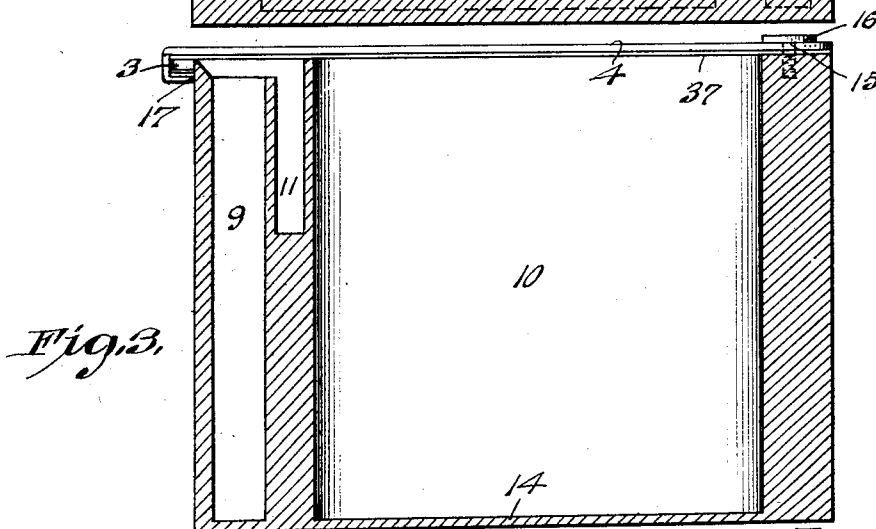
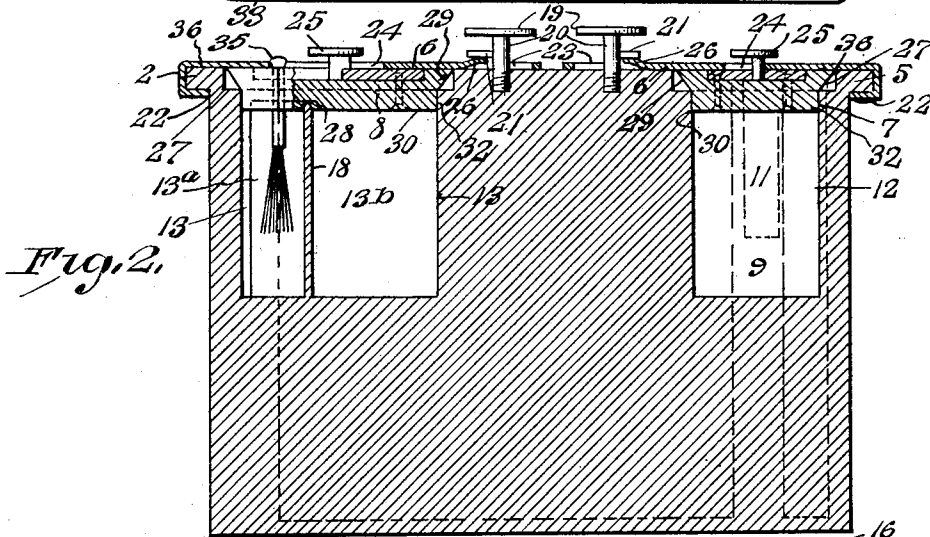
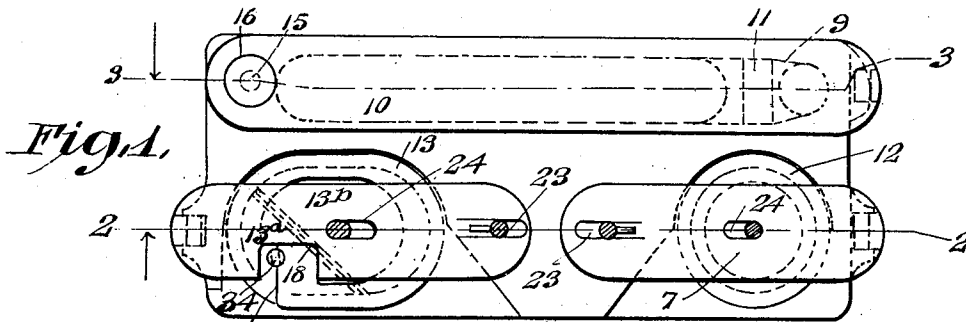


T. C. SPELLING.
RECEPTACLE.
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1,409,256.

Patented Mar. 14, 1922.



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RECEPTACLE.

1,409,256.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS C. SPELLING, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to receptacles having containers for ink, paste, mucilage, or other adhesives, penstock, penpoints, paper, envelopes, or other materials useful in connection with writing with a pen, and means for closing, sealing and locking openings in such receptacles used as containers for said substances and articles.

The purpose of the invention is the provision of a compact and convenient assemblage of compartments, and containers, comprising a considerable range and variety, for articles pertaining to office work and combining therewith effective closing, sealing and locking means, all compartments and containers formed in a single body or block of any durable substance.

