

No. 764,307.

PATENTED JULY 5, 1904.

F. SCAHILL.
FLOWER STAND.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 9, 1904.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1

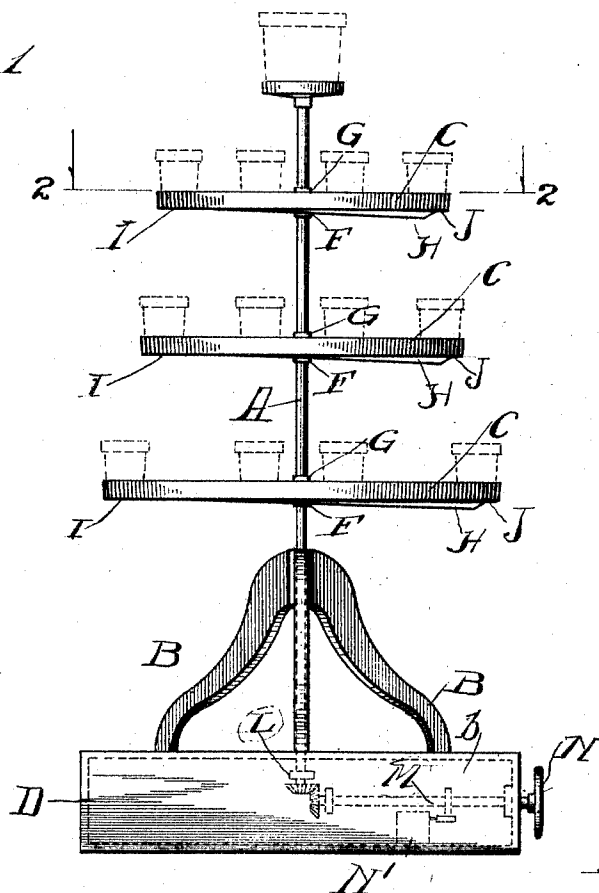


Fig. 2

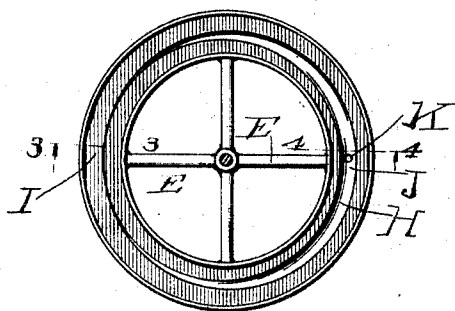


Fig. 3

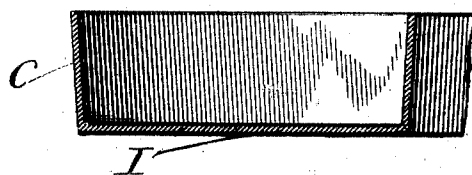
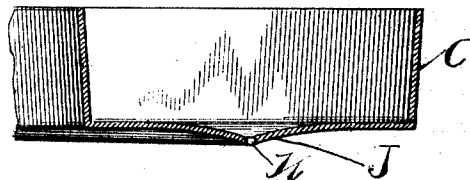


Fig. 4



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK SCAHILL, OF JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

FLOWER-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 764,307, dated July 5, 1904.

Application filed January 9, 1904. Serial No. 188,321. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK SCAHILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Joliet, in the county of Will and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Flower-Stands, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in flower-stands.

The object of my invention is to provide a flower-stand that is so constructed that all surplus water not needed by the plants may be drawn off.

Another object is to provide a stand the different parts of which are revoluble and at the same time allow the revolution of the stand as a whole.

A further object is to so arrange the parts of the stand that each portion of the contents thereof may by mechanical means be placed in position to receive an equal amount of light.

These and such other objects as may hereinafter appear are attained by the devices shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents an elevation of my improved flower-stand. Fig. 2 is a horizontal section on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1 looking in the direction indicated by the arrows. Fig. 3 is a vertical section on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2 looking in the direction indicated by the arrows, and Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section on the line 4 4 of Fig. 2 looking in the direction indicated by the arrows.

Like letters of reference indicate the same parts in the several figures of the drawings.

Referring by letter to the accompanying drawings, A is an upright supported by suitable legs B, resting on a base D.

C indicates circular receptacles revoluble around the upright A, the opposite sides of which are connected by a spider E, which rests upon collars F, journaled to said upright. These receptacles are prevented from upward movement in case of displacement of the stand by lugs G, attached to the upright above the spiders E. In the bottom of each receptacle is a circular channel H of varying depth. These channels start at I in the bottoms of the receptacles and reach their greatest

depths at J, immediately opposite the points I. At the point of greatest depth in each of the channels is an outlet K, by means of which surplus water may be drawn off.

The upright A, with the receptacles attached, is adapted to be revolved by means of any suitable gear L. By means of the connecting-rod M this revolution may be effected either by means of a crank or wheel N or by means of suitable clockwork at N', in which event the speed may be regulated and adjusted.

In order that the stand may be moved freely about the house, suitable casters may be provided, secured to the base D.

In the event that a cheaper form of stand is desired the base D may be dispensed with and the casters attached to the bottoms of the legs B. In the event that the base is dispensed with the objects of my invention are attained by revolving the receptacles by hand, by which means each part of the stand is given an equal amount of light.

I am aware that there are flower-stands on the market constructed of pipe, said pipe being used to convey the surplus water from the pots into a central support, from which it is drawn off. These devices, however, are objectionable from the fact that the dirt and sediment are apt to clog up the pipes and allow stagnant water to remain therein. In my invention, however, all parts of the stand through which water is allowed to flow are open and may be readily cleaned.

I claim—

1. In a flower-stand, the combination with a center support, of a series of circular receptacles arranged around said support, and means for removing water from said receptacles consisting of a groove provided in the bottom of each of said receptacles.

2. In a flower-stand, the combination with a center support, of a series of circular receptacles arranged around said support, and means for removing water from said receptacles consisting of a circular groove provided in the bottom of each of said receptacles.

3. In a flower-stand, the combination with a center support, of a series of circular receptacles arranged around said support, and

means for removing water from said receptacles consisting of a circular groove of varying depth provided in the bottom of each of said receptacles.

- 5 4. In a flower-stand, the combination with a center support, of a series of circular receptacles arranged around said support, and means for removing water from said receptacles consisting of a channel of uniformly-
10 varying depth, provided in the bottom of said receptacles.

5. In a flower-stand the combination with a center support, of a series of circular receptacles arranged around said support, means
15 for removing water from said receptacles consisting of a channel of uniformly-varying depth, provided in the bottom of said receptacles, and an outlet in said channel at its point of greatest depth.

- 20 6. In a flower-stand, the combination with a center support, of a series of receptacles arranged around said support, the bottom of each receptacle being provided with a channel of uniformly-varying depth extending en-

tirely around said receptacle and means for
25 revolving said flower-stand and receptacles.

7. In a flower-stand, the combination with a center support, of a series of receptacles arranged around said support, the bottom of each receptacle being provided with a channel
30 of uniformly-varying depth extending entirely around said receptacle and means for revolving said flower-stand and receptacles independently of each other.

8. In a flower-stand the combination with a
35 series of supported receptacles adapted to revolve independently of each other, the bottom of each receptacle being provided with a channel of uniformly-varying depth extending
40 entirely around said receptacle, of means adapted to revolve the entire structure independently of the revolution of the receptacles.

FRANK SCAHILL.

Witnesses:

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