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SUGAR DISPENSER

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Fig. 1.

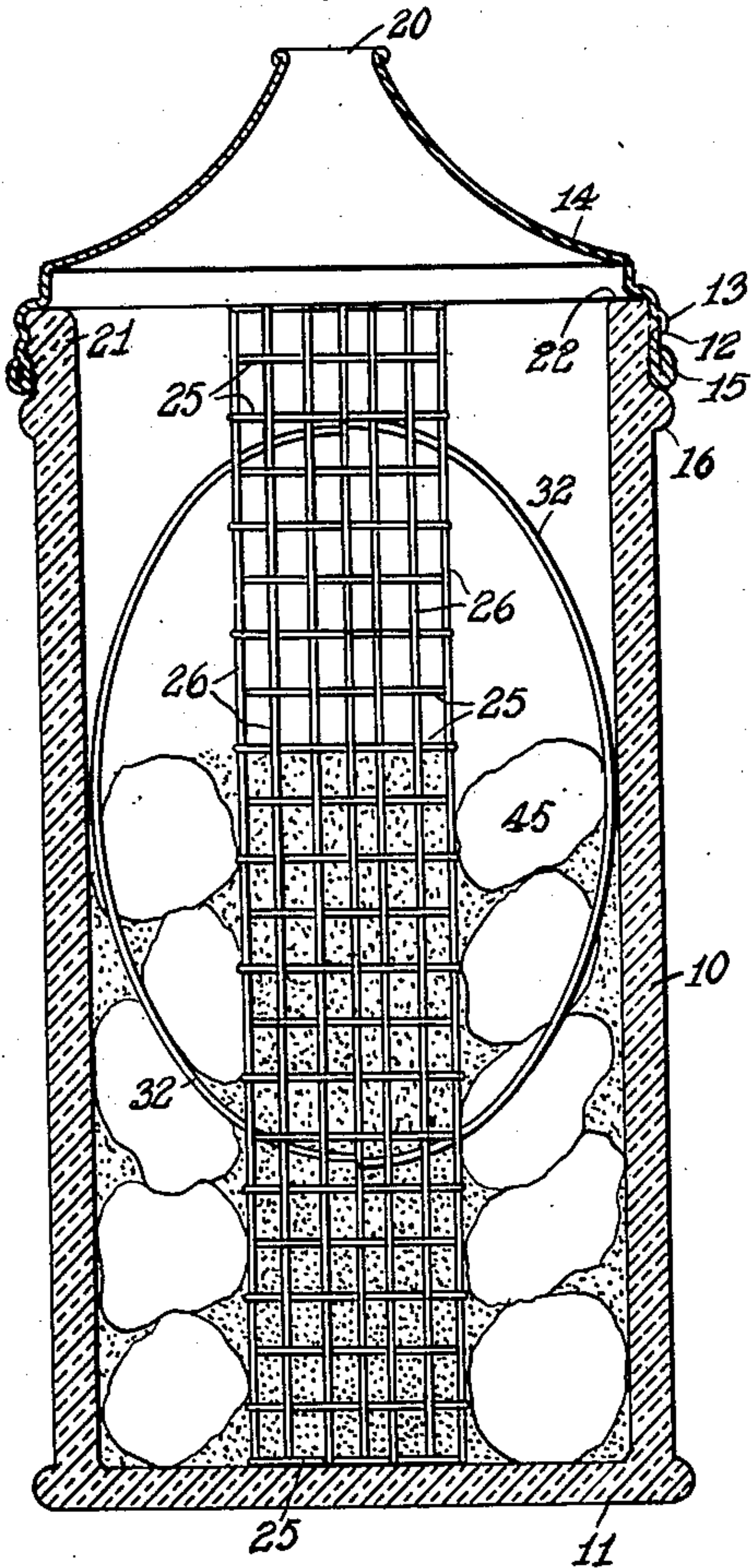


Fig. 2.

