

J. M. MOTT.
Ink-Well Lid.

No. 214,175.

Patented April 8, 1879.

Fig: 1.

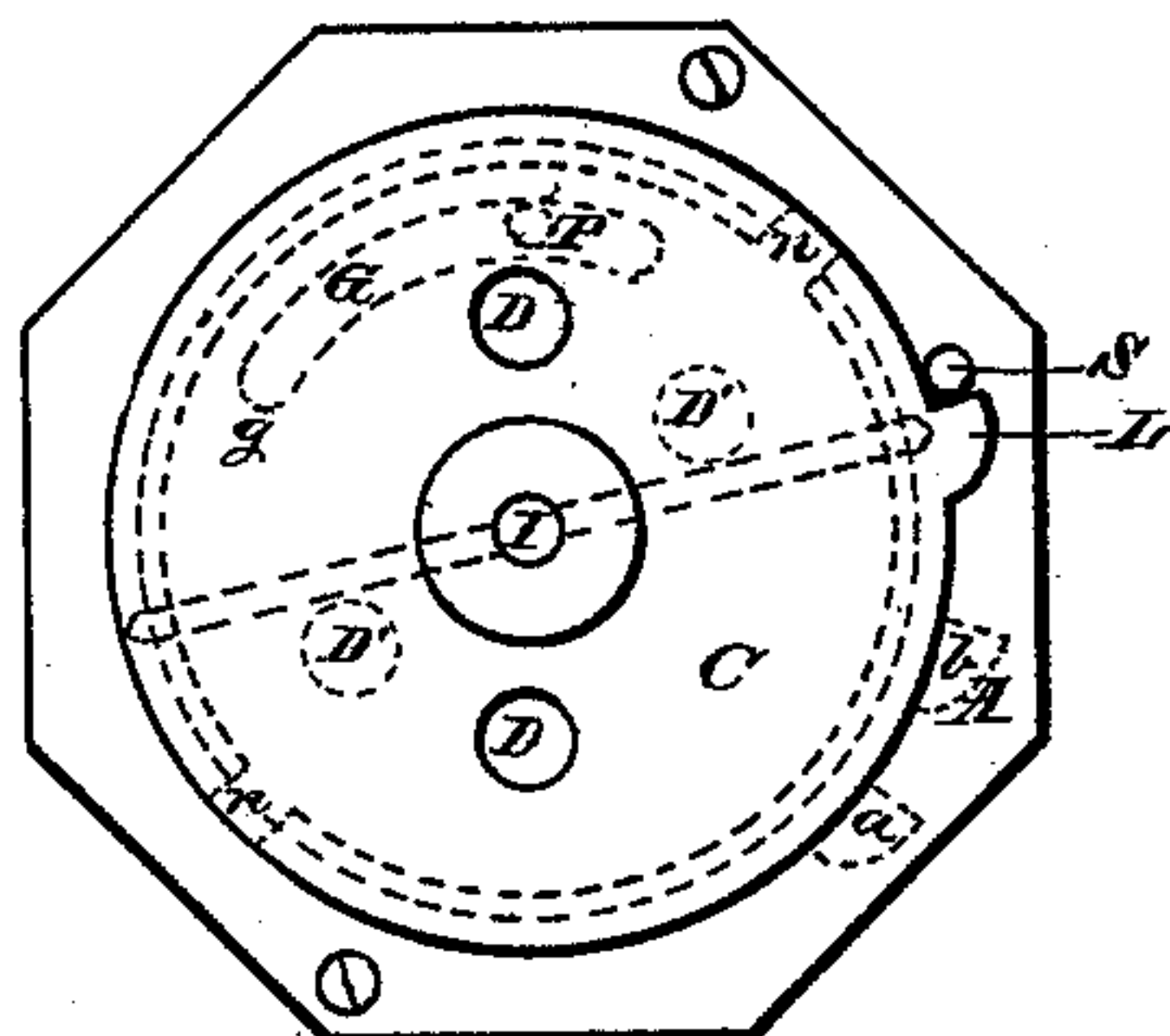


Fig: 2.

