

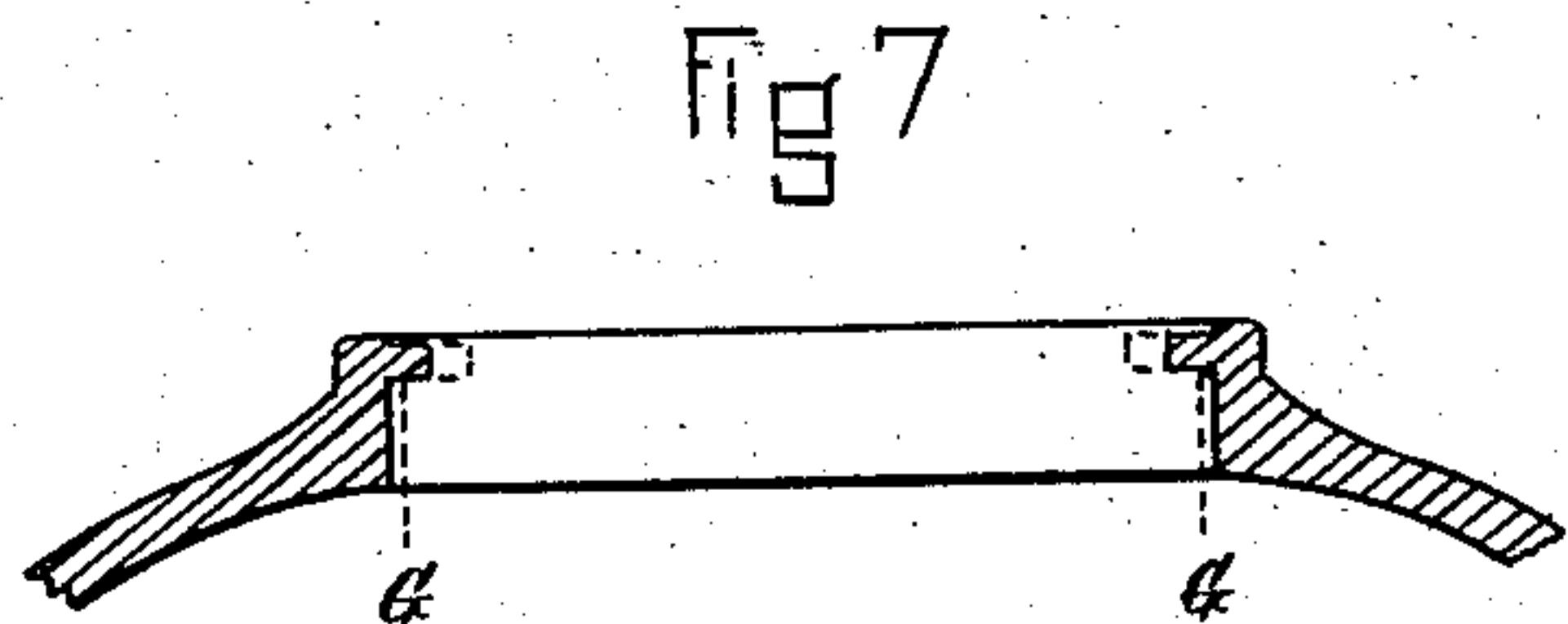
