

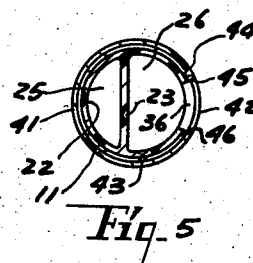
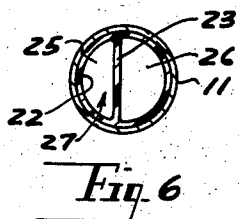
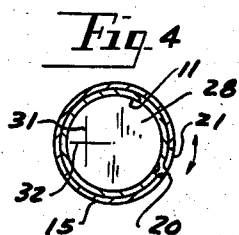
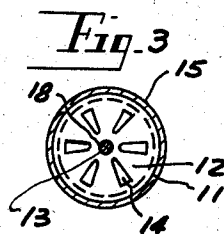
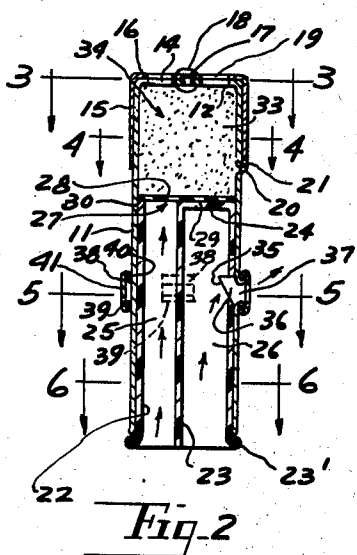
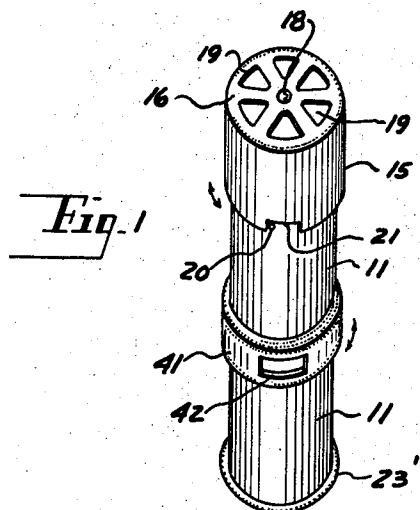
Oct. 13, 1959

C. B. CLARK

2,908,244

DEFENSIVE DEVICE

Filed March 18, 1957



INVENTOR.
CECIL B. CLARK
BY
Robert A. Sloman
ATTORNEY

1

2,908,244

DEFENSIVE DEVICE

Cecil B. Clark, Detroit, Mich.

Application March 18, 1957, Serial No. 646,925

3 Claims. (Cl. 116—67)

This invention relates to a defensive device, particularly useful for women. The many cases made public regarding attacks on women are far from the total incidents of this nature, mainly due to the embarrassment occasioned to the victim, who prefers to remain silent, naturally reluctant to have publicity added to their humiliation. It is with this in mind that the present invention was created, giving 3 methods of defense in one small article.

These are: to dissuade the attacker; to mark him for identification, and to bring help. Said invention will do all these things, and can be conveniently carried in a handbag ready for instant use.

It is similar to a large lipstick in appearance, and is not out of place in a woman's bag, may be kept under the pillow where women sleep alone, or in the pocket of a housecoat, ready for the odd itinerant caller at the door.

Where a woman is apprehensive, she may hold what appears to be a lipstick in her hand and even raise it to her lips in a natural gesture. Should no incident arise, then the present invention can be returned to the bag without embarrassment to either party. For use, a slight turn of the cap and a blast of air blown into the device will envelope the attacker in a cloud of powder. This powder is a special formula and will cause the eyes to burn and run with water so that the vision will not be clear, also causing a reflex action to shield the face, thus releasing his grip on the victim. The assailant and his clothes are also marked by the dye in the powder. This powder sprayed on the attacker causes sneezing and coughing, and impedes his speedy escape. A twist of the lower band of said invention will enable a whistle incorporated therein to be blown.

The colored powder and dye will be a positive identification of the attacker who, with his eyes streaming with tears will not be able to fully appreciate or possibly be able to remove all traces of the powder and dye. No longer will an attacker be released due to lack of positive identification.

These and other objects will be seen from the following specification and claims in conjunction with the appended drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a front perspective view of the present defensive device.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section thereof.

Fig. 3 is a section taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a section taken on line 5—5 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 6 is a section taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 2.

It will be understood that the above drawing illustrates merely a preferred embodiment of the invention, and that other embodiments are contemplated with the scope of the claims hereafter set forth.

