

March 9, 1926.

1,576,151

E. E. SLICK

SHAKER FOR SALT OR OTHER MATERIAL

Filed April 25, 1925

FIG. 1.

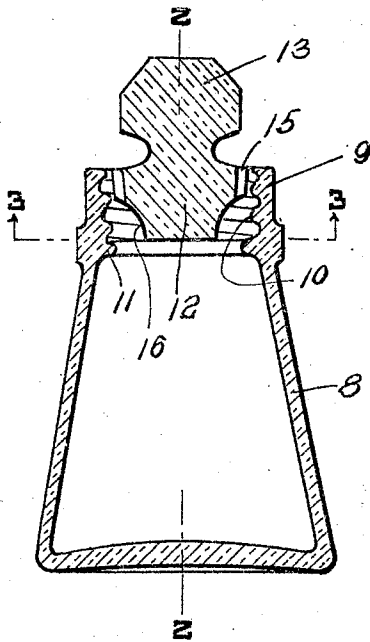


FIG. 2.

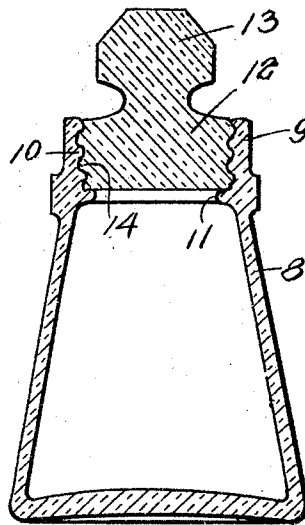


FIG. 5.

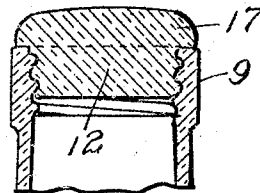


FIG. 4.

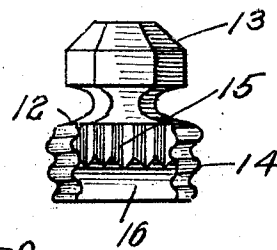


FIG. 3.

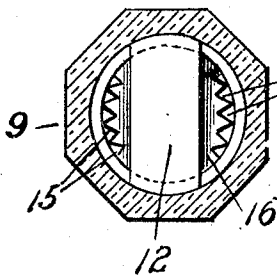


FIG. 6.

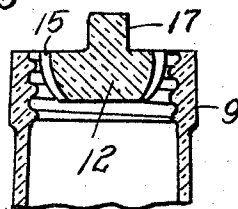
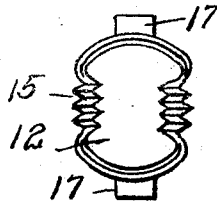


FIG. 7.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN E. SLICK, OF PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

SHAKER FOR SALT OR OTHER MATERIAL.

Application filed April 25, 1925. Serial No. 25,778.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN E. SLICK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and the State of Pennsylvania, have made a new and useful Invention in Shakers for Salt or Other Material, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to shakers for salt and other material and an object thereof is to produce a shaker having an improved form of discharge orifice.

Salt (sodium chloride) because it is hygroscopic has a tendency to clog the orifices or holes in the covers or caps of shakers as these holes are ordinarily formed.

By the selection of certain materials this tendency to clog has been reduced, but so far as I am aware, the trouble has not been entirely overcome.

A further object of this invention is to produce a shaker for salt or other material having discharge orifices of such construction and arrangement or location that they may be readily and easily cleaned or cleared if they do become clogged.

Instead of making use of a cap as is ordinarily done to close the open end of the shaker, I use a plug or stopper and thread this in to the open end which is formed with internal threads for this purpose. Instead of screw threads, a bayonet joint connection may be used between the plug and the walls of the opening.

The plug is provided with a knob or wing forming a handle and at one or more places around the body of the plug its periphery is provided with channels that cut through or replace the threads at that point so as to form discharge orifices that are bounded partly by the grooved or serrated sides of the plug and partly by the inner surface of the open end of the shaker.

With such a construction, if the channels should clog, the plug can be removed and the salt wiped off from the surfaces of the grooves or serrations. There are no holes as such, since they are formed partly in the plug and partly in the threaded inner surface of the plug opening.

