April 21, 1931. F. W. INTEMANN ET AL 1,802,113

DISPENSING DEVICE FOR WHIPPED CREAM AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

Original Filed Aug. 10, 1925 7 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

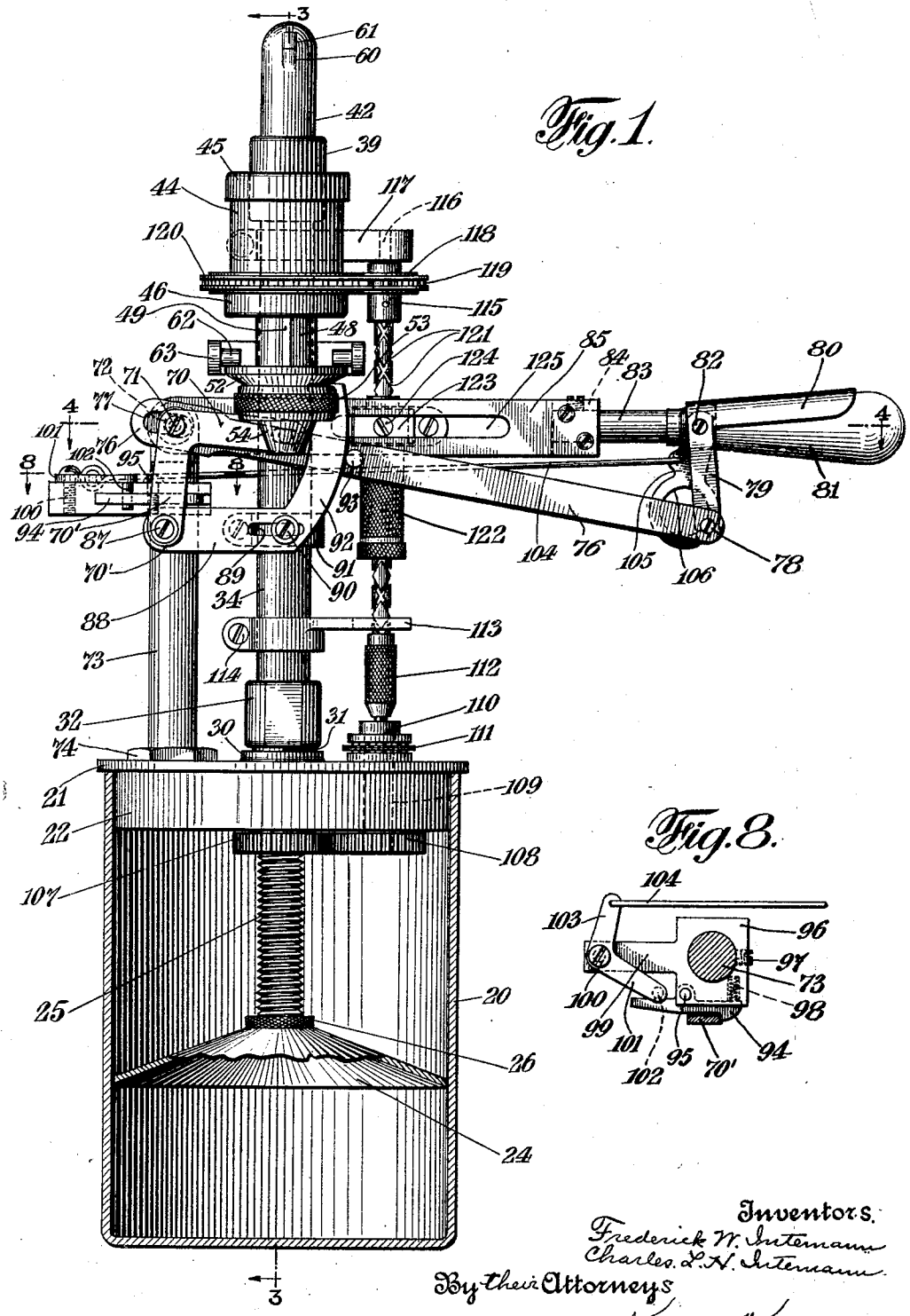


Fig. 8.

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DISPENSING DEVICE FOR WHIPPED CREAM AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

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Fig. 2.

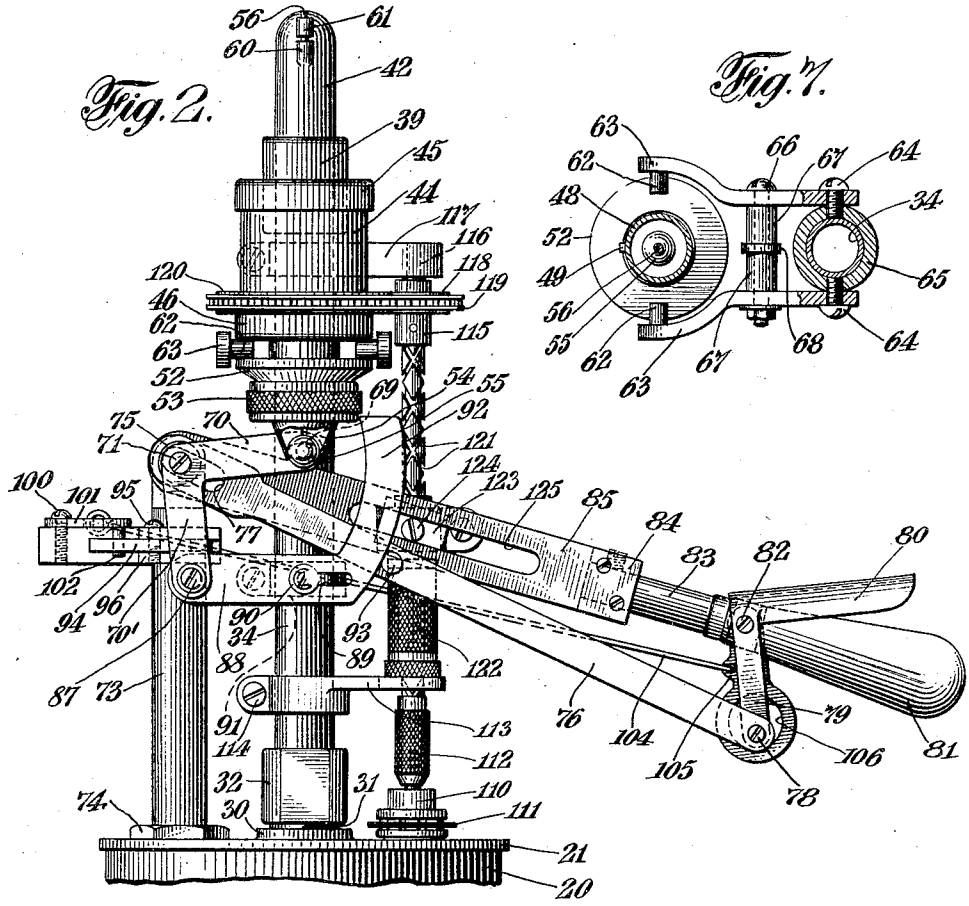
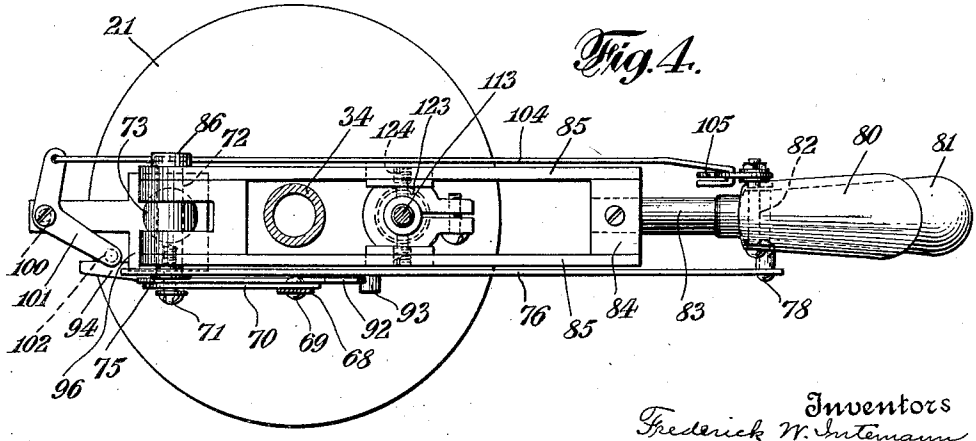


