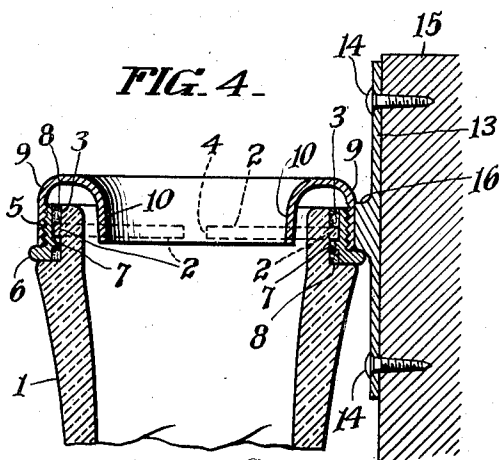
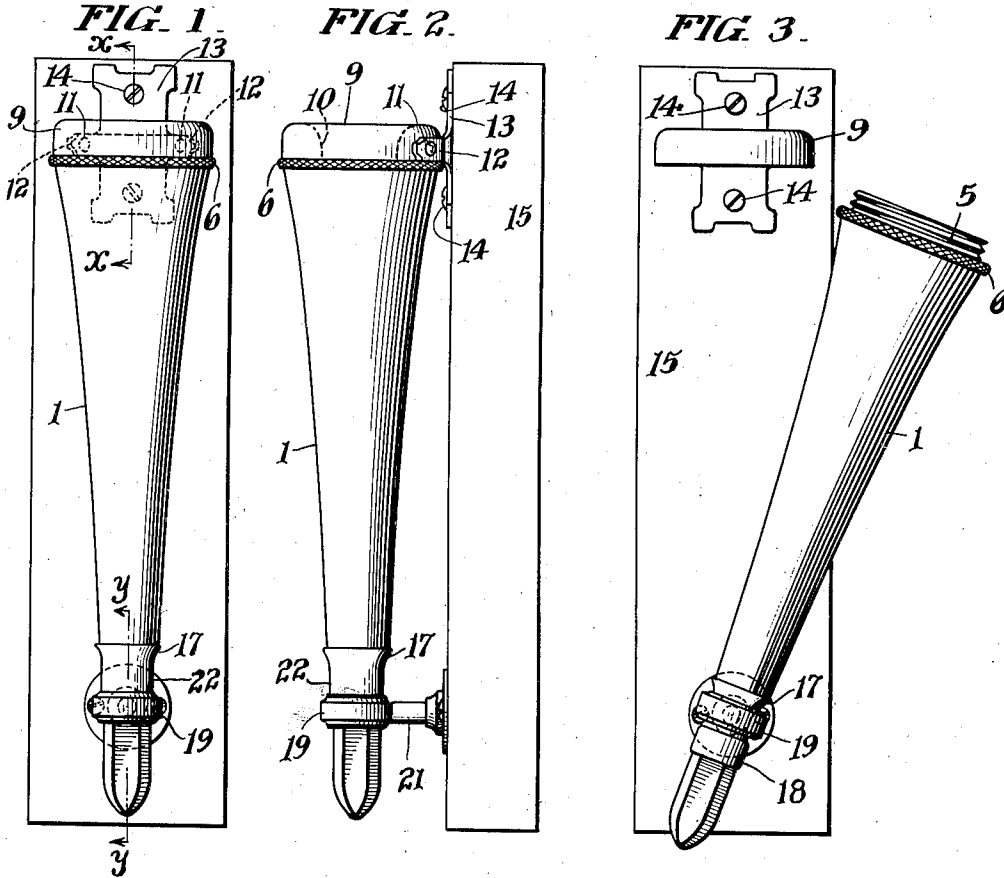


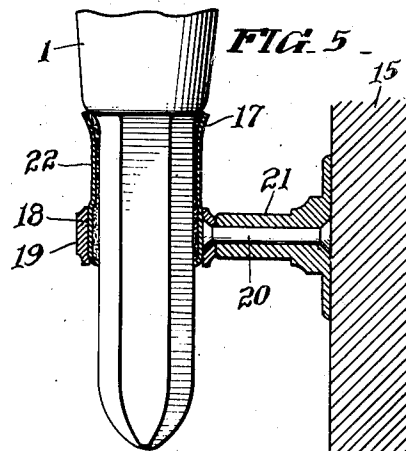
J. E. MARSDEN.
 VASE FOR VEHICLES.
 APPLICATION FILED AUG. 14, 1912.

1,063,709.

Patented June 3, 1913.



WITNESSES
Daniel Webster, Jr.
William Conway.



INVENTOR
John E. Marsden
 BY *Cornelius S. Ebert*
 his ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN E. MARSDEN, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

VASE FOR VEHICLES.

1,063,709.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 3, 1913.

Application filed August 14, 1912. Serial No. 714,964.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN E. MARSDEN, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city of Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Vase for Vehicles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a vase or similar receptacle, particularly suitable for use in connection with a moving vehicle, such as an automobile, and my invention resides in combination with the vase proper of suitable means for mounting or supporting the same.

My invention resides in the features hereinafter described and claimed.

For an illustration of one of the forms my invention may take reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a front elevational view of a vase with its attachments. Fig. 2 is a side elevational view of the same. Fig. 3 is a front elevational view, illustrating the vase proper detached from part of its supporting means. Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view on the line X—X of Fig. 1. Fig. 5 is a cross sectional view, some parts in elevation, taken on the line Y—Y of Fig. 1.

