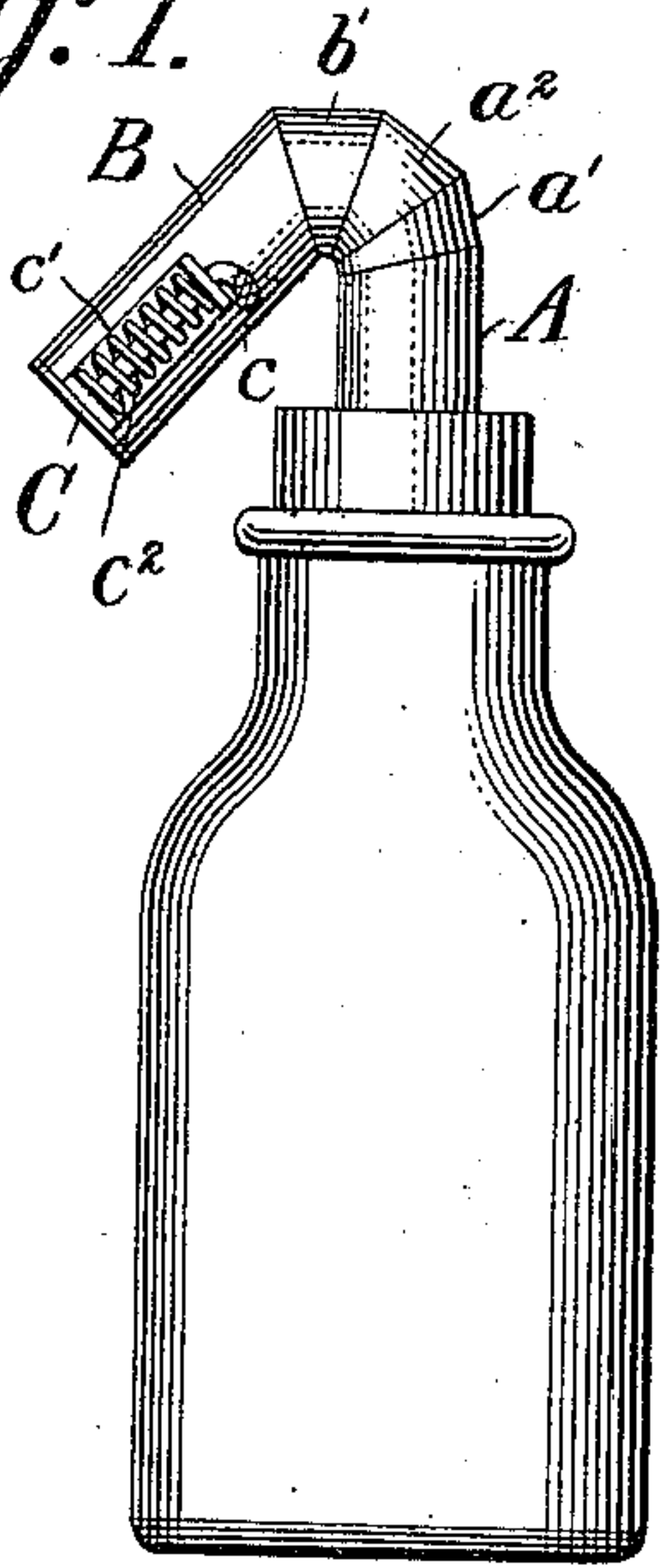


C. J. GILLETTE.  
MEASURING DEVICE.  
APPLICATION FILED JUNE 8, 1910.

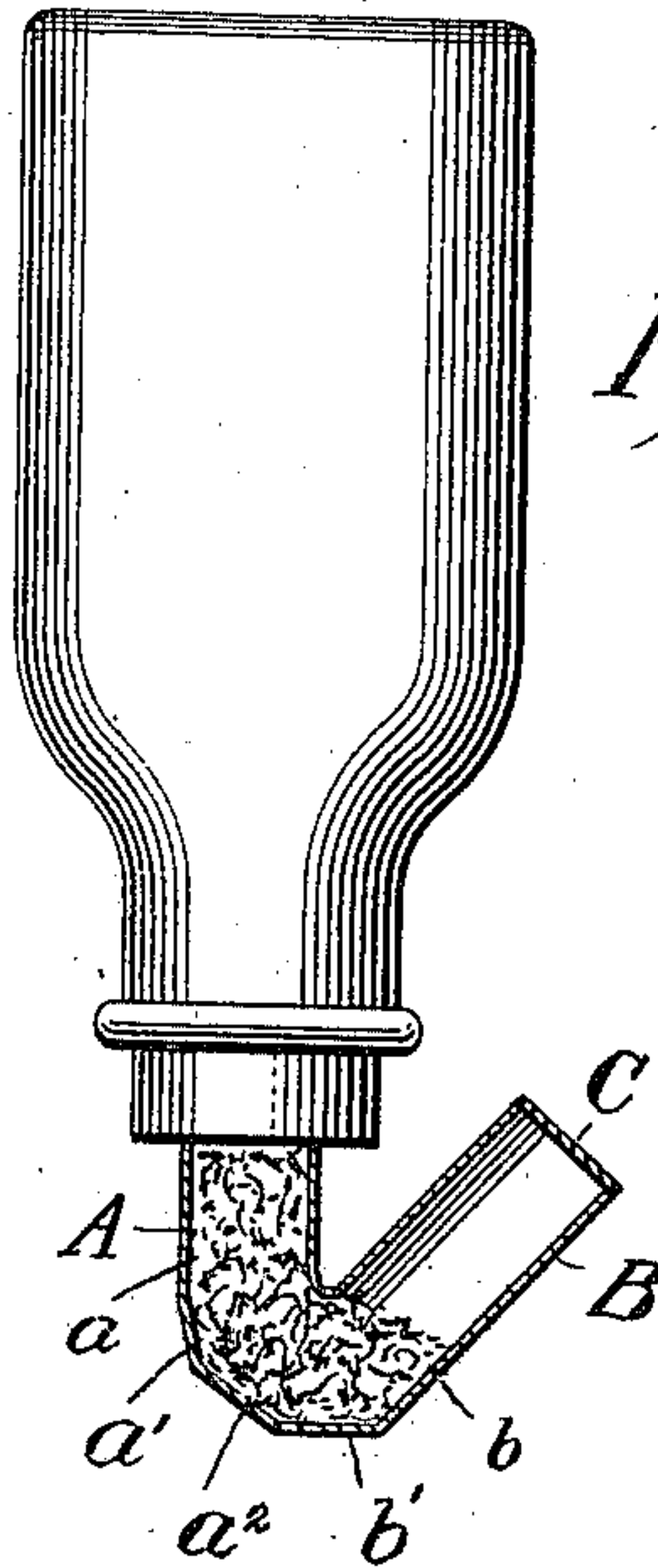
976,066.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

