March 29, 1927. 1,622,318

A. JANER

RECEPTACLE

Filed Aug. 12, 1925

Fig. 1

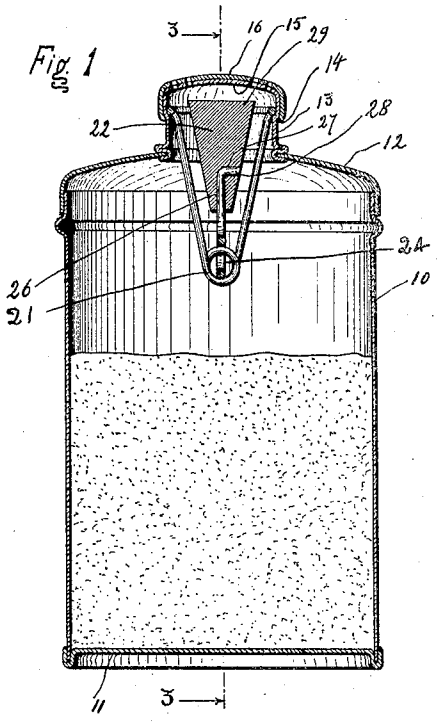


Fig. 2

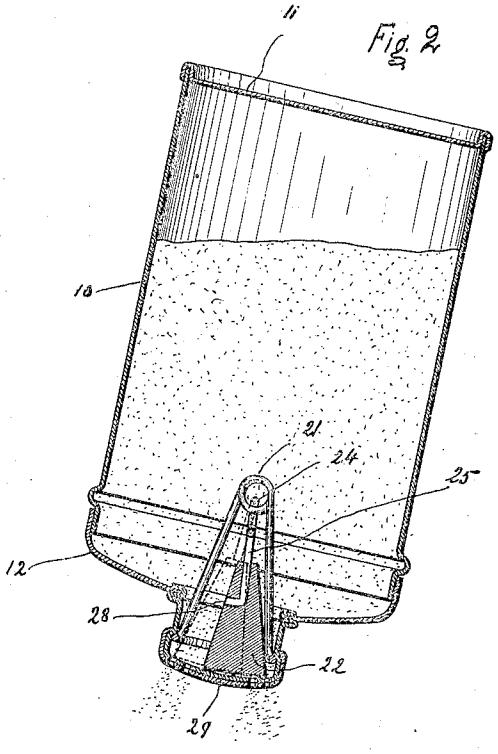


Fig. 3

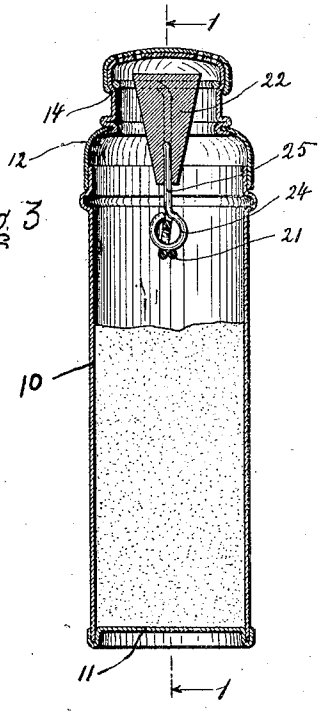


Fig. 4

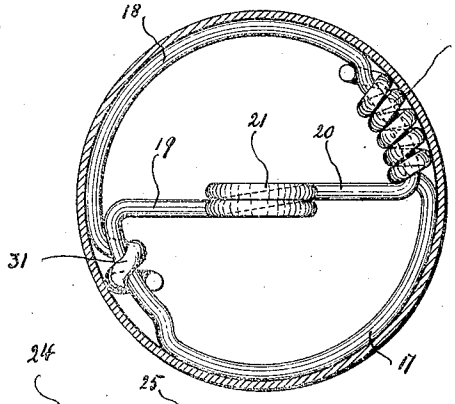
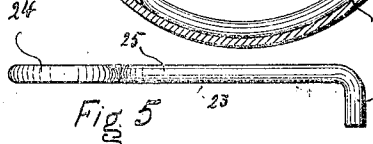


Fig. 5



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ANDRE JANER, OF FLUSHING, NEW YORK.

RECEPTACLE.

Application filed August 12, 1925. Serial No. 49,690.

This invention relates to improvements in talcum powder receptacles, condiment holders and similar articles, but for convenience I will describe the same in connection with the use of talcum powder.

It is well known that talcum powder and similar receptacles, as heretofore manufactured, are quite unsatisfactory in operation because no practical and satisfactory means, so far as I am aware, has ever been devised for controlling and regulating the discharge of the contents of the receptacle due to the varying moisture conditions of the atmosphere which seriously impairs the flow and therefore the discharge of the contents through the perforated closure. In other words, the dampened condition of the contents, for various reasons pointed out below, not only militates against the freedom of discharge but in many instances results in an actual stoppage or clogging of the perforations through which the contents of the can are discharged.

