

J. W. MEAKER.

SALT SHAKER.

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913,025.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.

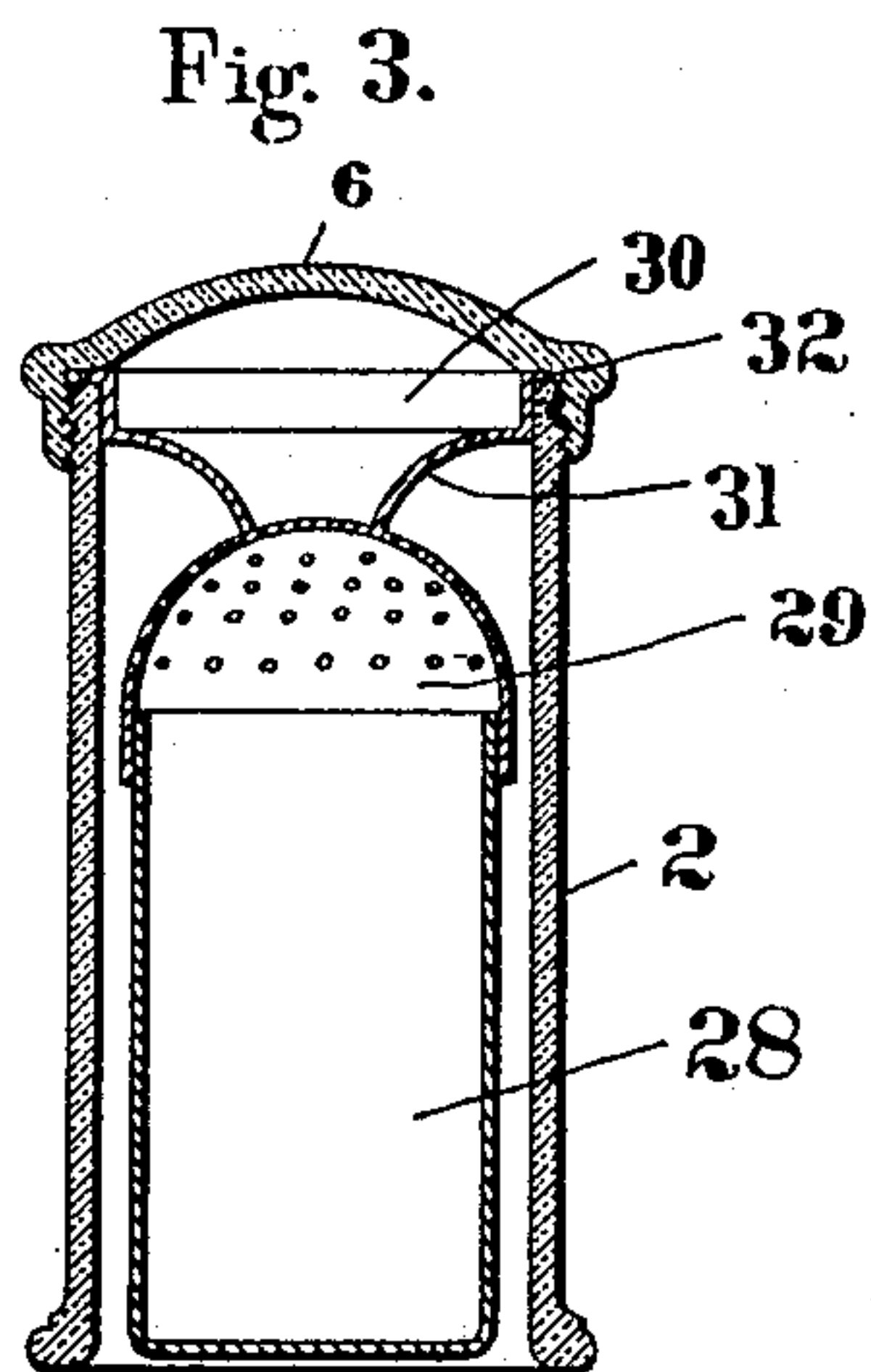
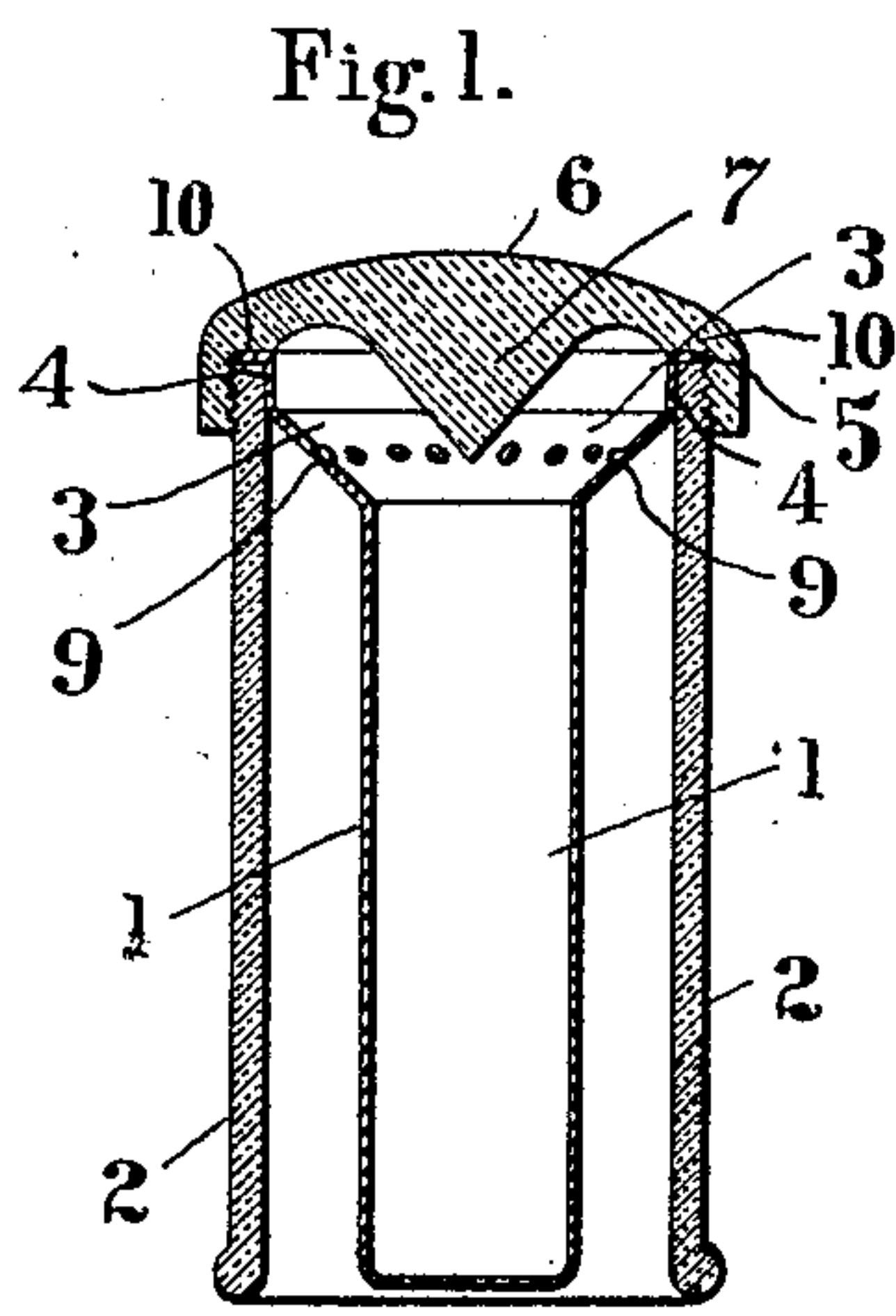