Fig. 7.

Fig. 4.



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DISPENSING DEVICE FOR WHIPPED CREAM AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

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Fig. 3.

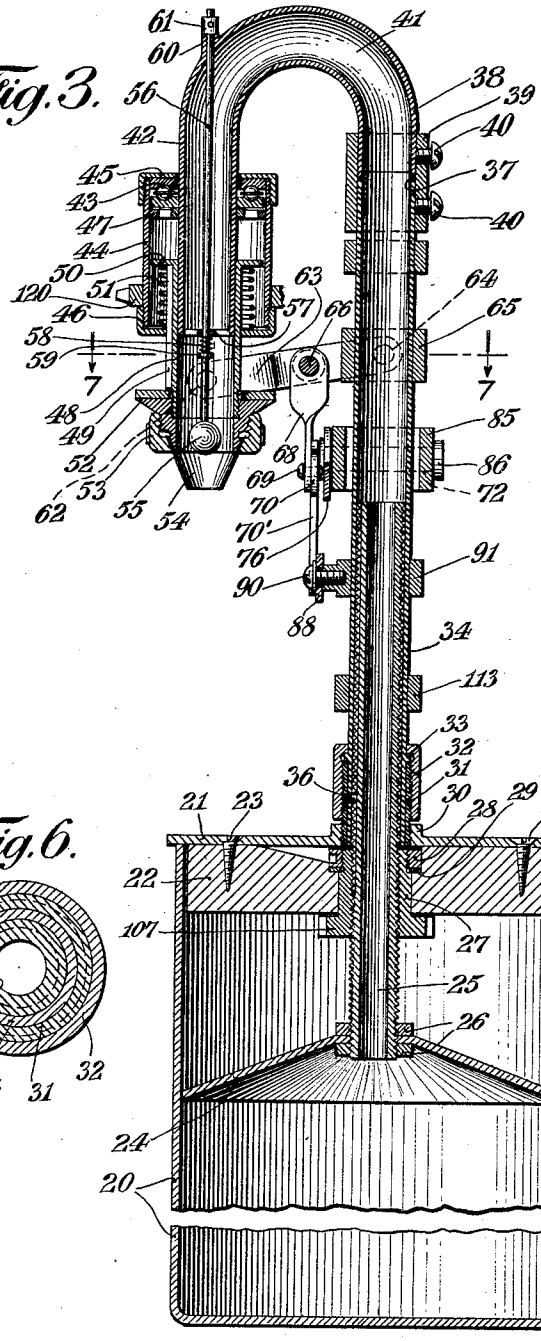


Fig. 5.

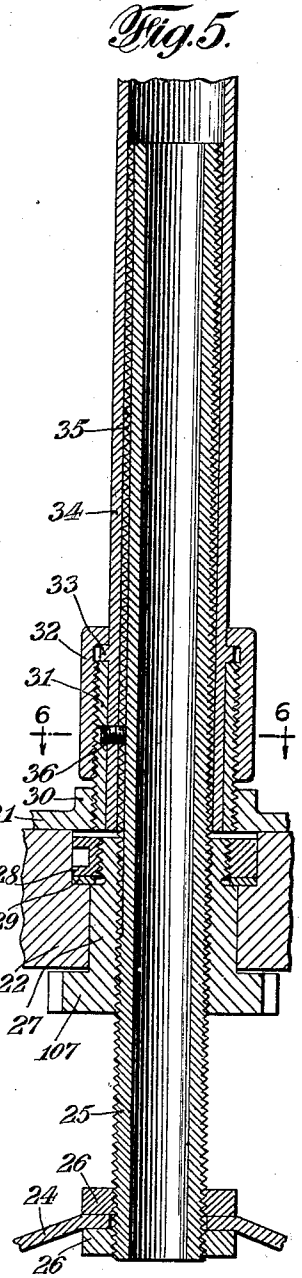
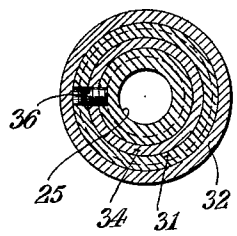


Fig. 6.



