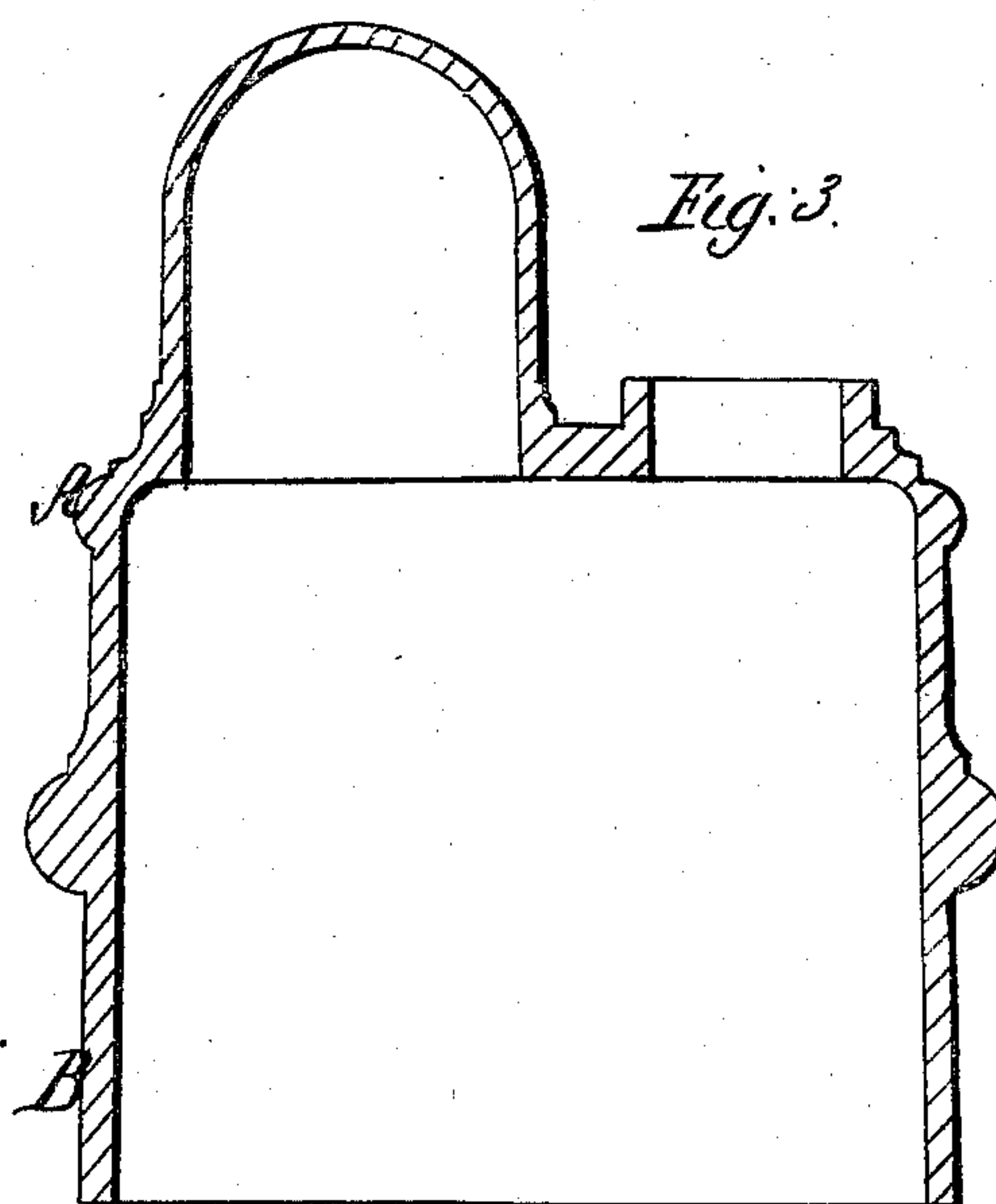
