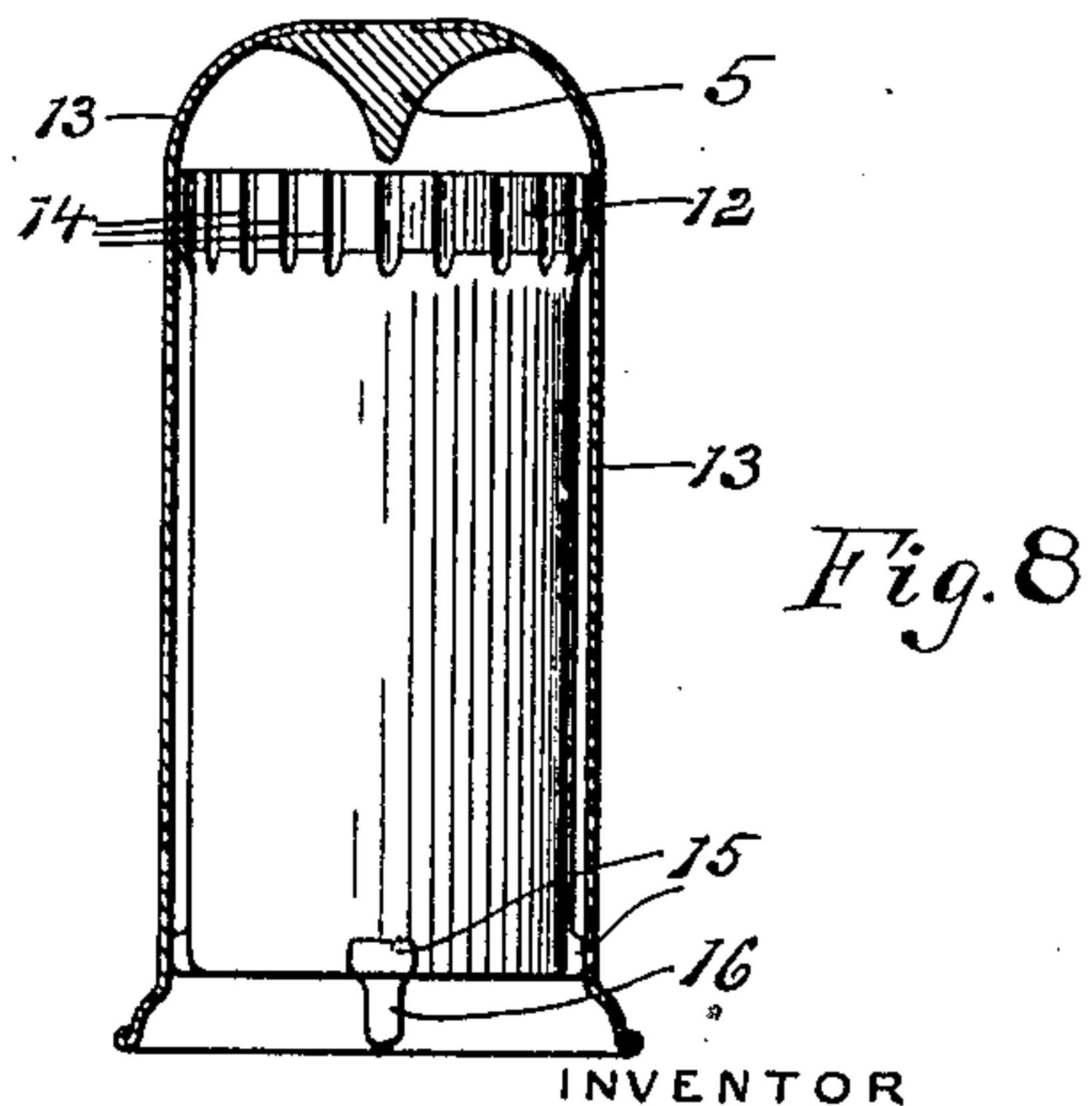
