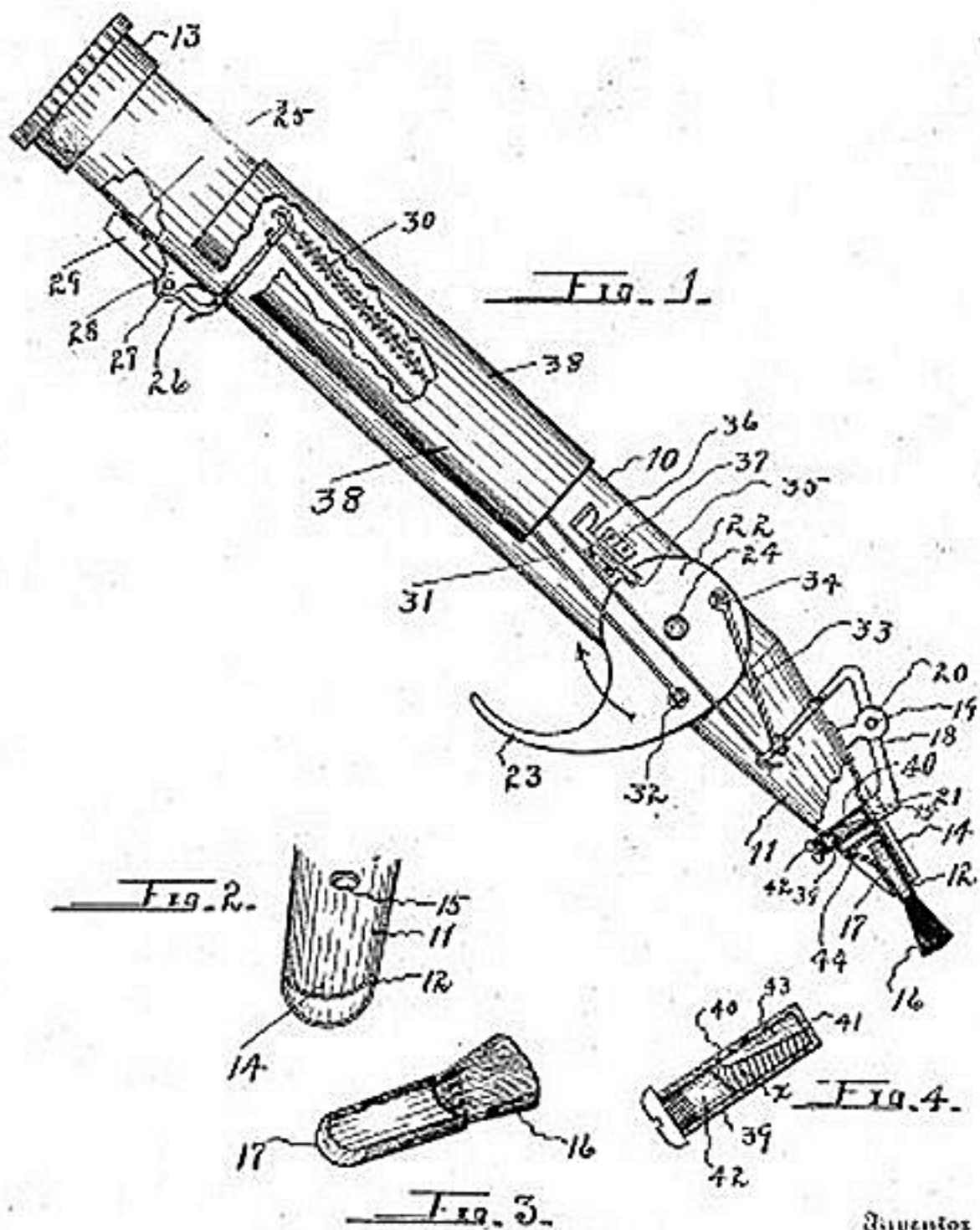


1,011,800.

Patented Dec. 12, 1911.



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3811

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JAMES JACKSON, OF ELGIN, NEBRASKA.

DISPENSING-RECEPTACLE.

1,011,800.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 12, 1911.

Application filed July 31, 1911. Serial No. 661,431.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES JACKSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Elgin, in the county of Antelope and State of Nebraska, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dispensing-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a dispensing receptacle or can for the use of tinnern, and has for its object, broadly, to provide an article of this class which may be economical in manufacture and convenient in use.