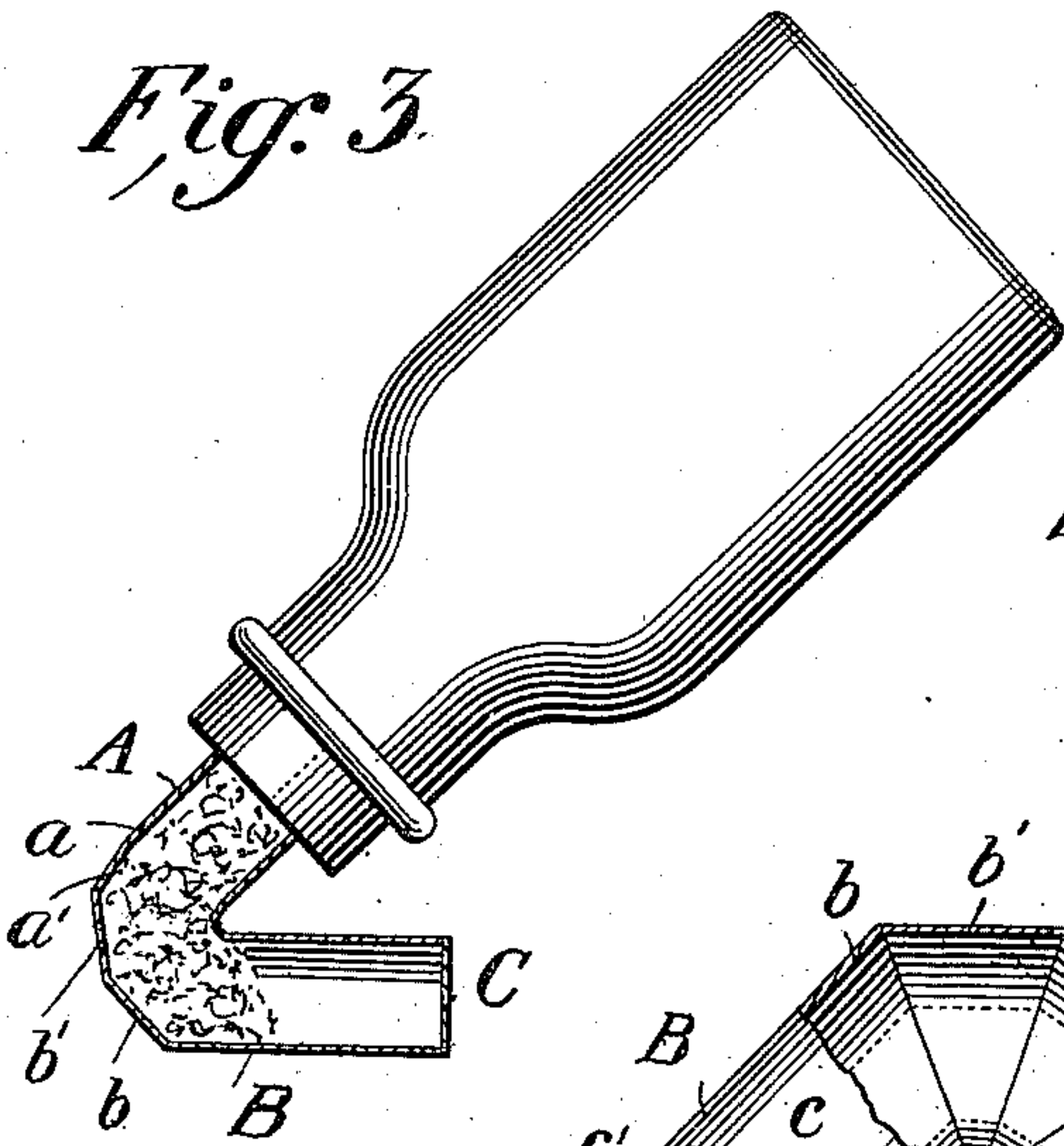
*Fig. 1.*