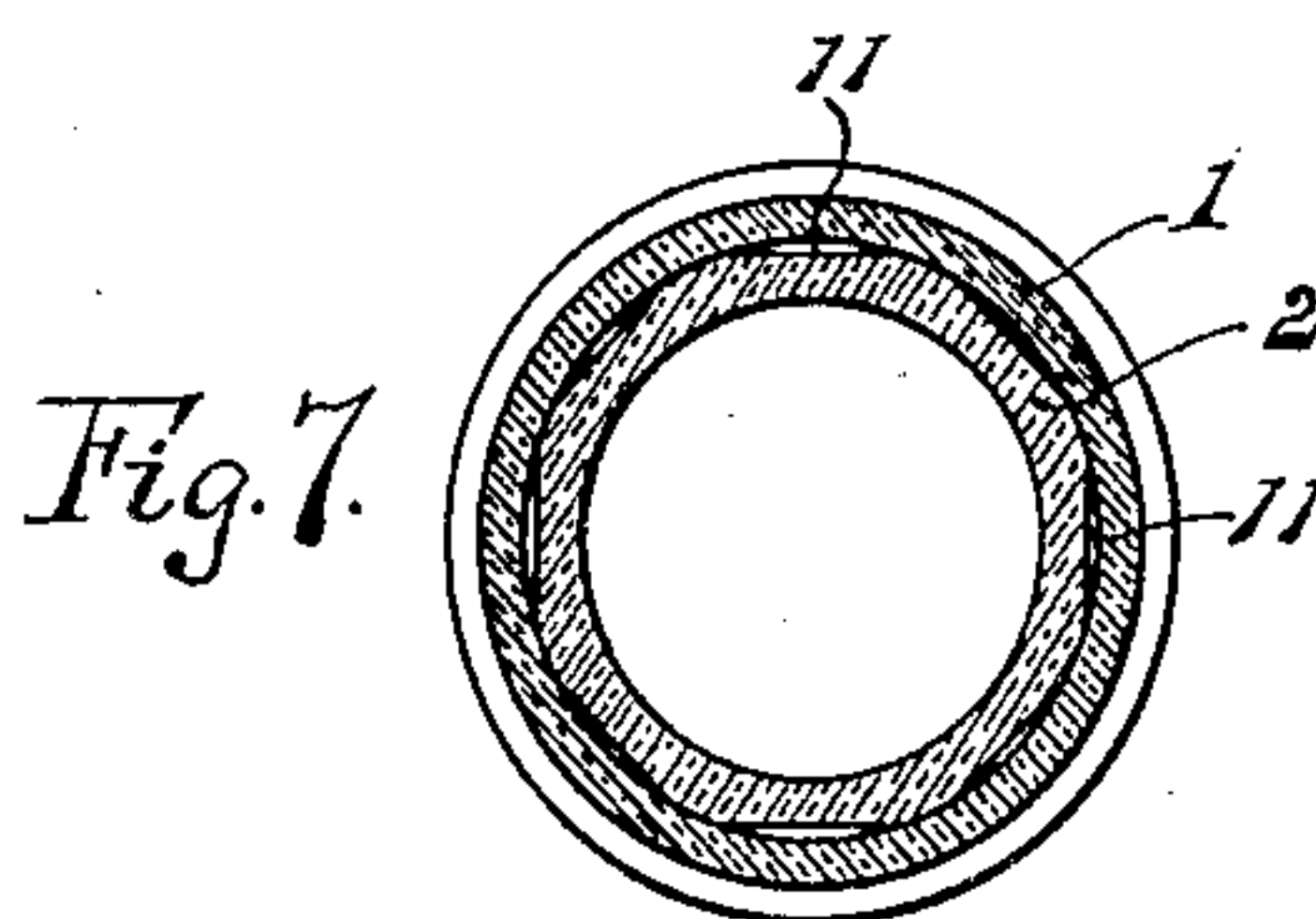
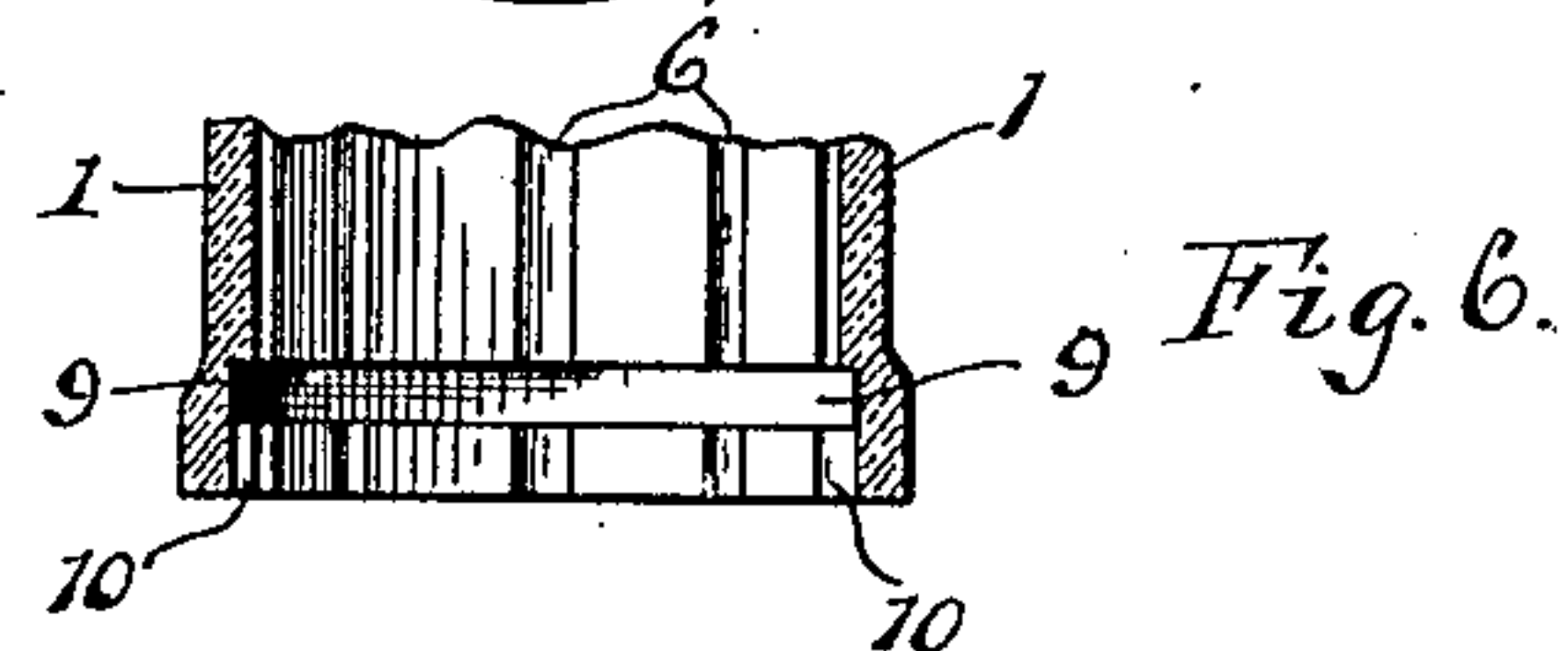
