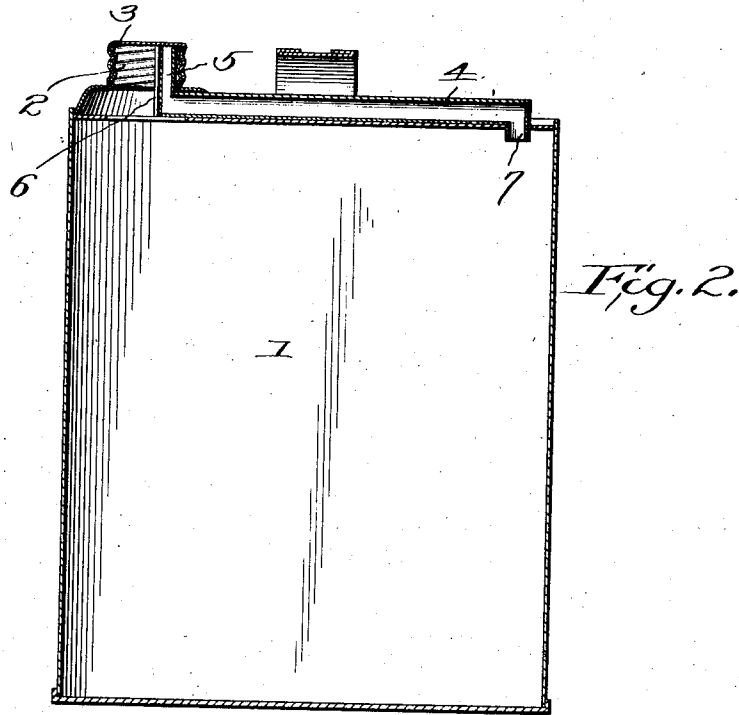
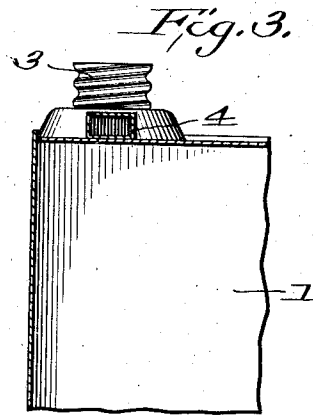
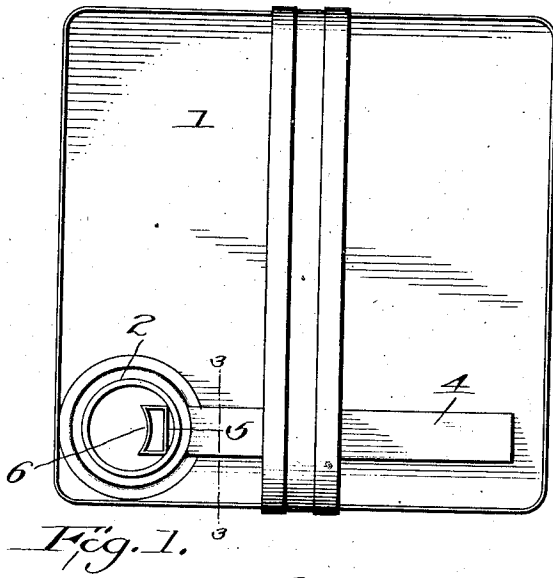


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CAN.

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1,062,118.

Patented May 20, 1913.



Witnesses

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CAN.

1,062,118.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 20, 1913.

Application filed May 1, 1912. Serial No. 694,329.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS N. RITTEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Cherokee, in the county of Cherokee and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cans, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a can, and the object of the invention is to admit air into the upper portion of the can while the contents of the can are being discharged thereby preventing spilling or splashing of the liquid contents. Many of these containers contain poisons or acids and considerable care has to be exercised in pouring out their contents.

This invention causes a smooth, even discharge of the liquid by conveying air from the point of discharge to the corner of the container in which a vacuum is formed when the container is tilted in proper position to pour the contents therefrom, and the tube conveying the air is so arranged that it is impossible for any of the liquid to enter it or in any way obstruct passage of air through it. Furthermore it is permanently connected to the can or container and can be applied to cans already in use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a can with my invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a detail section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

In these drawings, 1 represents the can or container which of course may be of any size and the shape of the same may also be varied. In the form of container illustrated a threaded discharge spout 2 is adapted to be closed by threading a metal cap 3 over the said spout. Arranged upon the top of the container is a tube 4. This tube passes through a side wall of the spout or mouth of the container and is then angled upwardly as shown at 5 and this upwardly angled portion has its inner wall curved in-

wardly as shown at 6, thereby adapting the same to fit the neck of a funnel when the can is being filled. The opposite end of the tube 4 extends to a corner of the can, or in the case of a cylindrical container to the side opposite the point of discharge. It is then angled downwardly as shown at 7, passing through the top of the container and opening into the same adjacent a side.

It will be obvious that when the container is tilted a vacuum will be formed at the point or in the upper portion of the container into which the tube extends, while the mouth or vent would be sealed by the liquid.

With my invention applied thereto no vacuum is formed as air is conveyed through the tube 4 and passes into this portion of the container. It will also be obvious that when the ordinary closure cap is in place the outer end of the tube will be covered by said cap so that the contents will be sealed against the exterior atmosphere by the usual closure cap the same as though no air tube had been applied.

By means of this construction it is unnecessary to insert an air tube into the container after the same has been opened and it is also unnecessary to apply a separate stopper or closing means for an air tube permanently connected with the can.

What I claim is:—

The combination with a can having a spout, and screw cap adapted to fit thereover, of a vent tube extending upwardly into the spout upon one side, the upper end of said tube being flush with the top of said spout, and adapted to be engaged and inclosed by the said cap, the inner side of said tube being curved upon an arc substantially concentric with the curvature of the walls of the said spout, as and for the purpose set forth.

LOUIS N. RITTEN.

Witnesses:

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