The vase or receptacle proper consists of the vessel 1 open at its top and closed at its bottom, for containing water for flowers, or for any other purpose, the vessel 1 being preferably of glass, which may be suitably ornamented by cutting the same, or of any other suitable material.

Extending around the vessel 1 near its upper edge is a rib 2 preferably molded integral with the body of the vessel 1 and projecting beyond its surface 3. At diametrically opposite points, or other suitably chosen points, the rib 2 is interrupted to form a gap as indicated at 4. Adapted to embrace the upper end of the vessel 1 and to fit more or less closely to the rib 2, is the screw threaded ring 5 having the knurled bead 6. Upon the inner side of the ring 5 are provided pins 7 adapted to register with and pass downwardly through the slots 4, after which operation, the ring 5 is rotated with respect to the vessel 1 to bring the pins 7 beneath the rib 2 as indicated in Fig. 4. After being brought to such position plastic material 8, such as cement, plaster of Paris, or the like, is flowed into the space between the ring 5 and the surface 3. By this means the ring 5 is securely attached to the vessel 1.

The internally screw threaded ring 9 is adapted to receive the screw threads upon the ring 5, and the ring 9 extends over above the upper edge of the vessel 1 and downwardly into the same beneath its upper edge, and at a distance from its inner surface, by the lip portion 10. The lipped ring 9 prevents the spilling or splashing of liquid from the vessel 1 due to the movement of the vehicle or other agitation. Attached to the ring 9 by screws or other fastening means 11 is member 13 secured by screws 14 to the body or any other suitable part of the vehicle, here indicated for convenience by the member 15. Between the bracket arms 12 and the outside surface of the ring 9 may be placed a filler member 16 forming a circular seat to receive the ring 9.

At its lower end the vessel 1 is provided with a ferrule 17, preferably secured to the vessel 1, and having a portion, preferably its lower portion, 18 of larger diameter making a snug fit within the ring 19 rotatable about the pivot 20 carried by the support or post 21 secured to the vehicle body or other support 15. Above the portion 18 of larger diameter is the portion 22 of less diameter which when embraced by the ring 19 allows free rotary movement within the ring 19.

To assemble the vase with its supports and adjustments, its lower end is passed through ring 19, the portion 18 passing through and below the ring 19, as indicated in Fig. 3, the ring 19 having been rotated upon its pivot 20 to allow free insertion of the vessel 1 without interference with the ring 9. The vessel 1 is then swung about the pivot 20 into alinement with the ring 9, and by means of the knurled bead 6, the vessel 1 is rotated causing the screw threads 5 to engage the screw threads upon the inside of the ring 9, the continued rotation of the vessel 1 for this purpose gradually raising the vessel 1 until the part 18 of the ferrule 17 moves up into the ring 19 to the position shown in Fig. 5. The parts are then in the position indicated in Figs. 1, 2, 4, and 5. Accordingly the vase is firmly secured at its upper end, and is also firmly though adjustably secured at its lower end. And as stated above the lip 10 extending into the vessel 1 over this top edge, and spaced a distance from the inner wall of the member 1, prevents spilling or splashing of liquid contained by the vessel 1.

What I claim is:

1. The combination with a vase member, of a supporting bracket therefor, a ring carried by said bracket and having a lip extending over the edge and into said vase and disposed at a distance from the inner wall of said vase, and a ring member secured to said vase registering with said first named ring.
2. The combination with a vase, of a bracket, a screw threaded ring supported by said bracket, a screw threaded ring secured to said vase and adapted to be screwed into said first named ring, and a lip integral with said first named ring extending across the top edge of said vase and having its inner end forming a ring of diameter less than the internal diameter of said vase.
3. The combination with a vase, of a circumferential rib thereon, a ring member having a projection engaging beneath said rib, a second ring member screw threaded to said first named ring member, a bracket to which said second ring member is secured, and an annular lip on said second ring member extending across the top of and downwardly toward said vase and separate therefrom.
4. The combination with a vase member, a movable support for the lower end thereof, a ring engaged by the upper end thereof, and a lip on said ring extending over the edge of said vase member and disposed at a distance from the inner wall thereof.
5. The combination with a vase, of a support therefor, a ring pivoted to said support, and a ferrule on said vase disposed within said ring.
6. The combination with a vase, of a ferrule thereon having portions of different

diameters, a ring adapted to embrace a portion of larger diameter, a pivotal support for said ring, and a second support for said vase comprising a stationary screw threaded member, and a screw threaded member on said base adapted to engage said first named screw threaded member, said vase during attachment to said last named support moving with respect to said ring, whereby said ring first embracing said ferrule at its smaller diameter finally engages said ferrule at its larger diameter.

7. The combination with a vase member, of a member supporting the upper end thereof and having a flange extending into and at a distance from the inner walls of said vase member, and supporting means for the lower end of said vase member permitting downward movement of said vase member to detach the same from said supporting member.

8. The combination with a vase member, a support, supporting members embracing said vase member and secured to said support at a distance from each other, and a screw thread connection between said vase member and one of said supporting members, whereby rotation of said vase member with respect to said one of said supporting members will unscrew said vase therefrom and move said vase with respect to the other of said supporting members.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto affixed my signature in the presence of the two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN E. MARSDEN.

Witnesses:

E. T. McCALL,
BEATRICE WHITNEY.