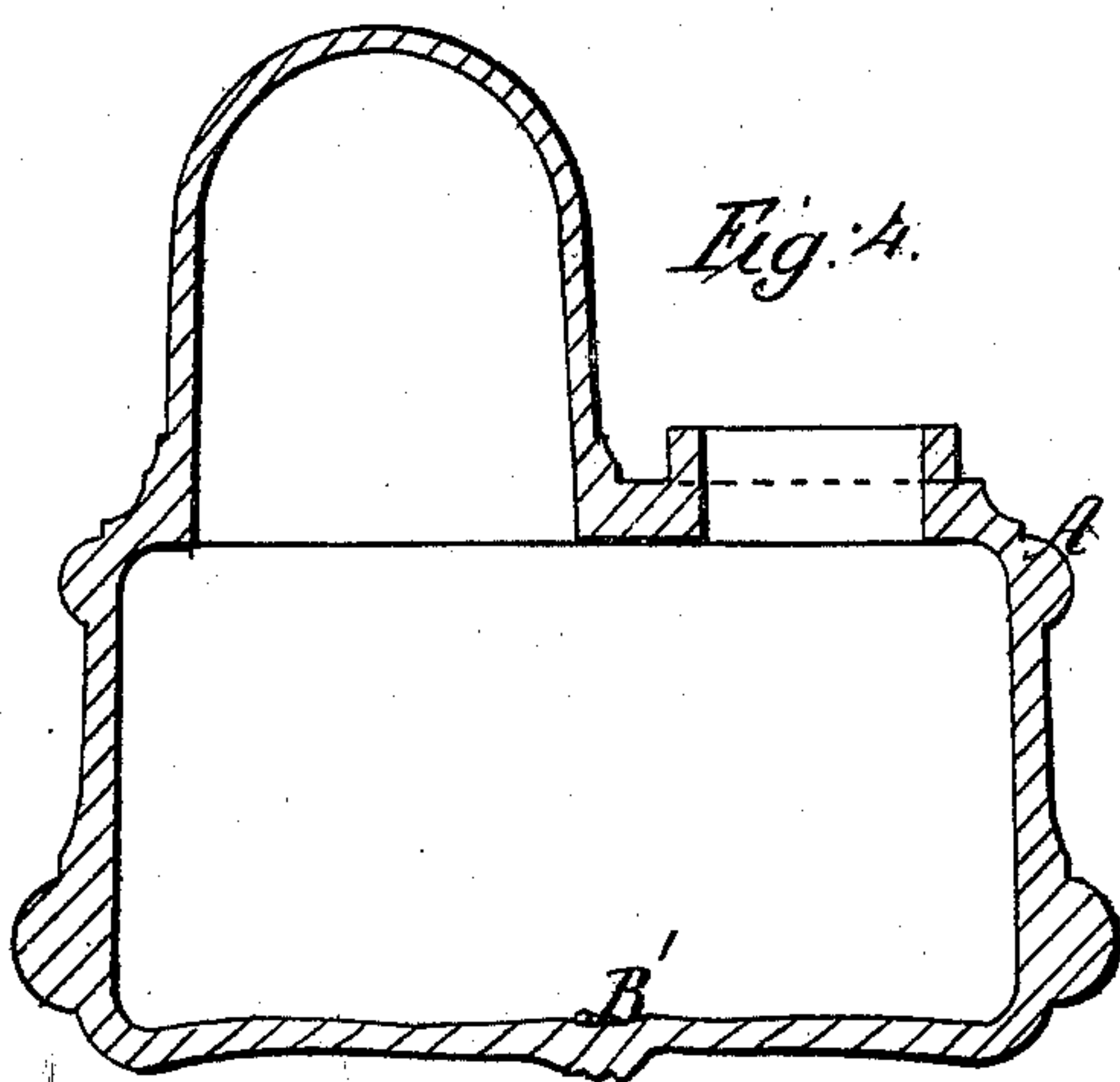
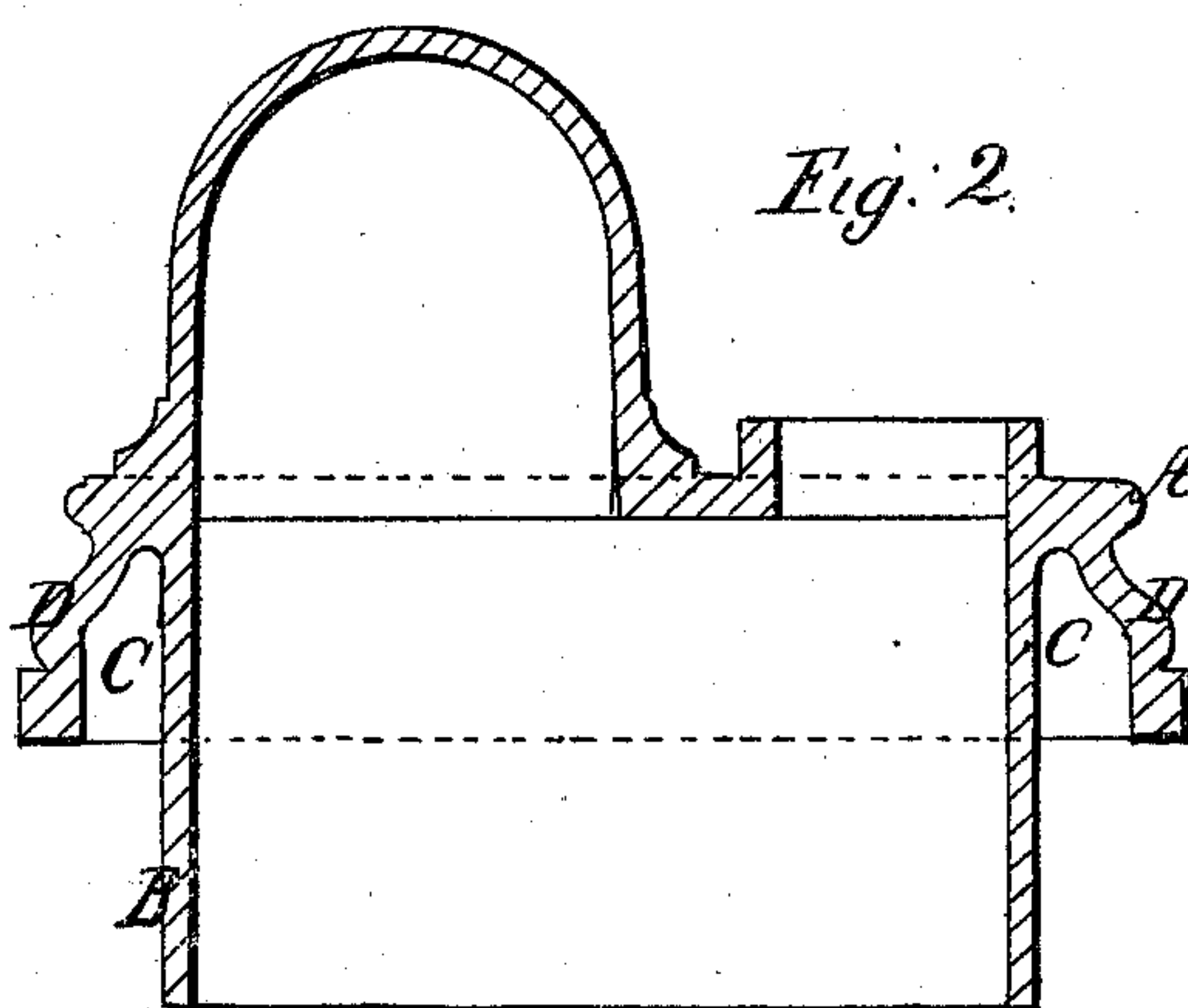