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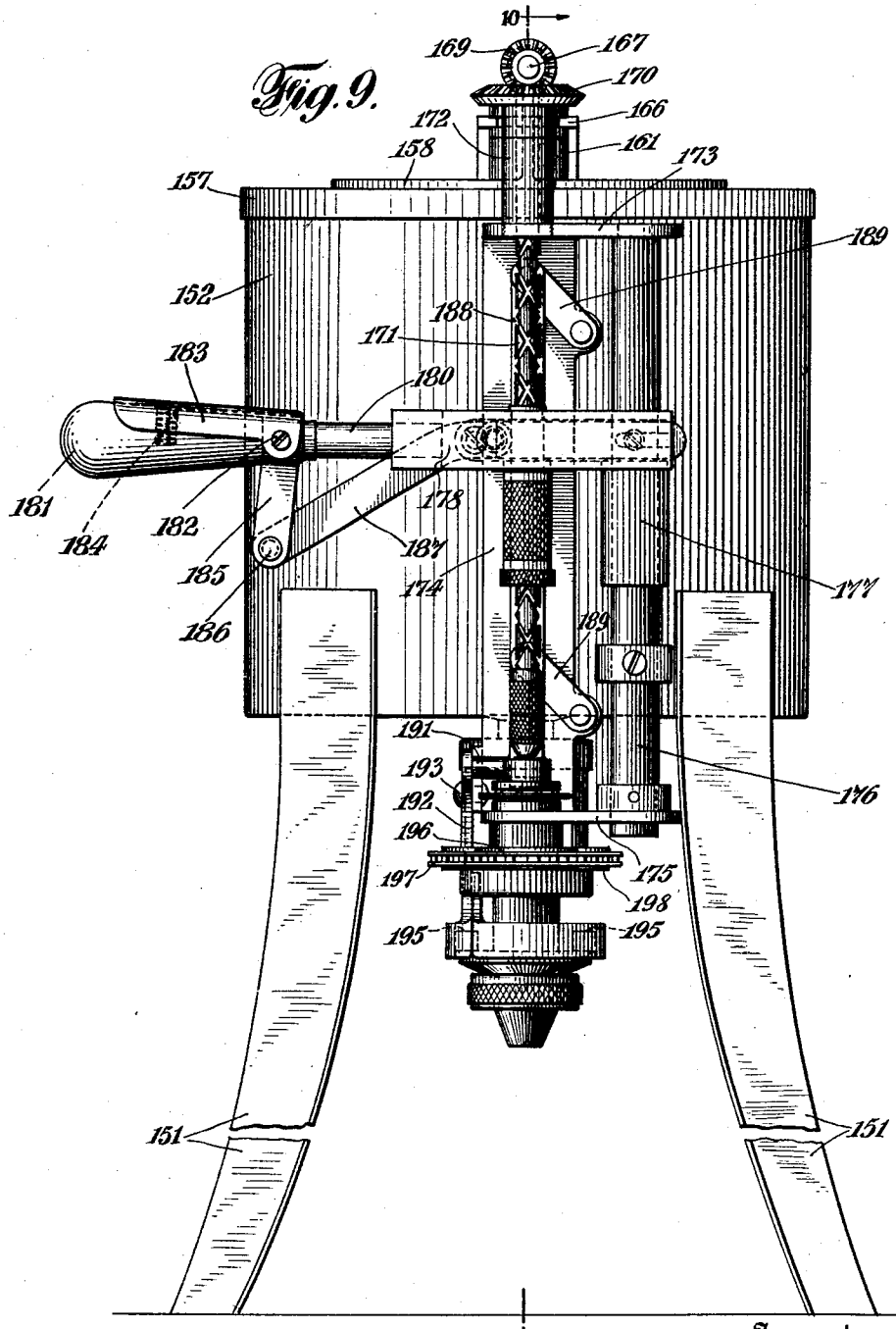
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DISPENSING DEVICE FOR WHIPPED CREAM AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

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Fig. 9.



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DISPENSING DEVICE FOR WHIPPED CREAM AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

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Fig. 10.

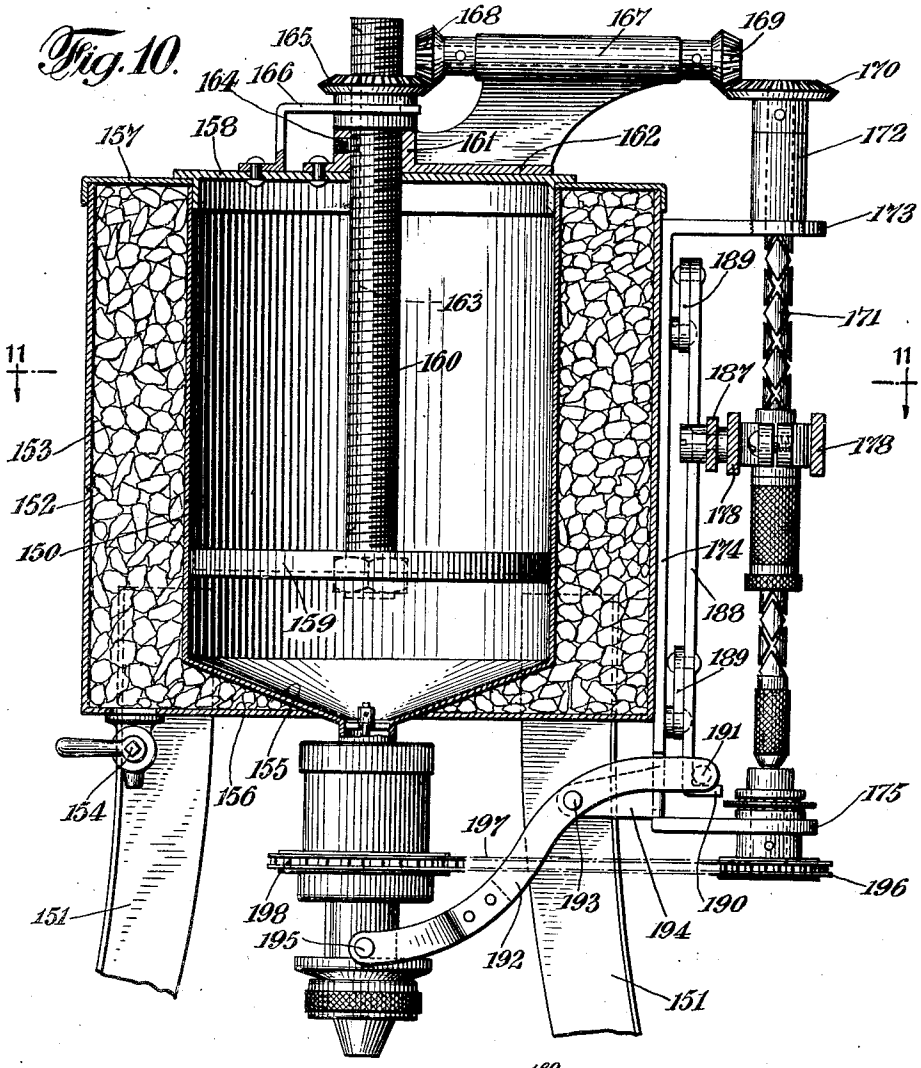
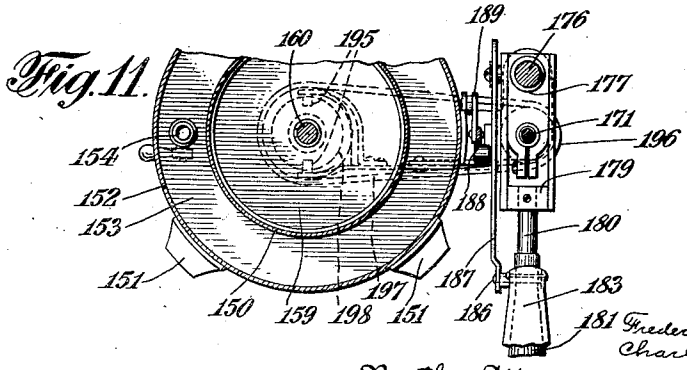


Fig. 11.



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DISPENSING DEVICE FOR WHIPPED CREAM AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

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Fig. 13.