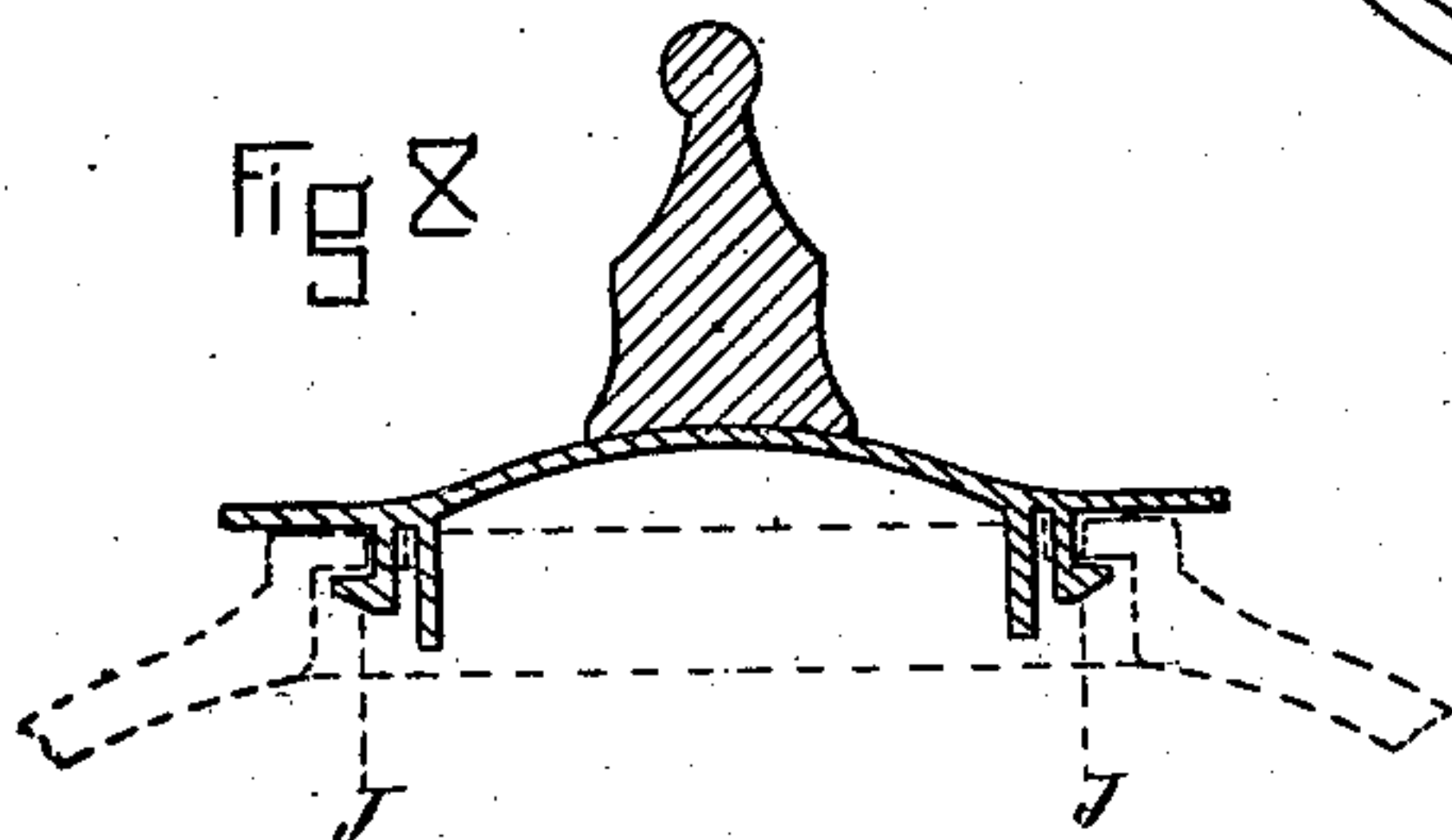
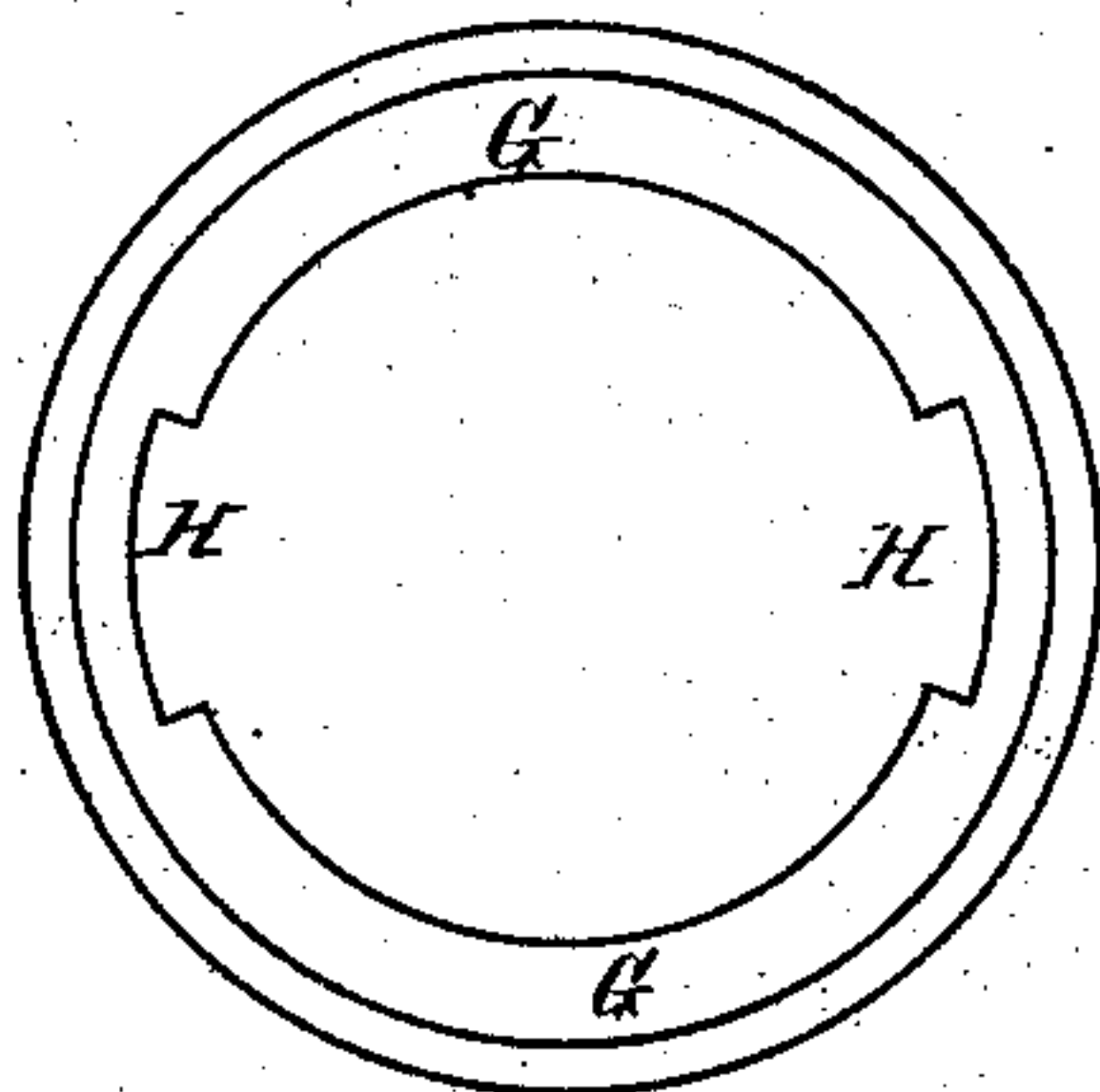
