(No Model.)

R. E. McCLELLAND.

POWDER DIVIDER.

No. 526,728. Patented Oct. 2, 1894.

Fig. 1

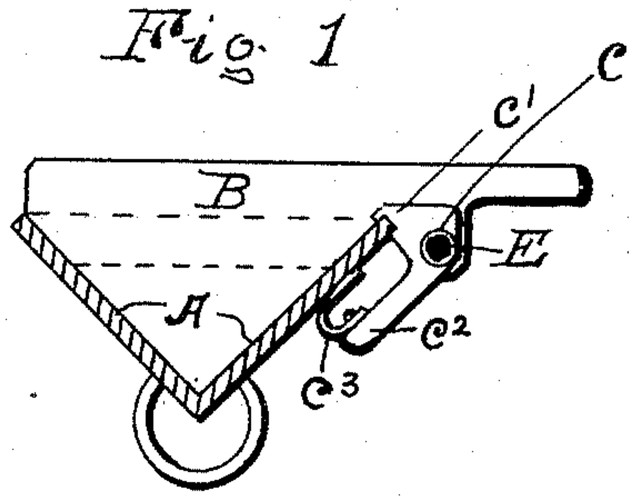


Fig. 2

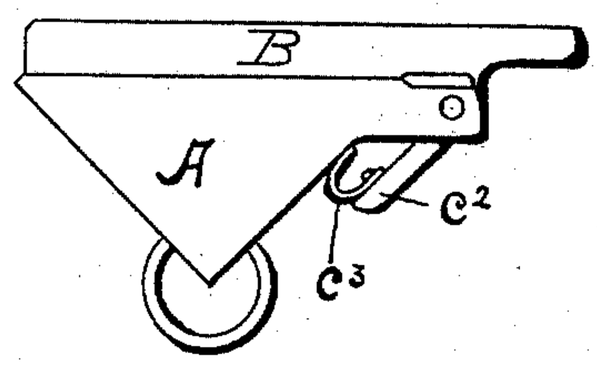


Fig. 3

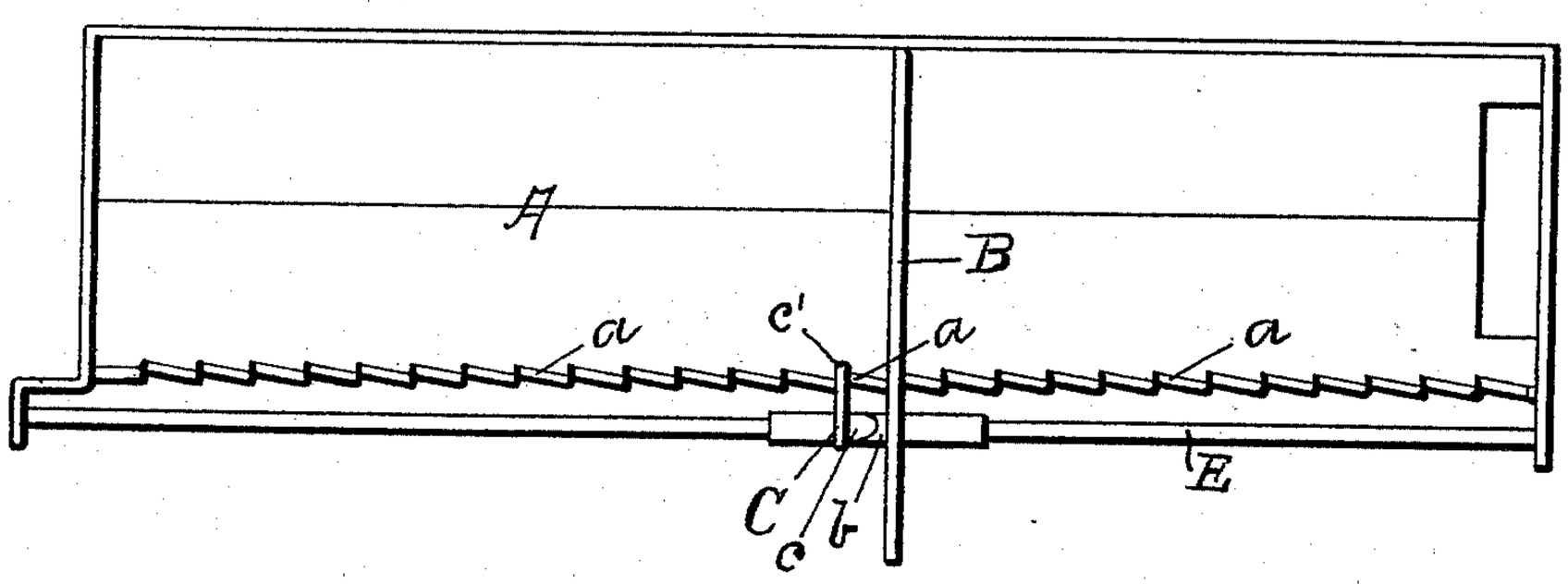


Fig. 4

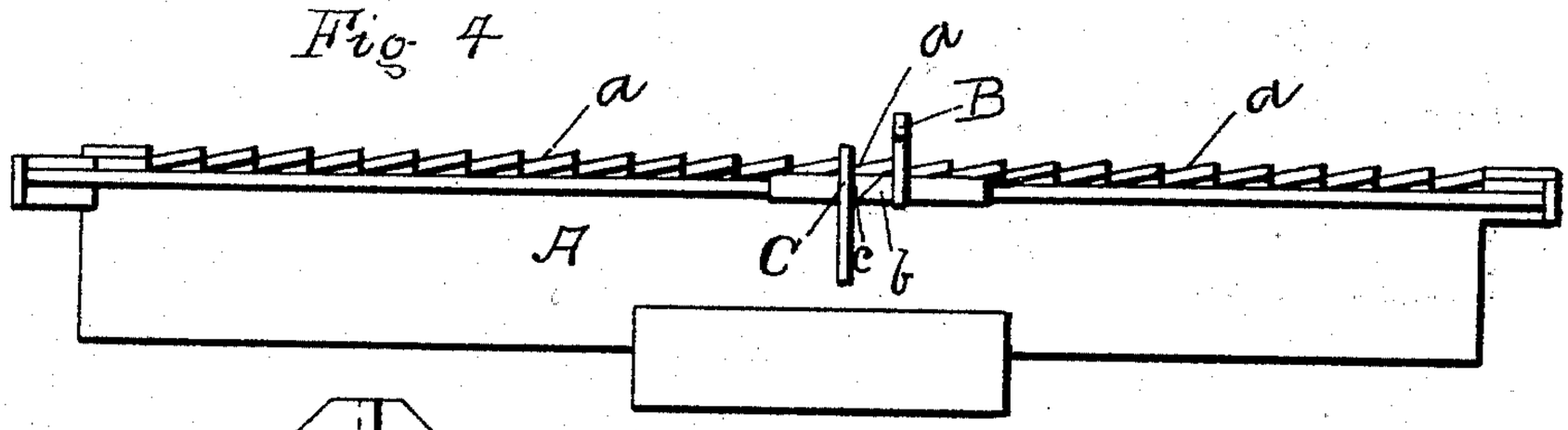