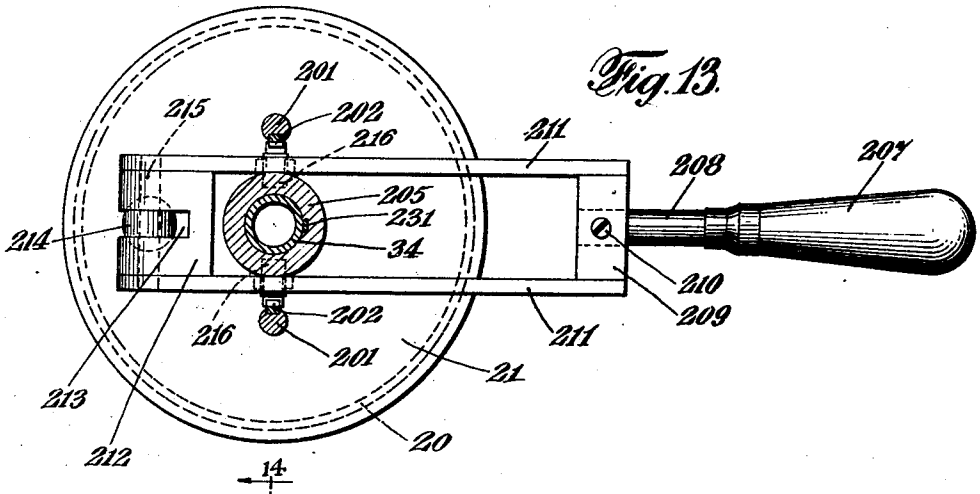
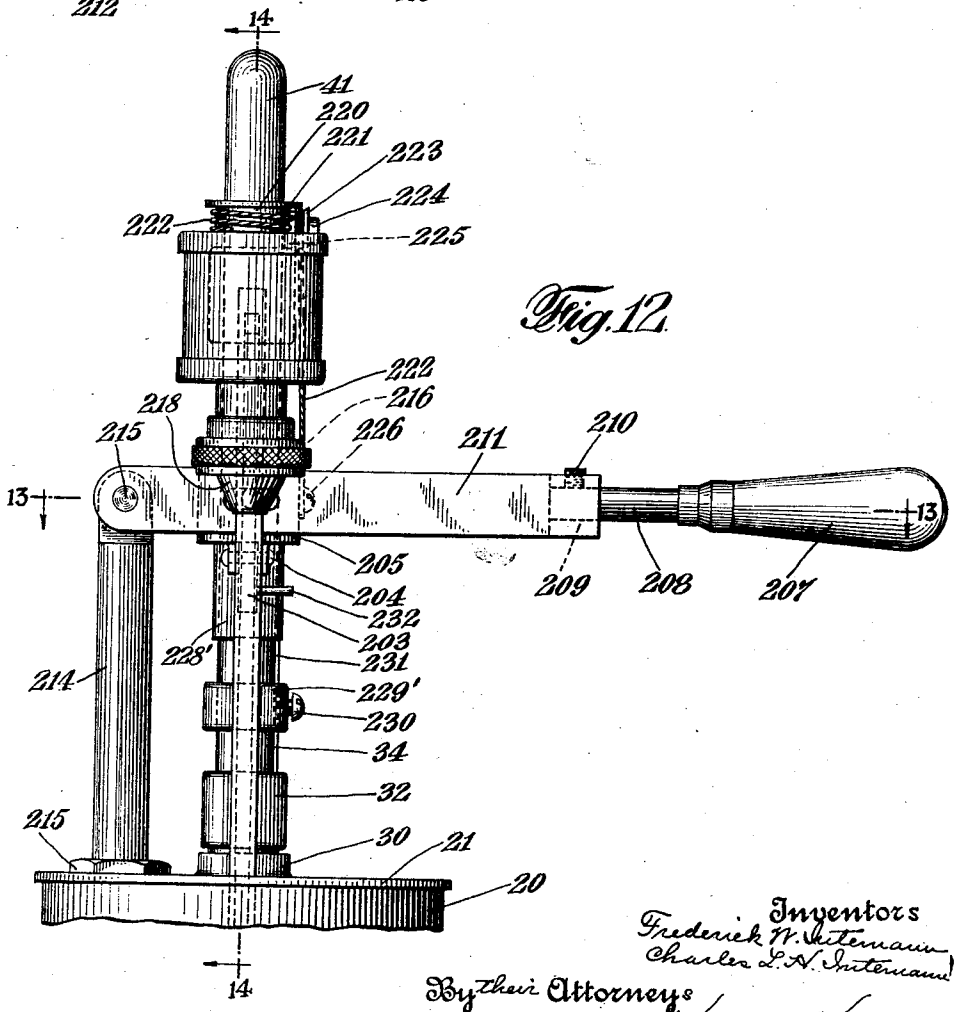


Fig. 12.



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DISPENSING DEVICE FOR WHIPPED CREAM AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

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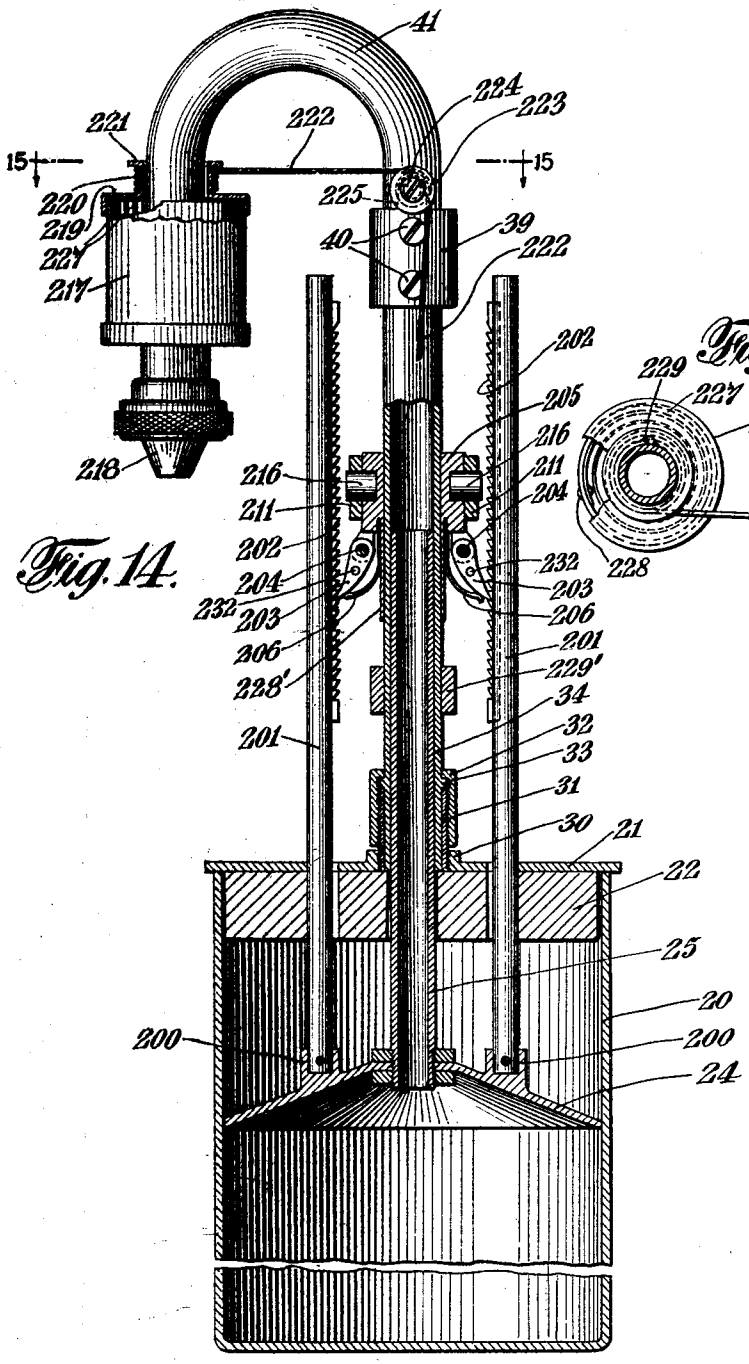