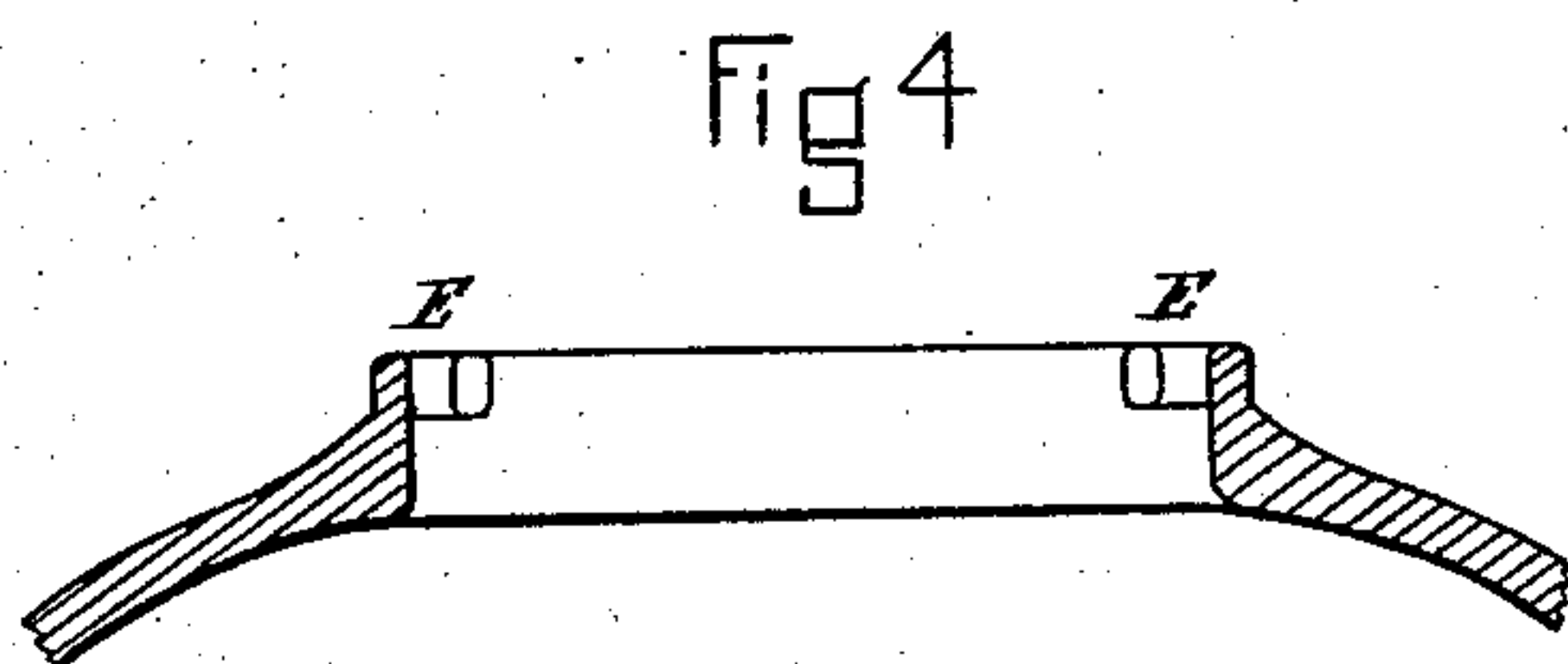