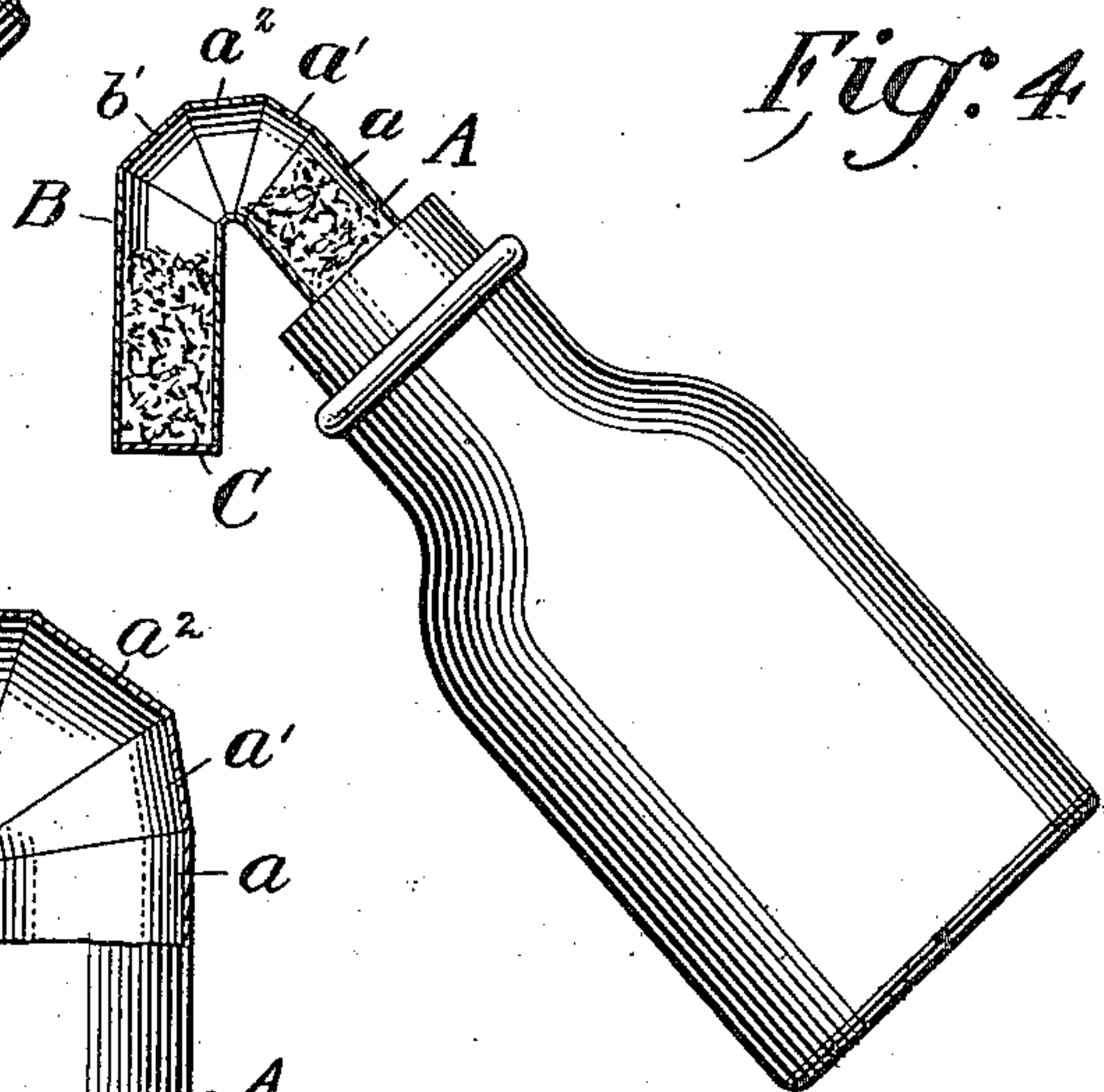
*Fig. 2.*



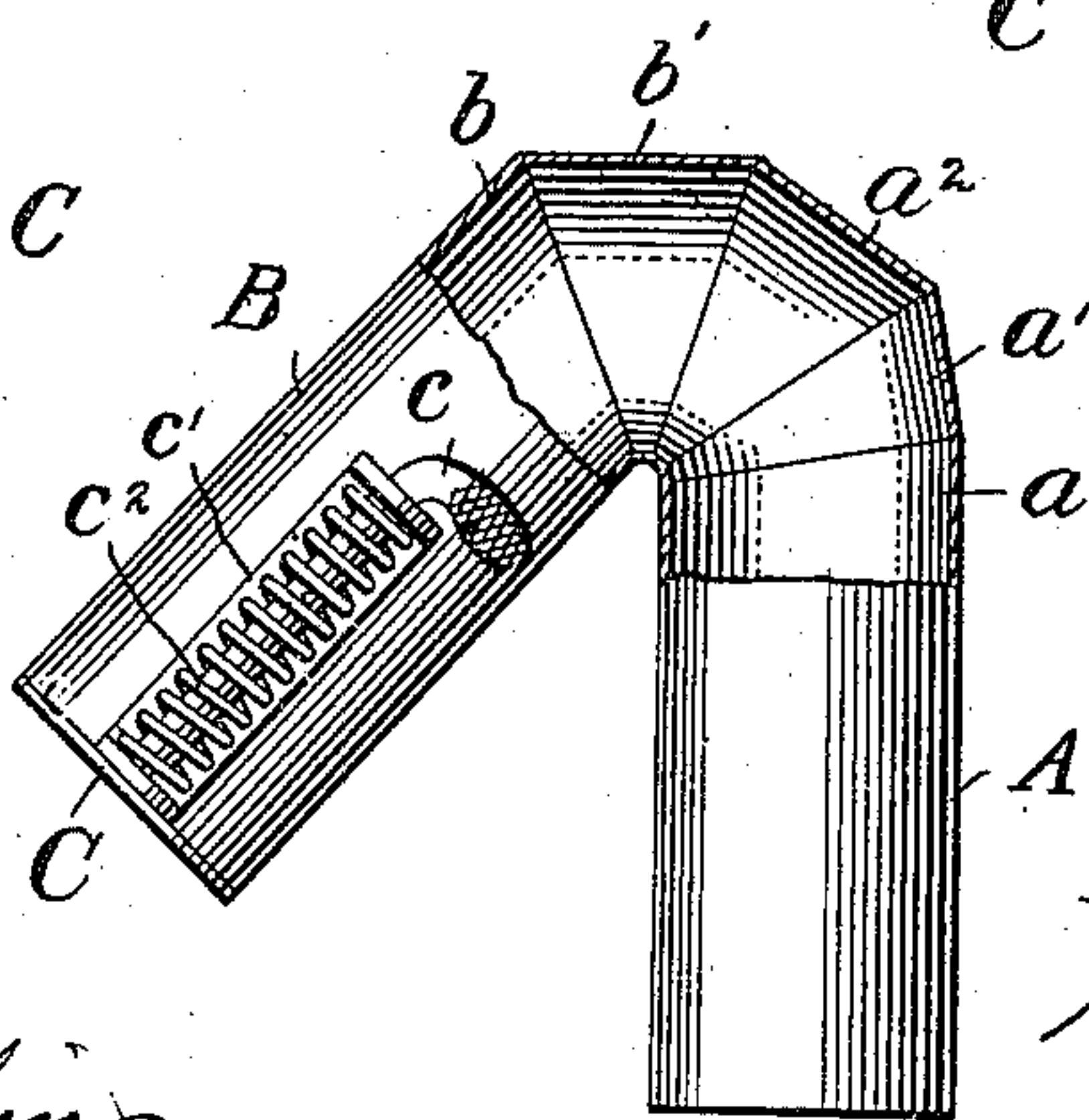
*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*