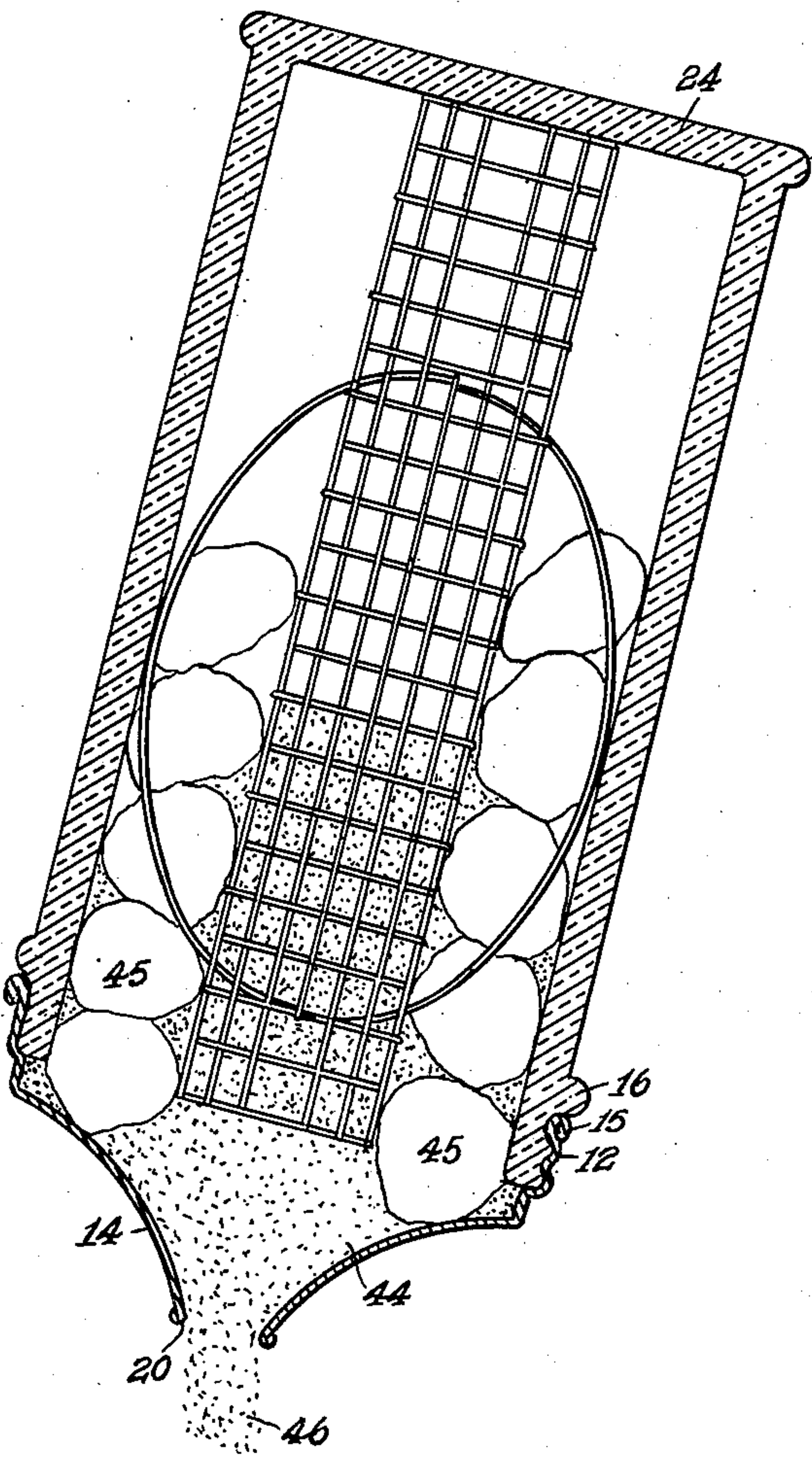
