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DISPENSING CONTAINER

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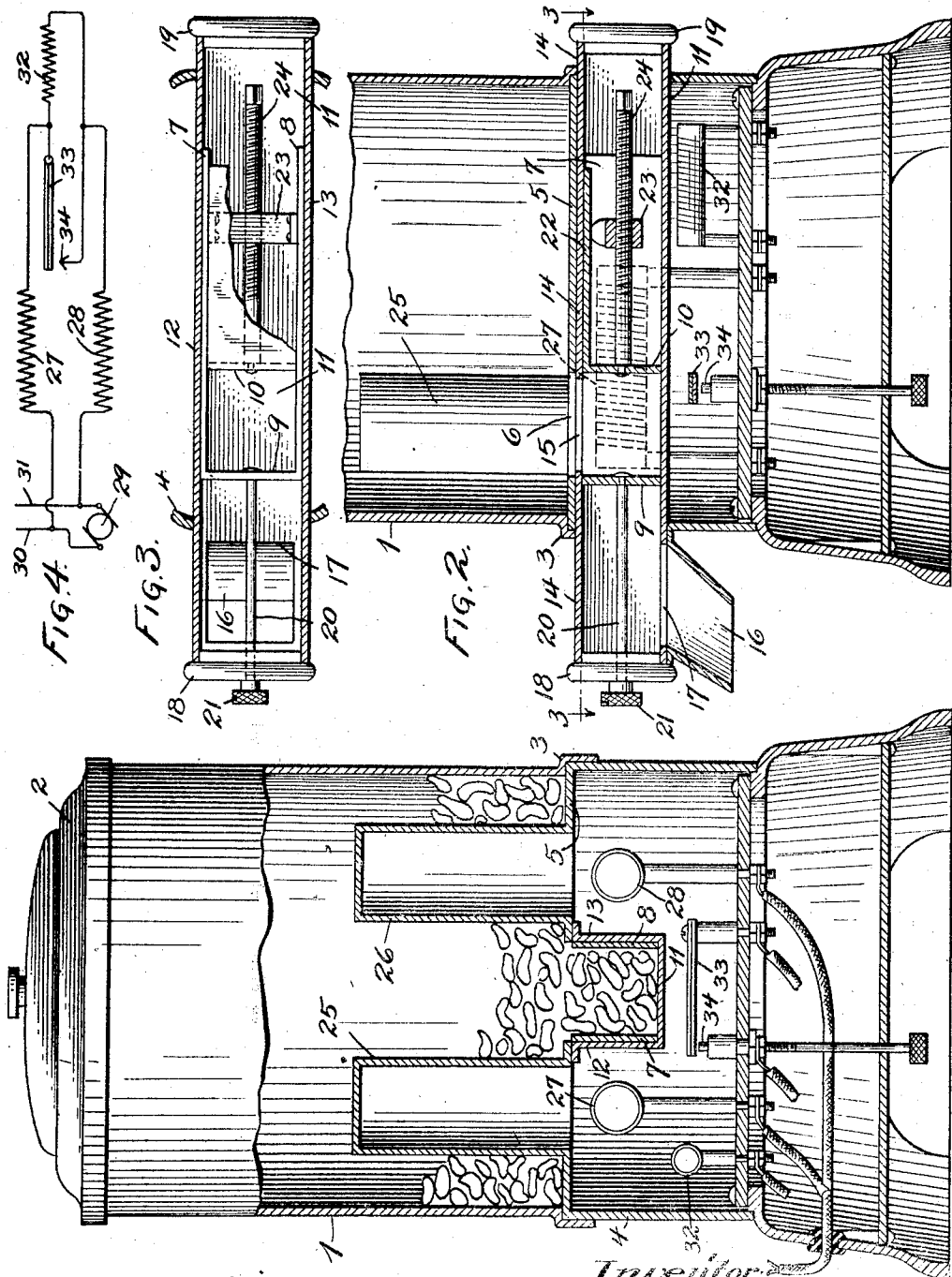


FIG. 1.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ERNEST E. YAXLEY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO WILLIAM N. EYER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DISPENSING CONTAINER.

Original application filed August 23, 1922, Serial No. 583,768. Divided and this application filed May 9, 1923. Serial No. 637,662.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ERNEST E. YAXLEY, citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Dispensing Containers, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description.

My invention relates to containers and has for one of its objects the provision of improved means for modifying the temperature of the container contents with respect to the external atmosphere, the present application being a division of my original application Serial No. 583,768, filed August 23, 1922.

In carrying out my invention a temperature modifying element is projected into the content receiving space of the container, being preferably an inwardly extending wall portion of the container of such shape as itself to constitute a container for the reception of the temperature modifying element. The invention, in one of its embodiments, is particularly adapted to the warming of peanuts, and when thus embodied, the temperature modifying element is air that is preferably brought to the desired temperature by means of an electric heating coil suitably located to perform its function.