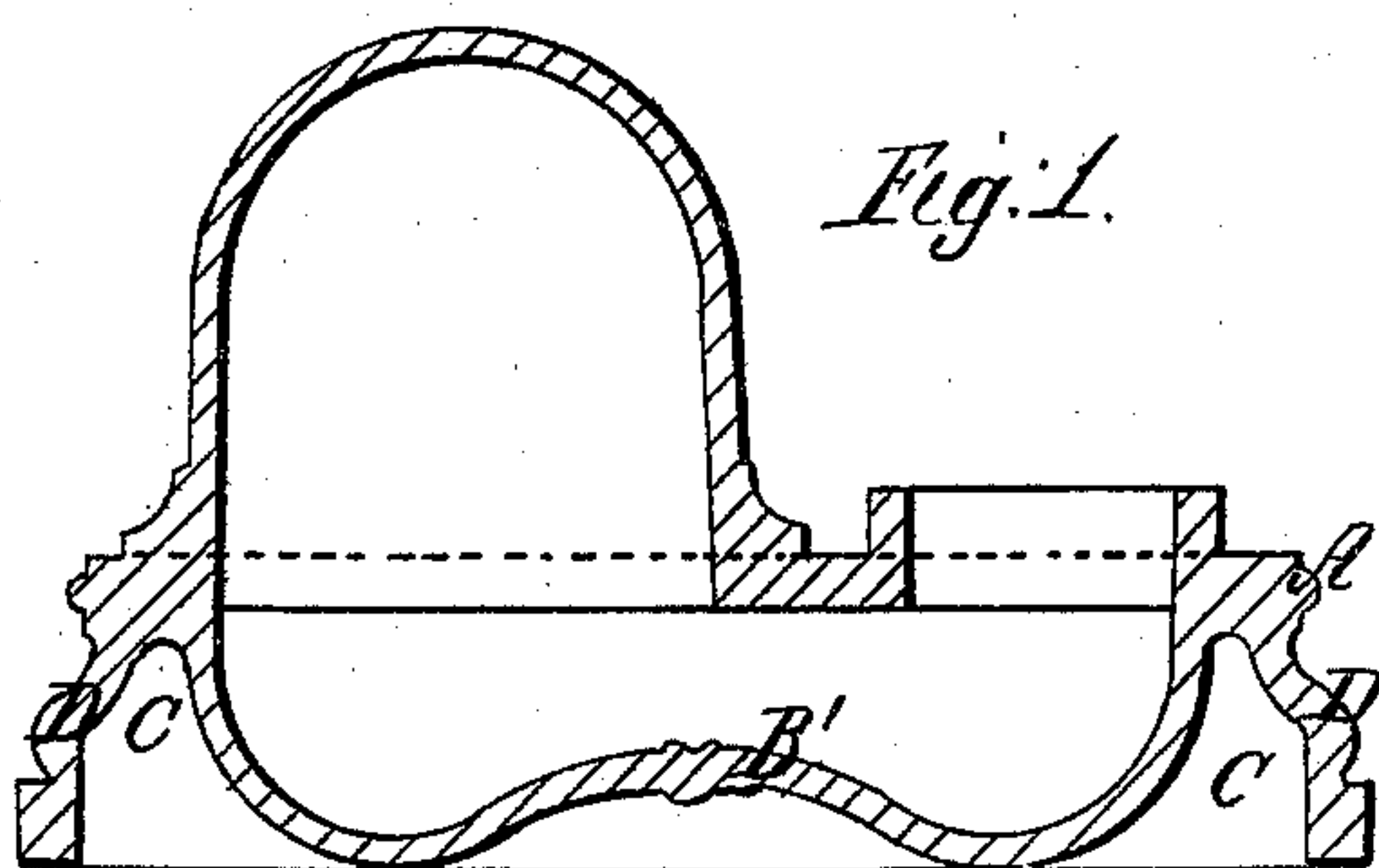


