April 12, 1927. 1,624,407

J. HAMILTON

FLOWER HOLDER AND STAND

Filed Sept. 24, 1924

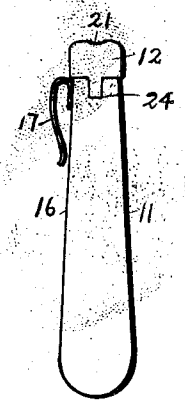


FIG. 1

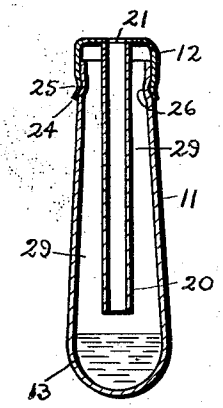


FIG. 2

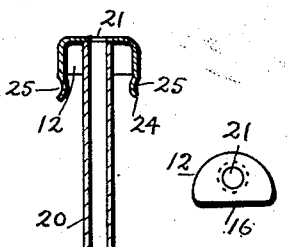


FIG. 3

FIG. 4

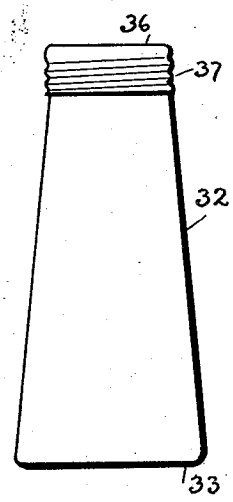


FIG. 5

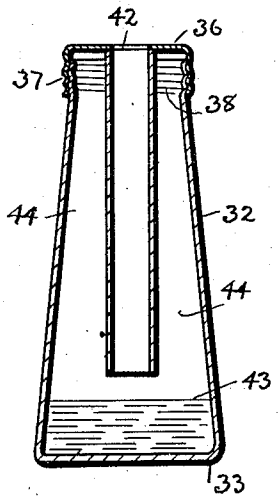


FIG. 6

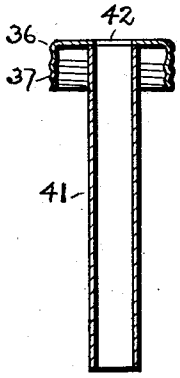


FIG. 7

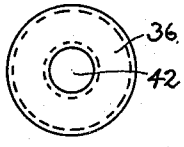


FIG. 8

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FLOWER HOLDER AND STAND.

Application filed September 24, 1924. Serial No. 739,737.

This invention relates to vases or like vessels designed to maintain flowers in proper position, whether they be displayed singly or in clusters, and to keep them for a comparatively long time in fresh condition.

One object of the invention is to produce an article of the class referred to, particularly adapted for use in connection with a boutonniere, and containing a sufficient supply of water wherewith the flower can be moistened without danger of spilling any of it on the clothing of the person carrying the same.

Another object is to provide an article of analogous character capable of preserving a bouquet in its orderly arrangement as employed to adorn a table, even though it should be upset thereon, so that in the latter case the flowers will not be scattered, nor the water allowed to flow over the table cloth, before the article can be picked up and restored to the place which it previously occupied.

In the said drawing,—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a flower holder embodying the principle of the present invention, and specially intended for attachment to the lapel of a coat, or other garment;

Fig. 2 is a central vertical section of the same holder turned at right angles relatively to the position thereof represented in the preceding figure;

Fig. 3 is a separate view, in sectional elevation, of a tube and cap pertaining to the said holder;

Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the elements shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is an elevation of a flower stand wherein the principal features of the invention are likewise embodied;

Fig. 6 is a central vertical section of the latter form of the invention;

Fig. 7 is a sectional elevation of a tube and cap forming part of the said stand, but removed therefrom; and

Fig. 8 is a top plan view of the latter-named tube and cap.

Corresponding parts are designated by similar reference numerals in the several views.

As illustrated in Figs. 1 to 4, the improved holder constituting the subject-matter hereof comprises a small vase 11, provided with a top closure 12. The vase is made so as to hold water in the bottom thereof, as at 13, and the closure has means, presently to be described, whereby a flower can be held with its head above the said vase, and its stem dipping in the water beneath the said closure.

