the combination of a reservoir having a constricted top portion for the reception of a cover, a cover with slightly flaring sides capable of being seated upon the said top portion, a well in the said cover projecting downwardly through the said cover toward the bottom of the cement-can and upwardly above the top surface of the said cover, and having an air-vent through the walls of the said well into the said reservoir, and a cover fitting upon the upwardly-projecting portion of the said well, substantially as described.

4. In a cement-can, the combination of a reservoir, a cover therefor having a centrally-located well with an upwardly-projecting portion, a cover for said well, and a flexible connection for securing the said cover to the cover for the reservoir, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM W. HALL.

Witnesses:

GEORGE P. DIKE,

WILLIAM A. COPELAND.