H. Whitney,

Molding Glass Inkstands.

No. 88,354.

Patented Mar. 30. 1869.



Witnesses;
S. N. Piper
J. R. Snow

Inventor;
Henry Whitney
by his attorney.
N. H. Eddy



HENRY WHITNEY, OF EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

Letters Patent No. 88,354, dated March 30, 1869.

IMPROVED METHOD OF MAKING INKSTANDS, &c.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

To all persons to whom these presents may come:

Be it known that I, HENRY WHITNEY, of East Cambridge, in the county of Middlesex, and State of Massachusetts, have made a new and useful invention, having reference to the Manufacture of an Inkstand, or other vessel made of glass, and having its bottom formed of a tube, or tubular projection, gathered in, or contracted at or near one end thereof; and I do hereby declare the same to be fully described in the following specification, and represented in the accompanying drawings, of which—

Figure 1 denotes a vertical section of an inkstand, as made with a contracted tubular projection for its bottom, and in accordance with my invention.

Figure 2 is a similar section of it as it appears preparatory to the contraction of the tubular projection for the formation of the bottom.

Figure 3 is a section of an inkstand as usually made prior to my invention, with a tubular projection to be contracted for the formation of the bottom.

Figure 4 is a section of such inkstand as it appears after contraction of the tubular projection in order to form the bottom.

My improvement will apply to the making of a decanter, or bottle, as well as to various other articles usually constructed of glass.

In figs. 2 and 3 of such drawings, the body, A, of the glass vessel is represented as moulded with a tubular projection, B, which, afterward, is to be heated in a furnace, and by means of a tool, and in a manner well known to glass-makers, is to be contracted and closed together, so as to form the bottom, shown in figs. 1 and 4 at B'.

The distinguishing feature of novelty between my mode of forming the article, or vessel with a contractile bottom projection, and that heretofore practised is,

that I make it with an open space, C, circumscribing the tubular projection, and arranged between such and the base part, D, which extends beyond the bottom projection.

This space extends up above the lower edge of the base part, and enables the workman, during the process of contracting the tubular projection, to form the bottom wholly within, and so as not to project below the said lower edge.

When the article is made without the space C, the bottom projection, after contraction, will project more or less beyond the base of the body, so as to cause the vessel, when placed bottom downward on a table, or shelf, to rest on the projecting part or parts of the bottom, and thereby have an uneven bearing on the supporting-surface.

With my improvement, however, the whole bottom may be readily gathered in and arranged so far above the base of the body as not to prevent the lower edge of such base from coming into full contact with the surface on which it may be placed.

I therefore make no claim to moulding a glass vessel with a tubular projection to extend from the base, in manner as represented in fig. 3 of the within-mentioned drawings.

What I claim as my invention, in a glass article, or vessel, as moulded with a contractile bottom tubular projection, B, as described, is—

The combination and arrangement of the open space C, with such projection, and the surrounding base D, the purpose of such space being substantially as specified.

HENRY WHITNEY.

Witnesses:

R. H. EDDY,
SAMUEL N. PIPER.