Jan. 11, 1949. C. E. NYBERG 2,459,133

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKER

Filed Oct. 4, 1946

Fig. 1

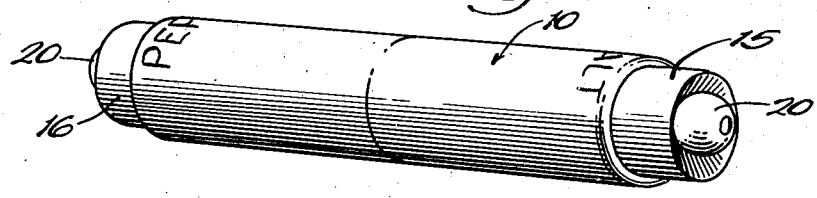


Fig. 2

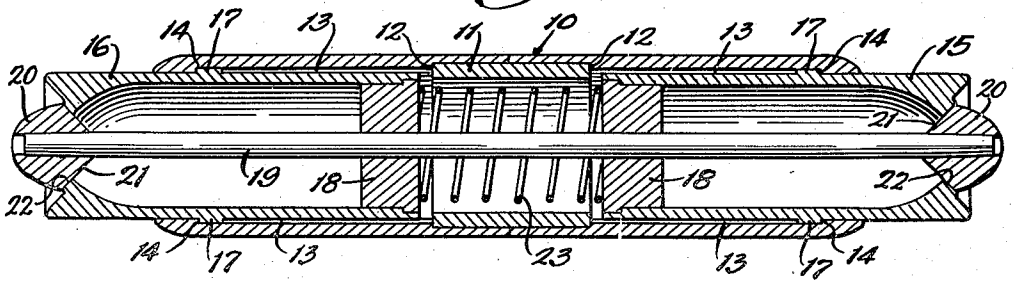


Fig. 3

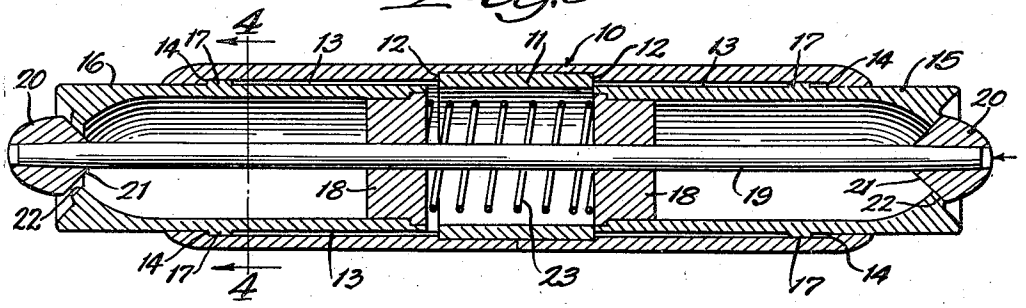
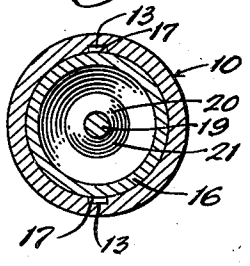


Fig. 4



Inventor:
Curt E. Nyberg,

By Dawson, Booth and Spangenberg,
Attorneys.

Patented Jan. 11, 1949

2,459,133

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,459,133

SALT AND PEPPER SHAKER

Curt E. Nyberg, Chicago, Ill., assignor of one-half to William Jameson, Miami, Fla.

Application October 4, 1946, Serial No. 701,364

7 Claims. (Cl. 65—45)

1

This invention relates to dispensing apparatus. It is particularly useful in the dispensing of salt and pepper and similar material.

An object of the invention is to provide simple and compact apparatus which combines two containers for different materials in such a manner that one may be selectively dispensed while the other is sealed. A further object is to provide a structure wherein separate containers for different materials are normally held in sealed relation, one of the receptacles being movable toward the other to open the latter receptacle. Yet another object is to provide an extremely compact cylindrical structure which provides for the dispensing of material from either end thereof by applying pressure against the end which is not to be opened. Other specific objects and advantages will appear as the specification proceeds.

The invention is illustrated, in a preferred embodiment, by the accompanying drawing, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of apparatus embodying my invention; Fig. 2, an enlarged longitudinal sectional view, both ends of the structure being sealed; Fig. 3, a view similar to Fig. 2 but showing one end of the structure open; and Fig. 4, a transverse sectional view, the section being taken as indicated at line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

In the illustration given, 10 indicates a cylinder which may be of any desired cross sectional contour. In the illustration given, a circular casing 10 is employed and the casing is shown in two parts. The parts are secured together by a friction ring 11 received within recesses 12 in the two parts constituting the casing or cylinder 10. The parts constituting the member 10 may be formed of plastic, metal, or any other suitable material, and the retaining ring 11 may be formed of metal, plastic, or any other suitable material. If desired, the ring 11 may be externally threaded to engage threads on the parts forming cylinder 10, or, if desired, the members may be simply held together by a friction fit.

The cylinder 10 is preferably cut away to provide grooves 13 having an outer stop 14.

Within the cylinder 10 are mounted a pair of containers 15 and 16. Each of the containers is provided with a pair of laterally-extending lugs or keys 17 which are adapted to engage the stops 14 to prevent further outward movement of the receptacles 15 and 16.

On their inner sides, each of the containers 15 and 16 is provided with a closure 18 perforated centrally to receive a rod 19.

