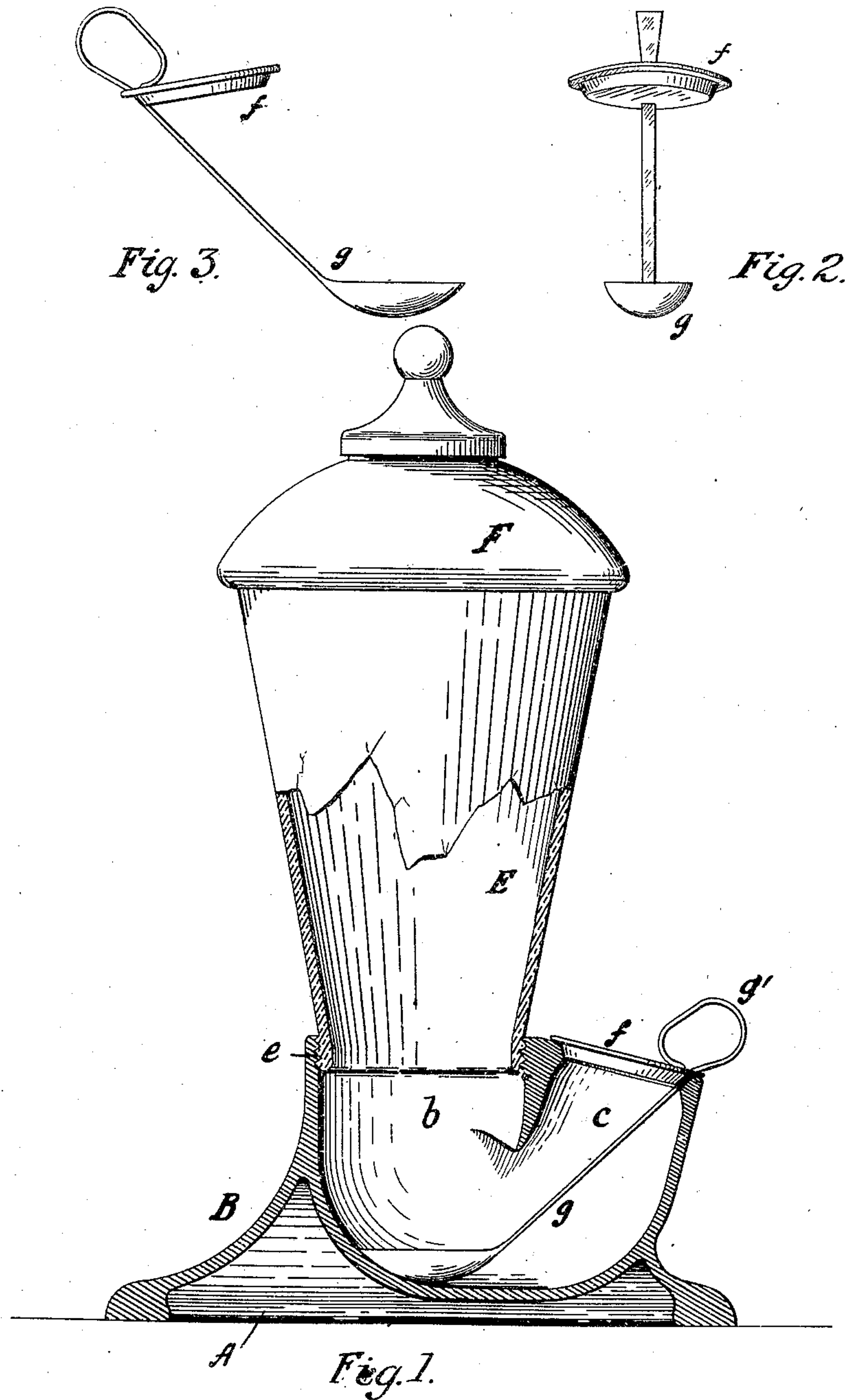


No. 820,062.

PATENTED MAY 8, 1906.

A. J. MOTT LAU.
DISPENSING DEVICE FOR RECEPTACLES.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1905.



Witnesses
James S. Owen
Waldo M. Chapin

Inventor
August J. Mottlau
By his Attorneys
Rosenbaum & Stockbridge

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AUGUST J. MOTT LAU, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO BORDENS
CONDENSED MILK CO., A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

DISPENSING DEVICE FOR RECEPTACLES

No. 820,062.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 8, 1906.

Application filed February 25, 1905. Serial No. 247,241.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, AUGUST J. MOTT LAU, a subject of the King of Denmark, residing at the city of New York, in the borough of Manhattan and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dispensing Devices for Receptacles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to combined means for storing and handling pulverized materials requiring for their preservation exceptional exclusion of air or moisture and under conditions involving repeated and hasty withdrawals of specified portions thereof.

The pulverized material to which I particularly refer is malted milk, for instance; and the object of my invention is to provide therefor a receptacle of such construction as to exclude the atmosphere or liquids to an exceptional degree from reaching the main body of the malted milk contained in such receptacle, while at the same time admitting of exceptionally rapid access to a comparatively small uncovered portion of such malted milk, withdrawal therefrom of a specified part by means of a dispensing instrumentality normally kept within the malted milk itself, and thus exempted from accumulating moisture, and also the return of said dispensing instrumentality to its said normal position and the re-covering of the receptacle. I attain these objects by the devices and combinations of devices illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my invention, partly in elevation. Fig. 2 is a detail front elevation of the cover and dispensing instrumentality. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the detail illustrated in Fig. 2.

My combination of devices may be treated as comprising three elements or parts. (Respectively indicated in Fig. 1 by the letters E B and by the details shown in Figs. 2 and 3.)

E is a container or receptacle, the sides of which are downwardly contracted and preferably constructed of glass, so as without opening to disclose its contents.