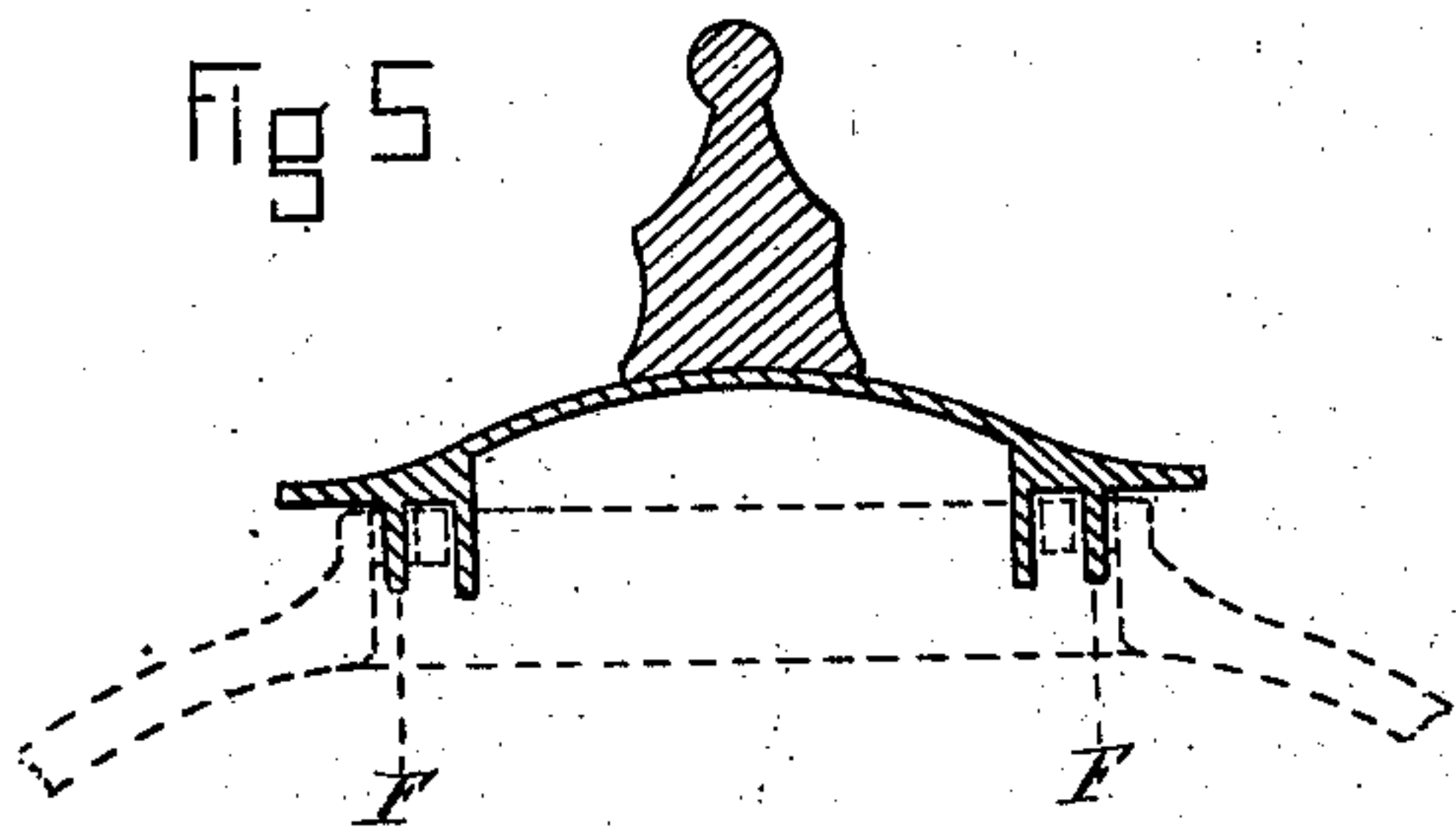
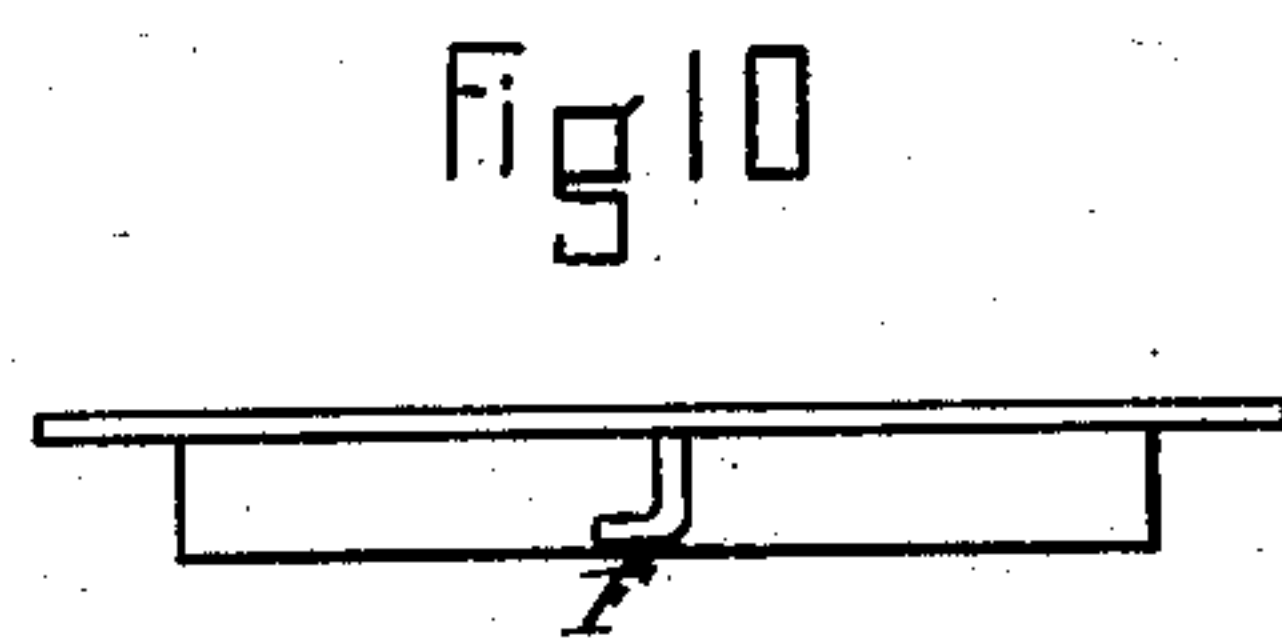