The details of construction and arrangement of parts and the adaptability of the mechanism to the accomplishment of the purpose will fully appear from the ensuing specific description, when read in connection with the accompanying drawings forming part hereof.

Figure 1 is top view of the device, with the heads and connecting parts shown in Figure 2 broken away. Figure 2 is a section on the line 2—2 in Figure 1, with the heads and connecting parts broken away in Figure 1 restored. Figure 3 is a section on the line 3—3 in Figure 1, with the lid used to cover a telescoping pen and a paper and pen compartment in place, and having its outer portion in longitudinal and diametrical section, an outer portion of the shell of the receptacle being broken away to expose the pen and a penpoint container.

The following is a more specific description, reference figures being used to designate various parts, the same reference figures, in some instances, representing a plurality of identical parts. Openings through the top of the receptacle proper constitute compartments and containers for various articles.

The invention comprises two separate and distinct parts. These are, however, intimately connected and co-related in the finished device.

The one part, the receptacle proper, may of course be constructed in any convenient size but the figures of the drawing here used to illustrate the invention are proportioned in height by the length of the container for a telescoping penstock, 9, it being approximately three inches in length. That would give a width below the projections 2 and 5, of approximately five inches, and a depth or thickness, as shown in the top view, Fig. 1, of approximately two inches. The shoulder 3, seen in Fig. 3, is shown only in dotted lines in Figure 1, it being a mere projection of the substance of the receptacle to which the lid 4, to cover some of the containers, is attachable, as seen in Fig. 3. Nor do the projections, or shoulders 2 and 5 appear except in dotted lines in Fig. 1, they being facilities for attaching to the receptacle the flat arms 6, which carry the stoppers 7 and 8 for sealing certain containers.

The penstock container, 9, the paper container, 10, the penpoint container, 11, the ink container, 12, and the partitioned compartment for paste and water, 13, the latter divided into containers 13^a for paste, and 13^b for water, all appear in Fig. 1, in dotted lines. The penholder and paper containers extend to the bottom 14, as seen in Fig. 3, while the penpoint container, as seen also in Fig. 3, and the two other containers, as seen in Fig. 2, extend less than half way. The lid 4 may be a flat strip of metal pivoted on the axle 15, under the button 16, having formation shown at 17, whereby it is fastened to and under the shoulder 3. Frictional engagement with the shoulder may be suitably provided for. The ink container, 12, and the partitioned compartment 13, divided into containers, by the interior wall, 18, are each provided with similar closure means. Taking for descriptive purpose the means provided for the ink container 12, we have a button set into the top of the receptacle, its parts being a head, 19, a neck, 20, and a projection, 21, which we will designate as a spur. Now, it being designed that this arm, carrying the stopper, 7, shall have an absolute locking engagement with the receptacle, that is provided for by so constructing the arm that it shall have such horizontal movement as will bring the point, 22, under the shoulder, 5, to lock it, after the stopper, 7, has been inserted, and will carry said point clear of said shoulder, and thus unlock it,

for the purpose of allowing the stopper to be extracted by a vertical pull. Here then is the construction and operation by which these results are secured. In the arm is formed the opening, 23, wide enough so that arm fits on the neck, 20, and long enough to admit of horizontal movement adequate for carrying said point 22 clear of shoulder 5. But when this movement is to occur, the stopper is still in the mouth of the container. So a shiftable connection between arm and stopper must be provided. The opening 24 in the arm is of the identical form of the opening 23. The button 25, is the same as that already described, minus the projecting spur. The stem of this button may be set in the stopper in any suitable way. The stopper can only be extracted by vertical movement, and it must be turned out of the way to allow access to the ink for its utilization. And it cannot be moved vertically without the aforesaid disengagement of point 22; and since, while point 22 is under the shoulder, the neck 20 is against or near the margin of opening 23 nearest said point, 22, the arm must slide under button 25 in the act of unlocking. This movement brings the margin of opening 23 farthest from point 22 against neck 20, and the nearest margin is now clear of the sharp free end of the spur. Arm and stopper may be now lifted, and that act brings the portion of the arm encircling opening 23 against the under face of button head, 19. The arm may be now pushed back, whereby it becomes pivoted on that section of neck 20 which is above the spur, and can be turned out of the way without disengagement.

In order to bind the locked arm in place laterally, a tongue, 26, is struck from the metal adjacent to opening 23, its free end bent upward. In the act of locking this arm, it is pushed back and this tongue comes into frictional contact with the under side of the spur 21, which binds it, so that force must be applied in the act of unlocking. When there has been the requisite movement to unlock the arm, the free end of the tongue, automatically and by resilient action, rises above the sharp free end of the spur and slides on it as the arm is repositioned above it.