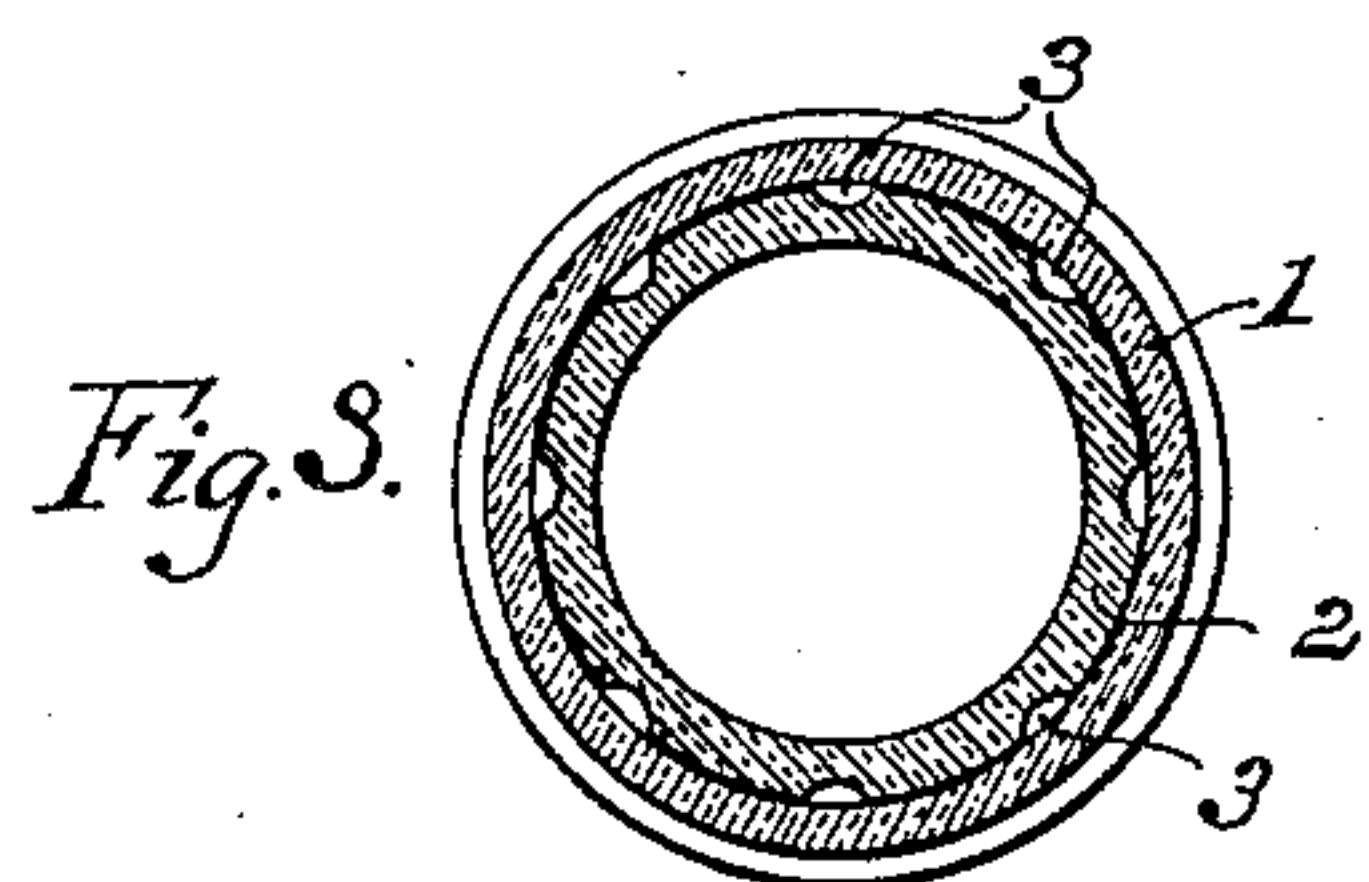