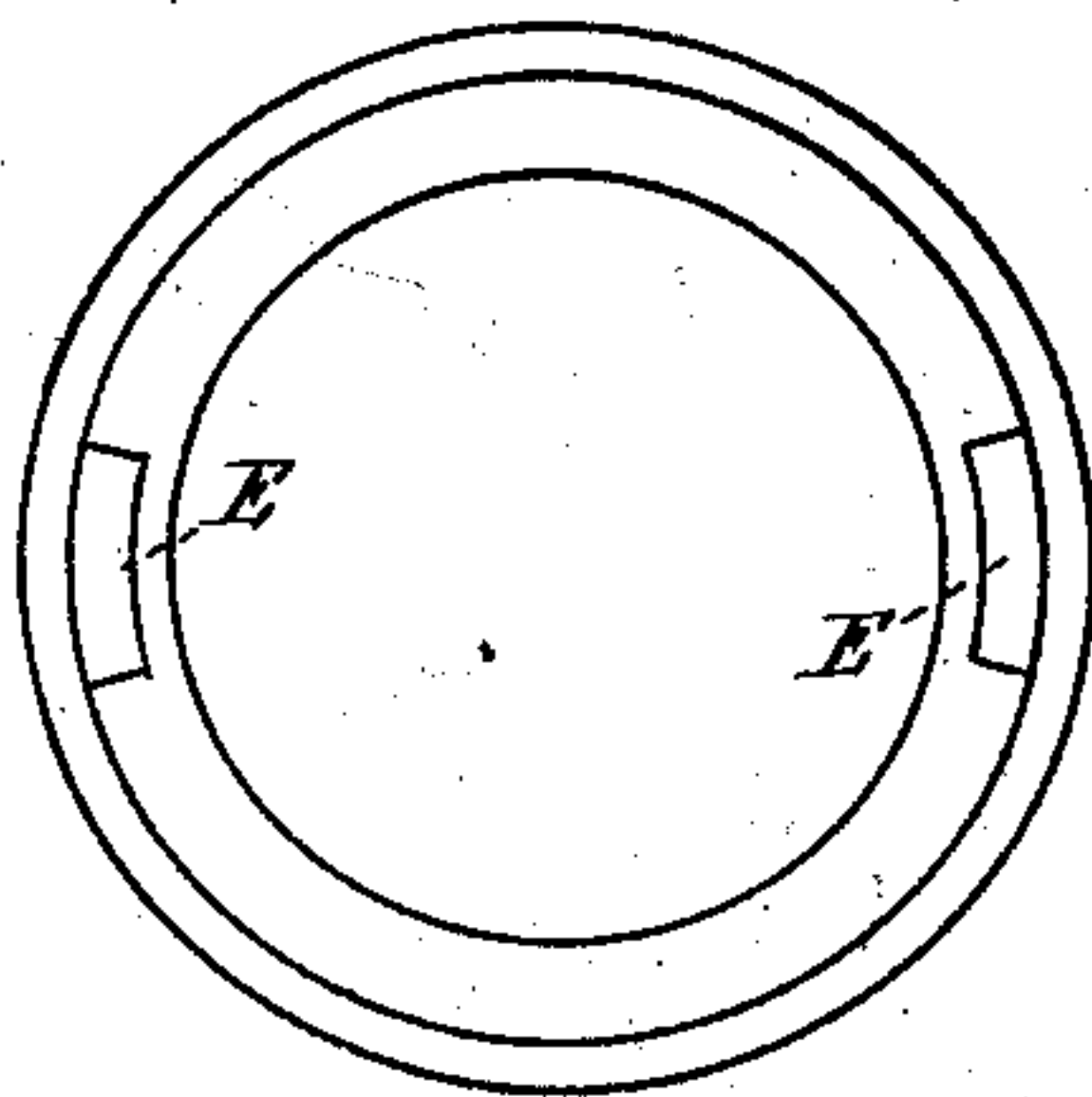