My invention therefore has to do with a receptacle of the class described which overcomes all of the objections above noted and to that end is provided with a weighted member so supported that in the agitation of the receptacle one end of the same is adapted not only to forcibly engage with the inner surface of the perforated or discharge portion of the closure but also to play over and scrape the same. The forcible engagement of the weighted member with the inner surface of the said discharge portion results also in a positive feed of the contents through the perforations thereof, and the scraping action results in continually dislodging the accumulated or caked contents from said inner surface of the perforated portion thereby preventing said perforations from becoming clogged. In other words the combined action of the weighted member serves to maintain the perforations and the inner surface of the discharge portion clean of the material, which when damp, has a tendency to adhere thereto. A further feature of my invention is the specific manner in which the weighted member is constructed and supported whereby in the agitation of the receptacle the weighted member not only has a longitudinal movement along its own axis but has a lateral movement in all directions relative to the perforated closure, the net result being that the upper end of the weighted member strikes and wipes over different portions of the discharge each time it is agitated. Furthermore, the weighted member has a "hammering" action against the discharge portion and this hammering will in and of itself, in many instances, maintain the inner surface and perforations of the discharge portion clean or rather free of caked or clogged material. A still further feature of my invention is in the specific construction of the weighted member itself which permits only a relatively small amount of material at a time to approach the discharge portion and to that end I prefer to use a weighted member which is conical shaped tapering inwardly towards the material in the receptacle.

Further objects, features and advantages of my invention will more fully appear in the detailed description below taken in connection with accompanying drawing which illustrates one embodiment of my invention, and in which,

Fig. 1 is a vertical longitudinal section of a receptacle illustrating my invention in normal position.

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1 but showing the receptacle in an inverted position.

Fig. 3 is a section taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view on an enlarged scale of one form of mechanism employed for supporting an agitating member for controlling, regulating and augmenting the flow of the contents from the receptacle.

Fig. 5 illustrates one form of means for connecting the agitating member to the supporting mechanism therefor.

Referring to the drawing in detail the reference numeral 10 designates a receptacle of standard construction provided with a bottom 11 and a removable top 12. The top 12 may be secured to the receptacle 10 in any convenient and well-known way. It is illustrated herein as having frictional connection with receptacle. The cover 12 is preferably provided with a neck portion 13 and a shoulder 14 located upon the neck 13 forming a retainer means for closure cap 16. The cover 12 is also provided with a central perforated portion 15 preferably an integral part of the member forming neck 13 and also with a relatively movable closure member 16 having perforations therein which, when in operative position, register with the perforations in the portion

15 to permit discharge of the receptacle contents. Unless the perforations are in registry, such discharge is prevented.

Normally resting upon the shoulder 14 is a resilient wire or bail member which, for convenience in manufacturing, is preferably made in one piece and preferably comprises the portions 17 and 18 which rest upon the shoulder 14, the leg portions 19 and 20 which project downwardly into the receptacle, and the eye or pig-tail portion 21 which is formed by coiling the bail member one or more times upon itself. This constitutes one of a variety of forms of supporting means which I may employ for the weighted member 22 described in detail below.

The reference numeral 22 designates an agitatable member which serves to control, regulate and augment the flow of the powder or other material from the receptacle 10. This member 22 preferably a weight, is connected to the eye or pig-tail 21 by means of the member 23, see Fig. 5, the latter being preferably provided with an eye portion 24 extending through the pig-tail 21 and a shank portion 25 extending through the longitudinal perforation 26 in the member 22. The latter is provided with a laterally extending slot 27 connecting the perforation 26 so as to enable the upper portion of the shank 25 to be bent substantially at right angles as indicated at 28 so as to prevent the member 23 from being disconnected from the member 22. It is clear that the member 23 may be molded, screw-threaded or otherwise connected to the member 22, the necessary change required to make the type of connection desired being readily apparent to one skilled in the art.

The portions 17 and 18 of the supporting member have a rigid connection with each other at 30 and a movable connection with each other at 31, and so constructed as to tend to expand and engage the shoulder 14. The supporting member may therefore be removed by a sufficient downward pull thereon.

The member 22 is in the form of a truncated cone with the apex at the lower end thereof. The legs 19 and 20 of the bale form a V-shaped construction and are so located as to enable a free movement of the member 22 longitudinally and laterally in all directions as illustrated in Fig. 1. In other words, the connection between the member 22 and the bail member 23 is a universal one so that the member 22 is, within certain limits, free to move in all directions. When the receptacle is reversed the preferably flat base 29 of the conical member 22, in the form of device illustrated, is adapted to contact with and sweep over the entire inner surface of the cover portion 15 thereby dislodging any of the powder or other contents of the receptacle which tends to accumulate upon the inner surface of said portion 15 with the result that said surface is kept clean from any accumulation of the contents of the receptacle. In the agitation of the receptacle to discharge its contents there is imparted to the member 22 not only a lateral motion above referred to but a to and fro movement along its longitudinal axis with the result that the powder in the can is forcibly fed through the perforations in the portions 15 and 16 of the receptacle. Furthermore, in the agitation of the receptacle the member 22 has a hammering action against the portion 15 and this also tends to prevent the clogging of the perforations in the portions 15 and 16 of the receptacle. The conical member 22, the upper end of which is always above and the lower end of which is always below the neck portion 13, also serves to restrict the flow of the powder from the receptacle proper through said neck portion with the result that only a comparatively small amount of material in the receptacle can reach the perforated surface 15 and thereby prevent the clogging or jamming of the entire portion of the cover particularly the neck portion and the portion above the neck portion.

