(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

B. OCKELMANN.

BOTTLE STAND AND REFLECTOR.

No. 261,250. Patented July 18, 1882.

Fig: 1

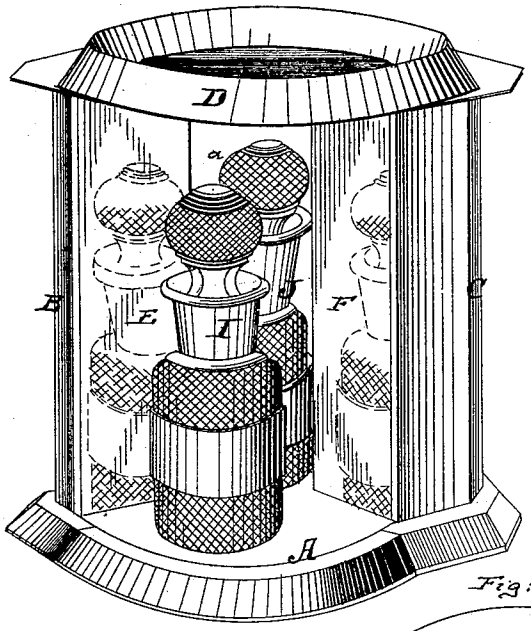


Fig: 2

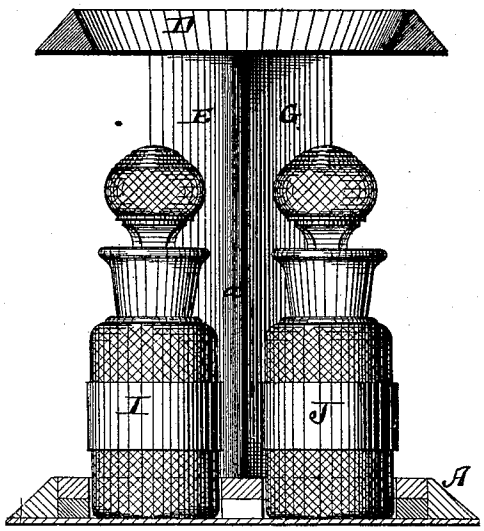
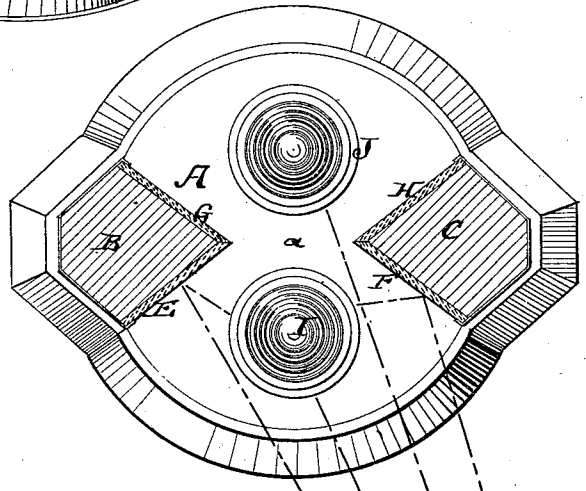


Fig: 3



Witnesses:
Henry F. Parker
John M. Speer

Inventor:
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by his attorneys
Briesen & Betts

N. PETERS. Photo-Lithographer, Washington, D. C.

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

B. OCKELMANN.

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Fig: 4

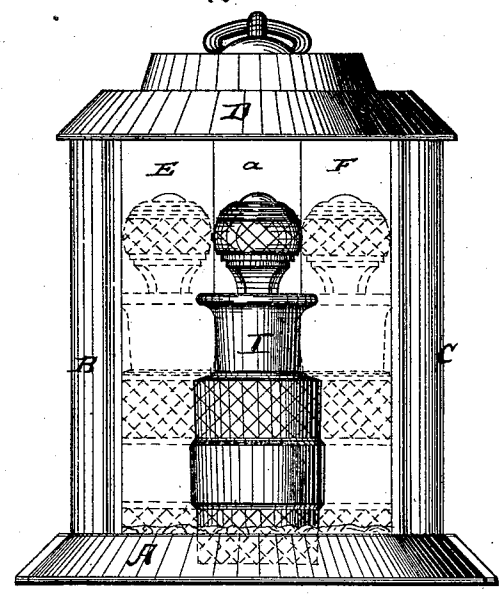
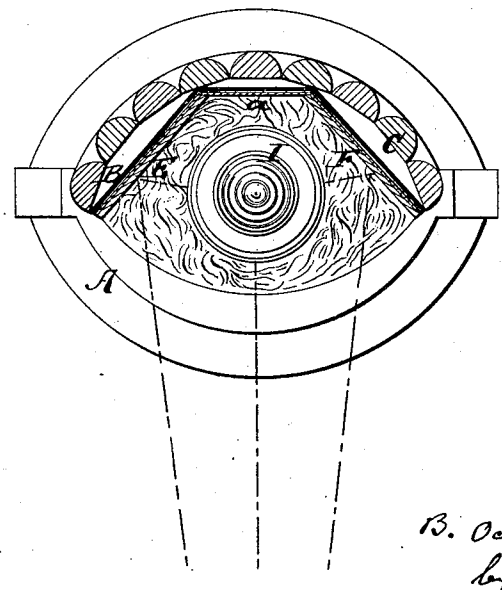