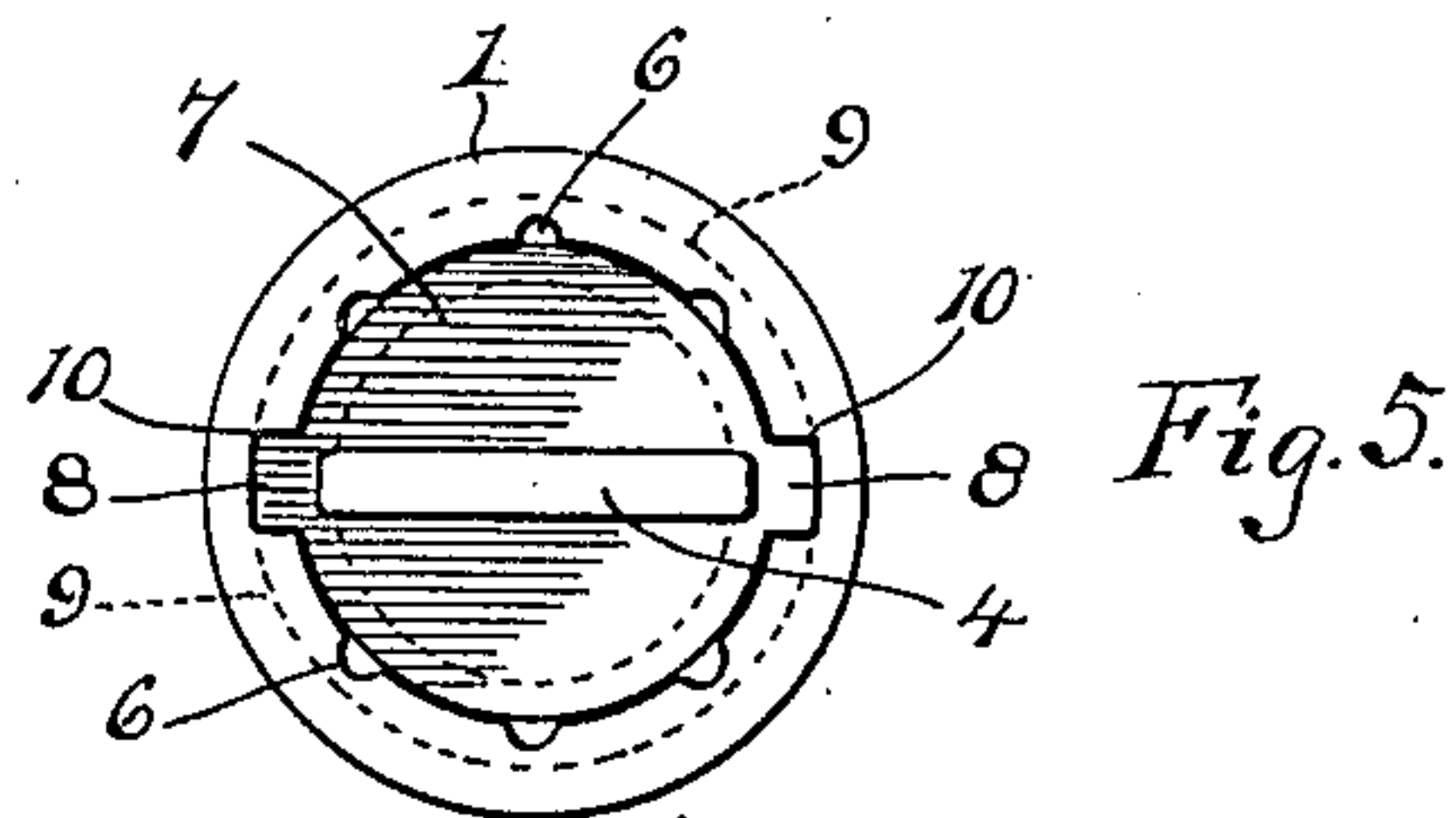