I have illustrated and described herein what I now consider to be the preferred form of my invention. It is to be expressly understood however, that I do not limit myself to the exact construction illustrated and described herein as many changes can be made in points of detail and other embodiments resorted to without deviating from the true spirit and scope of my invention. For instance, I have illustrated and described a bail member for supporting the member 22 in proper position. Obviously this may be modified in substantial manner. This is also true with respect to the connection between the bail member and the member 22. The construction specifically shown and described is to be regarded therefore as illustrative only of one embodiment of my invention.

What I claim is:

1. A receptacle for talcum powder and the like comprising a body and a cover having a perforated portion through which the contents of the receptacle is adapted to be discharged, in combination with a weighted member the upper end of which is adapted to play over and scrape the entire inner surface of said perforated portion, a support carried by the receptacle for the weighted member, and means for loosely connecting the other end of said weighted member to said support.

2. A receptacle for talcum powder and the like comprising a closure for said receptacle provided with a perforated portion through which the material in said re-

ceptacle is adapted to be discharged, in combination with a weighted member which, when the receptacle is agitated, plays over and scrapes the entire inner surface of said perforated portion, and means connected to the cover for supporting said weighted member in operative position therein.

3. A receptacle for talcum powder and the like comprising a body and a cover having a perforated portion through which the contents of the receptacle is adapted to be discharged, in combination with a weighted member the upper end of which is normally out of engagement with but adapted to play over and scrape the entire inner surface of said perforated portion, a support carried by the receptacle for the weighted member, and means for swivelling and loosely connecting the other end of said weighted member to said support whereby said member is longitudinally and laterally movable relative to said perforated portion of the cover.

4. A receptacle for talcum powder and the like comprising a closure for said receptacle provided with a perforated portion through which the material in said receptacle is adapted to be discharged, in combination with a weighted member which, when the receptacle is agitated, is adapted to move forcibly into and out of engagement with and plays over the entire inner surface of said perforated portion, a support carried by the receptacle for the weighted member, and means on said support and member for loosely connecting the latter to the former.

5. A receptacle for talcum powder and the like comprising a body and a cover having a perforated portion through which the contents of the receptacle is adapted to be discharged, in combination with a weighted member longitudinally and laterally movable with respect to said cover the upper end of which is normally out of engagement with but adapted to play over and scrape the entire inner surface of said perforated portion, a support carried by the receptacle for the weighted member, and means for loosely connecting the other end of said weighted member to said support and for limiting the downward movement of said member.

6. A receptacle for talcum powder and the like comprising a closure for said receptacle provided with a neck portion and a perforated portion above the neck portion through which the material in said receptacle is adapted to be discharged, in combination with a member projecting through the neck portion the upper end of which, when the receptacle is agitated, plays over the entire inner surface of said perforated portion, a support for said member secured to the cover, and cooperating means on said support and on the lower end of said member for loosely connecting the latter to the former.

7. In a receptacle for talcum powder and the like, a cover comprising a securing portion for connecting the same to the receptacle, a neck portion of materially less diameter than the securing portion, and a perforated portion above the neck portion through which the contents of the receptacle is adapted to be discharged, in combination with a weighted member the maximum diameter of which is less than the diameter of the neck portion of said cover, the upper end of said weighted member projecting above and the lower end projecting below the neck portion of the receptacle, a supporting means for said weighted member carried by the receptacle, and a lost motion and swivelled connection between said support and the lower end of said member to enable the member to move longitudinally and laterally with respect to said neck portion, said connection enabling the upper end of said weighted member to forcibly engage with and play over the entire inner surface of said perforated portion of the cover.

8. In a receptacle for talcum powder and the like, a cover comprising a securing portion for connecting the same to the receptacle, and a perforated portion located above and of less diameter than the securing portion and through which the contents of the receptacle is adapted to be discharged in combination with a weighted member for regulating and controlling the flow of talcum through said perforated portion, a support carried by the receptacle for the weighted member, and a lost motion and swivelled connection between said support and the lower end of said weighted member, to enable said member to move longitudinally and laterally with respect to said perforated portion, said connection enabling the upper end of said weighted member to forcibly engage and play over the entire inner surface of said perforated portion of the cover.

9. In a receptacle for talcum powder and the like, a cover having a perforated portion through which the powder is adapted to be discharged, a longitudinally and laterally movable weighted member for controlling and regulating the flow of powder to and through said perforated portion, and a support carried by the receptacle for said weighted member, the upper end of said weighted member being constructed to engage with all portions of the inner surface of said perforated portion and the lower end of said member being connected to said support.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand.

ANDRE JANER.