

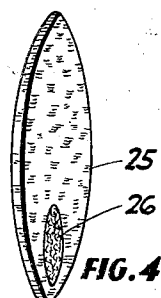
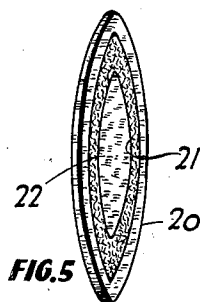
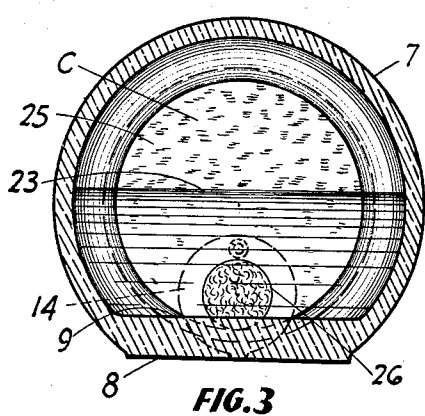
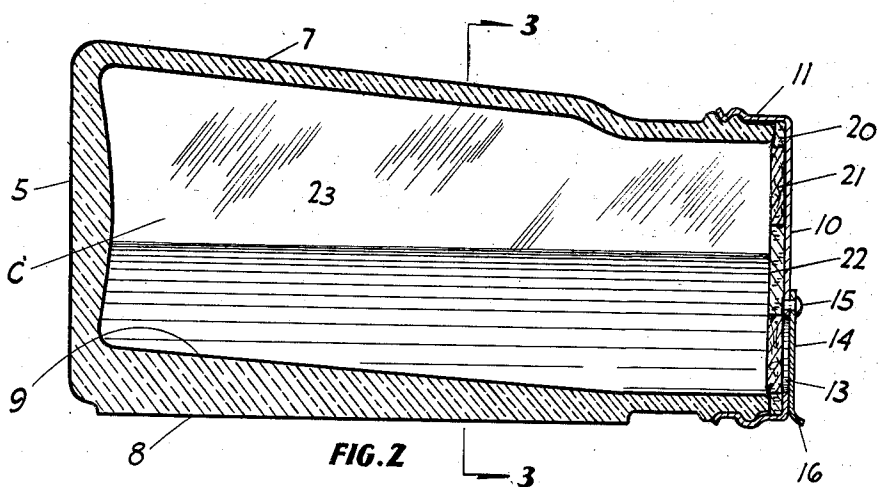
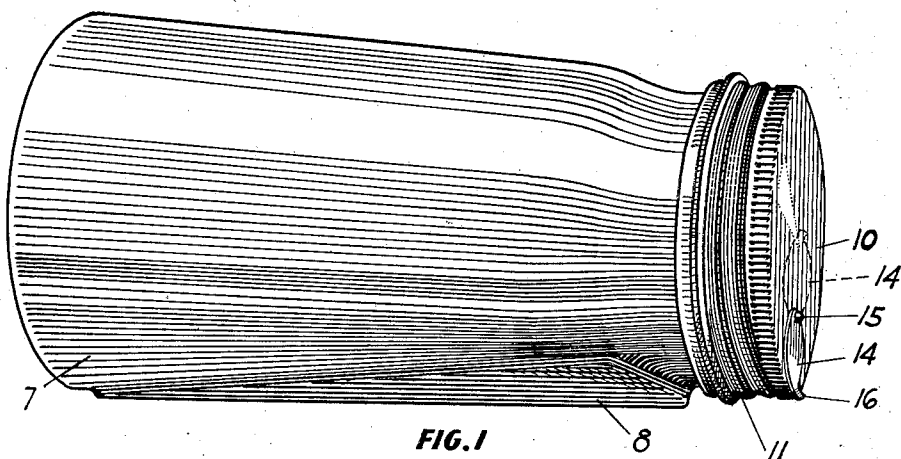
June 11, 1935.

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2,004,123

PEST EXTERMINATOR

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2,004,123

PEST EXTERMINATOR

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Application February 15, 1934, Serial No. 711,339

5 Claims. (Cl. 43—131)

This invention relates to a pest exterminator of the type wherein a liquid poison is gradually fed from a container to a point readily accessible to injurious insects, or other animal pests, which it is designed to destroy.

The present application is a companion to my copending applications Serial Numbers 694,784 and 694,785, filed October 23, 1933.

In addition to the objects and advantages possessed by the structures disclosed by said copending applications, the present invention presents the following improved features:

(1) The container for the liquid poison is so constructed and positioned that the contents thereof are completely discharged, that is to say all the liquid content will in the course of time gravitate from the interior of the vessel to a point where it is accessible to and may be fed upon by insects, etc. (2) the container is provided with an improved combined closure and feeding element, and (3) a glass or other transparent reservoir is used which enable the attendant to see when the liquid poison needs to be replenished.

