E. A. PARKER.

WATER-URN.

No. 172,766. Patented Jan. 25, 1876.

fig. 1

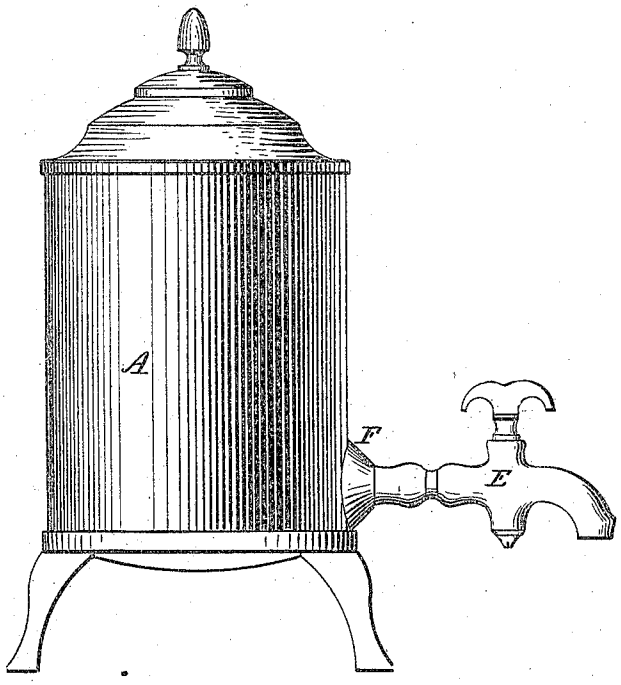


fig. 2

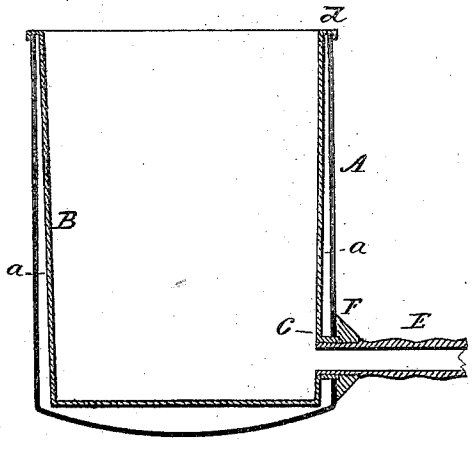
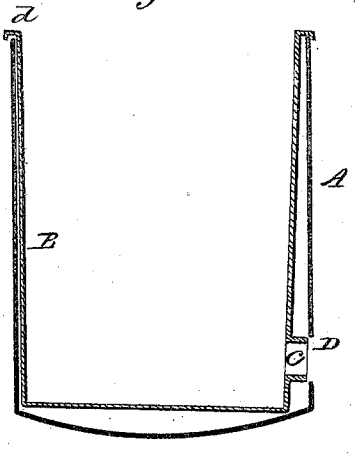


fig. 3.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMUND A. PARKER, OF WEST MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.

IMPROVEMENT IN WATER-URNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **172,766**, dated January 25, 1876; application filed September 28, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMUND A. PARKER, of West Meriden, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Water-Urn; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, side view; Figs. 2 and 3, vertical sections.

This invention relates to an improvement in the construction of that class of urns which are constructed with double walls.

In the usual construction the faucet has been passed through the outer shell into the inner, and there secured by solder; and the inner shell has also been soldered to the outer shell as a means of securing the two parts together.

In such construction, in plated work it is necessary that the soldering be all done complete before the plating and chasing; and, in doing the latter, it is very difficult to get a sufficiently solid bearing or support unless the outer shell be made otherwise unnecessarily thick.

The object of this invention is to make the two shells separable, the one from the other, so that they may be secured together after the outer shell is finished.

The invention consists in constructing the inner shell with a flange at the top, to rest upon the outer shell, and with a boss at the place where the faucet is to be inserted, the length of the boss being slightly less than the difference between the internal diameter of the outer shell and the external diameter of the inner shell, so that the inner shell and the boss will pass down within the outer shell, and when it has reached its lowest position the boss will protrude through an aperture prepared for it in the outer shell, and so that when the faucet is screwed into the said boss the two parts will be held firmly together, as more fully hereinafter described.

A is the outer shell, supported upon a base in the usual manner, the shell denoted in solid black, Figs. 2 and 3. B is the inner shell, of so much less diameter than the outer as to leave the necessary space *a* between the two shells, as seen in Fig. 2.

The upper edge of the inner shell is constructed with an outward-projecting flange, *d*, to rest upon the upper edge of the outer shell, and, preferably, turned down so as to close over the outer shell, as seen in Fig. 2; but any suitable shoulder that will support the inner shell in its concentric position will answer the purpose of the overhanging flange.

At the point where the faucet is to be inserted a boss, C, is formed upon the outside of the inner shell, its projection being slightly less than the difference in diameter between the two shells, so that the inner shell, with the boss, will pass freely down within the outer shell; and at a corresponding point in the outer shell an aperture, D, is made, so that when the boss comes opposite that aperture, as in Fig. 3, it will pass through, allowing the inner shell to assume its vertical and concentric position, as seen in Fig. 2, it having passed down into the outer shell in an inclined position, as seen in Fig. 3.

The boss C is threaded to receive the faucet E. Around the aperture D a rosette, F, of any suitable character, is placed to cover the edge of the aperture, and the faucet E is screwed into the boss through the rosette, binding the parts together at that point, as seen in Fig. 2; and as the inner shell is prevented from rising by the faucet-connection, the shell cannot be displaced at the top, and hence, by the one point of securing at the faucet, the shells are firmly secured together, but yet may be separated by simply removing the faucet.

By this construction the outer shell can be finished, chased, engraved, or stamped to any desired degree separate from the inner shell.

I claim—

In a double-walled urn, the outer shell A, constructed with the aperture D, combined with the inner shell B, constructed with an annular flange, *d*, at the top, and the boss C near the bottom, and the faucet E, substantially as set forth.

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Witnesses:

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