Sept. 24, 1946. W. C. MOELLER 2,408,150

POCKET DISPENSER

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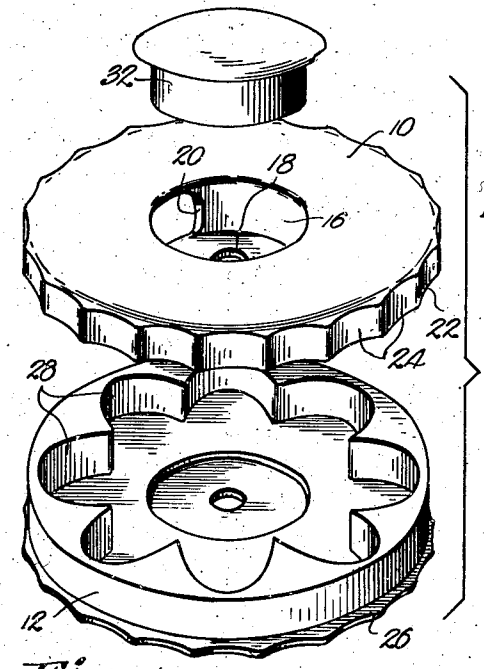


Fig. 1.

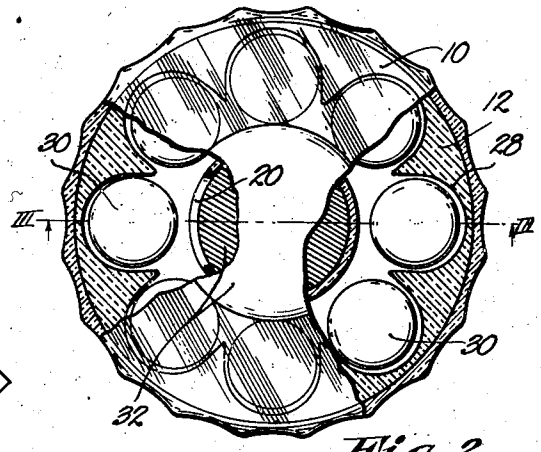


Fig. 2.

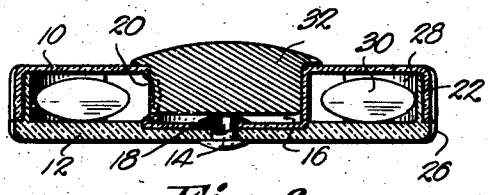


Fig. 3.

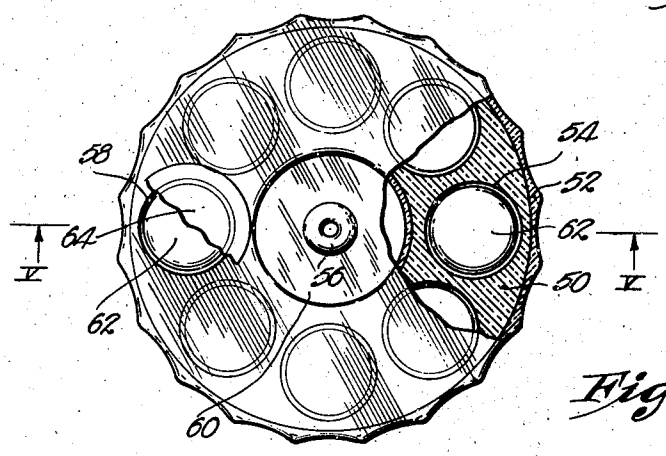
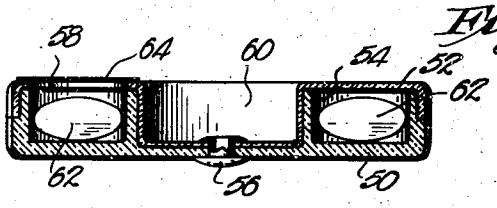


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



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POCKET DISPENSER

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Application September 23, 1944, Serial No. 555,503

1 Claim. (Cl. 206—42)

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This invention relates to dispensers for small articles, such as tablets or analogous units, and has for its primary aim to provide a pocket dispenser that will hold a number of articles where they may be quickly available one at a time by a manipulation of the parts of the dispenser that are made in accordance with the present invention.