As is well known, resin or certain acids are used by tinnern in the operation of soldering, when joining metallic sheets, in shop or roof work. Acids, when thus employed, are objectionable since they have a tendency to injure the metal; and powdered resin, especially when working upon the roofs of buildings, may be blown away, and it is quite difficult to distribute or spread the same uniformly. Liquid resin, however, is a substance for the use of tinnern, to which there can be no objection, provided the supply is confined so that it will not be unduly exposed to the air, and convenient means are provided for spreading it upon the surfaces of the metallic sheets.

By use of the herein described receptacle, liquid resin may be confined so that it will not become "gummed" or hardened, and the liquid may be conveniently spread or distributed without waste of the material.

While the device is particularly adapted for the use of tinnern for dispensing liquid resin, it may be employed, of course, for other or similar purposes.

The invention consists of the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as described herein and claimed, and as illustrated in the drawing, it being understood that changes in form, size, proportion and minor details may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of the invention or sacrificing any of its advantages.

In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side view of the dispensing receptacle, the shield and tapered end portion being partly broken away; Fig. 2 is an enlarged detail relating to Fig. 1 showing, in perspective, the crescent-shaped opening at the terminal of the convergently formed end-portion of the receptacle; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the housing or casing for

the brush. Fig. 4 is an enlarged, sectional detail relating to Fig. 1 showing the screw-plug.

Referring now to the drawing for a more particular description, the dispensing receptacle consists, in part, of a cylindrical casing or barrel 10 with a tapered end-portion 11, preferably terminating with an opening substantially of crescent shape to provide a holder or socket 12 within which may be mounted the housing-box or case 17 of the brush, hereinafter to be described. Upon the free end of the barrel may be mounted the screw-cap 13, preferably having a milled periphery so that it may be manually rotated to effect its removal at times when the receptacle is to be filled with the liquid; and the wall of the tapered end-portion is formed with a depressed part or longitudinal channel 14 with a discharge port 15 therein.

A brush for spreading the liquid is indicated at 16. It is preferably mounted in the housing-box or case 17, above mentioned, said case being of concavo-convex form or crescent shaped in cross-section and of a suitable size so that it may be inserted in the socket or holder 12, and may be conveniently withdrawn therefrom for purposes of removal, when the brush becomes worn.

While I do not limit myself to the provision of the tapered end-portion in the formation of a outlet, it is the preferred construction; since the brush may be applied to better advantage when this form is employed.

While the case 17 and terminal of the tapered portion 11 are shown as being crescent shaped in cross-section, I do not limit myself to this particular form, but the curved forms for these parts, as described, are of advantage, since they prevent any lateral turning or swinging movements of the brush, when in use, and this curvature forms the valley or channel 14, above mentioned, so that the liquid may flow in said channel from the discharge port to the brush, at the time the liquid is distributed.

To provide a suitable control for the movement of the liquid, certain devices are employed, and will now be described.

At 18 is indicated a rock-lever, pivotally mounted at 19 upon bracket 20, said bracket being suitably secured to the wall of the receptacle. The front arm of this lever is

provided with a head 21 adapted to make a closure of discharge port 15.

At 22 is indicated a disk having an operating arm 23. It is mounted to swing upon a strong pivot 24 supported upon the wall of the barrel 10.

At 25, near the closure cap, is indicated a vent aperture formed in the wall of the receptacle.

A second rock lever is provided and indicated at 26, its pivotal mounting 27 being upon bracket 28 suitably secured upon the wall of the barrel. Its rear arm is provided with a head 29 adapted to make a closure of the vent aperture, by a rocking movement of said lever.

At 30 is indicated a coiled spring having one of its ends mounted upon the rear arm of lever 18, its opposite end being mounted upon the front arm of lever 23, and by operation of said spring the discharge port and vent aperture of the receptacle are caused to be normally closed, so that the liquid may be confined within the receptacle.

At 31 is indicated a link having its rear end mounted upon the front arm of lever 23, the front end of the link being mounted at 32 upon the disk, between operating arm 23 and pivot 24. At 33 is indicated a second link having one of its ends mounted upon the rear arm of lever 18, its opposite end being mounted at 34, upon and near the periphery of disk 22.

It will be seen that disk 22 operates as a rock-lever to move links 31 and 33 in opposite directions, and since it is located between levers 18 and 23 and is connected therewith as described, the vent-aperture and discharge port of the receptacle may be opened or closed coincidentally or in unison, by moving the operating arm 23.