Witnesses

*Jos. F. Collins*  
*James Atkins.*

Inventor

*Charles J. Gillette,*  
*Edmund H. Barry*  
Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES J. GILLETTE, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

## MEASURING DEVICE.

976,066.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 15, 1910.

Application filed June 8, 1910. Serial No. 565,768.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES J. GILLETTE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Measuring Devices, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to dry measures and, particularly, to that class of measuring devices which are adapted for measuring a dose of granular salts and the like.

My invention comprises a dose-measuring device consisting of an open-ended tubular member bent intermediate of its ends to provide two portions angularly arranged relatively to each other, the walls of the bent portion thereof being angulated to provide means for segregating the substance to be measured.

It is a recognized fact that, where certain substances, such as granular salts similar to those frequently administered to persons suffering from headache, etc., are dispensed at soda-water fountains in drug-stores, and the like, the dispenser measures the dose with a spoon and frequently permits too great a quantity of the substance to pass out of the bottle containing the granular substance. As a result, the administration of the salts amounts to an overdose. In this way, the salts have a harmful effect, rather than beneficial, and, besides, there is necessarily a great waste resulting therefrom. Where as many as fifty bottles of the salts are used in one day, the quantity wasted becomes an important consideration. To the end, therefore, that a predetermined quantity may be measured, and no more, I have devised the device shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is an elevational view illustrating a bottle with my dose-measuring device applied thereto; Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation showing the bottle turned upside down by being moved in a counter-clockwise direction; Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the bottle being returned to upright position by being moved in a clockwise direction; Fig. 4 is a similar view of the same showing the substance in the dose-measuring device separated, one part falling back into the bottle and the other falling into one of the angular portions of the device; and Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation, on an enlarged scale, of my device detached from the bottle.

In these drawings, in which the preferred

embodiment of my device is exemplified, it is illustrated as consisting of a tubular member bent intermediate of its ends to provide two portions A and B. These two portions are, as shown, angularly arranged relatively to each other. By preference, the portion of the device which comprises the bend is of sectional arrangement, consisting of the sections  $a$ ,  $a'$ , and  $a''$ , constituting parts of the portion A, and  $b$ ,  $b'$  constituting parts of the portion B.

