E. NORTON.

Caddy

No. 207,544. Patented Aug. 27, 1878.

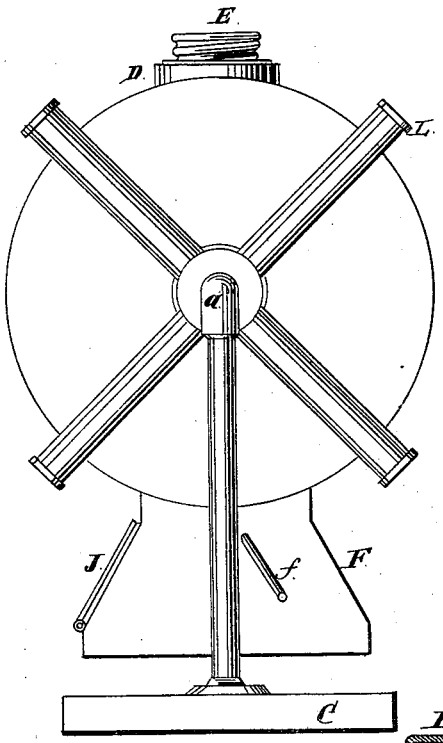

Fig. 1.

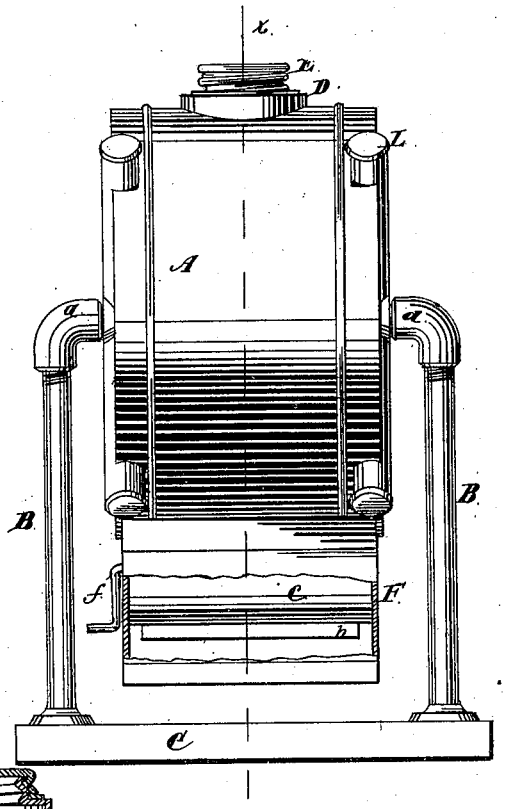

Fig. 2.

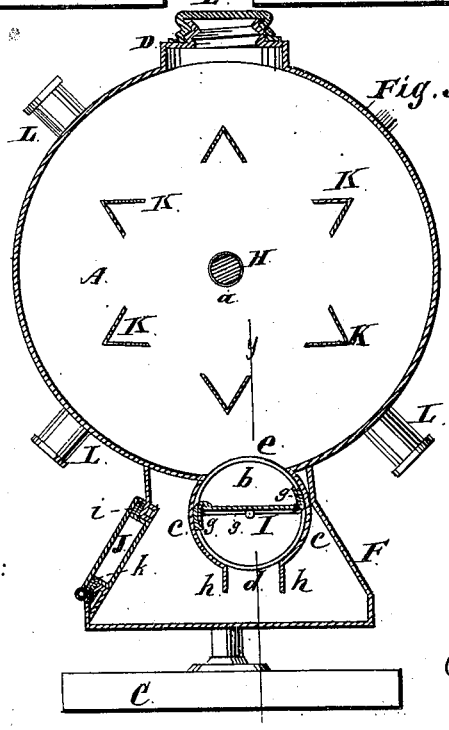

Fig. 3.

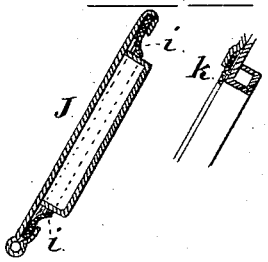

Fig. 5.

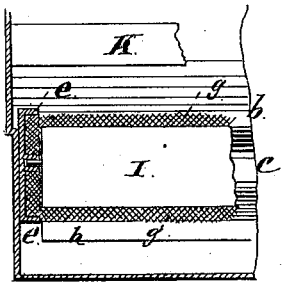

Fig. 4.

Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN NORTON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN CADDIES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **207,544**, dated August 27, 1878; application filed August 13, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN NORTON, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Caddies, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation; Fig. 2, a rear elevation; Fig. 3, a section at *x* of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a section at *y* of Fig. 3, looking to the left; Fig. 5, an enlarged detail. In Fig. 4 the valve is shown in a vertical position.

Baking-powder is usually composed of several ingredients, which must be thoroughly mixed. Retail dealers frequently buy such powder by the pound, and keep the same in some receptacle from which it is retailed. The powder frequently becomes lumpy by standing, and is sometimes remixed to break the lumps and put it into good condition.

Other compounds are mixed and retailed in the same way, some of which should be kept with little exposure to air. The ingredients of some such compound have a tendency to separate if left standing a considerable time.

The object of my invention is to provide a caddy in which baking-powder and other articles can be conveniently mixed and remixed and safely stored, and also conveniently retailed therefrom; and it consists in a mixing cylinder or chamber, combined with a retailing chamber, the two being connected by a passage controlled by a suitable valve, and in devices for making the two parts of the package practically air-tight.

In the drawings, A represents a mixing-chamber, preferably cylindrical in form. As shown, it is secured to an axis, H, the ends of which project beyond the sides of the chamber A and run in bearings *a* upon the upper ends of the standards B, which are secured to a suitable base, C, which is movable.

At D is an opening through which the articles to be mixed can be placed in A. This opening is closed by a suitable cover, E.

F is a chamber permanently connected with A. *c c* are the side walls of a passage leading from A to F. At *b* there is an opening in the chamber A, through which its contents can pass into the passage *c c*, and from this passage such contents can pass through the open space *d* into the retailing-chamber F. As shown, there is at each end of the walls *c c* a head, *e*, to which *c c* are secured, the heads *e* being afterward secured to the sides of the chamber F. This is a convenience in construction, but the parts *c c* might be secured directly to the sides of F.

I is a valve, secured to a shaft, as shown, which is pivoted in suitable bearings. This valve rotates, and is operated by means of a crank, *f*, outside of F. The edges and ends of I are provided with some suitable packing, *g*. The walls *c c* are, preferably, circular in form, and may have flanges *h* at the bottom.

J is a hinged door located in one wall of the chamber F. It is provided with a suitable packing, *i*, and a similar packing, *k*, is located around the opening in F, with which *i* comes in contact when the door J is closed.

K are bars, secured within the chamber A, to assist in mixing the contents when A is rotated. L are projections from A, serving the purpose of handles in rotating the caddy.

In use, the articles to be mixed are to be placed in the chamber A, the valve I being in the position shown in Fig. 3, and preventing the passage of the contents of A into F. By rotating the caddy the contents of A can be thoroughly mixed, and the cover E being in place, and the valve I fitting in the passage *c c*, none of the contents can escape.

After the articles have been mixed a portion thereof can from time to time be allowed to pass into F by using the valve I, the chamber F serving the purpose of a retailing chamber, access being had thereto by means of the door J. By keeping the valve in the position shown in Fig. 3, air will not have access to A. As often as may be necessary a portion of the contents of A can be permitted to pass into F.

For some purposes a sliding valve would be suitable; but for powders which have a tendency to pack a valve like the one shown is better than a sliding valve, as it will come in contact with the powder, loosen it, and carry it over into the passage *c c*. When a sliding valve is used the walls *c c* and heads *e* may be omitted.

The dealer can occasionally rotate the caddy, if desired, thereby breaking any lumps which may have formed, and remixing articles which

have a tendency to separate, keeping the contents of A well mixed and in good condition all the time.

The caddy can be used as a shipping-caddy in the first instance, and it is so constructed that none of the contents will sift out during transportation.

I have shown and described a rotating caddy, it being a common thing to mix articles by rotating a cylinder or chamber containing the same. It is evident that the caddy might be stationary, and rotating stirrers located within the caddy, but operated from the outside, might be used for mixing the contents, this being one well-known way of doing this; but in my opinion the first-described construction is the best.

I do not claim, broadly, a rotating or other chamber in which to mix articles; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

1. A caddy consisting of a main mixing-chamber, A, a secondary chamber, F, from which to retail, and a suitable valve to open and close a passage between the two chambers, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

2. A caddy consisting of two chambers, A and F, mounted on suitable standards, so that the caddy can be rotated, in combination with a rotating valve, I, and passage *c c* between the chambers, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

EDWIN NORTON.

Witnesses:
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