In operation, arm 23 may be manually moved toward the barrel, to expand the coiled spring, the disk moving in a direction of the arrow. At this time the operator depresses the receptacle in an inclined position,—that is say, it is held so that the air vent will be disposed at a higher altitude than the "brush end" of the receptacle; and upon opening the ports in the manner just described, the liquid will pass out of port 15 and will flow in channel 14 upon the brush; and a release of arm 23 will result in the closure of ports 15 and 21, by compression of the spring.

The dispensing receptacle provides a very convenient article for tinnery use, and it may be disposed in any position, ordinarily, without loss of its contents.

Any suitable means may be provided for locking the disk, so that when placed in exposed positions and not in use, the disk may not be accidentally rotated to cause a loss of the liquid. For this purpose a notch 35 may be formed in the periphery

of the disk and a slide or bar 36, mounted in guides 37, may be employed, the guides being mounted upon the wall of the receptacle; and when using the receptacle, the slide may be withdrawn from the notch.

At 38 is indicated a hood, guard or shield, consisting of a transversely curved plate mounted upon the receptacle and disposed to overhang the spring, rock-lever and link, so that these parts will not be obstructive, during operation.

Since the liquid resin in hot weather will flow more freely than at other times, and would more upon the brush in too great a quantity, a control is provided for the movement of the liquid, consisting of the sleeve or barrel 39, having an intake 40 and an exit port 41. When the barrel is mounted in and transversely of the receptacle, its intake port will be in communication with the containing chamber of the receptacle, and its exit port will register with the discharge-port 15 thereof. A screw-plug 42 formed with a groove 43 may have a threaded connection with and a mounting in the barrel. Groove 43 opens upon the exit port and when the plug is partly rotated, the intake may be partly obstructed by the blank portion x of the screw-plug, and when partly obstructed in this manner the flow will be restricted.

It is desirable that the brush may be readily inserted or removed whenever necessary, and for this purpose and to prevent the liquid contents from moving out of the socket or opening 12, a partition 44 is employed in the tapered portion 11, at the front of the barrel.

Having fully described the several parts and their uses, a further explanation relating to operation is not necessary.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,—

1. In combination with a cylindrical receptacle having a tapered end portion formed with a discharge port in its side wall; a brush removably mounted upon and projecting forwardly of said end portion; a disk mounted upon the receptacle; a rock-lever provided with a head-member adapted to normally bear upon the tapered end portion to make a closure of said discharge port; a link mounted upon the disk and connected with the rock-lever; said disk adapted to have a part rotation, one of its movements causing a removal of the head-member from its bearing upon the wall of said end portion, for opening said discharge port.

2. A dispensing receptacle comprising a barrel provided with a vent aperture and formed with a tapered end portion, said end portion being formed with a discharge port and a channel opening upon said discharge port; a brush mounted upon said

tapered end portion adjacent to said channel; resiliently mounted levers having heads adapted to normally cover the vent aperture and discharge port; and means to coincidentally remove the heads of said levers from said discharge port and vent aperture.

3. In combination with a cylindrical receptacle formed with a vent aperture and having a tapered end portion with a discharge port; a brush removably mounted upon and projecting forwardly of said end portion; a first rock-lever provided with a head-member adapted to normally bear upon the tapered end portion to make a closure of said discharge port; a second rock-lever provided with a head-member adapted to normally bear upon the receptacle to make a closure of the vent aperture; a disk mounted upon the receptacle and connected with said rock-levers, said disk adapted to have a part rotation, one of its movements causing a removal of the head-members from their respective bearings for opening said vent aperture and discharge port.

4. An article for the purpose described, comprising a cylindrical container provided with a vent aperture and formed with a tapered end portion, said end portion being formed with a discharge port

and a channel opening upon said discharge port; a brush mounted upon said tapered end portion adjacent to said channel; rock-levers having heads adapted to normally cover the vent aperture and discharge port; means to coincidentally move said rock-levers to remove the heads of said levers from said discharge port and vent aperture; and a transversely curved hood disposed longitudinally of and partly circumscribing said container.

5. An article for the purpose described, comprising an elongated receptacle provided with a vent aperture, and having an end portion with an outwardly-convergent wall forming a crescent-shaped opening at its terminal, said wall being formed with a discharge port and having a longitudinal channel extending from its terminal to said discharge port; a crescent-shaped casing provided with a brush and adapted to be mounted in the crescent-shaped opening of said end portion; and means to cause a simultaneous closure of said discharge port and said vent aperture.

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

JAMES JACKSON.

Witnesses:

FRANK HOSBY,

LEONARD HOSBY.