

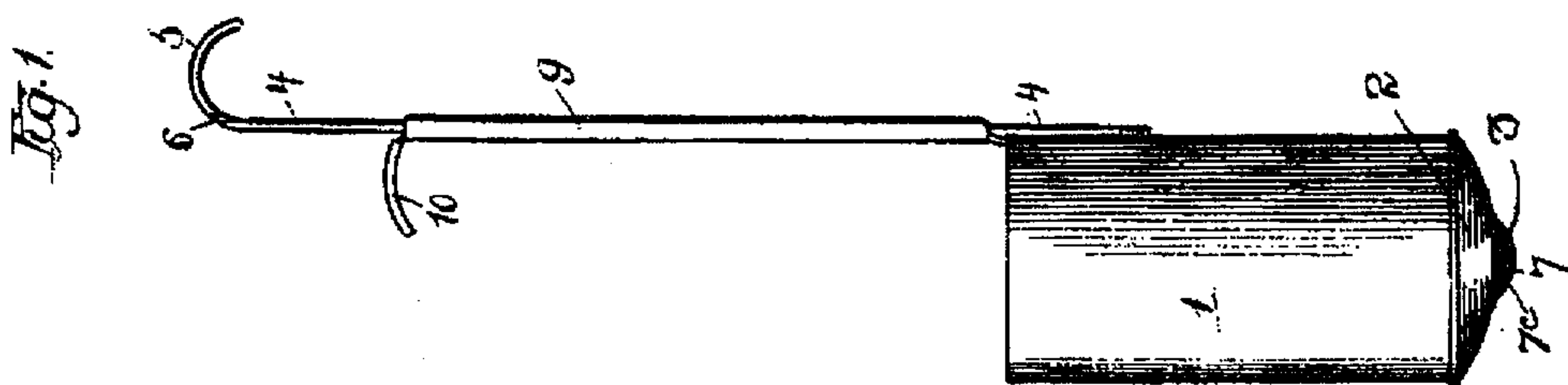
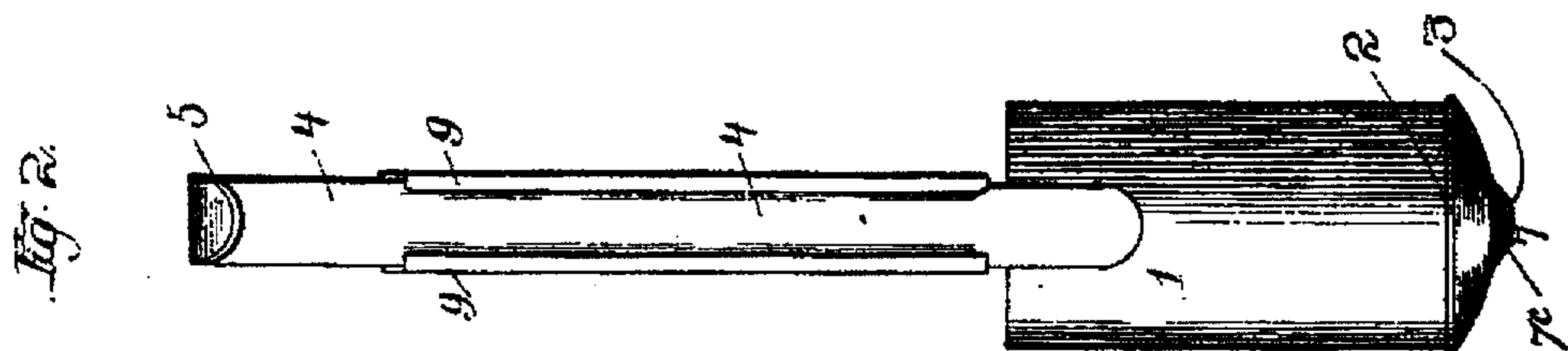