There are, of course, numerous materials from which the body as well as the plug or stopper can be formed, but I prefer to form the same from glass.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this application, Figure 1 is a

vertical sectional view through the body and plug of a salt shaker embodying this invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view taken with the shaker turned around 90°. Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows. Fig. 4 is a side view in elevation of the stopper shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Fig. 5 is a view of a modified form of stopper or plug and the adjoining part of the shaker. This view is taken in vertical section. Fig. 6 is a similar view with the parts turned 90° and Fig. 7 is a bottom view of the modified form of plug.

The body 8 of the shaker may be of any design desired and may be formed of any suitable material. It is, as I have said, preferably formed from glass either by pressing or by pressing and blowing and its open end 9 is provided with internal screw threads 10. In the forms shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4, an internal shoulder 11 is provided. This shoulder serves as a stop to limit the inward movement of the plug or stopper body 12.

A knob 13 serves as a handle for turning the plug into and out of the body portion of the shaker. The body 12 of the plug is provided with external screw threads 14, and at diametrically opposite points the threads are replaced by serrations or grooves 15. These grooves or serrations extend longitudinally of the plug body, cutting the threads. In other words, they extend at substantially right angles to the threads. Inside of or below the serrations, the body portion of the plug is cut away at 16 as shown in Figs. 1, 3 and 4 to provide sloping surfaces for guiding the salt to the channels or discharge orifices formed between the surfaces of the serrations or grooves and the inner threaded surface of the open end of the shaker body. In Figs. 5, 6 and 7, the body of the plug is formed much shallower than in the other form. The shoulder 11 of the shaker body is omitted and the plug is limited in its inward movement by the wing handle 17 which projects laterally beyond the body of the plug and contacts with the top of the shaker body when the plug is screwed home.

With this modified form of plug and shaker body, the inclined surfaces 16 are done away with and the serrations are formed in an inclined or rounded portion of the body of the plug.

The threads as shown in the drawings are tapered and this is preferable since this

of itself limits the inward movement of the plug.

Instead of having the plug grooved or serrated grooves or serrations may be formed in the walls of the plug opening. The constructions shown in the drawings, however, are preferable to this construction.

For certain uses, it may be desirable to omit the serrations from the plug or from the walls of the plug opening and to form the plug in two parts with one or both of the surfaces of the abutting parts serrated or grooved.

The body of the shaker may be made from crystal glass or from glass of any color desired. This applies equally to the stopper. I find it preferable to make the stopper from glass of a different color from that of the body of the shaker. Where shakers are used for different materials, for salt and for pepper, for instance, by making the stoppers of different color, the shakers for the different materials can be readily distinguished one from the other.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A shaker for salt or other material, comprising a hollow body having a base with a threaded opening in the end opposite said base and a plug threaded into said opening and provided with longitudinal channels or grooves which extend inwardly beyond the plug threads and form relatively short passages for discharging material directly from the hollow body when the shaker is inverted.

2. A shaker comprising a body having a base, an interior chamber for housing material and an interiorly threaded opening in the end opposite said base and a plug threaded within said opening and provided with channels or grooves in its periphery

which form relatively short passages for discharging material direct from said chamber when the shaker is inverted.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a shaker for salt or other material comprising a hollow glass body having a base and a threaded opening in the end opposite said base, a glass plug threaded into said opening and provided with longitudinally extending serrations or grooves in its periphery whereby discharge passages for material are formed and means for limiting the movement of the plug into the body opening.

4. A shaker for salt or other material comprising a body having a chamber formed therein for housing material and having a base for supporting the body in an upright position; said body also having a threaded opening in its top; a plug threaded into said opening and projecting above the top of the body to form a handle, said plug being provided with channels or grooves which extend inwardly beyond the plug threads and form relatively short passages for discharging material directly from the hollow body when the shaker is inverted.

5. A shaker for salt or other material, comprising a body having a supporting base, a chamber formed in the body and terminating in a threaded opening at the end of the body opposite said base and a threaded stop or plug provided with peripheral grooves which extend at an angle across the stopper threads and communicate directly with said chamber to provide channels for the flow of material from said chamber.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 16th day of April, 1925.

EDWIN E. SLICK.