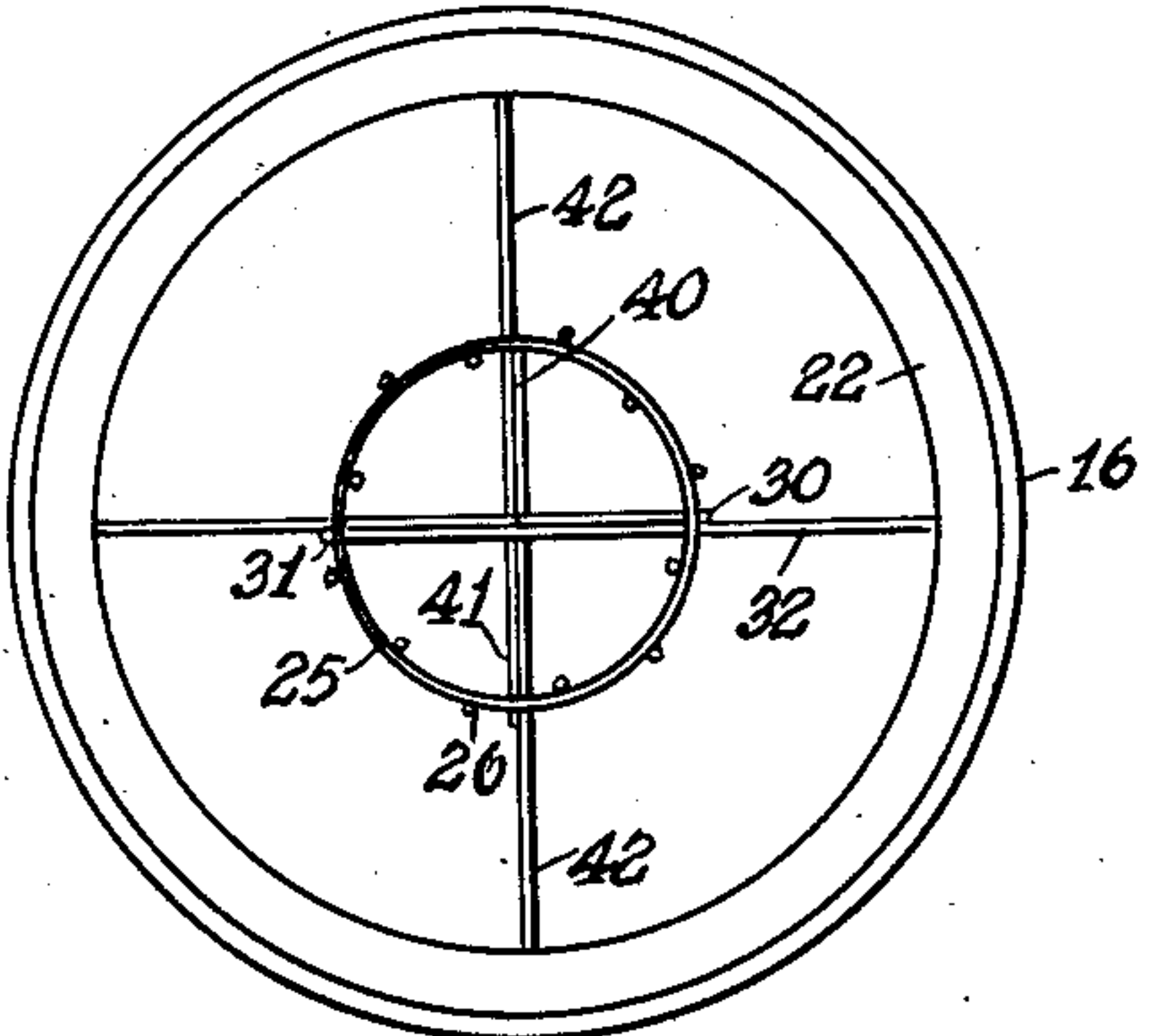