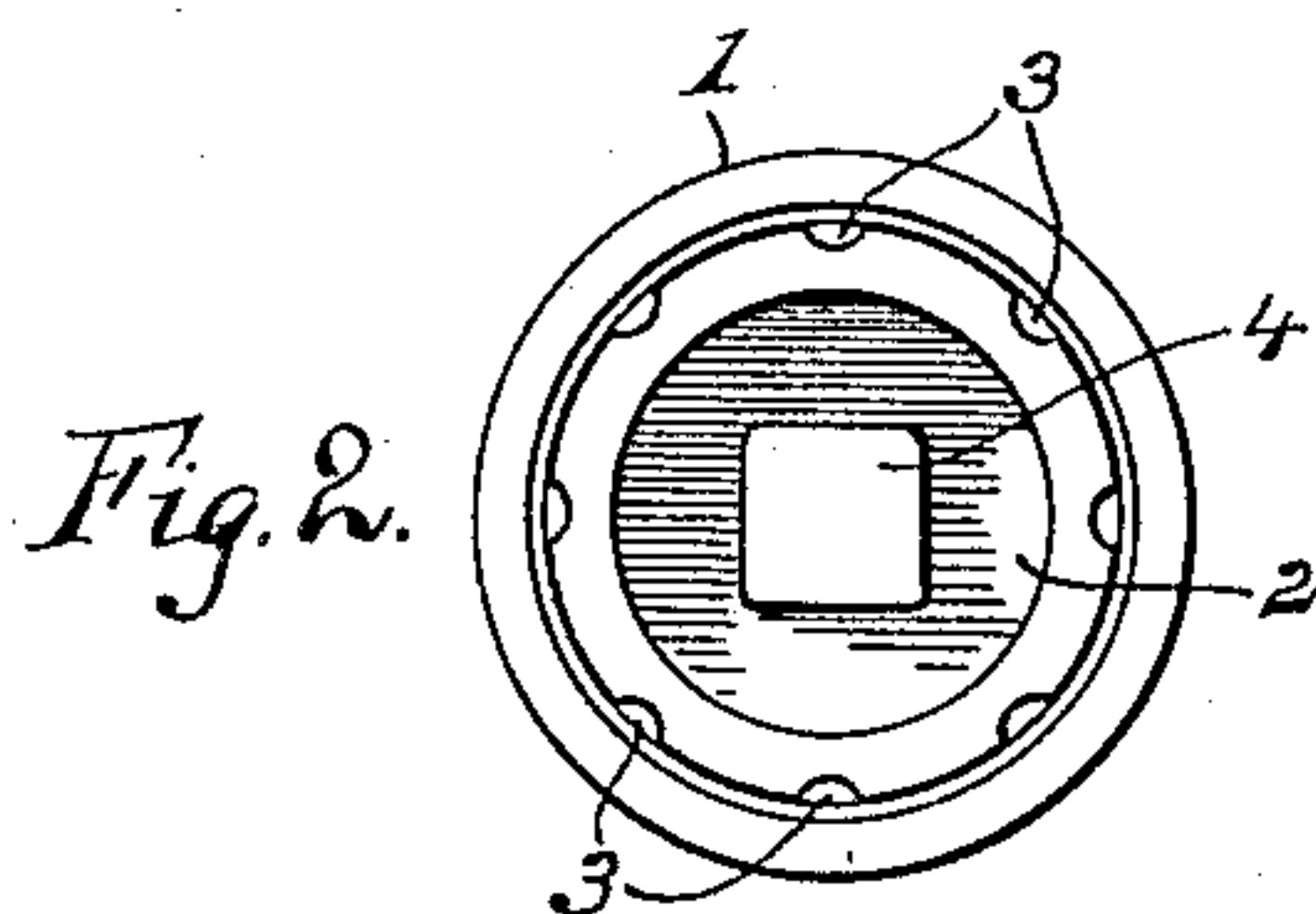
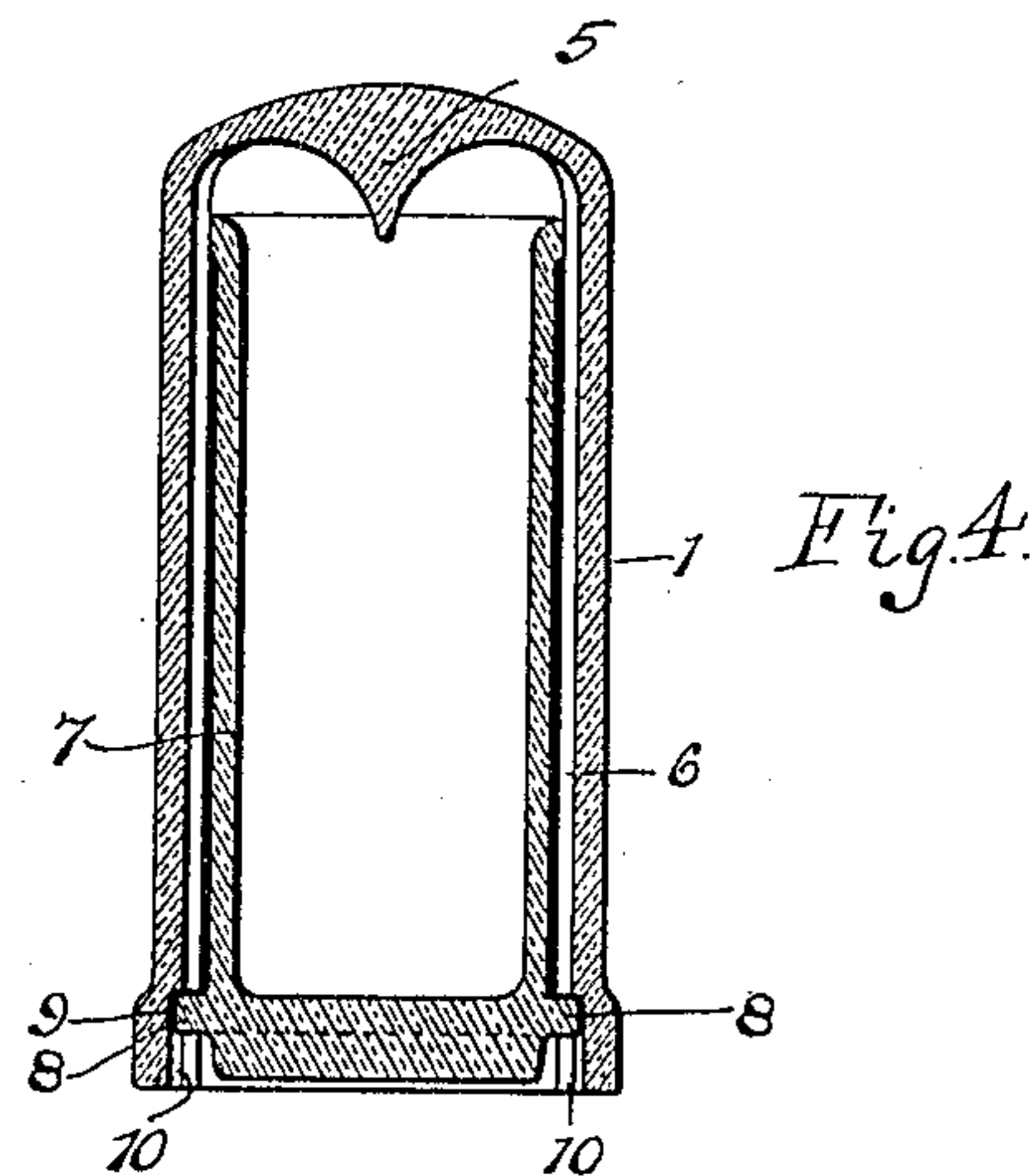
