

(No Model.)

C. F. HALL.

FLOWER STAND.

No. 249,175.

Patented Nov. 8, 1881.

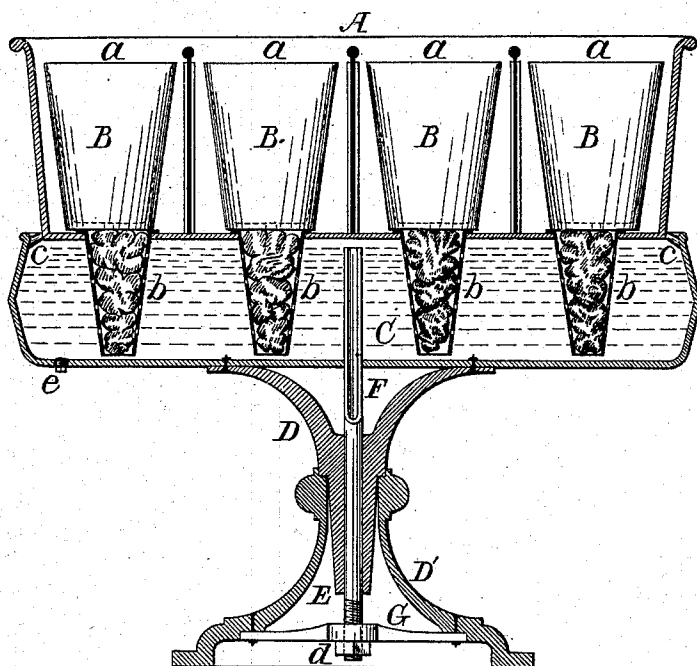


Fig. 1.

ATTEST-  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. HALL, OF WEST TROY, NEW YORK.

## FLOWER-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 249,175, dated November 8, 1881.

Application filed May 31, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CHARLES F. HALL, of West Troy, in the county of Albany and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Flower Stands or Gardens, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to self-watering and also to revolving flower stands or gardens; and it consists in a combination embracing elements of both, which may be thus briefly described, being hereinafter more fully set forth. A flower-chamber having one or more compartments, a water tank or reservoir, perforated cones provided with sponges or some equivalent, a pivoted supporting stand or base formed in two co-operative sections with connecting-step and spindle and a vertical pipe or tube, which may serve as an overflow-passage and also as the connection between said step and spindle, my object being to combine more effectively than heretofore in one device the peculiar advantages of the self-watering and of the revolving stands or gardens respectively.

The accompanying drawing represents a sectional elevation of my improvement.

A represents the flower-chamber or main portion of garden, which may be divided into various compartments *a* by movable partitions suitably arranged, as shown, and in which may be placed flower-pots *B*, so that the usual apertures in bottoms of same may communicate with the perforated inverted cones *b* provided for each compartment, extending downward from bottom of chamber into a water tank or reservoir, *C*, of any proper corresponding shape and dimensions, located beneath, said chamber being supported on a level with top edge of reservoir by resting on or against lugs *c* projecting inwardly from sides of latter, the cones being filled with sponges or any equivalent absorbing material. The stand or base for supporting this superstructure and upon which the same rotates or revolves may be of any desired and convenient pattern, and composed of two separate pieces or sections each fitted to correspond, so that one, preferably the lower, may have an annular flanged recess to serve as a socket or bearing, and the other may serve as a hub or pivot. The upper section, *D*, of the base is rigidly secured above to the bottom of the reservoir, and has a spindle, *E*, extend-

ing downward through the interior of the hollow lower section, *D'*, and having suitable pivotal connection with the step or cross-bar, which is rigidly secured at the base, so as to admit of free rotation without tipping or wobbling of said superstructure.

The pipe *F*, which may have metal composing the spindle cast about it, or be tightly driven through an orifice formed therein, (the drawing showing either,) or which may also be of cast metal forming an integral part of the same, may serve as the connection referred to by having sufficient projection below the spindle to extend through the central orifice in the cross-bar and receive retaining-nut *d*, the extremity being threaded for that purpose. Said nut should only be screwed up sufficiently to prevent the separation of these connecting-parts, but not so as to completely lock or rigidly fasten them together, or so as to interfere with the rotary movement. To avoid this possibility the thread may cease below the cross-bar, its termination forming a shoulder to which a nut may be screwed to bear against the under surface of the bar without tightly impinging upon the same. Said pipe, by also extending beyond the spindle vertically upward through the bottom of the reservoir nearly to the under surface of the chamber above, may serve as an overflow-passage for surplus water. *e* represents a tap or waste-plug situated in the bottom of the reservoir.

The operation of my improved device is as follows: The plants having been properly placed in position, the reservoir having been filled with water and the cones with sponges, through absorption and capillary attraction the circulation of the air and moisture may be continued in a constant and uniform manner for considerable periods of time without further care or attention. Should the reservoir become overcharged by any means this excess may find outlet through the overflow-passage before mentioned, so as to avoid the injurious flooding of plants. When desirable to turn the garden about for the purpose of exposing certain plants therein more directly to or shielding them from the rays of the sun, or while trimming or otherwise manipulating the same, this may readily be accomplished by rotating the superstructure in the desired direction, the upper section

of the pivoted supporting-base revolving in unison therewith upon the lower section, which remains stationary. When necessary to draw off the water which may have become charged with sediment, or for any other reason, this may be effected by removing the plug from the bottom of the reservoir.

Though not absolutely necessary, it is preferable that the flower-chamber, reservoir, and that portion of the overflow-pipe within the same and the cones (all of which I generally make of iron) should be coated with some vitreous substance or cement to prevent rusting by contact with the water and possible injury to the plants in consequence thereof. Some of the said parts may with advantage be composed entirely of earthenware or cement, especially the cones, which in many cases I prefer should be of one of these materials.

I do not claim, broadly, flower-gardens provided with reservoirs operating automatically to maintain the required circulation of air and

water, neither do I claim, broadly, revolving stands for flowers, as I am aware that similar devices have been used before; but

What I do claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination of the body or flower-chamber A, which may be divided by partitions into separate compartments *a* to receive pots B, the perforated cones *b*, reservoir C, pipe F, co-operative pivoted sections D D', spindle E, and fixed step or cross-bar G, all substantially as shown and described, for the objects herein set forth.

2. In flower stands or gardens, the combination of the sections D and D', spindle E, pipe F, cross-bar or step G, and retaining-nut *d*, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

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Witnesses:

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