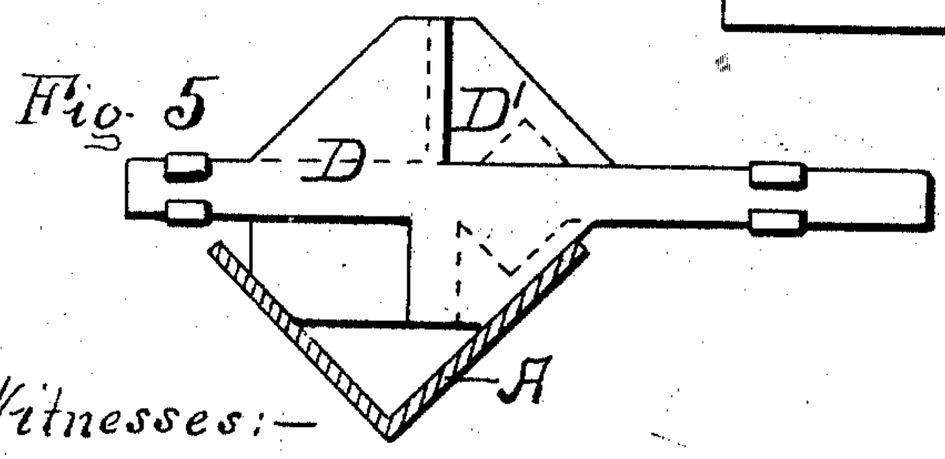


Fig. 5



Witnesses:—

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT E. McCLELLAND, OF WILLIAMSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

POWDER-DIVIDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 526,728, dated October 2, 1894.