Further objects of this invention are to provide a pocket dispenser for small articles that may be molded or otherwise formed of plastic or suitable light substance; that may include a pair of mating sections, pivotally interconnected for relative rotation; that has a series of stalls for the individual articles being dispensed; and which has a discharge port formed in one of the aforesaid sections, for successively registering with the stalls as the sections of the dispenser are relatively rotated.

Other objects of the invention include the specific details of construction that are clarified in the accompanying drawing and that will be detailed during the following specification, alluding to said drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective stretch-out view of a pocket dispenser made in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the dispenser, parts being broken away for clearness of illustration.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view through the dispenser taken on line III—III of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of a pocket dispenser made to embody a modified form of the invention; and

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on line V—V of Fig. 4.

The necessity of carrying small numbers of tablets or the like for use one at a time, has grown appreciably since the advent of vitamin tablets, salt tablets for industrial plant use, and the production of other products in tabloid form. The tablets should be preserved not only against crushing, but to maintain their outer surfaces clean and sanitary.

The pocket dispenser embodying the broad concepts of this invention, is not only usable as a holder for feeding the tablets one at a time, but as a carton within which the articles may be packaged for display and sale.

A pocket dispenser made in accordance with the preferred form of the invention is clearly illustrated in Figs. 1 to 3 inclusive. It is made of clear plastic, or other suitable substance, and may be molded or otherwise created to present a pair of mating sections 10 and 12 pivotally

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interconnected as at 14 on the axis of the disc-shaped body, created by bringing together sections 10 and 12.

Section 10 has a pocket 16 created at the axis thereof and it is through the bottom of this pocket 16 that opening 18 is formed to receive hollow rivet 14 that forms the pivotal connection.

Pocket 16 has an annular side wall within which discharge port 20 is formed. The edge of section 10 is in the form of a flange 22, scalloped as at 24. This flange 22 cooperates with a flange or similar structure 26 at the annular edge of section 12.

In the instance illustrated, flange 22 overlaps the edge of section 12 and portion 26 of section 12 may also be scalloped to form a grip when sections 10 and 12 are relatively rotated about pivot 14.

A series of stalls 28 is provided between sections 10 and 12. In the form shown, stalls 28 are created within section 12 and arranged in a circular path concentric to rivet 14. When section 10 is in place, the upper parts of these stalls 28 are closed and the inturned portion of section 10 forming pocket 16 closes the ends of stalls 28 to prevent accidental escape of articles 30, which in this instance are tablets of conventional type.

When port 20 is in register with one of stalls 28, the article 30 may move radially into pocket 16 where it becomes available to the user.

A plug 32 fits into pocket 16 when the dispenser is used as a package in the sale of the commodity. This plug 32 is substantially flat on its top and cooperates with sections 10 and 12 to produce a relatively thin disc-shaped body having substantially flat sides.

The form of the invention illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5 is not greatly unlike the form just described.

Sections 50 and 52 are of a mating character and stalls 54 are provided in section 50. A rivet 56 at the axis of the disc-shaped sections 50 and 52 permits relative movement about the axis of rivet 56.

Discharge port 58 in section 52 of this form of the invention, is in the wall of section 52 outside of pocket 60. As the sections are relatively rotated port 58 successively registers with stalls 54 in section 50 to allow the escape of articles 62. A protecting shield 64 of tape or other suitable substance, closes port 58 when the dispenser is used as a carton in the sale of the articles.

Obviously, pocket dispensers having physical characteristics different from those illustrated and described may be made without departing

from the spirit of the invention or scope of the appended claim.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

A pocket dispenser for small articles comprising a pair of mating, disc-shaped sections; means for pivotally interconnecting the sections at their axes for relative rotary movement; a series of stalls between the sections and in a path substantially concentric with the pivotal connection; a pocket formed by one of the sections at the axis thereof; a discharge port in the said one section in communication with the pocket, said discharge port being disposed to successively register with the stalls as the sections are relatively rotated whereby the articles are fed one at a time into the pocket from the stalls; and scallops formed on the edge of each disc-shaped section, said scallops being aligned when one of the stalls is in register with the said discharge port.

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