Fig. 2

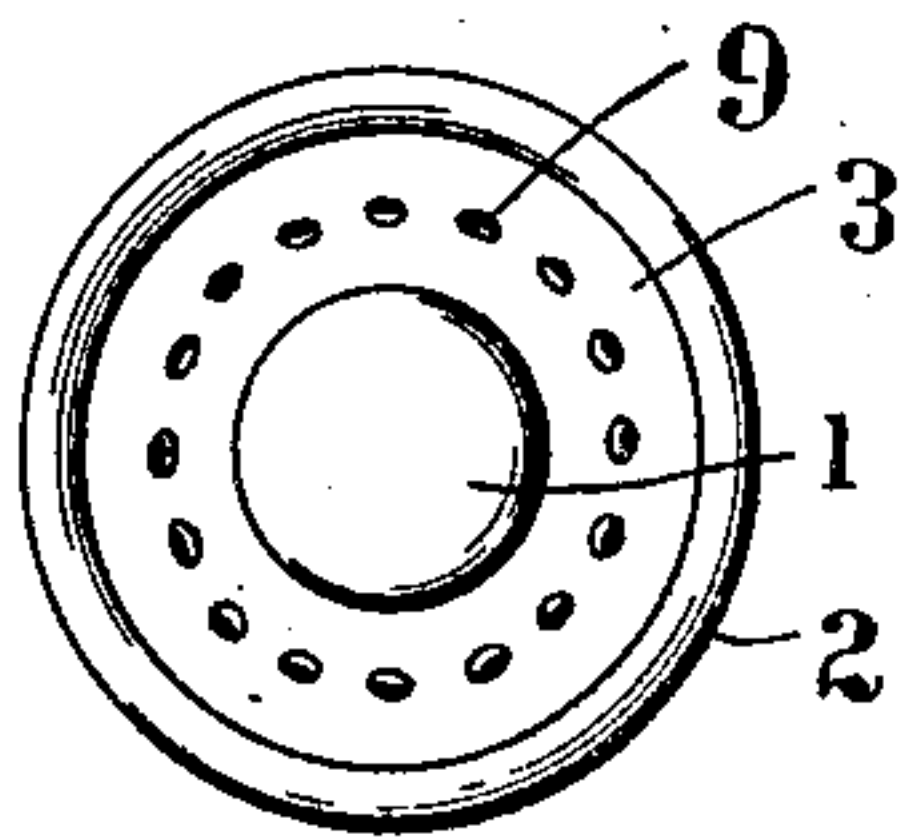
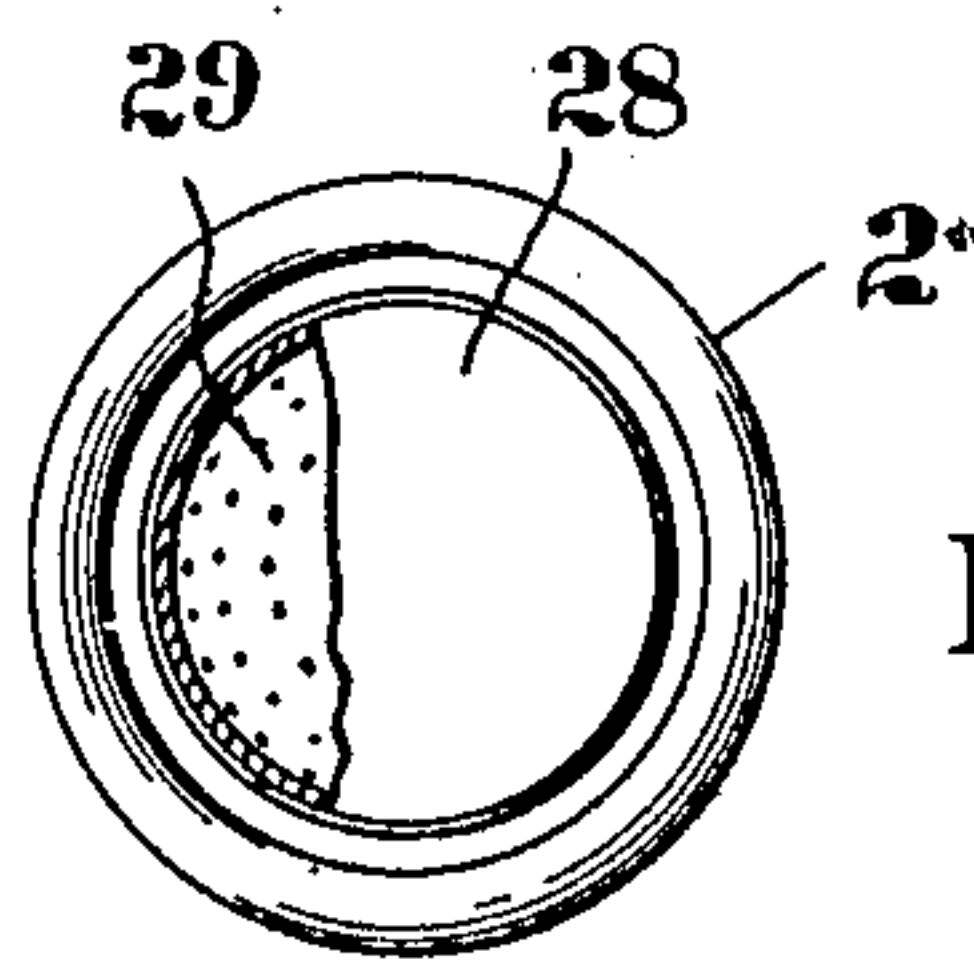