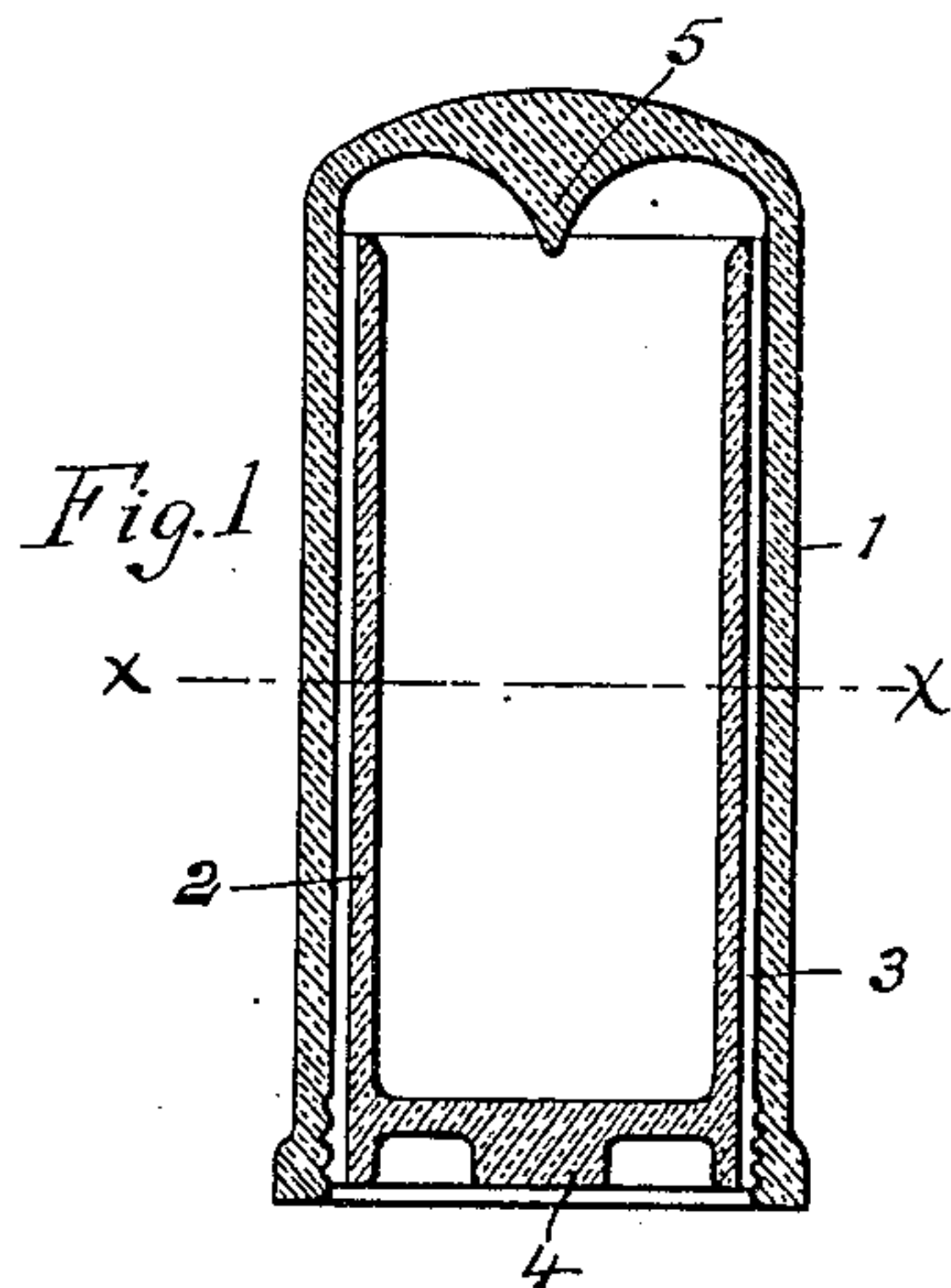