In order to provide room for a stopper of ample thickness and that it may be accessible to the fingers for its extraction, in connection with the uses already described, portions of the substance of the receptacle are cut away around and above the mouth of the containers 12 and 13, as seen at 27. The stopper for container 12 may be made of any suitable material, but preferably of cork. The stopper 8 may be made of soft rubber, or other yieldable material. A thin tapering portion of it is removed at 28 to admit, when in place, the top of the wall 18, which sep-

arates the container for water, 13^a, from the container for an adhesive, 13^b. This stopper has the rim 29 so that downward pressure of the arm will cause the inner edge 30 of the receptacle to frictionally engage the angle 31 formed at the juncture of the rim 29, and the bowl 32 of the stopper. The two sides of the gap at 28 are, when the arm is pressed down and locked, pressed against the top of the wall 18, for sealing purposes. This stopper has also the slit 33 and the elliptical opening 34, to admit the diminished end of the brush 35, which may be reinstated after the stopper has been shifted to position to be locked, and removed for use after unlocking, before the arm is turned to one side. Neither stopper has any other points of peculiarity to distinguish it from any ordinary stopper, except that it must not be of such length as to prevent it clearing the walls, 36, of the mouth of the container in the act of turning it out of place.

Only a few words are required for an understandable description of the containers for the penholder, penpoints, paper, etc. Their uses are obvious. In Fig. 3, 37 indicates a soft lining on the lid, to keep out dust and moisture.

Inasmuch as the invention may be embodied in various other forms of varying sizes, with an increased number of containers and shifting and sealing facilities of the same character, I do not, by reason of the foregoing description and these drawings, preclude myself of the right to embody it in other forms, and to supply it to other uses, consistently with these specifications and claims.

It is observable that the receptacle of the dimensions here shown and described, or of even larger, and of course smaller dimensions, can be constructed of a single body or block of material.

Having thus set forth and described the invention, I claim as follows:

1. The combination of a receptacle comprising various compartments and containers, having also containers inside compartments, the compartments and containers all opening upward with means for closing, sealing and locking, and for shifting a sealing member into and out of an ink container formed in the receptacle; the means consisting of an arm shiftable journaled on a pivot, the arm having limited vertical movement as well as rotary movement on and around the pivot, and so registering and corresponding with vertical movement of a sealing member attached to it, in the act of sealing and unsealing the ink container.

2. The combination of a receptacle comprising various compartments and containers, having also containers inside compartments, the compartments and containers all opening upward with means for closing,

sealing and locking, and for shifting a sealing member into and out of an ink container formed in the receptacle; the means consisting of an arm shiftably journaled on
5 a pivot, the arm having limited vertical movement as well as rotary movement on and around the pivot, and so registering and corresponding with vertical movement of a sealing member attached to it, in the act of
10 sealing and unsealing the ink container, the limitation of vertical movement being secured by division of the pivot into an upper and lower section, by the interposition of a spur formed on the pivot and the presence
15 on the arm of a tongue formed to pass under and frictionally engage the spur in the act of locking and sealing, and to automatically pass upward clear of the spur in the act of unlocking and unsealing the container.

20 3. In a combination of a receptacle, as described, with shifting, closing, sealing and locking means for an ink container, as described, a pivot centrally located on and attached to the receptacle, the pivot surmounted by a button of larger dimensions
25 than an opening in an arm journaled on the pivot, the pivot divided into an upper and lower section to each of which the arm may be shifted by automatic action of a tongue struck up from the substance of the arm,
30 alternately on and under a spur formed on the pivot, substantially as set forth.

4. In a combination of a receptacle, as described, with shifting, closing, sealing and
35 locking means, as described, the sub combination of a locking arm with a stopper for an ink container, the arm formed with a terminal fitted about and under a shoulder formed on the receptacle when in locked relation and with an oblong opening therein
40 on and about a pivot attached to the receptacle, and with an identical oblong opening

around and about the stem of a button attached to the stopper which formation and adjustment allows limited horizontal movement of the arm, without movement of the stopper for shifting the portion of the arm under the shoulder when in locked relation clear of the shoulder to unlock it, substantially as set forth. 45 50

5. In a combination of a receptacle, as described, with shifting, closing, sealing and locking means, as described, a stopper for containers in a partitioned compartment, the stopper formed with a narrow opening in its
55 lower portion and two upwardly converging sides conforming conversely to the shape and outline of a partitioning wall formed in the compartment, to seal both containers simultaneously when pressed into place within the rim surrounding the mouth of the compartment. 60

6. In a combination of a receptacle, as described, with shifting, closing, sealing and locking means, as described, a stopper for
65 containers in a partitioned compartment, the stopper formed with a narrow opening in its lower portion and two upwardly converging sides conforming conversely to the shape and outline of a partitioning wall formed in the
70 compartment, to seal both containers simultaneously when pressed into place within the rim surrounding the mouth of the compartment, the stopper having also formed therein an additional opening extending from the
75 outer edge of the stopper in the portion thereof formed to close and seal the container of water, the sides of the opening closely related for the frictional engagement and gripping, between the sides, of the stem
80 of a brush or other small implement.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

THOMAS C. SPELLING.