Other objects, advantages and features of invention may hereinafter appear.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, which illustrates preferred embodiments of the invention,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the device, the closed position of the closure for the feed opening being shown in full lines, while the open position thereof is indicated in dotted lines.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal mid section.

Fig. 3 is a cross-section of a modification, the jar being sectioned on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the porous feeding member of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the inner portion of the dispensing member shown in Fig. 2.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the container 7 consists of a generally cylindrical jar of transparent glass having at one side thereof a thickened external base portion 8 the outer side of which has a flattened surface thus providing a means for supporting the jar upon a level surface with one end of the chamber C of said jar at a lower level than the other. As shown in Fig. 2, there is also provided additional means to cause the contents of the jar to gravitate toward one end thereof, such additional means being a thickened internal bottom portion 9 the upper surface of which forms an inclined plane.

The closure member 10 may be a cap or cover which is furnished with a flange 11 having a

screw threaded relation to the discharge end of the jar. Near its periphery said cap is provided with a circular dispensing opening 13 which is provided with a closure plate 14 pivotally secured to the cover, for example, by means of a rivet 15. At the side thereof opposite to its pivot said closure member may have an outwardly directed ear 16 to form a finger hold. The invention is shown in two forms, but the metallic cover member 10 and its pivoted closure plate 14 are common to both of said forms.

In Fig. 5 is shown in a perspective detail one form of the combined dispensing member and gasket. In this view, an annular cork dispensing plate 20 surrounds an annular, more porous, dispensing plate 21, this underlying structure being completed by means of the central cork disk 22. The periphery of the outer annular plate 20 fits within the cover flange 11 in order to complete the cover structure and form a fluid-tight seal between the cover and the peripheral portion of the open end of the jar. The width of the annular dispensing plate 21 is preferably substantially equal to the diameter of the dispensing opening 13, in order that the poisonous liquid 23 may exude through the opening 13 when the closure 14 is in the open position. Considered in its circumferential dimension, the plate portion 21 is of a greater lateral extent than the dispensing opening 13, and therefore it will not be ejected through said opening by any internal pressure.

In Fig. 4 is shown a modification wherein a single circular cork disk 25 is used to seal the liquid between the cap 10 and the adjacent end of the jar 8. Said disk 25 has a circular aperture therethrough into which is fitted a more porous fiber dispensing disk or plug 26 which is positioned near the periphery of the disk 25 where it aligns with the dispensing opening 13 of the cap 10.

In the form of the invention shown in Figs. 2 and 5 the member which is made up of the more porous dispensing material, for example felt, will always necessarily be in alinement with the opening 13 of the cap, but in the form of the invention shown in Figs. 3 and 4 some adhesive material or other securing means may be desirable to secure the cork disk 25 to the inner side of the cap in order to guard against a possible disalignment of the disk 26 with the opening 13. In each case the highly porous material of the annulus 22 or the disk 26 forms a semi-stopper through which the liquid poison gradually exudes when the pivoted closure disk 14 is in the open

position. In all the illustrated forms of the invention, the liquid poison is dispensed to an exposed position where it can be reached and fed upon by the animal pests to be destroyed.

5 I claim:

10 1. In a device of the kind described, an elongated container having a delivery end, a detachable closure cap for such end, a dispensing opening through said cap spaced inwardly from the periphery thereof, a closure for said opening movably fastened to said cap to move to and from an open position, and means under said cap to form a liquid tight peripheral seal,, said means including a highly porous portion underlying said dispensing opening.

15 2. In a device of the kind described, a jar to contain liquid poison, a cap therefor having a dispensing opening, means to open and close said opening, and a gasket disk underlying said cap to form a liquid tight seal between it and a peripheral portion of the jar, said disk being provided with a relatively small area of more highly porous material opposite to said dispensing opening.

20 3. In a device of the kind described, a jar to contain liquid poison, a cap therefor having a dispensing opening in a radially inward relation to its periphery, means to open and close said opening, and a gasket disk underlying said cap to

form a liquid tight seal between it and the peripheral portion of the jar, said disk being provided with a plug of more highly porous material opposite to said dispensing opening.

5 4. In a device of the kind described, a jar to contain liquid poison, a cap therefor having a dispensing opening near its periphery spaced radially inward therefrom, and a gasket disk underlying said cap to form a liquid seal between it and the peripheral portion of said jar, said disk having an annular portion positioned to come into alinement with said dispensing opening whatever the relative circumferential positions of said cap and gasket disk may be, said annular portion being of a sufficiently porous character to dispense said liquid poison through said dispensing opening at the desired rate.

10 5. In a device of the kind described, a jar to contain liquid poison, a cap therefor having a dispensing opening near its periphery spaced radially inward therefrom, and a gasket disk underlying said cap to form a liquid seal between it and the peripheral portion of said jar, said disk having a more porous portion of greater lateral extent than said opening opposite thereto to dispense said liquid poison through said dispensing opening at the desired rate.

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