J. W. MEAKER.
SALT SHAKER.
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913,026.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. MEAKER, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

SALT-SHAKER.

No. 913,026.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 23, 1909.

Application filed April 6, 1907. Serial No. 366,648.

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.

This invention relates to improvements in salt shakers and its object is to provide a very cheap, compact and efficient construction in which the salt contained in an inner receptacle or chamber escapes therefrom into an outer casing in restricted amounts and is discharged at the bottom of said casing.

A further object of the invention is to provide a construction having certain other new and useful features and the several advantages of the particular construction arrangement and combination of parts all as hereinafter more fully described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a transverse vertical section of a device embodying the invention; Fig. 2 a plan view of the same inverted; Fig. 3 a horizontal section on the line $x-x$ of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a transverse vertical section of a modified construction; Fig. 5 a plan view of the same inverted; Fig. 6, a sectional detail of the lower end of the casing; Fig. 7 is a horizontal section of a device having a modified form of discharge passages; and Fig. 8 is a transverse vertical section of a device embodying a further modification.

As shown in the drawings, 1 is an outer continuous casing open at the lower end only and fitting within this outer inclosing casing is an inner cylindrical salt receptacle 2 which is open at its upper end and is provided with vertical grooves 3 in its outer surface extending throughout its length and arranged at distances apart. The casing is provided at its lower end with an internal screw-thread to engage a screw-thread on the lower end of the salt receptacle and a suitable lug 4 is provided on the bottom of the receptacle by means of which said receptacle is turned in or out of the casing. Upon the inner surface of the upper closed end of the casing is a conical projection 5 extending downward in the axis of the receptacle a short distance and adapted to deflect the salt outward toward the open upper end of

the grooves 3 which form restricted passages for the escape of the salt downward and out at the bottom of the shaker.

In Figs. 4, 5 and 6 a construction the same as that in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 is shown with the exception that vertical grooves 6 are provided in the inner surface of the casing extending from the top to the bottom thereof, the receptacle 7 having a smooth outer surface, and instead of a screw-thread the receptacle is held in place by a bayonet coupling consisting of lugs 8 projecting outward from the sides of the receptacle to engage a horizontal groove 9 in the inner surface of the casing, said lugs being entered into said groove through vertical slots 10 at each side.