Each end of the rod 19 receives a closure member 20 formed of any suitable material and preferably having inwardly-tapered sides 21. I find that excellent results are obtained when the members 20 are formed of resilient material, such as rubber. Such members provide a soft cushion for operating the device while at the same time, because of their resilient body, the members 20 may be readily drawn off the end of shaft or rod 19, thus exposing the interior of the container for the filling thereof.

2

Each of the containers 15 and 16 is provided at its outer end with an opening 22 adapted to be closed by the members 20.

A compression spring 23 is housed within the ring 11 and has its end portions bearing against the bottom closures 18 of the containers 15 and 16.

Operation

In the operation of the device, the spring 23 normally urges the containers 15 and 16 toward their outer position, as illustrated in Fig. 2, the keys 17 bearing against the outer stops 14. In this position, the closures 20 are held by the rod 19 tightly in engagement with the containers 15 and 16. When it is desired to dispense material from the container 16, the closure 20 of the opposite container may be pressed inwardly, as illustrated in Fig. 3. This causes the container 15 to move to the position shown in Fig. 3 and at the same time the rod 19 slidably guided within the members 18 of the two containers advances the closure 20 of container 16 to the position illustrated in Fig. 3, thus providing an annular dispensing opening about the inclined walls 21 thereof. After the desired amount of material has thus been dispensed, the closure 20 may be released and the spring 23, which was compressed by the movement just described, moves container 15 back to the position shown in Fig. 2. This movement restores the closure 20 of container 16 to the sealed position illustrated in Fig. 2.

In a similar manner, the closure 20 of container 16 may be pressed inwardly to open the closure 20 of container 15 after the dispensing of material from the latter container. It will be noted that in each of the dispensing operations, as described, the ring 11 provides a stop for the inward movement of each container and thus regulates the size of the dispensing opening.

For the filling of the containers 15 or 16, it is merely necessary to withdraw one of the resilient closures 20 and to pour the salt, pepper, or other material into the container, replacing the closure 20 after such filling. It will be understood

that instead of employing a resilient closure 20, the shaft 19 may be threaded to receive a different type of closure having internal threads.

A divided cylinder 10 is found to be highly satisfactory for assembly operations. The parts when formed of plastic or other material are first fitted with the containers 15 and 16 and then brought together over a friction fit ring 11 which maintains the members together, either as a permanent union or for separation when the containers are to be removed for cleaning or repair.

The dispenser is unusually well adapted for receiving pepper and salt and, because of its compact elongated contour, it is well adapted for being placed alongside the fork, knife, and spoon of each person at a dinner table. Its compact character also makes it well adapted for use in a picnic basket, lunch pail, etc.

While in the foregoing specification, I have set forth certain details for the purpose of illustration, it will be understood that such details may be varied widely by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim:

1. In a dispensing device, a cylinder, a pair of containers mounted therein in spaced and slidable relation and having their outer ends each provided with an opening, a closure member in each of said openings, and a rod slidably mounted in said containers and connecting said closures whereby movement of said rod to advance either of said containers toward the other opens the closure in the latter container.

2. In a dispensing device, a cylinder, a pair of containers slidably mounted therein in spaced relation and having their outer ends each provided with an opening, a closure member in each of said openings, a rod slidably mounted in said containers and connecting said closures, and a spring between said containers and normally urging said containers apart to maintain said closures in sealing relation to said openings.

3. In a dispensing device, a cylinder, a pair of containers slidably mounted therein in spaced relation and having their outer ends each provided with an opening, means within said cylinder limiting the sliding movement of said containers in either direction, a spring between said containers and urging the same outwardly, a closure member in each of said openings, and a rod slidably mounted in said containers and connecting said closures.

4. In a dispensing device, a cylinder, a pair of containers slidably mounted therein in spaced relation and having their outer ends each provided with an opening, means within said cylinder limiting the sliding movement of said containers in either direction, a spring between said containers and urging the same outwardly, a closure member in each of said openings, and a rod slidably mounted in said containers and connecting said closures, each of said closures being formed of resilient material removably attached to the ends of said rod.

5. In a dispensing device, a cylinder of circular cross section, a pair of circular containers mounted therein in spaced slidable relation, each of said containers having its outer end provided with an opening, said cylinder being provided with a key way and each of said containers having a key received within said key way, a spring between said containers normally urging them outwardly, and a rod slidably mounted in said containers and connecting said closures.

6. In a dispensing device, a cylinder, a pair of containers mounted therein in spaced and slidable relation having their outer ends each provided with an opening and having in the bottom of each a perforation, a closure for the opening of each of said containers, a rod connecting said closures and extending through the perforations in the bottoms of said containers, and a spring pressing against said bottoms and normally urging said containers apart.

7. In a dispensing device, a cylinder formed in two parts and having the parts joined by a ring engaging the same, a compression spring housed within said ring, a pair of containers mounted within said cylinder and having their outer ends each provided with an opening, a closure for each of said openings, and a connecting rod joining said closures operative to seal the openings in said containers when said containers are urged outwardly by said spring.

CURT E. NYBERG.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date
1,265,607	Carlisle	May 7, 1918
1,366,929	Pasnik	Feb. 1, 1921
1,491,529	Haeseler	Apr. 22, 1924
1,588,552	Sprinkle	June 15, 1926
1,898,152	Taft et al	Feb. 21, 1933

FOREIGN PATENTS

Number	Country	Date
166,725	Great Britain	July 26, 1921