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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JOHN W. MEAKER, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

SALT-SHAKER.

No. 913,025.

Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. MEAKER, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Salt-Shakers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to improvements in salt receptacles and more especially to salt shakers adapted for use in sifting or sprinkling salt in desired quantities; and the object of the invention is to so construct a device of this character that the dust, dirt, impurities and moisture in the outside atmosphere will be excluded from the interior of the shaker when the shaker is not in use, without the necessity for a cover or other device which it would be necessary to manipulate before the salt could escape, this device being so constructed that as soon as taken up by the operator, it is free to discharge its contents in small quantities when shaken.

25 To this end the invention consists in embodying this idea in a cheap, compact and practical construction and in providing such a construction with certain other new and useful features, all as hereinafter more fully described and particularly pointed out in the claims, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which:—

35 Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section of a device embodying the invention; Fig. 2 a plan view of the same inverted; Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section of a device embodying the invention and illustrating a modified form; Fig. 4 an inverted plan view of Fig. 3 with part of the salt receptacle broken away.

40 Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, 1 is a cylindrical receptacle for salt centered in an open ended cylindrical outer inclosing casing 2 by an inwardly and upwardly flaring integral upper end portion 3 having a straight portion 4 of a diameter to fit within the upper end of the casing and an outwardly extending horizontal flange 5 on its upper end to engage the upper end of said casing. To close the upper end of the casing, a screw-cap 6 is provided having an axial cone 7 projecting downward from its

lower or inner side in the axis of the enlarged upper end of the salt receptacle, to deflect the salt outward toward the discharge holes 9 in the inclined wall of said flared upper end of the receptacle when the salt is thrown upward by the operator taking the device in his hand and giving it a quick upward or downward movement. When the device is so shaken some of the salt deflected outward toward the discharge openings, passes through said openings and downward in the space between the receptacle and vertical wall of the outer casing, and freely out through the open lower end. A shoulder 10 on the cap engages the flange 5 when said cap is screwed upon the casing and binds said flange between the cap and the end of the casing, thus securely holding the receptacle in place.

The casing is preferably made longer than the receptacle so that when the shaker is set down its lower end will be tightly closed by the table or other article upon which it is placed and, the casing being without openings when the cap is in place, the outside air is excluded and all dust and dirt prevented from getting into the salt. The moisture in the outside atmosphere is also prevented from getting to the salt which is thus kept dry and clean. As shown, the casing and its cap may be made of glass and the receptacle of suitable sheet metal, but it is obvious that the parts may all be made of metal if desired or all of glass.

In Figs. 3 and 4 an outer casing like that shown in Fig. 1 is provided having a similar cap to close its upper end and open at the bottom. Suspended within the axis of this casing is a salt receptacle 8 of metal provided with a dome-shaped cap 29 having holes for the escape of the salt from the receptacle. The receptacle is detachably held in engagement with its cap by frictional contact and said cap is securely held and centered in the casing by being provided with a head portion 30 of a diameter to fit within the casing and having a neck portion 31 soldered to the center of the dome and an outwardly extending flange 32 clamped between the upper end of the casing and its cap. The neck portion 31 is curved inwardly and downwardly from the head portion and

forms a deflecting surface against which the salt passing through the openings in the dome strikes and is deflected downward through the space between the wall of the casing and the salt receptacle.