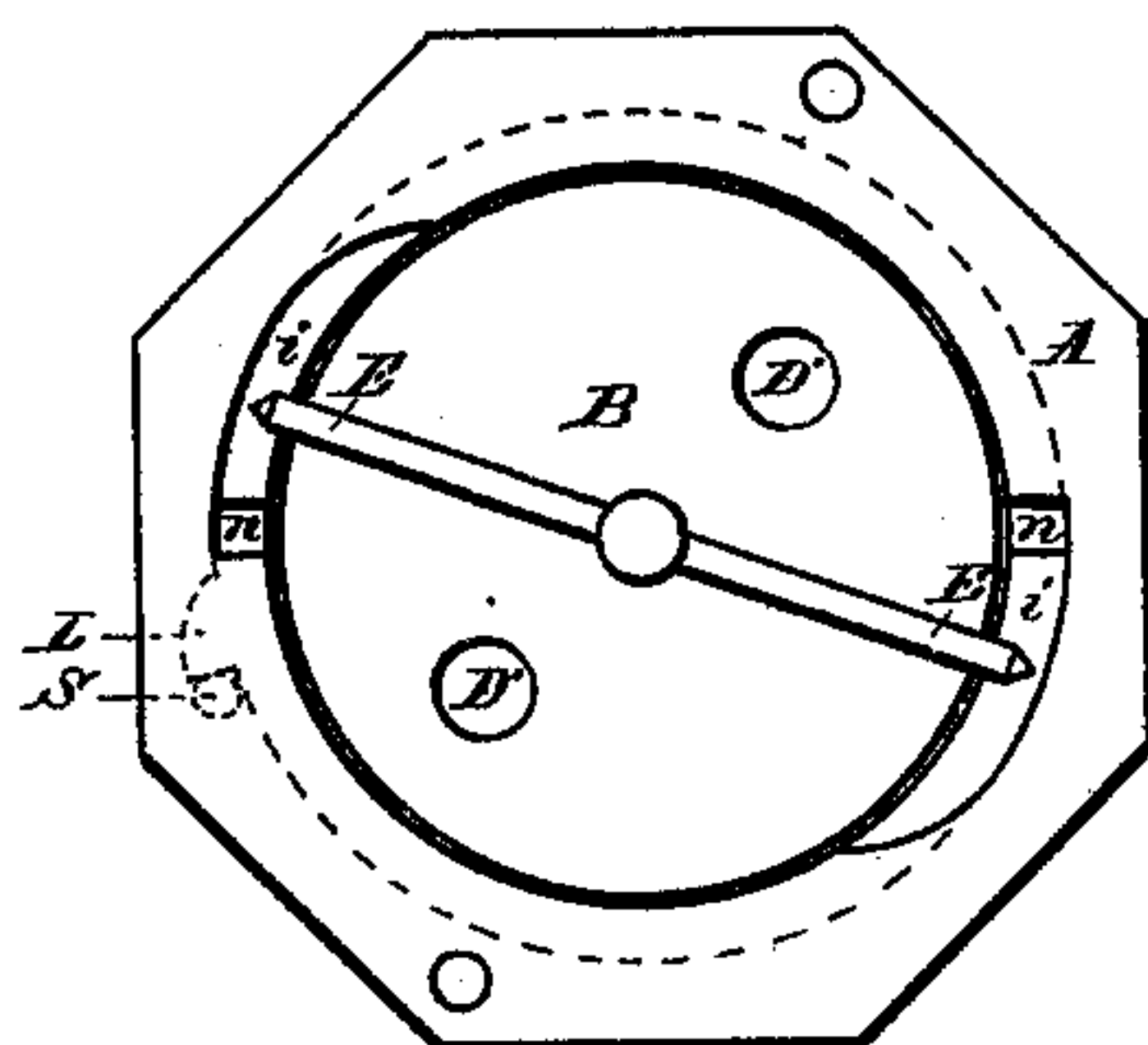


Fig: 4.

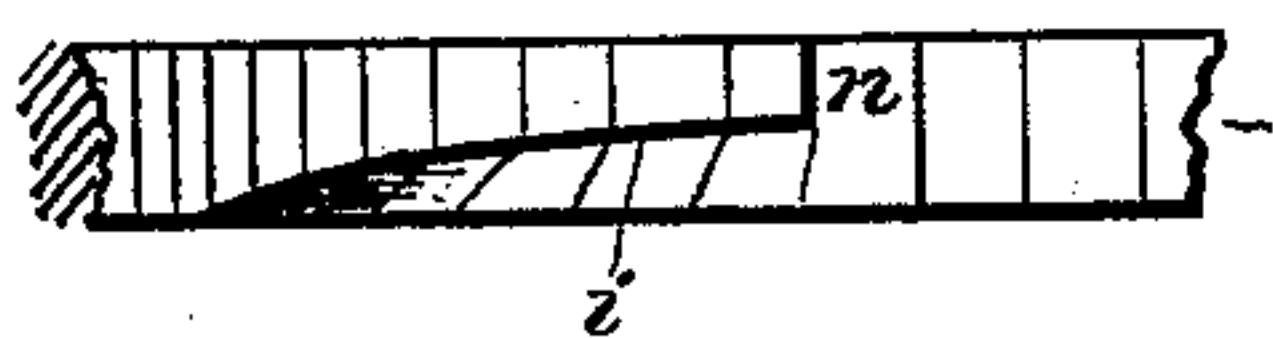


Fig: 5.