The invention will be more fully explained in connection with the accompanying drawing in which Fig. 1 is a view, mainly in vertical section, of a container constructed in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention; Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of a portion of the container taken at right angles to the direction in which Fig. 1 is taken; Fig. 3 is a view of part of the equipment taken on line 3-3 of Fig. 2; and Fig. 4 is a diagram of a temperature controlling circuit that may be employed.

Like parts are indicated by similar characters of reference throughout the different figures.

The container 1 is preferably cylindrical. It is provided with a lid 2 to afford access to its interior and a bottom skirted shoulder 3 by which it may be supported and centered upon a base portion 4.

The base portion has a top wall 5 that constitutes the bottom wall of the container.

This wall is preferably imperforate except for the opening 6 through which measured portions of the container contents may be discharged. A drawer is below the discharge opening, this drawer comprising four assembled upright walls 7, 8, 9 and 10 arranged to slide as a unit upon the stationary elongated horizontal bottom 11 of the drawer and between the stationary upright guide walls 12 and 13 which are secured to the wall 5 at their top margins and which carry the stationary drawer bottom at their bottom margins. The walls 12 and 13 are joined by a stationary top guide wall 14 that lies snugly against the lower face of the wall 5 and which is formed with an opening 15 permanently in register with the opening 6. The stationary guide walls 11, 12, 13 and 14 are extended forwardly and rearwardly sufficiently to permit of desired horizontal travel therein of the assembled drawer walls 7, 8, 9 and 10. A discharge chute 16 is carried by and below the wall 11 upon the exterior of the container, the chute passage communicating through the opening 17 in the wall 11 with the space in which the assembled walls 7, 8, 9 and 10 slide. A plug 18 closes, at the front, the space surrounded by the walls 11, 12, 13 and 14, and a plug 19 closes this space at the rear.

A rod 20 is secured to the upright drawer wall 9 and slides through the plug 18. This rod is provided with an outer knurled head 21. The space surrounded by the assembled walls 7, 8, 9 and 10 is normally in register with the permanently aligned openings 6 and 15, the rod 20 being normally in its innermost position to establish this relationship. When a measured portion of peanuts or other commodity is to be discharged, the rod 20 is pulled forwardly to bring the walled space holding such measured portion into register with the chute passage through which the measured portion is discharged by gravity.

To prevent contents from dropping from the container outside of the space surrounded by the drawer walls 7, 8, 9 and 10, the latter wall is provided with a rear horizontal angular extension 22 at its top margin. This angular extension is in sliding engagement with the bottom face of the stationary wall 14 and serves to close the openings 6

and 15 when the assembled walls 7, 8, 9 and 10 are drawn forwardly.

A stationary horizontal bridge 23 is anchored to the side walls 7 and 8. A rod 24 is secured to and projects from the wall 10 and has threaded engagement with said bridge that thus constitutes a stationary nut. When the plug 19 is removed, the rod 24 may be turned to move the drawer wall 10 and its horizontal extension 22 forwardly or backwardly with respect to the drawer wall 9 to adjust the holding capacity of the drawer.

The bottom wall 5 of the container is upwardly bulged to form chambers 25 and 26 that project into the container contents. These chambers are desirably in the nature of hollow cylinders imperforate except at their bottom ends. The temperature of the air within these chambers is suitably regulated in order to regulate the temperature of the container contents surrounding and above the same. If these contents are to be heated, the temperature modifying means is preferably in the form of electric resistance coils 27 and 28 respectively located below said chambers and alongside the drawer to also heat its contents. These coils are desirably included in the circuit arrangement shown in Fig. 4. This circuit includes a suitably source of current 29 supplying current to mains 30 and 31. A bridge between the mains includes the heating coils 27 and 28 and a resistance 32. A thermostat has two contacts 33 and 34 that serve, when engaged, to shunt the resistance 32. When the temperature exceeds a predeter-

mined value, the temperature influenced contact 33 moves to open the shunt about resistance 32 that is sufficiently high to reduce the current to a value in which it has no material heating effect upon the heating coils. When the temperature falls below a predetermined value the contact 33 moves into engagement with its complement to shunt out the resistance 32 and permit full flow of heating current through the heating coils.

Features not herein claimed form the subject matter of my original application Serial No. 583,768, filed August 23, 1922.

While I have herein shown and particularly described the preferred embodiment of my invention I do not wish to be limited to the precise details of construction shown as changes may readily be made without departing from the spirit of my invention, but having thus described my invention I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent the following:—

A container having a bottom wall portion formed with an upwardly bulging portion extending into the container interior; a drawer below the bottom wall of the container and receiving contents from the container through an opening formed in the bottom, in combination with a temperature modifying element in temperature modifying relation to the interiors of said bulging portion and drawer.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 23rd day of January, A. D. 1923.

ERNEST E. YAXLEY.