

(No Model.)

G. A. RITTER.
PORTABLE PERFUME RECEPTACLE.

No. 515,169.

Patented Feb. 20, 1894.

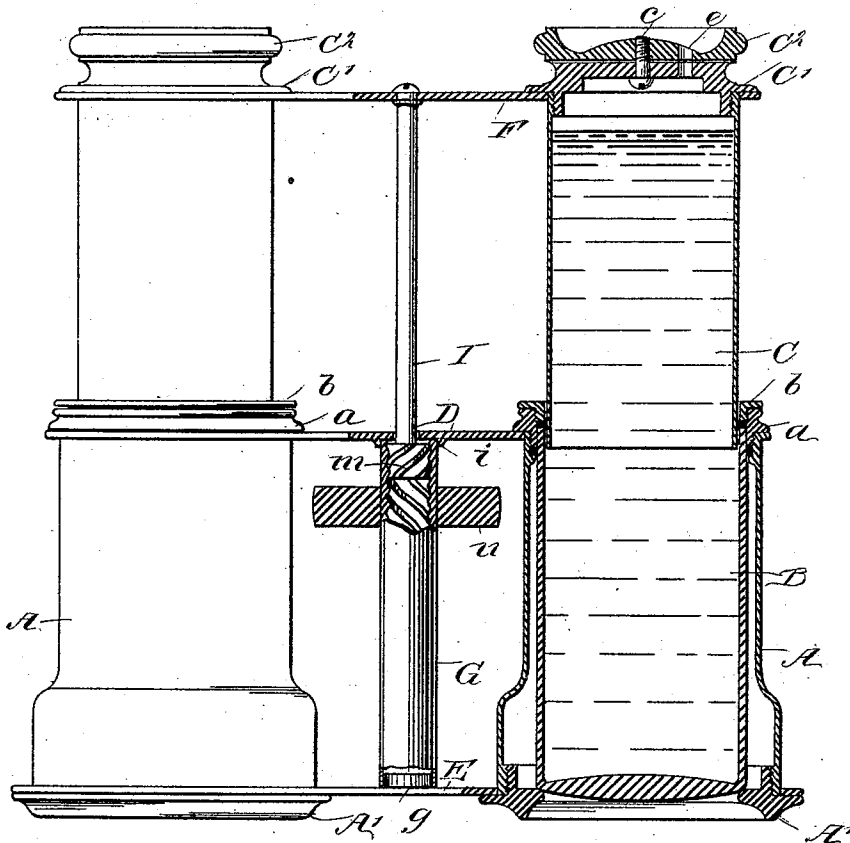


Fig. 1

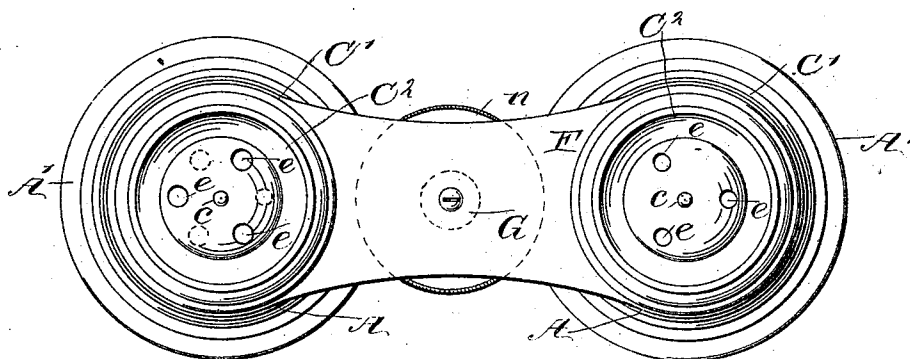


Fig. 2

WITNESSES:

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PORTABLE PERFUME-RECEPTACLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 515,169, dated February 20, 1894.

Application filed October 11, 1893. Serial No. 487,862. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAVUS A. RITTER, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and useful
5 Improved Portable Perfume-Receptacle, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to an improved portable receptacle for perfume in a liquid form, and other liquids it may be desirable to carry
10 for use; the objects being to provide a device of the character indicated, which will simulate the form of an opera-glass, and that by its peculiar construction will afford two liquid holders that are adapted for a separate
15 discharge of their contents, and which may be securely sealed in a convenient manner.

To these ends, my invention consists in the construction and combination of parts, as is
20 hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which similar letters of reference indicate
corresponding parts in both the figures.

25 Figure 1 is a partly sectional side view of the device; and Fig. 2 is a plan view.

Two shells A, A, are provided, which form the exterior lower portion of the duplex liquid holder. The shells may be constructed
30 of metal or other available material, and are cylindric in form, their portions near the lower ends being increased in diameter, to simulate the form of an opera-glass frame, and also to furnish the device with a base of
35 sufficient area for an upright support of the same, when it is to be stood upon its end as a bottle.

The interior construction of the two main portions of the device being similar, a description of the half section shown at the
40 right of Fig. 1, will answer for both. A preferably glass cell B, that is cylindrical in shape, is provided, this cell being proportioned to loosely slide within the shell A, and rest its
45 lower end on the inner edge of the annular base piece A', that is screwed into the lower end of the shell. The upper end of the cell B, is open, and equals in diameter the body below it, and within the cell a thin tubular
50 extension piece C, is fitted to slide neatly, this part being made of metal.