Referring to the drawing, the present defensive device includes an outer elongated tube 11 preferably constructed of metal and having at one end of the wall 12, hereafter referred to as a first wall, with a central opening 13 and

2

a series of spaced radial apertures 14 formed therethrough.

A cup-shaped valve 15 is rotatively mounted upon this end of tube 11, and includes a bottom wall 16, hereafter referred to as a second wall which registers with first wall 12 and is rotatively joined loosely thereto by the rivet 18 which extends through transverse aperture 17 in said second wall and through the corresponding opening 13 in said first wall.

Said second wall, being the end of valve 15 has formed therethrough a series of spaced radial apertures 19, of the same number as apertures 14 and adapted for registry therewith. Upon sufficient rotation of valve 15 apertures 19 will be rotated out of registry with apertures 14 effectively closing off chamber 34, Fig. 2, hereafter described.

A suitable stop means is employed for limiting relative rotation between valve 15 and tube 11. For this purpose there is preferably employed the outwardly projecting button 20 formed directly in tube 11 and loosely located with respect to the transverse elongated slot 21 within said valve. Registry of the button with opposite end wall portions defining said slot provides a convenient means of limiting relative movements to open and closed positions with respect to apertures 14 and 19.

Snugly positioned within tube 11 is a second tube 22, preferably of plastic material, and at its open end having an annular outturned bead 23'. Elongated partition 23 extends throughout the length of tube 22 and at one end joins the transverse end wall 24 hereafter referred to as a third wall. This wall is substantially semi-circular in shape and in cooperation with said partition and the outer wall of tube 22 defines a closed air passage 26. The opposite side of partition 23 defines with the aperture 27 adjacent the third wall 24 another air passage for use in the manner hereafter described.

A flexible preferably rubber disc 28 is positioned across the inner end of tube 22 and is secured at 29 and 30 to its end wall 24 and peripherally thereof providing a closure for the air outlet 27 of air passage 25.

One or a series of slits 31—32 are formed through disc 28 which are openable upon the application of air pressure thereto through passage 25. This permits the introduction of air under pressure to chamber 34 defined within tube 11 between the first wall 12 and disc 28, which chamber is adapted to store a suitable powdered medium 33.

Upon application of air under pressure from the user's mouth to tube 22 at inlet 23' such air travelling through passage 25 and outlet 27 moves through the slits 31 and 32 as the said disc is partly flexed under such pressure. With the valve 15 in open position, this stream of air ejects quantities of the powder 33 through the registering apertures 14 and 19 into the face and eyes of a would-be assailant or attacker.

In the present preferred embodiment of the invention a suitable powder, such as talcum is employed which contains a quantity of an eye irritating substance, such as pepper and would also contain in powder form and mixed therewith a quantity of permanent dye.

This dye would so mark the assailant's face and clothes providing a positive identification, which would be extremely difficult to remove.

In the present embodiment, talcum powder may be employed, using pepper in the ratio of 7 parts of talcum to 1 part of pepper, for illustration. Also a preferred ratio would be 7 parts of talcum to 2 parts of a suitable powdered dye. This dye contacting clothes or the moist skin of an individual would remain in sufficient quantity as to provide a definite identification of the attacker. The eye irritation produced by the powder would definitely dissuade the assailant from his original purpose.

Intermediate its ends the wall of tube 22 is struck inwardly as at 35 providing the air outlet 36 which with

passage 26 forms a whistle construction. A similarly arranged aperture 37 is formed through the wall of outer tube 11 whereby upon application of air under pressure to air passage 26 the whistle will be activated.

Means are incorporated in the present device for deactivating the whistle when desired. For this purpose a plurality of pairs of vertically spaced wall elements in tube 11 are struck outwardly and reverse turned as at 38—39, Fig. 2. These are adapted to supportably receive the inwardly directed top and bottom flanges 40 of the circular band 41 which is rotatably positioned and supported upon tube 11 and is adapted to normally close the whistle outlets 36 and 37.

Band 41 has a transverse aperture 42, Fig. 1, which when turned into registry with the whistle outlets permits activation of the whistle upon application of air under pressure to passage 26. However, should it be desired not to activate the whistle, then the band 41 is rotated upon the tube 11 to a position so that its aperture 42 is out of registry with the whistle outlets 36—37 and portions of said band close off said whistle outlets.

A suitable stop means is also employed limiting rotary movements of band 41 to either open or closed positions of the whistle to give the user a positive means of determining this condition.