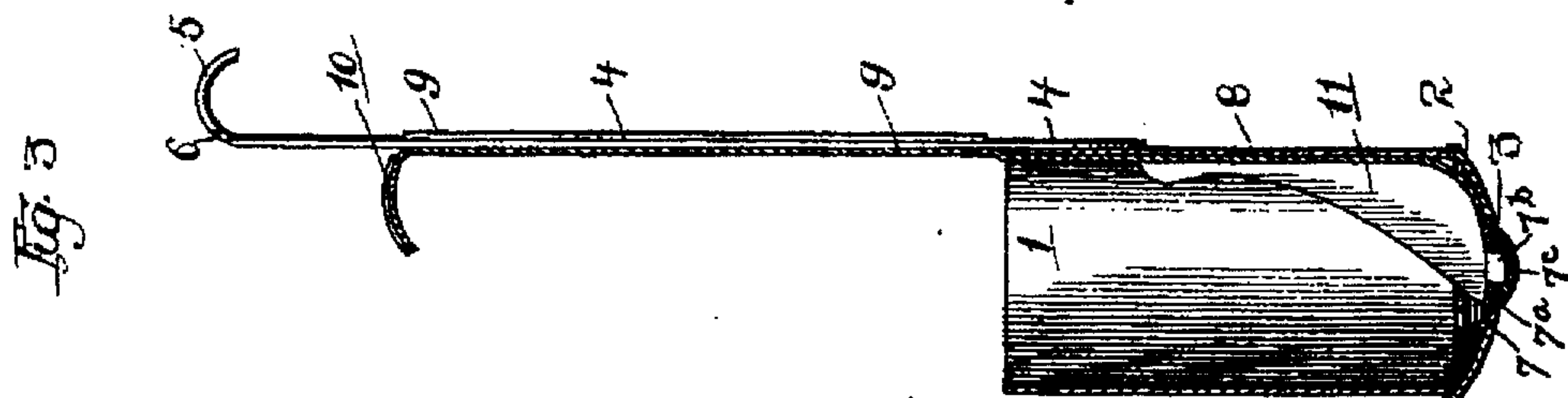
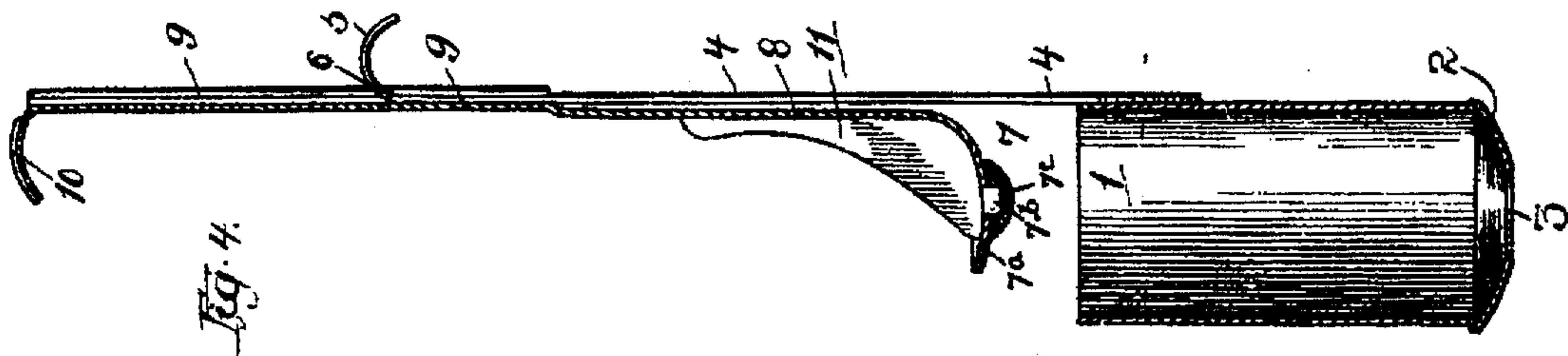
No. 836,817.