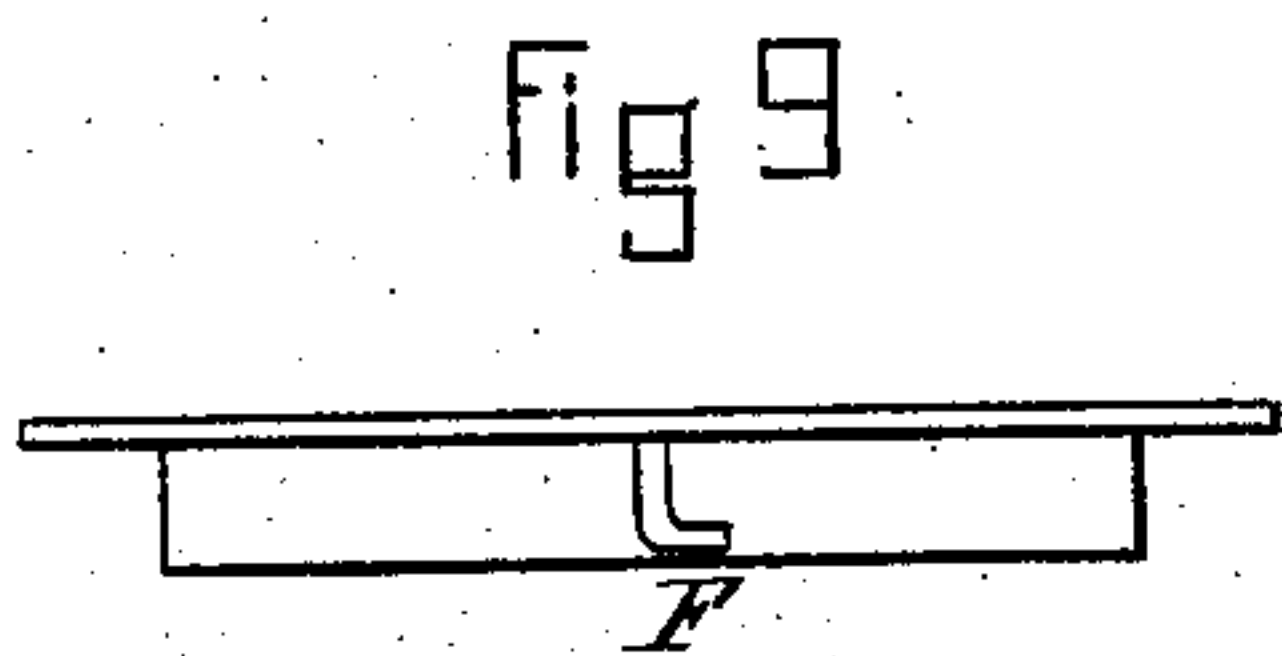
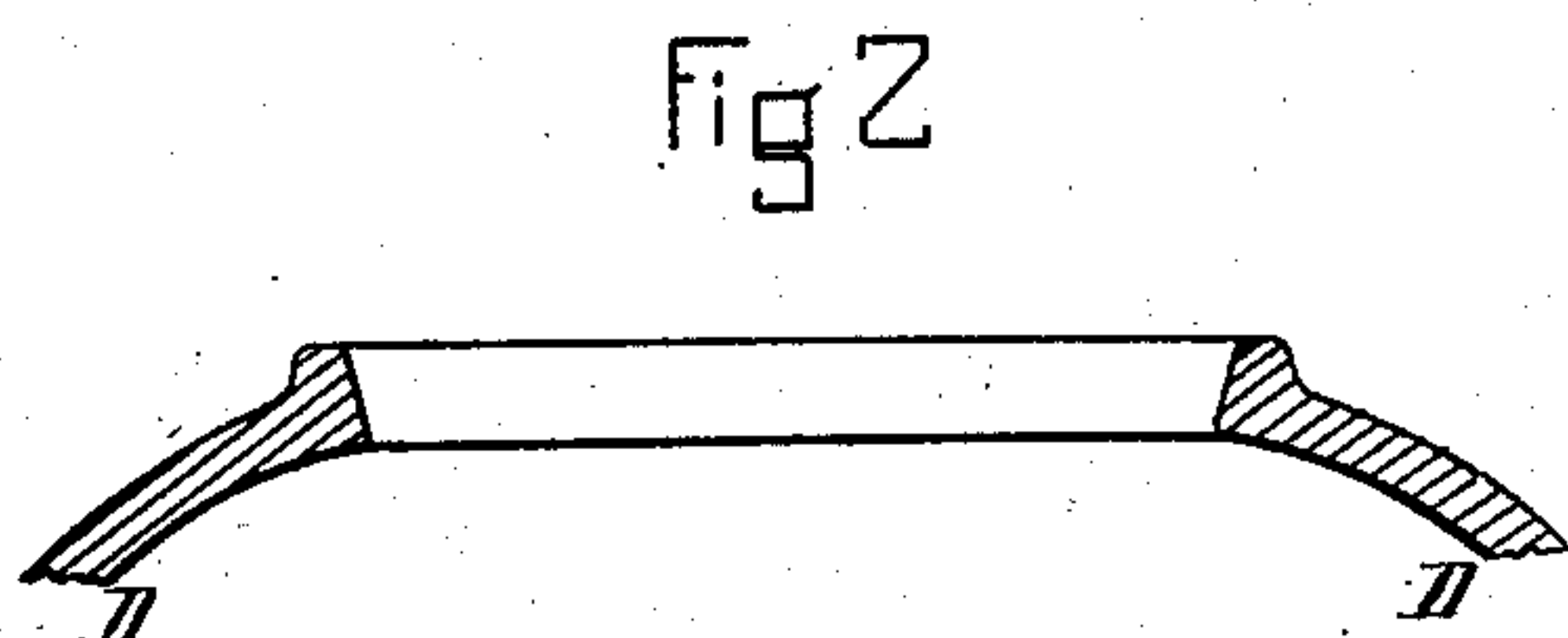