In the present preferred embodiment of the invention a pair of dimples 43—44 are formed outwardly upon the outer surface of tube 11 in spaced relation. At the ends of aperture 42, upright end wall portions 45 and 46 are bent normally inward, as shown in Fig. 5, adapted for registry with dimples 43—44 respectively. This provides positive stopping means for rotation of band 41 for opening and closing the whistle outlets.

The series of support means 38 and 39 arranged in pairs, struck out from tube wall 11 and reverse turned, provide a convenient slide support for the rotatable band 41.

There is accordingly provided a very effective defensive weapon or device which delivers an effective quantity of powder out of chamber 34 and through apertures 14 and 19.

This powder will temporarily and severely interfere with the vision of the would-be assailant and the dye on contact will effectively mark him and his clothing for identification.

If the user also desires to make an audible signal, all that is necessary would be to rotate the band 41 to the open position shown in Fig. 5 so that at the same time as powder is ejected the whistle will be blown.

Having described my invention, I claim:

1. A defensive device comprising a tube with a first wall at one end having a series of spaced first apertures therethrough, a cup-shaped valve rotatively mounted on and secured to said tube over said first wall and including a second wall registering with said first wall, having a series of spaced second apertures therethrough registerable with said first apertures and rotatable on said tube to a position out of registry, a second tube snugly nested within said first tube with a third wall at its inner end having a third aperture therethrough, and spaced from said first wall, a transverse flexible rubber disc mounted and secured upon said third wall defining with said first wall a chamber adapted to store a quantity of powder, said disc having a normally closed slit therethrough registering with said third aperture and openable upon the application of air under pressure directed through the opposite end of said second tube, and a partition within said second tube extending throughout its length defining with said third aperture an air passage, and with said third wall a closed air passage, a portion of the side wall of said second tube being bent inwardly providing a lat-

eral opening in said closed passage defining a whistle, there being a corresponding outlet opening in said first tube registering with said lateral opening.

2. A defensive device comprising a tube with a first wall at one end having a series of spaced first apertures therethrough, a cup-shaped valve rotatively mounted on and secured to said tube over said first wall and including a second wall registering with said first wall, having a series of spaced second apertures therethrough registerable with said first apertures and rotatable on said tube to a position out of registry, a second tube snugly nested within said first tube with a third wall at its inner end having a third aperture therethrough, and spaced from said first wall, a transverse flexible rubber disc mounted and secured upon said third wall defining with said first wall a chamber adapted to store a quantity of powder, said disc having a normally closed slit therethrough registering with said third aperture and openable upon the application of air under pressure directed through the opposite end of said second tube, a partition within said second tube extending throughout its length defining with said third aperture an air passage, and with said third wall a closed air passage, a portion of the side wall of said second tube being bent inwardly providing a lateral opening in said closed passage defining a whistle, there being a corresponding outlet opening in said first tube registering with said lateral opening, and an annular band rotatably mounted on said first tube over said outlet opening normally closing the same, there being a transverse aperture through said band adapted for registry with said outlet opening and movable out of registry therewith.

3. A defensive device comprising a tube with a first wall at one end having a series of spaced first apertures therethrough, a cup-shaped valve rotatively mounted on and secured to said tube over said first wall and including a second wall registering with said first wall, having a series of spaced second apertures therethrough registerable with said first apertures and rotatable on said tube to a position out of registry, a second tube snugly nested within said first tube with a third wall at its inner end having a third aperture therethrough, and spaced from said first wall, a transverse flexible rubber disc mounted and secured upon said third wall defining with said first wall a chamber adapted to store a quantity of powder, said disc having a normally closed slit therethrough registering with said third aperture and openable upon the application of air under pressure directed through the opposite end of said second tube, a partition within said second tube extending throughout its length defining with said third aperture an air passage, and with said third wall a closed air passage, a portion of the side wall of said second tube being bent inwardly providing a lateral opening in said closed passage defining a whistle, there being a corresponding outlet opening in said first tube registering with said lateral opening, an annular band rotatably mounted on said first tube over said outlet opening normally closing the same, there being a transverse aperture through said band adapted for registry with said outlet opening and movable out of registry therewith, and cooperating stop means between said first tube and band regulating its arc of rotation for open and closed positions relative to said whistle.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

65	942,562	Hyde	Dec. 7, 1909
	1,864,505	McCormick	June 21, 1932
	2,151,418	Bolte	Mar. 21, 1939
	2,468,829	La Porta	May 3, 1949
70	2,591,653	Altieri et al.	Apr. 1, 1952