PATENTED NOV. 27, 1906.

D. H. MOSTELLER.

DIPPER.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DIPPER.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DOSIER H. MOSTELLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dippers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is more particularly intended for use in dipping cream out of bottles, and is peculiarly adapted for use in hospitals, sick-rooms, or other places in which it is desirable to dip off the top or succeeding layers of cream without disturbing the milk in the bottle, thereby securing cream of uniform consistency.

Another object of the invention is to construct a dipper which will be cheap and serviceable and at the same time readily manipulated and adapted to be thoroughly cleaned after use. Although the device is particularly adapted for dipping up liquids of the consistency of cream, it may be otherwise used, if desired.

The invention consists in the features of construction and combination of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of the dipper; Fig. 2, a rear elevation; Fig. 3, a sectional elevation showing the valve closed, and Fig. 4 a similar view with the valve open.

The dipper consists of a cylindrical body 1, open at the top and provided with an outwardly-curved bottom 2, having in its center an opening 3. The body has secured thereto an upwardly-extending straight handle 4, provided at its upper end with a curved hook 5, and the handle is provided at the turn of the hook with slots 6, in alinement with the straight portion of the handle. The hole is adapted to be closed by means of a valve 7, consisting of a metal disk 7^a, having a downwardly-extending tongue 7^b, around which is molded a rounded rubber cap 7^c, adapted to enter the hole, so that when the valve is in its lowermost position the rounded surface of the cap will be projected through the hole, thereby affording a tight closure to prevent the escape of the liquid. The valve is provided with an upwardly-extending shank 8, the lower end of which is adapted to abut against the inner face of the cylindrical body, and above the body the shank is provided

with inwardly-turned flanges 9, which embrace the edges of the straight handle, which latter serves as a guide for the movement of the valve-handle. The valve-handle terminates in an outwardly-projecting rounded finger-piece 10, which when the valve is closed will be somewhat below the rounded end of the dipper-handle. The valve is reinforced by means of an inwardly-extending rib 11, which is secured to the inner face of the valve and the valve-handle, respectively. The valve, valve-handle, and finger-piece are preferably formed from a single piece of metal which can be died out of a sheet of metal and bent to the shape indicated.

In use the dipper can be manipulated with one hand, the valve being opened by pulling up the finger-piece, which can be readily manipulated with the first finger, after which the dipper is inserted into the cream or other liquid, allowing the cream to rise in the bowl or body of the dipper to the required height without disturbing the milk beneath the cream. The valve is of suitable size to provide considerable space between it and the cylindrical body-walls for the rise of the liquid, and after the requisite amount of liquid has entered the dipper the valve can be closed by manipulating the finger-piece, after which the dipper is raised and its contents discharged by opening the valve and without the necessity for tipping up the dipper. In this way the dipper can be used as often as desired, and when it is necessary to clean the dipper the valve and valve-handle can be removed from the dipper-handle by sliding back the valve-handle in the manner shown in Fig. 4, allowing the flanges 9 to enter the cuts or recesses 6, which permits the two parts to be entirely separated one from the other. By forming the dipper as a whole in this manner each of the members can be separately cleaned, which is a feature of great importance in the art to which the present invention relates.

The dipper can be made of tin, aluminium, or other suitable non-corrosive metal, and its use enables the cream or other liquid to be obtained without difficulty and in the best possible condition.

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

1. A dipper consisting of a body having in

its bottom a centrally-located valve-opening, an upwardly-extending straight handle for the body, a valve adapted to seat in said centrally-located valve-opening, an inwardly-extending rib secured to the inner face of the valve and valve-handle, a valve-handle provided with flanges adapted to embrace the dipper-handle, and a finger-piece for moving the valve-handle, substantially as described.

2. A dipper consisting of a body having in its bottom a valve-opening, an upwardly-extending straight handle terminating in a hooked portion having side cuts or recesses in alinement with the straight portion of the handle, a valve adapted to be raised and lowered, and a valve-handle connected with the valve and provided with flanges adapted to embrace the dipper-handle and be withdrawn therefrom by allowing the flanges to pass through the cuts or recesses, substantially as described.

3. A dipper consisting of a cylindrical body provided in its bottom with a valve-opening, a rounded valve adapted to close the opening, a straight dipper-handle upwardly extending from the body and terminating in a hook and having cuts or grooves at the turn of the hook in alinement with the straight portion of the handle, a valve-handle connected with the valve and provided with flanges adapted to embrace the dipper-handle and terminating into a forwardly-extending finger-piece adapting the valve and handle to be removed from the dipper-handle by sliding the flanges through the grooves or recesses, substantially as described.

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