While I have described my invention as a salt shaker it is obvious that it may be used for other purposes.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A salt shaker consisting of an outer casing closed at its upper end and open at its lower end, a salt chamber supported within said casing closed at its lower end and provided at its upper end with a perforated portion for permitting the escape of salt therefrom through the open lower end of the casing, said chamber and casing forming an annular discharge passage between them.

2. A salt shaker consisting of an outer cylindrical casing closed at the top, and an inner tubular member supported in the axis of said casing and provided with openings near its upper end within the closed upper end of the casing, said tubular member and casing forming a discharge passage between them.

3. A salt shaker consisting of an outer casing closed at its upper end and sides and open on its bottom, a member in the axis of the casing forming a salt chamber, said casing having a discharge passage opening through the lower end thereof, said member having openings in its upper end within the casing permitting communication between the chamber and passage.

4. A salt shaker consisting of a closed outer casing having an open lower end adapted to be closed by setting the shaker down, and a salt receptacle supported within the casing with its closed lower end above the plane of the lower open end of the casing and forming with the casing a discharge passage coextensive with the casing and having a series of discharge openings near its upper end connecting the passage and receptacle.

5. A salt shaker consisting of an outer cylindrical casing open at each end, a cap to close the upper end, a salt receptacle in the axis of said casing having discharge openings near the cap, and a flange on the upper end of said receptacle adapted to be engaged between the cap and upper end of the casing to hold the receptacle in place.

6. A salt shaker consisting of an outer casing having an opening at its lower end, an axial tubular member in said casing forming a salt chamber and having openings near its upper end, said member and casing forming a discharge passage between them leading to the opening in the bottom of the

casing, and a cap to close the upper end of said casing and said member.

7. A salt shaker consisting of an outer cylindrical casing open at its lower end, a salt receptacle supported in the axis of said casing, an enlarged flaring end on the upper end of said receptacle of a diameter to fit within the casing and provided with a series of discharge openings in its slanting wall, and means for securing said receptacle in place.

8. A salt shaker consisting of an outer casing open at its bottom, and a salt receptacle having discharge openings near its upper end and supported in the axis of the casing with a space between its sides and the wall of the casing, said space forming a discharge passage open at the lower end of the casing adapted to be closed by setting the shaker down.

9. A salt shaker consisting of an outer casing having an opening at its lower end, an axial tubular member in said casing forming a salt chamber and having openings near its upper end, said member and casing forming a discharge passage between them leading to the opening in the bottom of the casing, a cap to close the upper end of said casing and hold the receptacle in place and having a deflector above the receptacle.

10. The combination of an outer casing and a receptacle in the casing with a passage between said casing and receptacle open at the upper end of the receptacle to admit restricted quantities of material therefrom and open at the lower end of the receptacle to discharge the material through the bottom of the casing.

11. The combination of a casing closed at its upper end, a receptacle in the casing having discharge openings at its upper end within the casing, and means for detachably holding the receptacle centered in the casing.

12. The combination of a casing closed at its upper end, a receptacle within the casing having discharge openings at its upper end within the casing, a deflector opposite the said openings and means connecting the upper ends of the casing and receptacle.

13. The combination of a casing, a receptacle in the casing having discharge openings at its upper end within the casing, and a neck portion connecting the upper end of the casing and the upper end of the receptacle to hold the receptacle in place.

14. The combination of a casing, a receptacle in the casing having discharge openings at its upper end within the casing, a member on the upper end of the receptacle and means engaging said member to detachably secure the casing and receptacle together.

15. The combination of a casing, a receptacle in the casing having discharge openings at its upper end within the casing, a neck portion extending upward from the upper end of the receptacle, and a member
5 engaging the neck and casing to hold the receptacle centered within the casing.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN W. MEAKER.

Witnesses:

MARY A. MEAKER,
OTTO F. BARTHEL.