Fig. 14.

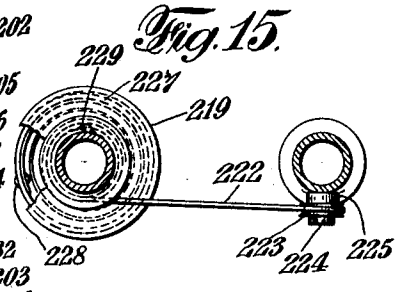


Fig. 15.

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Patented Apr. 21, 1931 1,802,113

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DISPENSING DEVICE FOR WHIPPED CREAM AND SIMILAR MATERIALS

Application filed August 10, 1925, Serial No. 49,222. Renewed February 6, 1930.

This invention relates to dispensing devices with particular reference to apparatus for delivering material such as whipped cream.

One of the objects of the invention is to provide an apparatus capable of delivering a definite, predetermined quantity of material in a thin stream wherever desired, the stream being given a whirling motion at its issue.

A further object is to provide means cooperating with the means for delivering the stream of material, which will cause the stream to be positively cut off at the conclusion of the dispensing operation.

A further feature is to provide a hand-actuated dispenser, in which the material, carried in bulk, is dispensed from a nozzle directed downwardly, to be received in a receptacle held in proper position.

A further feature of the invention is to give the cream a whirling motion as it is dispensed so as to provide a striped appearance to the cream as is desirable and customary in covering confections with such whipped cream. The whirling motion also assists in breaking off the stream of the cream short and preventing dripping.

Another aim is the provision of a simple apparatus conveniently operated with a minimum of physical energy and which may be used as an adjunct to the varied assortment of devices found in caterers' and confectioners' establishments and in soda fountain places generally.

The invention consists in the novel devices hereinafter described and shown, but it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the particular forms shown, but the scope of the invention is as set forth in the claims appended hereto.

Referring to the drawings,

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of one embodiment of the device, the mechanism being shown in dispensing position, the hand lever being in midway position;

Fig. 2 is a similar view with the hand lever at the end of its stroke and the valve mechanism closed;

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 4 is a transverse section taken on line 4—4 of Fig. 1, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged detail view showing the construction of the piston spindle and adjacent connected parts;

Fig. 6 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 3, showing the construction of the valve and its operating parts;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken on line 8—8 of Fig. 1, showing the control mechanism for the valve operating lever;

Fig. 9 is a side elevational view of an alternative form of construction employing parallel movement of the hand operating lever;

Fig. 10 is a vertical sectional view thereof taken on line 10—10 of Fig. 9;

Fig. 11 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 11—11 of Fig. 10;

Fig. 12 is a partial side elevational view showing another alternative form;

Fig. 13 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 13—13 of Fig. 12;

Fig. 14 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 14—14 of Fig. 12; and

Fig. 15 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 15—15 of Fig. 14.

Referring to Figs. 1 to 8 inclusive, the numeral 20 designates a cylindrical supply tank, usually made of heavy block tin of such dimensions as to contain a considerable quantity of the article to be dispensed.

At the top is a cover 21 having an inreaching centering plug 22 held to the cover by screws 23.

Movable in the tank is a conical plunger 24, its concave surface being presented downwardly. It is secured by nuts 26 to the lower end of a tube 25, screw-threaded on its exterior surfaces.

This tube extends axially up through a sleeve 27 threaded internally and which is rotatably mounted in the plug 22, the sleeve being confined in the plug by a circular

nut 28, below which is a bearing washer 29. Sleeve 27 is provided at its lower end with a spur gear 107 adapted to mesh with a mating gear 108 fixed on the end of a spindle 109, likewise rotatably mounted in the plug 22 and extending upward through the cover 21. Thus rotation of the spindle 109 will cause the sleeve 27 to rotate in the plug 22. The tube 25, being prevented from rotation by means hereinafter described, will thereby, on account of its screw connection with the plug 27 be caused to move longitudinally, proper rotation of the gears causing the tube 25 and conical plunger 24 to move downwardly and to force the whipped cream or other material upwardly through the center of the tube 25.

The upper end of the tube 25 extends into a tube 34, and is slidably mounted in same.

The means adapted to prevent rotation of the tube 25 consists of a hub 30 formed on the cover 21 which is internally threaded to receive a non-rotatable bushing 31, held in position by a thimble cap 32, which also engages a flange 33 formed on the tube 34 into which the tube 25 extends as aforesaid, said tube having a longitudinal slot or key-way 35 into which enters the point of the screw 36, set in the non-rotatable bushing 31 and acting as a key to prevent the rotation of the tube 25, which is, however, left free to move longitudinally.

The fixed outer tube 34 extends straight up above the tank to its baffle end 37 where it is joined by another tube 38 of similar diameter, the joint between the tubes being made by an enclosing collar 39 provided with set screws 40 impinging one on each of the tubes.

The tube 38 forms a semicircular curve 41 leading to a straight, oppositely-disposed length 42 running downwardly parallel with the tube 34.

A cylindrical shell or casing 44 having a cap portion 45 at its upper end and a similar cover 46 at its lower end is rotatably mounted on the extension 42 by means of ball bearings 43. This bearing is held in position by a nut 47 threaded internally of the shell.

Passing through the lower cover 46 is a sleeve 48 having a key 49 to prevent its rotation. The upper end of the sleeve is provided with an annular flange 50. A spirally-coiled pressure spring 51 encircles the sleeve 48, its ends abutting the bottom cover 46 and the flange 50 respectively, tending to press the sleeve upwardly into the casing.