Instead of forming grooves in the outer surface of the receptacle as shown in Fig. 1, the surface may be flattened at intervals as shown in Fig. 7 to form discharge passages 11 between the smooth inner surface of the casing and said flattened portion, and in Fig. 8 the upper end of the receptacle is formed with an outwardly extending rib or ledge 12 to fit closely within the outer continuous sheet metal casing 13, which rib is provided with a series of vertical grooves 14 forming passages for the escape of the salt. The receptacle is reduced in diameter below said rib 12 to form a discharge space between it and the casing, and lugs 15 projecting outwardly from the receptacle at its lower end frictionally engage the casing, the rib and lugs together by their frictional contact with the casing, serving to firmly hold the receptacle in place. A lug 16 is provided on the bottom of the receptacle to aid in the insertion and removal of said receptacle.

The devices illustrated in all of the figures except Fig. 8, are shown as being made entirely of glass, but it is obvious that other material or the combination of different materials may be used if desired, as may also be employed in the construction in Fig. 8.

When the device is not in use and is set upon a flat surface, such as a table, it is tightly closed, the only opening being in the bottom, and no moisture, dirt or other impurities can get to the salt which is thus kept dry and pure.

In use, the operator will hold the shaker in his hand with the open end of the casing or bottom downward and give the device a sudden upward or downward movement or

shake which will cause the salt to rise in the receptacle and a portion will be caught in the open upper ends of the grooves or discharge passages and pass downward and out at the bottom. The salt receptacle is thus held upright in use and the salt cannot run out in a stream but will be delivered in small quantities and the quantity delivered at each shake being small, the salt may be more evenly distributed over the food. Should the device be tipped over no salt will run out, but what little does escape into the passages will be held in the casing until the shaker is lifted.

The construction is such that it may be easily cleaned and the salt receptacle is very accessible for filling.

Having thus fully described the invention what I claim is:—

1. The combination of an outer casing and a receptacle in the casing with a series of passages between said casing and receptacle having openings to admit material from the receptacle thereto in restricted quantities and discharge the same through the bottom of the casing.

2. The combination of an outer casing and a receptacle in the casing with a series of passages between said casing and receptacle coextensive therewith and 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.

3. The combination of an outer casing and a receptacle in said casing with a multiplicity of passages extending downward between said casing and receptacle and open at the upper open end of said receptacle into the upper part of the closed casing.

4. The combination of an outer casing, a receptacle in said casing with passages between the casing and receptacle open at their upper ends into the upper part of the casing, and a conical projection on the top of the casing extending in the axis of the open upper end of the receptacle to deflect the material toward said passages.

5. The combination of an outer casing open at the bottom and an inner receptacle open at the top, a series of discharge passages opening at the upper end into the upper part of the casing to receive material from the receptacle in restricted quantities and discharge the same through the open bottom of the casing.

6. The combination of an outer casing open at the bottom and a receptacle having an open top within said casing with a series of vertical passages between the casing and receptacle extending the length of said receptacle and open at their upper ends into the upper part of the casing and at the lower ends, at the bottom of the casing.

7. The combination of an outer casing and a receptacle fitting within said casing, and provided with an open upper end, portions of the outer contact surface of the receptacle being omitted to form discharge passages between said casing and receptacle.

8. The combination of an outer casing, and a receptacle fitting within said casing and a series of spaced discharge passages between said casing and receptacle extending throughout the length of said receptacle.

9. The combination of an outer casing having a horizontal groove in its inner surface near the lower end thereof and slots leading to said groove from said end, a receptacle in said casing with a series of discharge passages between the casing and receptacle open at their upper ends into the upper part of the casing and lugs on the receptacle to engage said groove and hold the receptacle within the casing.

10. In a condiment holder, an outer wall and an inner receptacle, said holder having a series of passages formed therein between said inner receptacle and said outer wall, said passages opening at one end into said inner receptacle to admit the contents of the receptacle thereto in restricted quantities, and opening at the other end in position to discharge the same through the bottom of the holder.

11. A condiment holder having a closed top, an outer wall, and an inner central receptacle open at its top, said holder having a series of discharge passages formed therein between said inner receptacle and said outer wall and leading from the open top of said receptacle to discharge through the bottom of the holder.

12. In a condiment holder an outer wall carrying a closed top, and an inner central receptacle open at its top, said holder having a series of vertical discharge passages formed therein between said outer wall and said inner receptacle and leading from the outer edge of the open top thereof to discharge at the bottom of said inner receptacle.

13. A condiment holder having a closed top, an outer wall, and an inner central receptacle, said outer wall extending a distance below the bottom of said inner receptacle to form a base for the holder, said holder having a series of discharge passages formed therein between said outer wall and said inner receptacle, and opening at one end into the open top of said inner receptacle, and at the other end opening into the space formed by the extension of the outer wall below the bottom of the inner receptacle.

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

JOHN W. MEAKER.

Witnesses:

MARY A. MEAKER,

OTTO F. BARTHEL.