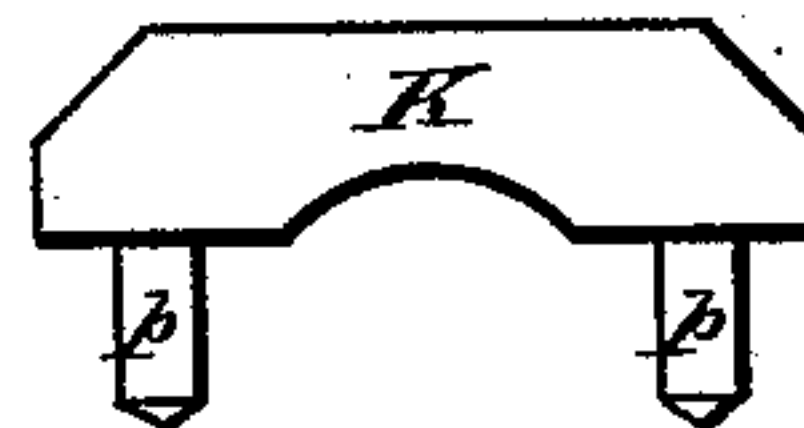
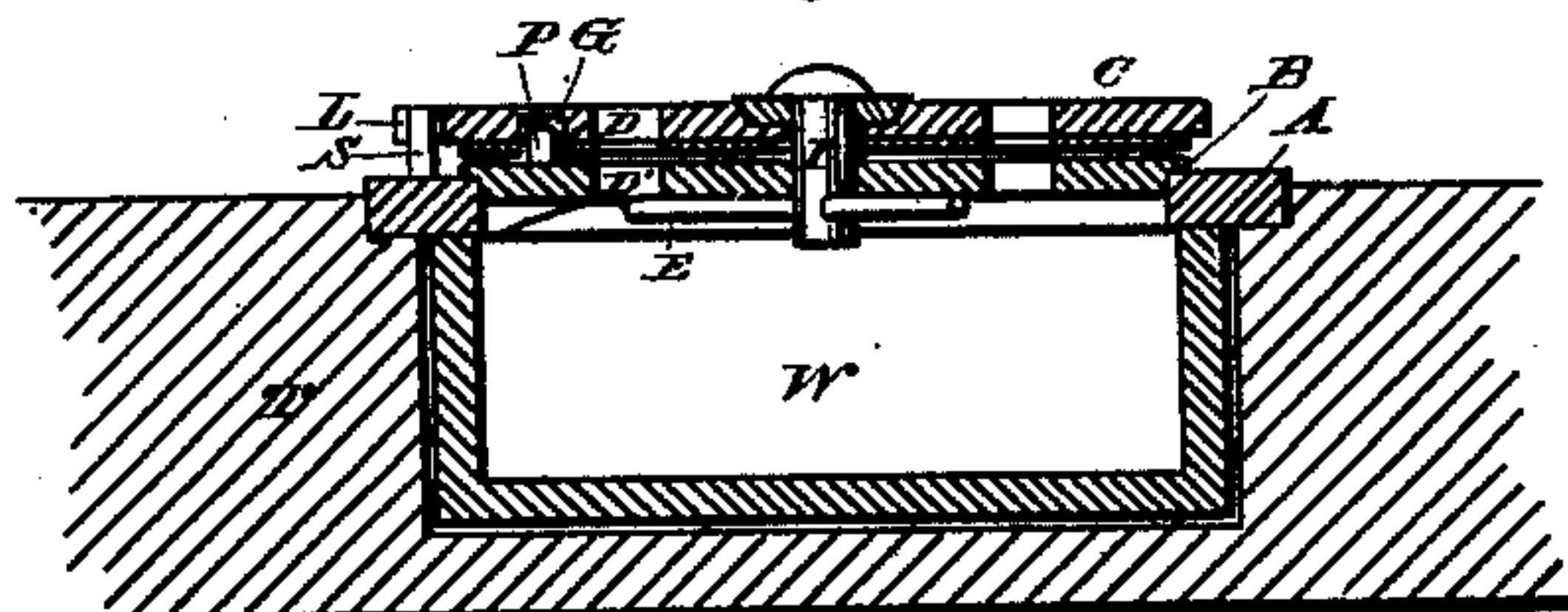


Fig: 3.