Engaged on the lower extending end of the sleeve 48 is a head 52, its lower reduced portion having engaged a knurled coupling 53, by which is secured a conical dispensing spout 54.

The interior of the spout 54 forms a seat for a ball valve 55. This valve is provided with a thin stem 56, held centrally in the tube 42 by a guide 57. The stem 56 is pressed downwardly by an encircling spring 58 confined by a collar 59. The upper end of the stem 56 passes through a boss 60 on the curved portion of the tube 42 and is limited in its downward movement by a collar 61 on the extending end of the stem.

From the foregoing, it will be understood that there is provided a dispensing spout mounted with a rotatable casing 44.

During the dispensing operation by means more particularly described hereinafter, the casing 44 and dispensing spout 54 are given a rotary motion, thereby imparting a whirling motion to the whipped cream or other material as it is dispensed through the spout. The spout opening normally is closed by the valve 55, since the spout is forced upwardly by means of spring 51 and against the ball 55 which is held fixedly in position by its stem. The normal condition of the closure of the spout is observable in Fig. 2, while Fig. 1 shows the same in dispensing position.

The means for opening and closing the spout at the proper time before, during and at the close of the dispensing operation are provided for as follows. Between the head 52 of the spout and the cover 46 is a space into which project pins 62, diametrically opposed and set in a fork 63, the shanks of which are pivoted on screws 64 set in a collar 65 fixed on the tube standard 34. The pins 62 are located above the head 52, and, actuated by the fork 63, are adapted to press down the head 52 and thereby remove the ball valve 55 from its setting in the spout 54.

The fork 63 is in turn actuated by means of a bolt 66 and a pair of spacers 67 having between them the upper end of a twisted link 68. This upper end is pivoted on the bolt, and the lower end is connected by a pivot 69 to one arm 70 of a bell-crank lever. This lever is pivoted by a screw 71 to one end of a spindle 72 fixed transversely in the upper end of a post 73 set in cover 21 and secured by lock nut 74 rigidly thereto.

The other arm 70′ of the bell-crank lever 70 is connected by a pivot 87 with an arm 88 having a slot 89 through which passes a shoulder screw 90 fixed in a clamp collar 91 adjustable on the standard tube 34. Formed on the arm 88 is an extension 92 presenting an arcuate member.

A flat link 76 is loosely mounted adjacent the bell-crank lever 70 on spindle 71, and separated from the lever 70 by a washer 75. Flat link 76 is provided with an elongated slot 77 which slidably engages the spindle 72. The link 76 extends transversely across the apparatus to a pivotal connection 78 with a downwardly extending arm 79 formed on a release shell 80. Said shell is positioned over the operating handle 81 and pivoted to

it by a bolt 82. The link 76 is also provided with a pin 93 which is adapted to engage the extension 92 of the bell-crank lever.

Thus when the handle shell 80 is depressed, the link 76 will be moved inwardly, sliding on spindle 72, causing the pin 93 to press against the arm extension 92, conveying motion to the bell-crank lever and causing the arm 70 of that lever to move downwardly, thereby causing through the twisted link 68 the arms of the fork 63 to move downwardly. The arms of the fork 63 being in engagement with the top of the head 52 of the spout 54 will cause that member to move downwardly, clearing the valve 55 and opening the passage through the tube, so that the material may be discharged or dispensed. However, upon the release of the shell 80, the spring 51 will immediately and directly cause the head 52 and the spout 54 to move upwardly, thus positively closing the opening by means of the ball valve 55 and sharply cutting off the stream of material. This is desirable to prevent the material from continuing to string from the nozzle.

In order to prevent premature closing of the spout, movement of the bell-crank lever 70 is restrained by its arm 70′ being intercepted by a catch 94 pivoted on a pin 95 set in a block 96 held by a set screw 97 to the post 73. The block 96 is slotted on one side to receive the catch, which normally is pressed outward into engaging position by a spring 98 (see Fig. 8), and extending from the block is a rigid arm 99 carrying a pivot 100 acting as a fulcrum for a double-ended lever, one of its arms 101 having a pin 102 disposed to make contact with the shorter end of the catch 94, causing the opposite catch end to recede into the slot in the block and free the lever arm 70′. The other arm 103 of the double-ended lever is engaged by a rod 104 pivotally secured in a thin plate lever 105, said lever being pivoted on screw 82 and having in its depending end a finger-receiving loop 106, easily accessible to the fingers of an operator grasping the operating handle 80 and the handle shell 81 in actuating the apparatus.

Thus the lever 70′ is restrained from action and the spout is kept open until the catch on the lever arm 70′ is released by the operation of the rod 104 by the operator through the finger loop 106 when the spring 51 causes the valve to be sharply closed, cutting the stream of material. Until desired, the valve is thereby kept definitely open. It is therefore unnecessary for the operator to keep the shell so depressed while operating the handle.

The operating handle or lever 81 of the apparatus is mounted on a stem 83 rigidly secured in a block 84 fixed between a pair of flat bars 85 disposed one on each side of the tube 34 and pivoted at their opposite ends on the spindle 72, where they are held in position by the spindle head 86 and parts clamped by the screw 71.

The operation of the handle 81 in turn operates means both for depressing the conical plunger 24 and thereby forcing material from the supply tank through the dispensing spout, but also to cause the dispensing spout itself to receive a rotary motion, thereby imparting a twirling to the whipped cream or other material as it is dispensed from the spout. Both of these objects are accomplished by the following mechanism.

The sleeve 27 rotatably mounted in the plug 22 (see Fig. 3) has, as stated, at its lower end, a spur gear 107 meshing with which is a mating gear 108 fixed on the end of a spindle 109, rotatable in the plug 22 and extending through the cover 21. The spindle 109 has at the upper side of the cover 21 at its upper end a collar 110 seated on an anti-friction bearing 111 such as a ball bearing resting on the cover 21. Above the collar is a knurled section 112 by which the spindle may be conveniently grasped for holding or turning. A stop member 113 is adjustably clamped to the tube 34 by a set screw 114 and limits the movement of the handle 81, and thereby determines conveniently and precisely the amount of material delivered through the nozzle. The spindle 109 extends upwardly and passes between the arms of the block 85 holding the operating handle 81, and is mounted at the top through a reduced extension in bearing 117 adjustably clamped to the upper part of the standard 34.

The spindle 109 is formed with coarse helical grooves 121 arranged respectively right and left hand, and intersecting each other in a manner well understood and shown in the drawings. Slidably mounted on the spindle is a knurled sleeve 122 having reversible engaging elements of a type well known in the art to connect with either of the grooves and being provided with a head 123 from which extend lateral pins 124 engaging in slots 125 formed in the handle-supporting bars of the block 85.