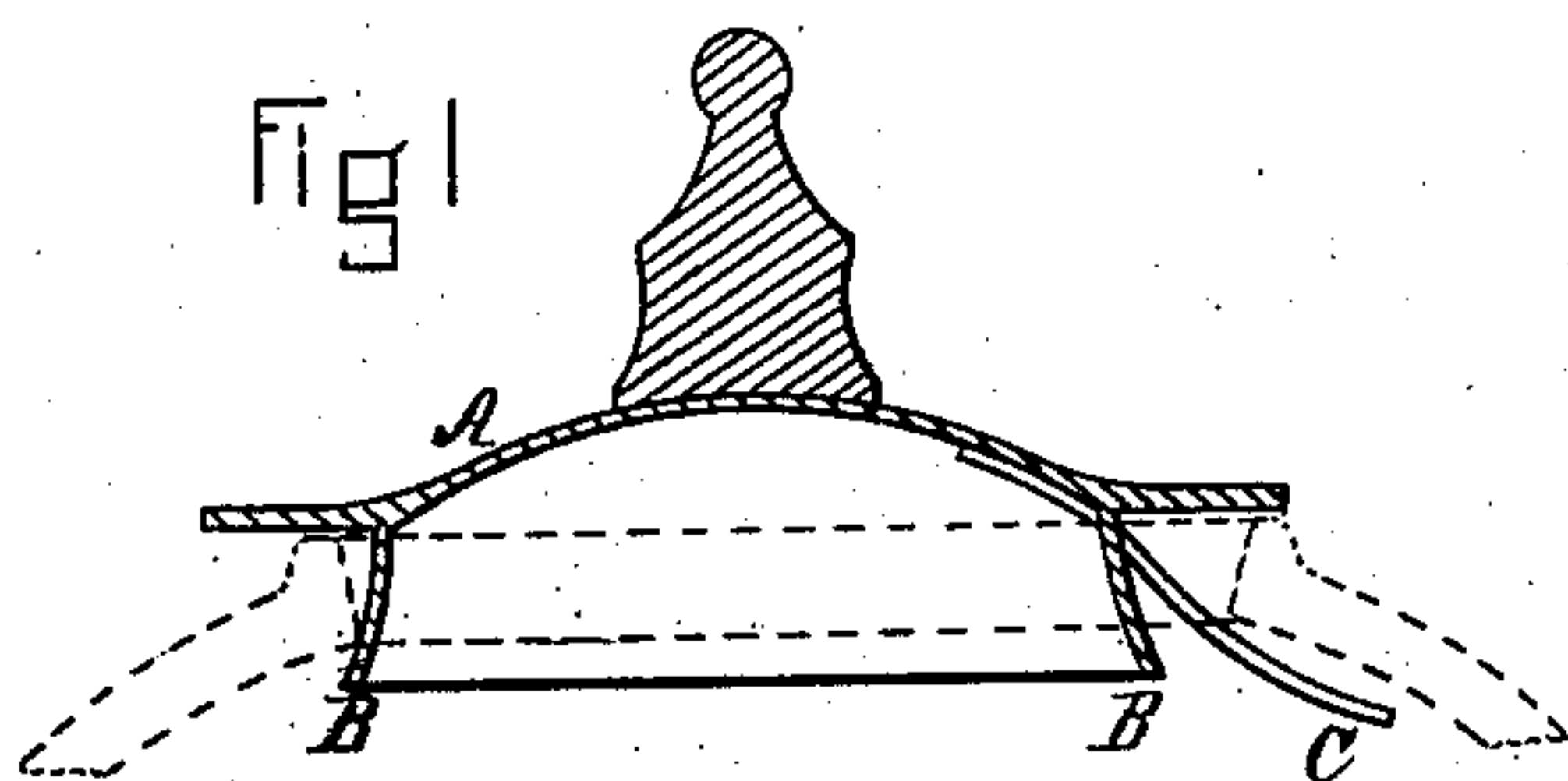
(No Model.)

