Feb. 19, 1924. 1,484,510

R. J. LEWERS

MOTH BALL HOLDER

Filed July 10, 1923

Fig. 1.

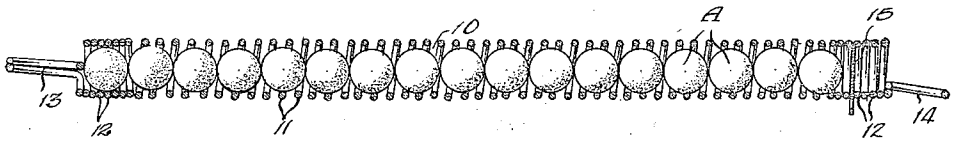


Fig. 2.

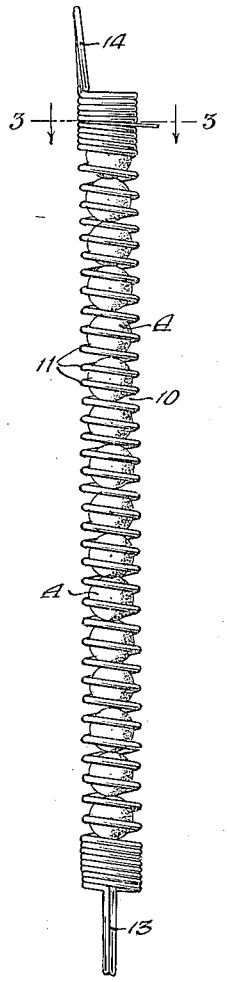
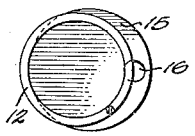


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT J. LEWERS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

MOTH-BALL HOLDER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT J. LEWERS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of the Bronx, in the county of Bronx and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Moth-Ball Holder, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention has relation to a device for holding disinfectants, insecticides or insect repellents and has particular reference to a device for holding moth balls whereby the same may be maintained in proper position within a closet for effectually subjecting the same to the air and whereby the same may be periodically replenished as they evaporate.

The outstanding object of the present invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive and efficient means for holding the moth balls which device is formed with means for suspending the same vertically or horizontally and which is further provided with means for allowing for the introduction or removal of the moth walls.

With the above recited and other objects in view, the invention resides in the novel construction set forth in the following specification, particularly pointed out in the appended claims and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, it being understood that the right is reserved to embodiments other than those actually illustrated herein to the full extent indicated by the general meaning of the terms in which the claims are expressed.

In the drawings—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view through the moth ball holder arranged horizontally.

Fig. 2 is a side view of the same arranged vertically.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail cross sectional view taken approximately on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the drawings by characters of reference, the device consists of a single length of resilient material, preferably wire, which is bent in helical form to provide an elongated tubular body 10, the intermediate convolutions 11 of which are spaced apart or out of contact for the major portion of the length of the body and the opposite end convolutions 12 of which are in contact and normally inherently contract against one another for a purpose to be hereafter set forth. One of the extreme outer ends or terminals of the wire is bent in loop form as at 13 and disposed in a plane at right angles to the plane of the convolutions 12 to intersect one end of the tubular body 10 and to project therefrom axially. The opposite end or terminal 14 of the wire is bent in substantially loop form and lies in a plane at substantially a right angle to the plane of the end convolutions 12, the said loop 14 being disposed at one side of the open end or mouth of the body 10 whereby the introduction or removal of the moth balls A may be freely effected.

In practice the tubular body is suspended in a vertical position from the loop 14 by engaging the same over a nail, hook or other device anchored in the wall. When it is desired to suspend the same horizontally between the two points, both of the loops 13 and 14 are engaged with spaced nails or hooks. In order to close the unobstructed open end which carries the loop 14, a closure disk 15 is employed which is inserted between two adjacent contractile end convolutions 12, the contractive action of the same serving to maintain the closure disk in place. When it is desired to remove the closure disk, a slight pull on the end convolutions will effect relative separation thereof for the purpose of releasing the disk or if desired the disk may be provided with a perforation 16 adjacent its periphery within which a pointed instrument may be inserted for withdrawing the same from between the end convolutions.

It is, of course, understood that a closure disk 15 may be inserted at the opposite end if desired but it is preferable in practice to allow the loop 13 which intersects the open end to function as a means for closing said end against the discharge of the moth balls until the same have become sufficiently reduced in size by evaporation to allow them to discharge therefrom gravitationally.

From the foregoing it will be seen that an extremely simple, inexpensive and highly efficient holder for moth balls or the like has been provided which affords a convenient means for suspending the same within a closet, trunk or other enclosure, which device includes means for facilitating the introduction and removal of the moth balls.

I claim:

1. A moth ball holder comprising a single

length of wire bent in helical form and providing an elongated tubular body, the intermediate convolutions of which are out of contact, one end of which is formed into a looped terminal disposed in a plane at an angle to the plane of the convolutions of the body and intersecting one end thereof to close the same, the opposite end having a plurality of contractile convolutions normally in contact, and a disk-like closure insertable between two of said adjacent end convolutions and frictionally maintained in place by the contractile action thereof for closing the opposite end of the body.

2. A moth ball holder comprising a single length of wire bent in helical form and providing an elongated tubular body, the intermediate convolutions of which are out of contact, one end of which is formed into a looped terminal disposed in a plane at an angle to the plane of the convolutions of the body and intersecting one end thereof to close the same, the opposite end having a plurality of contractile convolutions normally in contact, a disk-like closure insertable between two of said adjacent end convolutions and frictionally maintained in place by the contractile action thereof for closing the opposite end of the body, and a looped terminal at said latter end disposed in a plane substantially at right angles to the plane of the end convolutions and at one side of the periphery of the tubular body.

ROBERT J. LEWERS.