Thus, when the handle 81 is lowered, the sleeve 122 will communicate rotary motion to the spindle, and the direction of such motion may be changed by properly manipulating the sleeve 122. The rotary motion of the spindle 109 is communicated through mating gear 108 to the meshing gear 107 and the rotatable gear sleeve 27. The rotation of this last-mentioned sleeve causes, through the connection of the screw threads, the tube 25 to move longitudinally, and when properly adjusted causes the tube 25 and the conical plunger 24 to move downwardly in the supply tank, forcing the

whipped cream or other material upwardly through the tube and other tubes 34 and 41 and through the dispensing spout.

The whipped cream or other material having been placed in the supply tank, and it being desired to deliver a certain amount of the material through the dispensing spout, the operator will release the catch from the bell-crank lever 70 by using the finger loop 106, and will then open the nozzle or dispensing spout by operation of the handle shell 80. Then the operating handle 81 will be depressed until stopped by the limiting member 113. The correct amount of material will thereby be delivered from the nozzle. At the conclusion of the dispensing operation, the operator will release the handle shell 80 and the spout will thereby be positively closed, sharply cutting off the stream of material and preventing strings of material from hanging from the spout.

It has been found desirable that whipped cream be delivered from the spout with a twirling motion. This is accomplished in our apparatus by providing at the upper end of the spindle 109 a sleeve 115 through which the spindle extends. The sleeve is adapted to rotate with the spindle. A chain sprocket pinion 118 is fixed on the sleeve 115, and over it is trained a chain 119 communicating motion to a sprocket 120 fixed on the cylindrical casing 44, above the lower cover 46 in such manner that, when the spindle 109 is rotated, the casing 44 and therewith the spout 54 will revolve, imparting a twirling motion to the material as dispensed from the spout.

In the modified form of dispenser shown in Figs. 9, 10 and 11, a supply tank 150 is supported on legs 151 adapted to rest on the floor. The tank is provided with an encircling casing 152, presenting an annular space 153 therebetween for holding ice. A drain cock 154 is provided at the bottom.

The bottom 155 of the tank 150 is formed preferably conically shaped, and partially projects through the bottom wall 156 of the outer casing. The casing is provided with an annular cover 157, flanged at its edge to engage the wall of the casing. A separate cover 158 is provided for the tank 150, having a down-turned flange to engage internally of the tank.

In the tank is located a plunger 159, rigidly held on the lower end of a cylindrical bar 160 mounted to move axially within the boss 161 formed on a bracket 162. The bar 160 is provided with a key-way 163 which is adapted to be engaged by a screw 164 set in the boss 161, thus preventing rotation of the bar or plunger.

The upper end of the bar of the plunger is screw-threaded to engage in the hub of a bevel gear 165, the hub being held by a detent 166 through an annular groove on its surface, the detent being fastened to the cover 158. A spindle 167 is mounted in a horizontal plane in the upper portion of the bracket 162, the spindle having at its inner end a bevel pinion 168 meshing with the gear 165, and at the outer end a similar bevel pinion 169 meshing with the gear 170 on the extreme upper end of a vertical spindle 171.

The spindle 171 is mounted at its upper end in a bearing 172 carried by a bracket 173, the bracket being fastened to the casing 152 by its vertical portion 174. The bracket is provided with a similar horizontal extension 175 at its lower end, in which the spindle 171 is indirectly engaged. Rearward of the spindle 171 is a post 176 rigidly supported by the bracket elements 173 and having attached a block 177. A pair of handle bars 178 are pivoted to the upper end of the block 177 and have between them at their outer ends a block 179 carrying a stem 180 extending from a handle 181.

The spindle 171, as in the previous structure, is provided with helically-arranged grooves 188. Surrounding the spindle 171, below the handle bars 180, is placed a knurled sleeve having reversible engaging elements to connect with either of the grooves. The sleeve is designed to be operated by the handle bars 180.

It is to be understood from the foregoing description that, as in the preceding structure, the operation of the handle 181 will cause spindle 171 to rotate and through the bevel gears 169, 168 cause the plunger 159 to move longitudinally in the supply tank, and, when properly directed, will cause the plunger to tend to force the material in the tank out through the head portion and spout located at the bottom of the tank.

Mounted by pivot screws 182 on the handle is a lever shell 183, held normally raised by a spring 184 and having a depending arm 185 pivoted at 186 to an offset link 187 which engages a bar 188 which is compelled to move in a plane parallel to the axis of the apparatus by reason of a pair of links 189 pivoted at their respective ends to the bar 188 and in extending lugs in the fixed bar 174.

The lower end of the bar 188 is outturned to form an angle 190 to engage a pin 191 fixed in the end of a curved lever 192 which is pivoted on a pin 193 fixed in a support 194. The curved lever 192 extends inwardly and carries at its inner end a pin 195.

The construction of the dispensing head is identical with that previously described, except that it is located centrally below the tank 150. The pins 195 operate through the levers described to cause the head and spout to be forced downwardly opening the valve as in the previous structure.

On the bottom of the spindle 171 is a sprocket wheel 196 driving a chain 197 trained over a similar sprocket 198 fixed in the dispensing head cylinder. As before, the construction of the head is rotatable.

It will be understood that, upon operation of the handle 183, the dispensing head is forced downwardly and the valve opened. At the same time, if the handle 181 is operated, the material will be forced through the dispensing head and delivered from the spout. At the same time, the rotation of the spindle 171 will cause the head to be rotated and the material as delivered will be given a twirling motion.

A further modification of the device is shown in Figs. 12 to 15 inclusive, in which the lower portion of Fig. 14 illustrates a container comprising a tank 20, a cover 21 and a centering plug 22. The plunger 24 is fixed on a tube 25 which extends upwardly through the plug 22 and the cover 21. A hub 30 formed on the cover 21 is internally threaded to receive a bushing 31, the same being held in position by a thimble cap 32, which also engages a flange 33 formed on a tube 34 into which the tube 25 extends. Tube 25 is free to move longitudinally.

Secured in bosses 200, formed on the upper surface of the plunger 24, are a pair of vertical plunger bars 201 disposed in parallel and slidably engaged in aligned openings through the centering plug 22 and the cover 21.

Rigidly secured at their ends are toothed bars 202 engageable with pawls 203, held by pivot pins 204 passing through forked elements integral with a collar 205 slidably mounted on the tube 34.

Flat springs 206, fixed in the collar 205, act to compel engagement between the pawls 203 and the ratchet toothed bars 202.

Means for initially operating the device comprises a handle 207 having a cylindrical extension 208, held in a spacing block 209, by a set screw 210.

Fixed to the ends of the block 210 are a pair of rectangular bars 211, connected at their free ends by a spacing block 212, having a slotted element 213 adapted to hingedly engage the flattened end of a fulcrum rod 214, by the hinge pin 215, the fulcrum rod 214 being secured to the cover 21 by suitable nuts 215.

Formed through the sides of the bars 211 are elongated openings for receiving trunnion pins 216, fixed on diametrically opposite sides of the collar 205, thus permitting a vertical reciprocating movement of the collar 205 when the handle is operated.