By preference, the vase 11 is flattened on its rear side, as indicated at 16, so that it will bear evenly upon the lapel of a coat or similar garment, when attached thereto to hold a flower worn as a boutonniere. The side 16 is furnished with a spring clasp 17 at or near its upper end, as a convenient means of attachment.

From the under side of the closure 12 depends a rigid imperforate tube 20, into which the stem of the flower to be worn is inserted. The upper end of this tube registers with an opening 21, made preferably in the center of the closure, to which it may be secured by any suitable means, such as solder or the like. The lower end of the tube terminates at some distance above the supply of water contained in the bottom 13 of the vase. As will be readily understood, the flower stem is first entered in the opening 21 from the top side of the closure and thence is passed through the tube 20 until is projects below the lower end of the latter. Next the closure with the flower hanging therefrom is placed upon the vase, and assuming that the stem of the flower is of appropriate length, it will be immersed in the water sufficiently to keep the boutonniere in moist condition.

Leaf springs 24 are provided on opposite sides of the closure to give it a firm hold on the upper end of the vase, although it will be observed that the former may be fitted to the latter tightly enough to remain in place thereon without such auxiliary means of attachment. As shown, the closure 12 preferably consists of a flanged cap adapted to be slipped over the upper end of the vase. The springs are curved centrally inwards as at 25, and caused to engage a corresponding annular groove 26 in the vase's end, or equivalent depressions.

It will be noted that a considerable empty space is left, as at 29, by the sides of the tube 20, within the vase 11. This space is provided to receive the water from the bottom 13, whenever it is displaced, as will happen if the vase be tipped or inverted. Owing to this provision or arrangement, a person wearing a boutonniere runs no risk of wetting the garment to which it is attached,

whatever may be its position at any time, for instance when stooping low or bending over some object lying on the ground.

Figs. 5 to 8, inclusive, exemplify another form of the invention, well adapted to hold a bouquet of flowers in an erect position upon a table or similar piece of furniture. This form of the invention naturally calls for a vase, as 32, of larger dimensions than the one hereinbefore described. The vase 32 needs no flattened side, and therefore it is preferably made circular at its upper end. The body of this vase, on the other hand, may vary in configuration, and usually will be made larger at the lower end 33 to afford it a firm base on the table or other primary support.

To the upper end of the vase 32 is fitted a correspondingly shaped closure 36, which may be in the nature of a flanged circular cap, as shown. These parts are conveniently secured one to the other by means of screw-threads, as 37, 38.

A rigid imperforate tube 41, registering with a central aperture 42 in the closure 36, is secured to the under side of the latter, and thence extends downwardly into the interior of the vase 32. This tube stops short of the bottom of the vase, which is supplied with a small quantity of water, as at 43. The stems of the flowers composing a nosegay can easily be introduced into the aperture 42 and passed down through the tube 41 thereunder, beyond the lower end of which they plunge into the water contained in the vase's bottom. A wide enough space 44 is reserved around the tube 41, as will be noticed, to accommodate all of this water, if the vase were to fall over on its side or even be turned upside down through accident or otherwise. In such an event, the flower stems would block the passage through the tube, and none of the water could flow out of the vase prior to its being taken hold of and righted.

To renew the water in either vase, all that is required is to remove the closure thereof, and pour out the contents, after which a fresh supply may be put in and the vase again closed. This is conveniently done whenever the flowers are changed.

I claim:

A device of the class described comprising a vase, affording a reservoir for a liquid within its lower portion and including a bottom having a frusto-conical wall rising therefrom, a closure for the upper end of the wall, means for detachably mounting the closure on the wall, said closure provided with an opening, and a rigid imperforated tube fixed to the closure in registry with said opening, then extending downwardly into the vase in spaced relation throughout its length to the frusto-conical shaped wall and terminating between the bottom and the central portion of the vase, the arrangement being such that a flower having its stem passing through said opening and said tube will be displayed over the closure while said stem dips in the liquid contained in the vase.

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