(No Model.)

J. JAEGER.

INSECT POWDER EJECTOR.

No. 311,004. Patented Jan. 20, 1885.

Fig. 1.

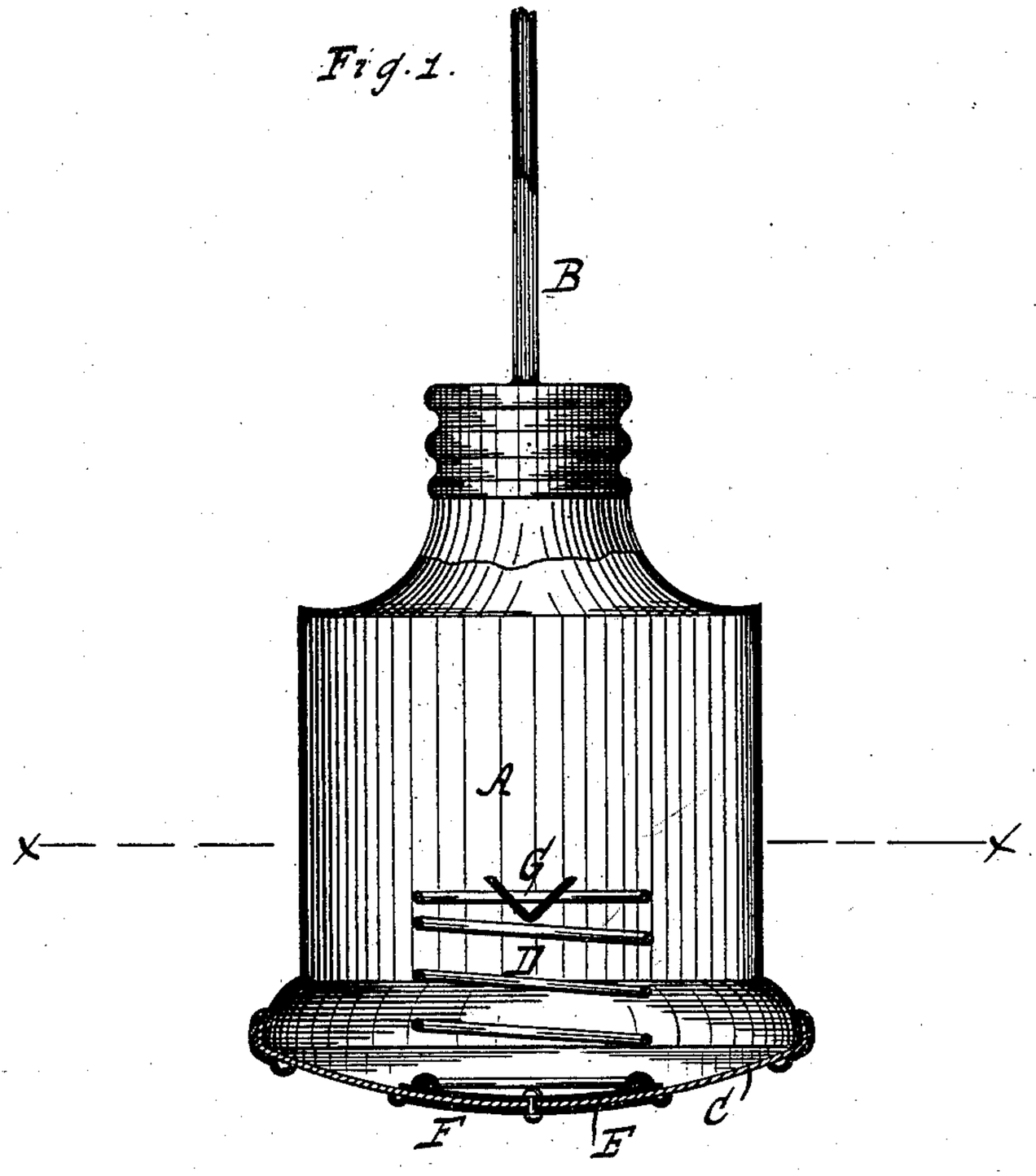
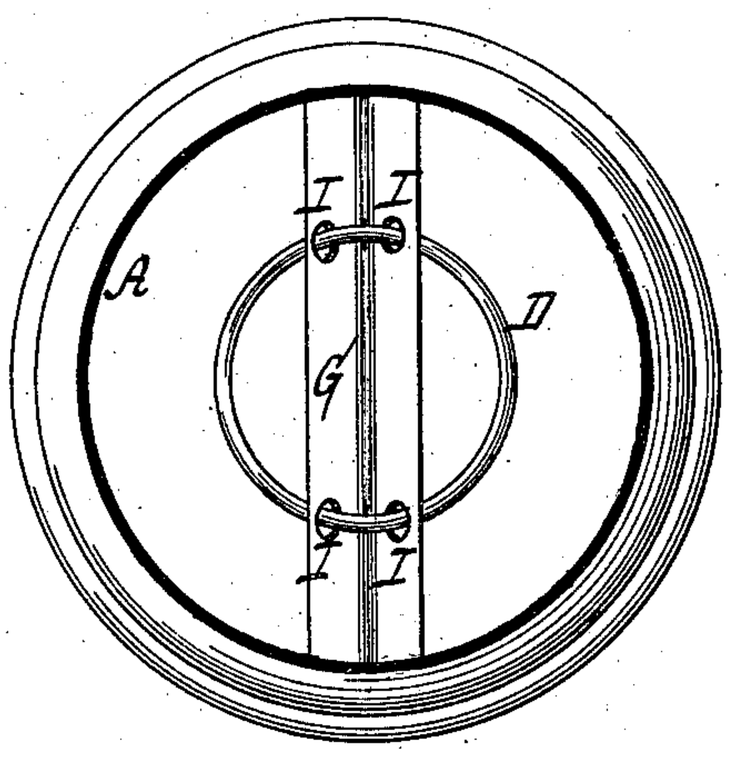


