H. HEDRICH.

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKER.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 5, 1911.

997,060. **Patented July 4, 1911.**

Fig. 1.

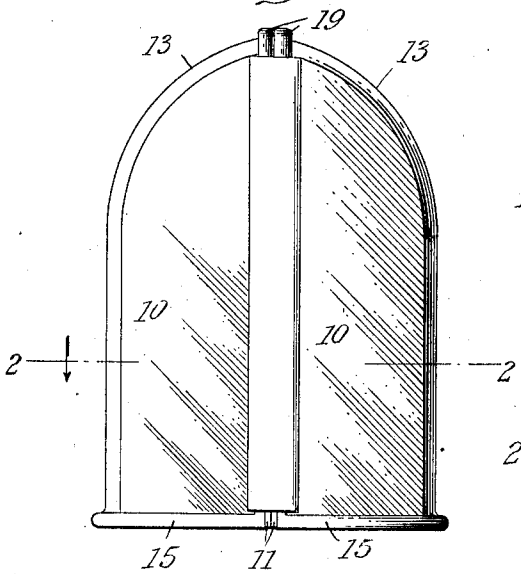


Fig. 5.

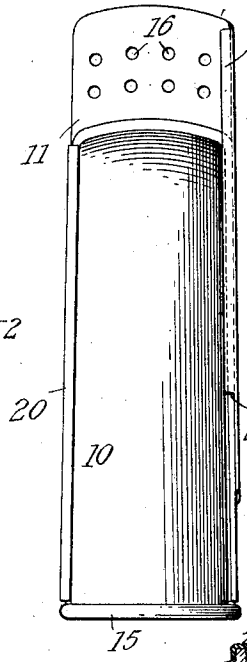
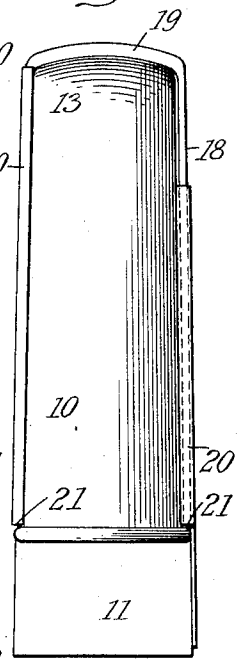


Fig. 6.



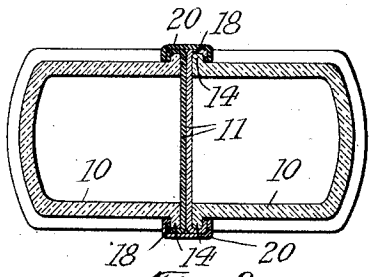


Fig. 2.

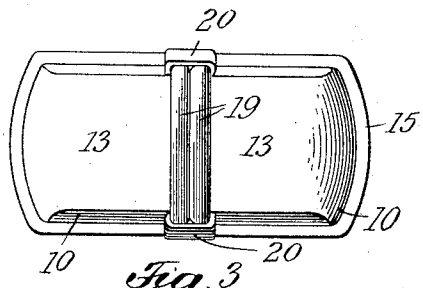


Fig. 3.

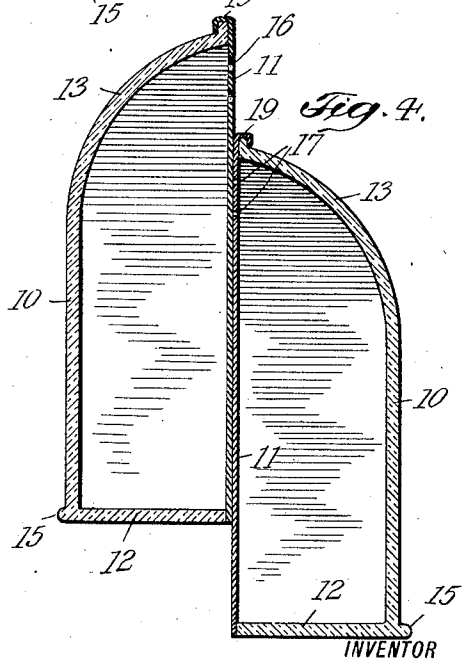


Fig. 4.