Removably engaging the upper end of the tube 34 is a semicircular curved tube 41, held in engagement with the tube 34 by a collar or sleeve 39 fastened by set screws 40.

A dispensing unit, comprising a cylindrical casing 217 and a nozzle 218, is rotatably secured to the return end of the curved tube member 41, and screw-threaded to the upper end of the dispensing unit casing is a cover 219 having a short extension 220 and a flanged end 221, forming a spool or reel on which a cord 222 is wound.

The free end of the cord is carried over a pulley 223, rotatably held by the shoulder screw 224, engaged with a lug 225 integral with the sleeve 39, and the cord continuing downward, is held by a screw 226 threaded into the collar 205 as shown in Figure 12.

Winding of the cord about the reel is accomplished by means of a flat spiral spring 227, located within the casing 217, the outer end of the spring being fixed to the casing by a rivet 228 and the opposite end being held from rotation by a slot engaging a retaining pin 229 fixed in the tube 41.

Thus it will be seen that, as the handle 207 is pressed down, the collar 205 is also moved in a similar direction, and the cord 222 pulling against the action of the spiral spring 227 causes the dispensing unit to rotate about the tube 41.

When the handle 207 is returned to normal position, the tension of the spring 227 causes the dispensing unit to rotate in the opposite direction, and rewinds the cord upon the reel 220.

A tubular stop 228′, slidable on the tube 34 and fixed to the collar 205, abuts a collar 229′ adjustably held on the tube 34 by a set screw 230.

To prevent any tendency of the collar 205 turning on the tube 34, a key 231 is fixed to the tube 34.

The purpose of these stops is to determine the amount of material ejected at the nozzle.

At times it may be desired to release the pawls from engagement with the ratchet bars, and pins 232 secured to the pawls are provided for manual disengagement.

To force material from the tank 20, the handle 207 is forced down, and the collar 205 carrying the pawls 203 and the tubular stop 228 is moved in like direction, until the stops 228′ and 229′ abut and the pawls 203 by engagement with the bars 201 have caused a corresponding downward compressive movement of the plunger 24, thus initially causing the material to be forced upward into the tube 25. As the handle 207 is raised and the associated parts following in similar direction, the pawls are reengaged with the ratchets above the point of first engagement, thus completing the cycle of operation, repetitions of which produce further compression of material and cause further upflow through the tubes 34, 41, and through the dispensing head and nozzle 218. To ensure a free delivery of material from the nozzle, a rotary motion of the dispensing head is desirable, and means for the ac-

complishment of this movement has been previously described in this specification.

It is to be understood that, if desired, the nozzle 218 and supporting head may be constructed as in the previous modifications and provided with a valve normally closed which may be adapted to be opened by a series of levers operated by a shell on the handle 207 as described in connection with the other modifications, or another form of valve may be substituted.

We claim:—

1. A dispensing device of the character described, comprising a container, a stationary discharge spout therefor, means movable in said container to force the contents thereof through said spout, operating means for said movable means, a valve at the end of the spout, said valve comprising a member movable axially of the spout and a fixed member and connecting means between said movable member and operating means.

2. A dispensing device of the character described, comprising a container, a stationary discharge spout therefor, means movable in said container to force the contents thereof through said spout, operating means for said movable means, a nozzle slidably mounted on said spout, a member fixedly mounted on said spout and adapted to close the nozzle when the latter is in one position and a connection between said nozzle and operating means.

3. A dispensing device of the character described, comprising a container, a discharge spout therefor, means movable in said container to force the contents thereof through said spout, operating means for said movable means, a nozzle slidably mounted on said spout, a member fixedly mounted on said spout and adapted to close the nozzle when the latter is in one position, a connection between said nozzle and operating means, and means for rotating said nozzle upon actuation of said operating means.

4. A dispensing device of the character described, comprising a container, a discharge spout therefor, means movable in said container to force the contents thereof through said discharge spout, operating means for said movable means, a nozzle slidably and rotatably mounted on said spout, a fixed member carried by said spout and adapted in one position of said nozzle to close the same and connections between said nozzle and operating means for both reciprocating and rotating said nozzle upon actuation of said operating means.

5. A dispensing device of the character described, comprising a container, non-rotatable tubular means leading into said container through a floating hub gear, a rotatable spindle connected to said floating gear, to cause rotation thereof and thereby impart vertical movement to said non-rotatable tubular means, a handle so connected to said spindle that movement of said handle causes rotation of the spindle, a dispensing spout connected with said tubular means, a rotatable nozzle associated therewith and means whereby operation of said handle causes rotation of said nozzle.

6. A dispensing device of the character described, comprising a container, non-rotatable tubular means leading into said container through a floating hub gear, a rotatable spindle connected to said floating gear, to cause rotation thereof and thereby impart vertical movement to said non-rotatable tubular means, sleeve means for causing said spindle to rotate, a dispensing spout connected with said tubular means, a rotatable nozzle associated therewith and means whereby operation of said spindle-rotating means causes rotation of said nozzle.

7. A dispensing device of the character described, comprising tubular means, means for forcing the material to be dispensed through said tubular means, a rotatable head threaded on said tubular means, means for communicating longitudinal movement to said head and to said tubular means and means for rotating said head while said material is being forced through said tubular means and said head.

8. A dispensing device of the character described, comprising a container, a tubular member longitudinally movable and non-rotatably mounted on said container and provided with a dasher within said container, said tubular member being externally screw-threaded, a rotatable member having an internally threaded screw portion engaging the external screw threads on said tubular member and provided with a spur gear, a spindle with helically formed grooves running longitudinally thereon and having a gear engaging the gear on said rotatable member, a slidable member on said spindle adapted to engage a groove on said pinion, a handle adapted to cause said slidable member to move on said spindle, and a dispensing member connected with said tubular member.

9. A dispensing device of the character described, comprising means for forcing material through a dispensing member operated by a handle, a valve normally closed in said member, valve operating means, a catch adapted to prevent closing of said valve by said valve operating means, and a release for said catch located adjacent said handle.

10. A device of the character described comprising a container, a discharge conduit therefor, a rotatable spout carried by said conduit and a member cooperating with the discharge opening of said spout to form a

valve controlling flow of material therethrough.

11. A device of the character described comprising a container, a discharge conduit, a spout on one end thereof, means for forcing material from said container through said spout, valve means cooperating with the discharge opening of said spout for cutting off the stream of material passing therethrough and means for imparting rotary movement to material discharged from said spout.

12. A dispensing device of the character described comprising a container, a stationary discharge spout therefor, a rotatable nozzle slidably mounted on said spout, means movable in the container to force the contents thereof through said spout, a member fixedly mounted on said spout and adapted to close said nozzle when the latter is in one position, means for operating the movable means in the container and for imparting rotary movement to said nozzle, and means for controlling the opening and closing of said nozzle independently of the rotary movement thereof.

In testimony whereof, we have signed our names to this specification.

FREDERICK W. INTEMANN.
CHARLES L. H. INTEMANN.