Fig: 5



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BERNHARD OCKELMANN, OF JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

BOTTLE-STAND AND REFLECTOR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,250, dated July 18, 1882.

Application filed January 27, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, BERNHARD OCKELMANN, of Jersey City Heights, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and Improved Bottle-Stand and Reflector, of which the following is a specification.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved bottle-stand and reflector. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section of the same; Fig. 3, a horizontal section of the same; Fig. 4, a front view of a modification of the same, and Fig. 5 a horizontal section of said modification.

This invention relates to an improvement in stands for bottles—such as perfumery-bottles and the like—and is intended to be used on bureaus and in dressing-rooms as an ornament, and also as a useful receptacle for small bottles, preventing their ready overthrow.

The invention consists principally in combining in a portable instrument a platform upon which the bottle may be rested with two mirrors that are placed at an angle to each other and separated from each other by a blank space, thereby producing a peculiar effect of reflection, the bottle being reflected once in each of the mirrors.

The invention also consists in duplicating the said arrangement above described, so as to have a stand for two bottles, each of which is reflected in two separate mirrors that are set at an angle, between which is the blank intervening space.

In the drawings, and with particular reference to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the letter A represents the platform of the bottle-stand, which platform, by suitable posts, B and C, is connected with a top piece or cover, D, of suitable outline and ornamentation. The two posts are at a distance from each other, as shown in Fig. 3, and are each lined on their straight inner faces with mirrors, there being four mirrors, E, F, G, and H, in all, as clearly shown in Fig. 3. The mirrors E and F, which face one side of the bottle-stand, are at an angle of about ninety-five degrees, more or less, and the mirrors G and H are also placed at such an angle as indicated. Between the posts and the two sets of mirrors E G and F H is a blank space, *a*.

The platform A has recesses or depressions to receive two bottles, I and J, the bottle I standing between the mirrors E F and the bottle J between the mirrors G H, as shown. The image of the bottle I is reflected once in each of the mirrors E and F, and the image of the bottle J is in the same manner reflected once in each of the mirrors G and H. Thus the instrument, when in position as indicated in Fig. 1, will appear to the eye to contain four bottles, as both bottles I and J can be seen at one glance, and also the reflection in the mirrors of one of said bottles, and on revolving the stand, so as to bring its reverse face to the front, it will also appear to have four bottles on that side. The device is thus a source of amusement and also of utility.

If the intervening blank space *a* were filled by a mirror, the object of the invention would to a great extent be defeated, as the reflections in the several mirrors would then be further reflected from one mirror to the other, thus clouding the picture, whereas by leaving the mirrors arranged with the blank space between them there will be but one clear and complete reflection in each of the mirrors and no counter-reflections at all.

Although I prefer the instrument as shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, where the same is arranged for two bottles, yet I can also arrange it for but one bottle, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, where but two mirrors, E and F, are shown, with the blank space *a* between them, and a bottle, I, so placed as to be reflected in the same manner as is the bottle I in the arrangement of parts shown in Fig. 3. What I mean by the blank space *a* is a non-reflecting space, which in Fig. 3 is an opening allowing the rear bottle to be seen, but in Fig. 5 is a suitable non-reflecting surface of paper, metal, or other material.

The stand may be constructed of more or less costly material and trimmed with silk or other fabric, if desired, particularly where the bottle appears to be sunk in part into the base A, and may in other respects have its design suitably enriched or modified.

More than one bottle may be placed on the platform which is shown in Fig. 5, and more than two bottles on that shown in Fig. 3.

I claim—

1. A bottle-stand consisting of a base, A, two upright mirrors, E and F, placed at an angle with an intervening blank space, *a*, between them, and of the top piece, D, substantially as described.

2. The bottle-stand consisting of the base A, mirrors E F G H, and top piece, B, the mirrors having a blank space, *a*, between them, all arranged substantially as described.

BERNHARD OCKELMANN.

Witnesses:
WILLY G. E. SCHULTZ,
WILLIAM H. C. SMITH.