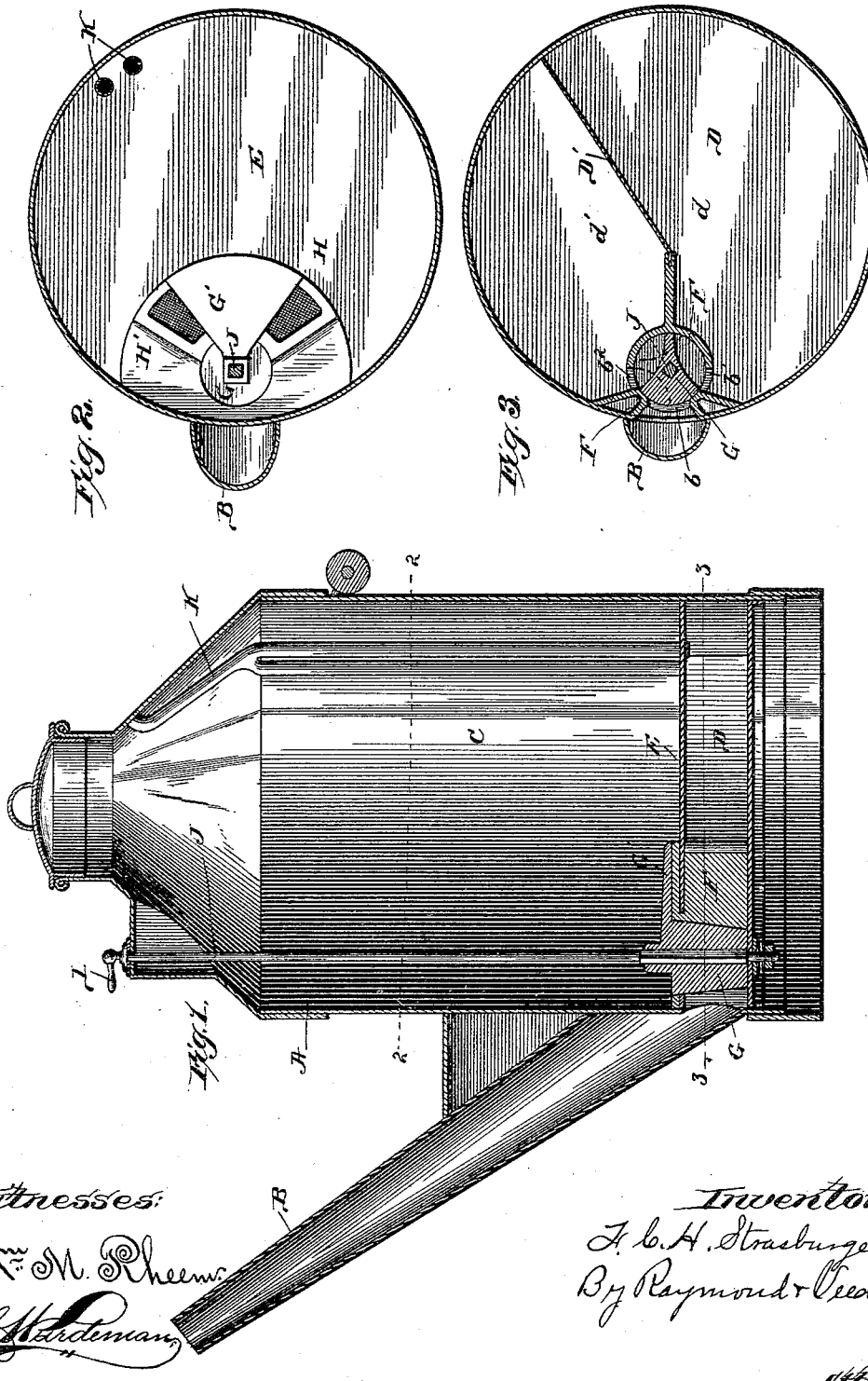


(No Model.)

F. C. H. STRASBURGER.
MEASURING CAN.

No. 457,595.

Patented Aug. 11, 1891.



Witnesses:

Wm. M. Rheims

E. C. Hardeman

Inventor:

F. C. H. Strasburger
By Raymond & Creder

Atty's

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK C. H. STRASBURGER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

MEASURING-CAN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 457,595, dated August 11, 1891.

Application filed December 1, 1890. Serial No. 373,168. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK C. H. STRASBURGER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, in the county of Cook, in the State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Measuring-Cans, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object the provision of a can for containing liquid from which a definite portion can be drawn without the use of a separate measuring-vessel.

My invention consists of the parts and combinations hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical section of a can embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section of the can taken on the line 2 2, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a similar section on line 3 3, Fig. 1.

The can shown is similar to the ordinary milk-can, the body A being provided with a spout B.

The can is divided into two compartments C and D by a horizontal partition E, and the compartment D is subdivided, as shown in Fig. 3, into two compartments $d d'$, of unequal size—as, for example, one holding a quart or a gallon and the other or smaller compartment holding a pint or quart, as the case may be. Communication between the upper compartment C of the can and the lower compartments $d d'$ and between the latter compartments and the discharge-spout B of the can is governed by the valve F, provided with a chambered plug G. Said plug G is shown in plan in Fig. 2. The wing G' extends over openings $H H'$, which connect the compartment C with the compartments $d d'$, respectively. The size of the wing G' is such as to be sufficient to cover either of the openings $H H'$, but not to cover both at the same time. When the plug G is in its central position, as shown in Fig. 2, both openings are partially uncovered, so that the contained liquid in the can is free to flow into the compartments $d d'$. When the valve is in the central position just described, the passage b to the spout B is closed, as may be seen by reference to Fig. 3.

When it is desired to draw a definite amount of liquid from the can, the handle I, Fig. 1, which is connected by the spindle J with the valve G, is turned to one side or the other, as

the case may be, thus opening connection from the compartment d' or d through the passage b' or b^2 to the spout, communication being by the same movements cut off between the main body of liquid in the compartment C and the subdivision $d d'$, which has been put into connection with the spout. The movement of the valve-plug just described is indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 3. In order to allow the liquid to flow freely from the compartments $d d'$, an air-tube K, forked at its lower end, connected to the compartments d and d' , and having its other end above the level of the liquid, is employed. As shown, it is located within the interior of the can, but could be placed outside, if desired.

I claim—

1. The combination, with a can having a compartment for containing the main body of liquid and smaller compartments provided with separate openings connecting them with the first-named compartment, of a valve adapted to alternatively close said openings when moved either side of its central position, but leaving both said passages in communication with the main compartment when in its central position, said valve being also provided with passages through which communication may be opened alternatively with either of the smaller compartments and the discharge-spout, substantially as described.

2. A measuring-can divided by a horizontal partition E into two compartments, the lower of said compartments being subdivided by the partitions D' into compartments $d d'$, said compartments $d d'$ connecting with the larger compartment C through openings $H H'$, in combination with the valve F, having a plug G, provided with a wing G' , said wing being adapted to close alternatively the openings $H H'$, and said valve being adapted to close the passage to the spout B when in its central position and to open communication alternatively between said spout B and the compartments $d d'$, respectively, through the passages b and b' or b^2 , substantially as described.

FRANK C. H. STRASBURGER.

Witnesses:

IRWIN VEEDER,
H. A. YOUNG.