(No Model.)

A. L. PARCELLE.

LIQUID HOLDER.

No. 304,355. Patented Sept. 2, 1884.

Fig. 1.

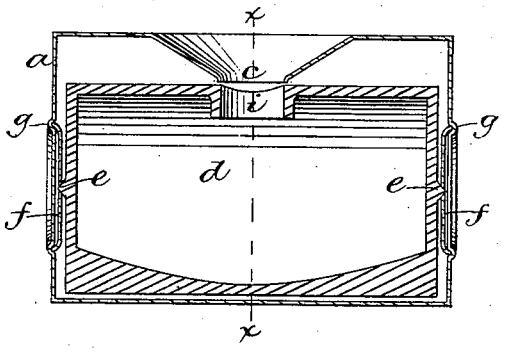


Fig. 2.

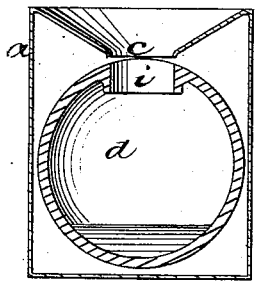


Fig. 3.

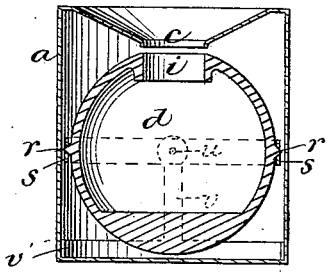


Fig. 4.

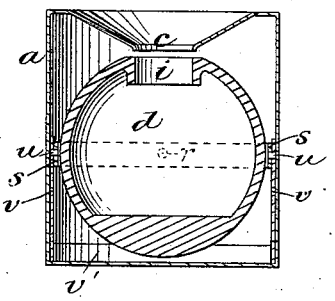
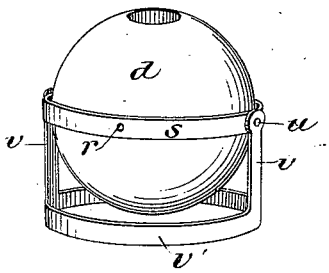


Fig. 5.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT L. PARCELLE, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

LIQUID-HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 304,355, dated September 2, 1884.

Application filed January 21, 1884. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT L. PARCELLE, of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Liquid-Holders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has for its object to provide a holder for liquids, and particularly for ink, of such construction that the liquid contained therein cannot be spilled or escape unless the receptacle is broken.

The invention consists in a liquid-holder composed of two receptacles, one pivoted within the other, the inner receptacle being weighted, so that it will right or level itself, and the outer receptacle being formed to hold a quantity of liquid when it is inverted as well as when it is upright, so that in case any liquid is spilled from the inner into the outer receptacle, it cannot escape from the latter, all of which I will now proceed to describe.

Of the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a longitudinal section of a liquid-holder embodying my invention. Fig. 2 represents a section on line *x x*, Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 represent sectional views of a different form, and Fig. 5 represents a perspective view of the inner receptacle and its supports. (Shown in Figs. 3 and 4.)

The same letters of reference indicate the same parts in all the figures.

In carrying out my invention, I provide an outer receptacle or box, *a*, constructed, preferably, of metal. The top of said receptacle is sunken and provided with a central orifice, *c*, which is of suitable size only to permit access to the interior, and is located at the lowest point of the sunken top, so that said top will hold a quantity of liquid if the receptacle be inverted, the receptacle being adapted to hold a quantity of liquid in any position in which it may be placed. Within the receptacle *a*, I pivot an inner receptacle, *d*, which is preferably made of glass, and is of such size that it cannot be passed through the orifice *c*. Said inner receptacle, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, is cylindrical, and pivoted to the ends of the outer receptacle by means of trunnions *e e*, formed on the ends of the inner receptacle, and entering dish-shaped plates *f f*, which are set in annular grooves or seats *g g*, formed in the ends of the outer receptacle. The receptacle *d* is weighted at one side, so that its opposite side having the orifice *i* will constitute the top, the inner receptacle being thus adapted to right itself when the outer receptacle is tipped. When both receptacles are upright, the orifices *c* and *i* coincide, as shown, so that access can be had to the contents of the inner receptacle through both orifices. Said orifices are comparatively small, as shown, in proportion to the size of the receptacles in which they are formed, so that they will prevent a rapid discharge of the contents of said receptacles and will not permit rapid evaporation.

It will be seen that the liquid contained in the pivoted self-righting inner receptacle cannot be easily spilled; but in case any should find its way from the inner into the outer receptacle, the described form of the latter will prevent such liquid from escaping. There is therefore no possibility of the ink or other liquid finding its way out of the holder unless the parts thereof are broken.

The plates *f f* constitute a somewhat elastic support for the trunnions of the inner receptacle, relieving said trunnions from any jars or blows that the outer receptacle may experience.

In the construction shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5 the inner receptacle is made spherical, and is pivoted at *r r* to a ring, *s*, the latter being connected by pivots *u u* with supports *v v*, applied to the interior of the outer receptacle. The pivots *r r* are arranged at right angles with the pivots *u u*, so that the inner receptacle is hung like a compass and can oscillate in any direction, the pivots *r r* and *u u* constituting a gimbal-joint connection between the two receptacles. The supports *v v* are standards preferably formed on a ring, *v'*, adapted to rest on the bottom of the outer receptacle.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the inner receptacle may be pivoted so as to oscillate only in one plane, as in Figs. 1 and 2, or universally, as shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5.

I do not limit myself to the details of construction and form of parts described and shown. Said details and form may be variously modified without departing from the spirit of my invention.

As before stated, this improved holder is in-

tended particularly for ink; but it may be used for other liquids.

I claim—

1. A liquid-holder composed of two receptacles, one pivoted within the other, said receptacles having reduced apertures in their upper portions which coincide when both receptacles are upright, as set forth.

2. A liquid-holder composed of two receptacles, one pivoted within the other, the inner receptacle being weighted, so as to be self-leveling, each receptacle having a reduced aperture in its upper portion coinciding with the aperture of the other when both are upright, as set forth.

3. A liquid-holder composed of two apertured receptacles, one pivoted within the other, the outer receptacle having a sunken or chambered top, so that it will hold a quantity of liquid in any position in which it may be placed, as set forth.

4. In a liquid-holder, the outer receptacle having a sunken top containing an aperture, and adapted to hold a quantity of liquid when inverted, combined with the pivoted inner receptacle weighted, so as to be self-righting when the outer receptacle is tipped, and provided in its upper portion with an orifice coinciding with that of the outer receptacle when the latter is upright, as set forth.

5. The combination of the inner receptacle, the outer receptacle, and a gimbal-joint connection, whereby the inner receptacle is enabled to oscillate in any direction.

6. The combination of the inner receptacle, the ring *s*, pivoted at *r r* to said receptacle, and supports *v v*, secured to the outer receptacle and pivoted at *u u* to the ring *s*, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this 19th day of January, 1884.

ALBERT L. PARCELLE.

Witnesses:
C. F. BROWN,
A. L. WHITE.