B is a reservoir, constructed, preferably, of metal and provided, as shown, with an appropriate base A of such proportions as to insure its stability. Reservoir B is detachably connected with receptacle E by any convenient means adapted to secure as air-

tight a seam as possible between the parts— as, for instance, a screw-threaded connection, as shown in Fig. 1 at *e*. Reservoir B is constructed so as to comprise two separate passages *b* and *c*, both extending upwardly from the main body of the reservoir. One of these passages admits therethrough into the reservoir the contents of receptacle E. The other passage affords access from without to the contents of reservoir B. It will be observed that by reason of the construction shown the pulverized contents of receptacle E pass therefrom into reservoir B and tend to rise into passage *c* above the level of the material dividing the latter from passage *b*, whereby the said contents are exposed to the atmosphere only on the surface thereof within passage *c*. It is desirable that receptacle E should be constructed as air-tight as possible. If a cover *f* is used, any convenient means should be employed to secure its combination with receptacle E in as air-tight a manner as possible.

f is a cover for the open passage of reservoir B, which cover is preferably constructed in any convenient form so as to insure as efficacious a seal as possible for the contents. The cover *f* may be advantageously constructed so as to present a conical projection into the opening, which seats itself tightly when home to place in a reversely-coned portion of the passage. To cover *f* I rigidly secure a dispensing instrument or spoon *g* and provide the thus combined cover and spoon with a convenient handle *g'*. The dispensing instrument *g* is preferably disposed so as to insure that its spoon part proper shall be normally contained within and covered by the malted milk, thus insuring its being withdrawn full of the malted milk whenever cover *f* is removed and also and particularly preserving the spoon and all parts of the dispensing implement contacting with the malted milk in requisitely and desirable dry and protected condition. It will be observed that the special construction of cover *f* in its relation to passage *c*, as aforesaid and as shown in Fig. 1, results in assisting automatically in the centering and descent of the cover to its normal seat when the combined cover and dispensing implement are after withdrawal thrust back to normal place in relation to reservoir B, the malted-milk contents being of such character as to present

substantially no obstruction to the entry therein of the spoon when cover *f* is restored to place.

The operation of my device is as follows:

5 The malted milk is introduced into receptacle *E* until same is filled, likewise passage *b* and reservoir *B* and passage *c* to a level above the division between the passages *b* and *c*.
10 When it is desired to withdraw for use a portion of the contents, the combined cover *f* and dispensing instrument *g* are withdrawn, conveniently by manipulating the handle *g'*.
15 The spoon *g* will deliver the required quantity of malted milk, after which the cover and its combined dispensing instrument are likewise by a single movement restored to normal position and the contents again covered. It will be observed that as the contents are withdrawn from time to time the level thereof in receptacle *E* will gradually descend; but the construction is such that at all times the malted milk contained in my device will be substantially excluded from injurious access thereto of atmosphere or moisture except only at the momentarily-exposed surface within the passage *c*, which latter, owing to its disposition relatively to the bulk of the contents, precludes in an exceptional degree the communication to the latter of any deteriorating influences to which it may momentarily be exposed during the momentary uncoverings of passage *c*.

20 It will be observed that the receptacle or container *E* is downwardly contracted—that is to say, its diameter is greater at the top than at the bottom—the interior of the receptacle being conoidal or the frustum of an inverted cone; also, that the shape, proportions, and mutual relations of the receptacle
25 *E*, reservoir *B*, including its passages *d* and *c* and dispensing instrument *g*, are such that the latter is normally when the passage *c* is closed directly located under the central longitudinal axis of receptacle *E*, from which it
30 follows that the contents of *E* are partially supported by the sides of receptacle *E*, their descent retarded correspondingly and desirably, and tendency to overflow passage *c* obviated, whereas the normal position of
35 spoon *g* insures in each instance the withdrawal of contents from the center of the bottom of the column contained in *E* and *b*, thereby insuring more uniform delivery. It will also be noted that the diameter of *E* is at
40 its juncture with the passage *b* less than the diameter of the latter, whereby packing or

bridging of the contents in *b* is diminished and a comparatively loose condition of the contents in *b* insured, relieved in a measure from the entire weight of the column of contents contained in *E*, thus further facilitating the withdrawal of the contents by the spoon *g*.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the following, viz.:

1. The combination of a receptacle having its interior uniformly downwardly contracted to its minimum diameter at an outlet downwardly disposed, a reservoir of greater internal diameter at its juncture with said receptacle connected therewith through said opening and having another, or delivery, opening upwardly disposed, a movable cover normally closing said delivery-opening of said reservoir and a dispensing implement rigidly secured to said cover and having a spoon member normally disposed within said reservoir and underlying the central vertical longitudinal axis of said receptacle.

2. The combination of a receptacle having its interior uniformly downwardly contracted to its minimum diameter at an outlet downwardly disposed, a reservoir disposed beneath said receptacle connected therewith through said opening and having a delivery-opening upwardly disposed, a movable cover normally closing said delivery-opening of said reservoir and a dispensing implement rigidly secured to said cover and having a spoon member normally disposed within said reservoir and underlying the central vertical longitudinal axis of said receptacle.

3. The combination of a reservoir having two upwardly-extending separate openings, a longitudinal vertically-disposed receptacle uniformly tapering to its minimum diameter at a bottom outlet concentric with and communicating with one of said openings of said reservoir, and, on another opening of said reservoir a cover comprising a dispensing implement having a spoon element normally disposed within said reservoir directly and under the central vertical axes of said receptacle and of said opening connecting therewith.

In witness whereof I subscribe my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

AUGUST J. MOTT LAU.

Witnesses:

FRANK S. OBER,
WALDO M. CHAPIN.