Between the upper ends of the shell A and

cell B, a packing box is formed on the shell for the reception of suitable joint material that is compressed by the follower ring a, 55 which is arranged to screw into the packing box and project above the upper terminal of the cell.

There is an annular packing recess produced between the portion of the follower
60 ring a, that extends above the cell B, and the cylindrical extension tube C, to provide means for producing a liquid tight joint between the top of the cell and the wall of the extension piece, and in said recess a follower ring b is
65 screwed, any available packing material being placed in the annular recess for compression by the ring b. The top of the extension tube C, has a circular cap-plate C', fitted upon it, which may be made removable
70 by a threaded connection produced between the parts, as shown in Fig. 1.

On the cap-plate C', a circular sealing plate C², is centrally pivoted by the screw c, or it may be loosely riveted thereto so as to be
75 adapted for rotation. The sealing plate C², is cupped on its upper side, and has the perforations e, formed in it at proper distances apart, these holes being arranged to register with similar perforations in the cap-plate C' 80 when the sealing plate is rotatably adjusted to effect such an alignment of the holes. It will be evident that when the two sets of holes e do not align, the upper end of the exterior tube C, will be sealed, as it is essential that 85 the sealing plate be fitted upon the cap-plate so as to produce a liquid tight joint between said parts. The shells A, A, are held spaced apart a proper distance in the same plane, by the transverse braces or spacing pieces D, E, 90 that are secured to the upper and lower ends of the shells, these pieces being preferably formed as flat plates. The upper ends of the extension tubes C, are also connected by a flat spacing plate F, that is proportioned in 95 length so that when attached by its ends to the extension tubes, the longitudinal axes of the two similar half sections forming the duplex liquid receptacle, will be maintained in parallel planes. 100

At a central point between the shells A, the tubular nut G, is loosely secured, by an engagement of its lower end with a cylindrical nipple g, that projects from the lower spacing

plate E, the upper end of the nut loosely engaging a circular depending flange or rib *i* produced on the lower side of the spacing plate D.

5 The spacing plate D is perforated at the center of the space bounded by the rib *i*, of a proper diameter to loosely receive the connecting rod I, which is affixed to the upper spacing plate F, at its center, preferably as
10 shown in Fig. 1, so as to be removable.

On the lower end of the rod I, a threaded hub *m*, is formed, that is cut of a pitch to engage the quick coarse pitched thread in the tubular nut G, that extends from the top of
15 the nut to a point near the nipple *g*, and on the body of the nut near its upper end a circular collar *n*, is formed or secured, which is milled on the periphery and affords a grip piece for the manipulation of the nut when
20 it is to be rotated.

The similar cells B in both shells A, may be filled with liquid perfume or any other fluid it is desired to carry in the portable receptacle, either through the aligned perforations *e*,
25 or the cells may be removed and then replaced after receiving a supply of liquid, the screwed connection of the base rings A', on the shells A, permitting the extraction and replacement of the cells in an obvious manner.

30 Should it be desired, the tubular extensions C, may be drawn outward as indicated in Fig. 1, and both the cells and extension tubes be filled with liquid, the degree of outward movement for the parts C, being limited by the
35 impinge of the hub *m*, upon the lower side of the spacing plate D.

If a portion of the liquid such as perfume is needed to moisten a handkerchief, or for any purpose, the sealing plate of one of the
40 extension tubes C, may be adjusted by partial rotation so as to open the holes *e*, then the slight depression of said tube by a rotary movement of the nut G, will cause a small quantity of the perfume to be expelled and
45 lie in the cupped recess of the sealing plate C².

If desired, the device may be carried in a case such as is provided for an opera-glass, and if appropriately finished will simulate the appearance of such an article, presenting

a unique and neat design for the indicated 50 purpose.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A portable liquid receptacle, comprising 55 a cell protected by an external shell, a slidable tubular extension fitting the cell, and an adjustable discharging and sealing device on the outer end of the extension tube, substantially as described. 60

2. A portable liquid receptacle, comprising two shells, two spacing pieces therefor a cell in each shell open at the top, a tubular extension slidable in each cell, and held spaced apart at their tops and an adjustable dis- 65 charging and sealing device on each tubular extension, substantially as described.

3. A portable liquid receptacle, comprising two shells spaced apart, by two plates a cell in each shell open at the top, a tubular ex- 70 tension slidable in each cell, and spaced apart by a plate at their tops a packing device for each cell and tubular extension, an adjustable discharging and sealing device on each tubular extension, and means to slide 75 both cells upon the extension tubes, substantially as described.

4. In a portable liquid receptacle, the combination with two similar cylindrical shells, two cylindrical cells securable within the 80 shells, two tubular extensions slidable in the cells, a packing device between each cell and extension tube, a perforated cap-plate on each extension tube, and rotatable sealing plates on the cap-plates, perforated to align with 85 holes in said cap-plates, of two spacing plates secured at their ends between the shells, a spacing plate between the outer ends of the extension tubes, a rotatable tubular nut be- 90 tween the shells, and loosely engaging the spacing plates thereon, and a stationary rod having a threaded hub on its lower end that engages the tubular nut, substantially as described.

GUSTAVUS A. RITTER.

Witnesses:

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HERMANN SCHMIDT.