WITNESSES

P. E. Moorley
James J. Jr.

INVENTOR

John M. Mott.
Per W. E. Dayton
attorney.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN M. MOTT, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN INK-WELL LIDS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **214,175**, dated April 8, 1879; application filed December 18, 1878.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN M. MOTT, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Ink-Well Lids; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to a novel construction in the lid of an ink-well for school-desks or other situations; and consists in the combination of two disks, centrally riveted to each other, so that one can be rotated upon the other, the under disk being adapted to fasten to or over the well, and both provided with holes for the admission of the pen, which holes, by the rotation of one disk upon the other, are made to coincide or not, as desired.

It also consists in an arrangement of the stops limiting the rotation of the upper disk with reference to the fastening device of the lower one, whereby rotation of the upper disk alone cannot be made to unlock the lower, substantially as hereinafter more fully described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a top view of the lid and fixed ring or top of the ink-well, showing in dotted lines a curved groove on the under face of the upper disk, and a stop-pin working in this groove rising from the lower disk. It also shows in full lines the holes in the upper disk, and in dotted lines those in the lower disk, through which the pen is passed to the ink when the top disk is rotated to bring these holes into proper positions for the purpose, and into which also the key is inserted in locking or unlocking the lid.

Fig. 2 is an inverted view of the lid and the ring by which it is secured to the desk or well, showing a cross-bar or lugs fixed to the lower disk dropped through notches in the ring and turned to bind the lid in place. Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical section of the ink-well, the fixed ring, and the removable lid, showing the several stop-pins. Fig. 4 is a fragment of the ring, showing one of the notches therein, and the inclined ledge upon which an end of the cross-bar is turned to bind the lid.

Fig. 5 is an elevation of the key by which the lid is locked or unlocked.

When my invention is applied to a desk the well W is set into a recess formed in the desktop T, and the metal ring A is secured to the margin of the recess. The ring may serve to hold the ink-vessel in place, as shown in Fig. 3, or its opening may be large enough to permit the passage of the vessel through it.

In a detached inkstand the ring A may be a part of the stand itself. On opposite sides of the ring A are two notches, *n n*, and at the side of each notch is the inclined way *i*. The projecting ends of the cross-bar E, or equivalent lugs, solid with the disk B, drop down through the notches *n*, and, by being turned against the inclined surfaces *i*, serve to draw the disk B closely down to bear by a marginal flange or otherwise upon the ring A, so that it will be firmly secured until released by reversing the movement of the lugs E. In itself this is known to be a common device for fastening a stopper of any kind in place.

The upper disk, C, is centrally pivoted to the lower disk, B, by the pin I, permitting the former to rotate freely upon the latter. The upper disk is provided with apertures D D, and the lower with corresponding and correspondingly-located holes, D', so that by the rotation of C upon B two passages, formed of the coincident apertures, may be opened to the well W and closed at will.

In order that the apertures D may be positively arrested over D' without special pains or care, a stop device is provided, as follows: G is a curved groove in the under face of the upper disk, concentric therewith, and P is a fixed pin rising from the lower disk, B, and working in the groove G. It is provided that the disk C shall rotate in the same direction to bring the holes D over holes D' that the lugs E are rotated to bind upon the incline *i* to fasten the lower disk to the ring A.

In Fig. 1 this direction is shown to be to the right. The holes D of disk C are arrested in proper position by the pin P, which is adjusted to strike the end *g* of the groove G when the two sets of holes thus coincide.

Any effort to further turn the upper disk will operate upon the lower disk, and there-

10

fore upon the lugs E, in the same direction—that is, to still more tightly bind the lid to the ring A.

The passages into the well are closed by rotation of the upper disk in the opposite direction. If the pin P were allowed to strike the opposite end of the slot G the lower disk could be easily disengaged and removed. To prevent this the stop-pin S is fixed to the ring A, and the lug L upon the upper disk is placed to strike S before P reaches the end of the slot G.

To unlock the lid the spanner-key (shown in Fig. 5) is provided. The pins *p p* are spaced to enter the holes D D' when the latter are brought to coincide, and thus to bear upon the lower disk, so as to rotate the lugs E back to the notches *n* and permit the cover to be removed. In bringing D and D' into coincidence the lug L is carried back to the position marked *a*, and in then rotating both disks to disengage the lugs through the notches *n* the lug L is carried to, say, the point marked *b*.

Obviously, the parts must be so constructed

and arranged that this lug will not require to be carried beyond the pin S in bringing the lugs E to the notches *n*.

It is, of course, immaterial which disk has the groove G and which the pin P, or in which direction the disks rotate to disengage, but only that the relative arrangement of the parts described be maintained.

Having thus described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

The double-disk apertured lid provided with locking-lugs and covered groove G, stop-pin P, and stop L, combined with the ring A and stop S, whereby the rotation of the upper disk in one direction is arrested independently of the lower disk, for the purpose set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN M. MOTT.

Witnesses:

M. E. DAYTON,

P. ELBOO ROY.