Fig. 3.



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SUGAR DISPENSER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 222—189)

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This invention relates to dispensing devices and has particular reference to devices of this kind which dispense granular materials.

Primarily the materials to be dispensed with the instant device are those such as used in restaurants, the home, and such places, these materials including especially, for example, sugar, salt, and the like; and an important object of the invention is to provide a dispensing means of this kind which regulates the discharge of the material in such manner as to render the flow thereof uniform or even at and past the orifice.

Since the wall of the container for the material being dispensed is preferably transparent, another object is to provide a device having therein material control means of pleasing appearance.

A further object is to provide a dispensing device in which the movements of the material being dispensed may be observed, these movements being through apertures, at times in substantially opposite direction.

Since materials such as those herein specified frequently become congealed or moistened, so as also to afterwards form masses or lumps, a still further object is to provide a device of this kind which will break up the lumps and cause the material to flow in its proper granular form.

A feature of the invention is a tube of wire mesh, the openings of which, adverting to the aforesaid reference to materials, may be arranged small or large according to requirements.

Another feature resides in utilization of a closure cap for the container, this cap being shown as conventional in structure, with a single opening which cooperates with the openings of the wire mesh element.

Yet another object is to construct the device in such manner as to render it economical of manufacture, practical in operation, and such as to retain its efficiency for a relatively long period of time.

With the above indicated objects and advantages in view, as well as others which will hereinafter appear, the embodiment selected for disclosure is herein fully described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Fig. 1 is a vertical central section of a device constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the device in inverted, working position; and

Fig. 3 is a top plan view with the cap removed. Shown in said drawing is a tubular body 10 of

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glass or transparent material, including a base 11.

The body 10 is open at the top and has thereat a helical bead or thread 12 which cooperates with a mating thread 13 on a closure cap 14, said cap having also a bead 15 cooperating in engaged relation with a stop bead 16 at said top.

Said cap, having a discharge opening 20 is also provided with an annular seat 21, which in the closed position of the device, finds a mating seat 22 on the top of the body 10.

Axially disposed within the body 10 and removable therefrom, as for cleaning or other purpose, is a mesh unit, in this case of suitable wire, the elements of which include transverse ring members 25, substantially alike and linear longitudinal members 26, also substantially alike. The members 25, 26 are woven together, alternating in over and under crossings, and these members are brazed or metalically attached at the crossings.

A lowermost member 25, with the attached terminals of members 26, engages the bottom 11, and in the instant case a top member 25, in the assembled position is shown flush with the face 22. On some occasions however the tabular mesh unit may be longer than shown.

Both the diameter of the opening 20 and that of the unit 25—26 are merely selected in the instant showing, and these diameters, as well as the meshes defined by the crossed wires 25, 26, may be of relative dimensions different from those illustrated.

Also metalically attached to a selected member 25, being the third member from the top, Fig. 1, are the ends 30, 31 of a spring wire 32, forming a loop, the lower end of which passes freely through meshes of the tube 25—26, thereby rendering said loop suitably springable.

A loop 42, at right angles to the loop 32 is similar to the loop first described, the loop 42 having ends 40, 41 metalically attached to the aforesaid third member 25, and the lowermost part of the loop 42, being also free within the related meshes.

When the unit 25, 26, with its loops is removed from the housing 10, the aforesaid loops spring outwardly, and on being again inserted, by resiliently and compressibly fitting within the walls 10, suitably contract, and form a very firmly and strongly gripping unit, to hold the internal organization snugly in place.

The material 44 being dispensed herein is of the sugar type, and this material, moving to and past the opening 20, is caused to flow as herein

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described, it being noted that some of this flow, as in Fig. 2, is partly outwardly through the aforesaid meshes, and in part inwardly there-through, as further described hereinafter.

In the instant case material 44 is partly represented in inactive condition 45. With the progressive change of the face material 44 which takes place by gravitation from the bottom 25 in Fig. 1 toward cap 14 in Fig. 2, the lumps 45 also gravitate therewith to become in part broken up and appropriately dispensed, as aforesaid, this being as in a stream 46.

As shown in said Fig. 2, material 44 moves from the top upper left side inwardly and to the right through the meshes thereat, and also at the lower-most right side, inwardly and to the left, through other meshes. The device may effectively be shaken laterally as required.

Variations may be resorted to within the scope of the invention and parts of the improvements may be used without others.

I claim:

In a dispensing device for comminuted material dispensing, comprising a hollow cylindrical body having a closed bottom and an open top, a hol-

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low convex cover for the open top having a reduced opening, a hollow cylindrical wire mesh member extending from the bottom of said body up to within a short distance of said cover and being spaced within the side walls of said cylindrical body and from said cover, and resilient arcuate retaining wire members attached to said cylindrical wire mesh member bowed out to the interior surfaces of the side walls of said cylindrical body and holding said wire mesh member in position by friction, the open top of the cylindrical body having substantially the same internal diameter as the body throughout its length.

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