F. B. RICHARDSON.

TEA POT AND COVER.

No. 259,049.

Patented June 6, 1882.



WITNESSES
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS B. RICHARDSON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

TEA-POT AND COVER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 259,049, dated June 6, 1882.

Application filed February 17, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANCIS BURDETT RICHARDSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and Improved Tea-Pot and Cover, of which the following is a specification.

The nature of my invention is that of a metallic cover applied (generally) to a pottery-ware tea-pot, a portion of the cover and the upper part of the tea-pot being shaped conformably to each other, any hinge being dispensed with; and the object is to provide a tea-pot cover easy of application, easy of removal, and not liable to slip off while the tea-pot is being emptied.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a view in vertical section of one form of my tea-pot cover. Fig. 2 shows a vertical section of the upper part of the tea-pot. Figs. 3, 4, 5, 9, and 10 show another form of cover and pot, hereinafter explained. Figs. 6, 7, and 8 show another form. In Figs. 1, 5, and 8 a vertical section view, in dashed lines, of the top of the pot, is attached to show the relation of the cover to it.

In the drawings, A, Fig. 1, is the cover, made of Britannia metal. B B is the flange of the same, which is seen to be so turned as that it is of greater diameter at the bottom than at the top, where it joins the horizontal portion of the cover.

C, Fig. 1, is a spring, whose upper end is soldered to the horizontal part of the cover, its lower portion passing through an aperture made in the flange B, and thence projecting diagonally outward.

D D, Fig. 2, is a view in vertical section of the upper part of the earthenware or china tea-pot. The sides, respectively, (see Fig. 2,) of the mouth of the pot are seen to be not perpendicular, but inclined, the aperture thus diminishing in diameter from the top to the bottom of the mouth-ring. This inclination of the pot-mouth side is valuable, but is not essential.

Figs. 3 and 4 show respectively a view from the top and a view in vertical section of another modification of the tea-pot.

At E E, Fig. 3, are seen respectively holes in an inner flange attached (see Fig. 4) to the pot induction aperture or mouth, level with the top of it.

In Fig. 5 is seen in vertical section a cover adapted to this form of pot, with (at F F) bent projections or catches attached to the under side of the cover (I generally cast them on the cover) at such locations as that when the cover is put on the projections or catches will pass through the holes E E.

Figs. 9 and 10 give a side view of the catches, respectively, also with each view one of the cover-flanges and a portion of the cover.

Fig. 6 gives a view from above of another form of my tea-pot. The flange G G, (see also Fig. 7 in vertical section,) attached to the inner side of the mouth of the pot, is seen to be cut away at the points H H, making two notches.

At J J, Fig. 8, on each side respectively are seen projections hooking outward from the under side of the horizontal portion, outside the flange of the cover, and these projections are at such a distance from the center of the cover as to slip easily, when the cover is put in place, onto the pot through the notches at H H.

Operation of the invention: In using the form of my device shown in Figs. 1 and 2 the cover, being taken in the hand, is inclined toward the user, and the spring C is caused to enter into the tea-pot mouth below the lower corner of the mouth at the hither or handle side. This cover is then pressed down, the flange B entering into the pot-mouth. The action of the spring C pressing the cover-flange forward, the opposite under bottom portion of the flange catches onto the lower corner on that side of the pot-mouth, and the inclination of the pot in the process of pouring out the contents cannot cause the cover to drop off. When desired the cover is removed by taking hold of the cover-knob, and, the spring contracting toward the flange, the cover is readily raised perpendicularly.

In the form of my invention shown in Figs. 3, 4, 5, 9, and 10 the cover is placed upon the pot-mouth by passing the cover down perpendicularly, with the projections F F, Fig. 5, (seen in Figs. 9 and 10 to be bent at their lower ends; seen in vertical section; see also Figs. 9 and 10,) entering into the apertures E E, Fig. 3, and the cover, being fully down, is twisted with a sidewise motion, the hooked portion of the catches passing respectively under the edges of the slot ends, thus fastening the cover to the

pot in the manner of the old and well-known device called the "bayonet-lock."

In the form of my invention shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8 the bayonet-lock peculiarity of form and action is repeated, except that the catches J J, Fig. 8, are horizontally projected outward, and the discontinuances of the flanges G G, Figs. 6 and 7, admitting of the downward passage of the catches J J, are in the shape of notches and not of holes. The mode of operation in placing and removing the cover is the same as with the form shown in Figs. 3, 4, and 5.

I do not claim the device of an outer flange to the pot-mouth and an inner flange to the cover fitting over it; nor do I claim the device of two inner bosses at the top of the pot-mouth and notches in the periphery of the cover, through which the bosses pass. Both these devices have the defect that the condensed vapor from the pot contents settles upon the cover, either inside or outside of it, at the periphery,

and, accumulating, runs down the sides of the pot, thus involving disadvantages unnecessary to enlarge upon. The effect of the use of my invention is to secure the advantage of holding my cover to the pot without the objectionable hinge, while at the same time avoiding the disadvantage just referred to. I sometimes use two or more springs with the device shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

I do not claim broadly a combination of any cover, the pot, and a spring.

I claim—

The combination and arrangement of pot and cover shown in Fig. 1, being the cover A, with the outwardly-curving flange B and the spring C, in combination with the pot and its mouth, all substantially as described and shown.

FRANCIS BURDETT RICHARDSON.

Witnesses:

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