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

William Miller

Chas. Wahlers.

INVENTOR

Julius Jaeger

BY

Van Santvoord & Hauff

ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULIUS JAEGER, OF RUTHERFORD, NEW JERSEY.

INSECT-POWDER EJECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 311,004, dated January 20, 1885.

Application filed May 15, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULIUS JAEGER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Rutherford, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, have invented new and useful Improvements in Insect-Powder Ejectors, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to that class of powder-ejectors for which Letters Patent of the United States were granted to me January 2, 1883, No. 270,074; and it consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter described, tending to facilitate the discharge of powder from the case.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a powder-ejector embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section thereof on the line *x x*, Fig. 1.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

The letter A designates the ejector-case, having a discharge-spout, B, and a flexible base, C, which is exposed to the action of a spiral spring, D, having a tendency to force it outward to the position shown in Fig. 1, so that this base may be actuated by the thumb for expelling the powder from the case. The flexible base C is provided with two disks, E F, one on the inner and the other on the outer side thereof, and the outer end of the spiral spring D is connected to the base by means of the inner disk, as described in the Letters Patent before mentioned. The spring D is supported in the case A by a cross-bar, G, which is arranged within the case intermediate of its ends to receive the inner coil of the spring, and by this means I am enabled to use a spring of short length, and at the same time leave the interior of the case entirely free or unobstructed for a considerable distance inward from the spout B, the tendency of which is to facilitate the discharge of the powder from the case. The cross-bar G is constructed with holes I, in which the inner coil of the spring is inserted for connecting the spring to the bar; but it is evident that this purpose can be accomplished in other ways, and in order to offer the least obstruction to the powder discharging from the case the cross-bar is constructed to diverge in the direction of the spout B, as shown in Fig. 1.

If desirable, the cross-bar G may be composed of wire having loops or eyes to receive the end coil of the spring, and such bar may also be enlarged in the center.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore described, with the ejector-case having the discharge-spout and flexible base, of the spiral spring acting on the base, and the cross-bar arranged in the case intermediate of its ends, to receive the inner coil of the spring for supporting the latter in the case.

2. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore described, with the ejector-case having the discharge-spout and flexible base, of the spiral spring acting on the base, and the cross-bar arranged in the case intermediate of its ends, and constructed with holes, in which the inner coil of the spring is inserted for connecting the spring to the bar.

3. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore described, with the ejector-case having the discharge-spout and flexible base, of the spiral spring acting on the base, and the cross-bar arranged in the case intermediate of its ends, to receive the inner coil of the spring, and constructed to diverge in the direction of the spout.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JULIUS JAEGER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

E. F. KASTENHUBER.