Application filed September 25, 1893. Serial No. 486,480. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT E. MCCLELLAND, a citizen of the United States, residing at Williamsville, in the county of Sangamon and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Powder-Dividers, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a way by which an apothecary may easily and accurately divide an amount of powder when compounded, into any number of powders of equal size, as for medicines. This I do with the instrument shown in the drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a cross sectional view of the instrument. Fig. 2 is an end view. Fig. 3 is a top view. Fig. 4 is a side view, and Fig. 5 is a view of the leveler D D′.

Like letters refer to like parts throughout the several figures.

A is the box or body of the instrument and in section is made in the form of an angle as shown in Fig. 1. It is closed at one end and is open at the other except that a bar runs across the upper part of that end and the powders are discharged from there in operating the instrument. On one side of A as shown in Fig. 3 is made a series of notches *a a a*, there being about thirty of these in the instrument. By these notches regularity in the dividing of powders is secured.

B is a divider the lower part of which has the form of A so that it fits exactly into A. B is attached to the sleeve *b* and revolves about the rod E as an axis. The sleeve *b* is loose enough to allow a lateral movement along the rod E so that B may be set down at any position in A as use may require.

C is a stop and is attached to a sleeve *c* similar to the sleeve *b* of the divider B, which moves on the rod E both as an axis and laterally. The upper arm *c′* of C operates in the notches *a a a*, and when in the bottom of *a* stops the divider B so that B can pass no farther to the left till C is moved. The sleeve *b* of B and the sleeve *c* of C are cut on an incline on their adjoining ends as shown in Figs. 3 and 4 and are cut to exactly fit one another when in the positions shown in Fig. 1. When the farther end of B is lifted up by movement on its axis B may pass uninterruptedly in A. As it is moved on the rod E the end of the sleeve *b* strikes against the end of the sleeve *c*, the sides next to A striking first together because of the position of B, and thus throws the sleeve *c* and stop C into a position corresponding to the position of B. In this circular movement of C the arm *c′* is thrown out of notch *a* thus allowing both C and B to slip to the next notch *a*. The spring c^3 on the arm c^2 presses against the side of A as shown in Fig. 1 and resists the circular motion of C, and as soon as C is relieved of the firm pressure of B as when first struck, it throws *c′* back into the next notch *a* thus securely stopping B from passing to the left more than the distance of one notch at a time.

The leveler shown in Fig. 5 is composed of the two pieces D and D′. They are bound loosely together by clasps at their ends which allow each to slide on the other. The object of the leveler is to reduce the amount of powder placed in the body of the instrument, to the same level throughout so that an equal amount will be found in the space covered by each of the notches *a a a*. By the movement of D and D′ on each other the leveler may be adjusted to the width to suit the amount of powder at any time placed in the body of the instrument.

By using both sides of D D′ any adjustment may be had from a very small amount of powder to an amount equal to the capacity of A. When the powder is properly leveled the divider B is then used and the whole amount divided into the number of powders desired.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a powder divider the combination of the body A in which powders are placed and which has one side notched as at *a a a*, with the rod E fixed parallel to the sides of A, and the divider B moving on the rod E both as an axis and laterally, and the stop C having the arm *c* and spring c^3, the arm *c* acting in notches *a a a* said stop moving on the rod E the same as divider B and being controlled in its move-

ments on rod E by the movement of divider B and the action of the spring c^3, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. In a powder divider, the leveler D D′ in which the parts D and D′ have their sides angular-shaped so that the angular surfaces will fit against the sides of the body A when placed in A; and by the movement of D and D′ on each other the side in A will pass to just such depth in A as is desired by the operator, substantially as shown and set forth.

ROBERT E. McCLELLAND.

Witnesses:
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