WITNESSES

Julius H. Hunt.

Daniel Holmgren

INVENTOR

Herman Hedrich

BY

Briesen & Knupp

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERMAN HEDRICH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKER.

997,060. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented July 4, 1911.**

Application filed April 5, 1911. Serial No. 618,983.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERMAN HEDRICH, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Salt and Pepper Shaker, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a salt and pepper shaker of novel construction, which may be readily manipulated, effectively excludes air and moisture, and is not liable to release excessive quantities of its charge.

In the accompanying drawing: Figure 1 is a side view of a salt and pepper shaker embodying my invention; Fig. 2 a cross section on line 2—2, Fig. 1; Fig. 3 a plan; Fig. 4 a longitudinal section showing the salt compartment open; Fig. 5 a right hand view of Fig. 4, and Fig. 6 a left hand view thereof.

To two receptacles 10 arranged side by side and adapted to hold pepper and salt respectively, are removably secured a pair of contacting slidably connected side plates 11 that face each other. Each receptacle 10, is preferably made of glass and is trough shaped, being provided with a flat base 12, a rounded top 13 and an open inner side which carries the plate 11. A pair of flanges 14 extend along this open inner side while an additional flange 15 extends partly around base 12. The two plates 11 are near the top of the device provided with differently sized apertures 16, 17 to permit the discharge from receptacles 10 of salt and pepper respectively. Means are provided for so connecting the plates that they are slidable upon one another, each plate constituting a support and guide for the other plate during this movement. To this effect and also to hold the plates to the receptacles, each plate is provided at one face with parallel grooved side flanges 18 adapted to grasp flanges 14 and also with a top flange 19 constituting an abutment for receptacle 10. On the other face, each plate is furthermore provided with a grooved rail 20, the rail on one plate being opposed to that of the other plate and engaging the corresponding flange 18 thereof.

In order to limit the longitudinal play of plates 11 together with their receptacles 10, one of the inwardly turned flanges of each rail 20 is cut away along a suitable distance from the bottom of the plate to form a stop 21 adapted to be engaged by the bottom flange 15 of the opposite receptacle 10.

To charge receptacles 10, they are withdrawn from the interlocked plates 11, filled with pepper and salt and are refitted to said plates to which they are firmly held by the frictional engagement of flanges 14, 18 and also owing to the abutment of their rounded upper ends against flanges 19.

For table use, the device is reversed and if say salt is to be discharged, the salt holding receptacle 10 is depressed (Fig. 4) to an extent defined by stop 21 (Fig. 6). In this way the lower perforated end of its plate 11, will be projected beneath the pepper holding receptacle, so that apertures 16 become exposed and the salt may be freely discharged. When the operation is completed, the salt holding receptacle is retracted to return the parts to their normal position, one receptacle constituting in this position a cover for the other. When pepper is to be released, the second receptacle is depressed in the manner indicated.

It will be seen that in the operative position of the device, the perforated plates assume a vertical position and do not directly support the charge, such function being assumed by the closed contracted ends of receptacles 10 that direct their charge toward the upright cluster of apertures. In this way an excessive liberation of the pepper and salt is prevented even if the device is shaken, as the shocks will not have a tendency to force the material by momentum through the holes.

I claim:

1. A device of the character described, comprising a pair of receptacles arranged side by side and having contacting apertured sides, and means for slidably connecting said sides, each receptacle being adapted to constitute a cover for the other receptacle.

2. A device of the character described, comprising a pair of receptacles arranged side by side and having contacting apertured sides, means for slidably connecting said sides, and means for limiting the displacement of each receptacle relatively to the other receptacle.

3. In a device of the character described, a pair of receptacles arranged side by side and having contracted ends and contacting

sides apertured in proximity to said contracted ends combined with means for slidably connecting said sides.

4. A device of the character described, comprising a pair of receptacles, apertured plates removably secured thereto, and means for slidably connecting said plates.

5. A device of the character described, comprising a pair of receptacles having bottom flanges, apertured plates removably secured to the receptacles, means for slidably connecting the plates, and stops on the plates adapted to be engaged by the flanges.

HERMAN HEDRICH.

Witnesses:
FRANK V. BRIESEN,
KATHERYNE KOCH.