In constructing this device, the various portions thereof may be separately made and suitably joined; or the entire structure may be appropriately formed with all the parts integral one with the other. The device may be cast or formed by dies; or otherwise given the required formation.

The portion A is to be inserted in an opening in the cork, though it may of course be inserted into the neck of the bottle; or it may otherwise be secured to the bottle in any appropriate manner.

Preferably mounted on the portion B is a closure-device C, the same being attached to or mounted on a stem  $c$  rotatably supported in a bracket  $c'$  so as to turn on its longitudinal axis, and which stem is controlled by a spiral spring  $c''$ . Normally, the spring will hold the closure-device C in closed position. By turning the stem  $c$ , the closure is moved away from the discharge end of the portion B to permit release of the substance held therein.

In practice, it has been found that, after the bottle is moved, in a counter-clockwise direction, from the position illustrated in Fig. 1, to the position illustrated in Fig. 2 and then returned toward the upright position, in a clockwise direction, the substance or material will have moved into the tubular member, as illustrated in Fig. 4. As the device, in its clockwise return movement, is moving to the position illustrated in Fig. 4, the angular walls of the bend (as illustrated in Fig. 5), will have operated to divide the substance, so that one portion falls back into the bottle. The length of the bent portion provides just sufficient area to measure the required quantity which, usually, is a teaspoonful. The essence of my invention is, therefore, to provide an angulated chamber, intermediate of the ends of the tubular member, and somewhat removed from the discharge end thereof, of predetermined length and area to effect the meas-



uring of the material or substance contained within the bottle and discharge therefrom into the tubular member. It is to be understood that the portion *b* of the member B, in conjunction with the closure C, does not effect the measuring; but that such measuring is accomplished, as stated, in the chamber formed by the portions *a'*, *a<sup>2</sup>* and *b'*. The closure-device C is simply to retain the substance after it falls into the portion *b* and until it is desired to release the same into a glass or the like.

While I have herein described the details of my invention, it is nevertheless to be understood that the invention does not reside in such details except in so far as the same are specified in the claims.

Having thus described my invention, its construction and its mode of operation, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters-Patent is:

1. A dose-measuring device consisting of a tubular member bent intermediate of its ends to provide a plurality of portions angularly arranged relatively to each other, the walls of the bend thereof being elongated and comprising a plurality of relatively angulated deflecting surfaces to provide means for measuring and dividing the substance to be used.

2. A dose-measuring device consisting of an open-ended tubular member bent intermediate of its ends to provide a plurality of portions angularly arranged relatively to each other, the walls of the bend thereof being elongated and comprising a plurality of relatively angulated deflecting surfaces to provide means for measuring and dividing the substance to be used.

3. A dose-measuring device consisting of an open-ended tubular member bent intermediate of its ends to provide a plurality of portions angularly arranged relatively to each other, the walls of the bend thereof being elongated and comprising a plurality of relatively angulated deflecting surfaces to provide means for measuring and divid-

ing the substance to be used, and a closure-device mounted at one end of said tubular member and manually operable for releasing the measured substance.

4. A dose-measuring device consisting of an open-ended tubular member bent intermediate of its ends to provide a plurality of portions angularly arranged relatively to each other, the walls of the bend thereof being elongated and comprising a plurality of relatively angulated deflecting surfaces to provide means for measuring and dividing the substance to be used, and a spring-controlled closure device mounted at one end of said tubular member and manually operable for releasing the measured substance.

5. A dose-measuring device consisting of a tubular member bent intermediate of its ends to provide a plurality of portions angularly arranged relatively to each other and comprising two end chambers and an intermediate chamber formed with walls provided with a plurality of relatively angulated deflecting surfaces to constitute means for dividing and measuring the substance in passing from the inlet chamber to the discharge-chamber.

6. A dose-measuring device consisting of a tubular member bent intermediate of its ends to provide a plurality of portions angularly arranged relatively to each other and comprising two end chambers and an intermediate chamber formed with walls provided with a plurality of relatively angulated deflecting surfaces to constitute means for dividing and measuring the substance in passing from the inlet chamber to the discharge-chamber, and a movable closure for said discharge-chamber.

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

CHARLES J. GILLETTE.

Witnesses:

E. H. PARKINS,  
JAMES ATKINS.