

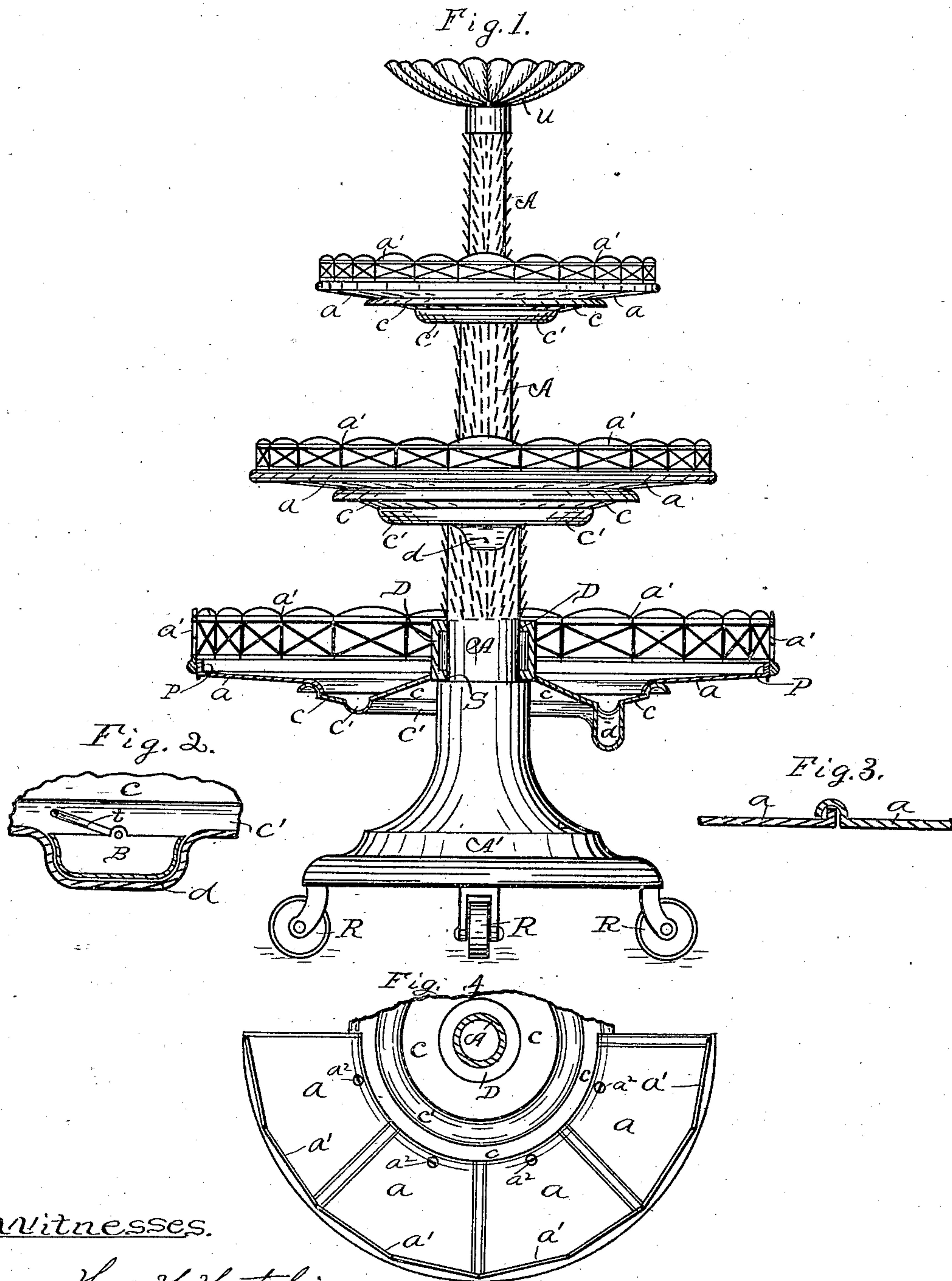
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. WESTPHAL.
REVOLVING FLOWER STAND.

No. 283,840.

Patented Aug. 28, 1883.



Witnesses.

Thos B. Hutchins.
Wm J. Hutchins.

Inventor.

Henry Westphal.

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Fig. 5.

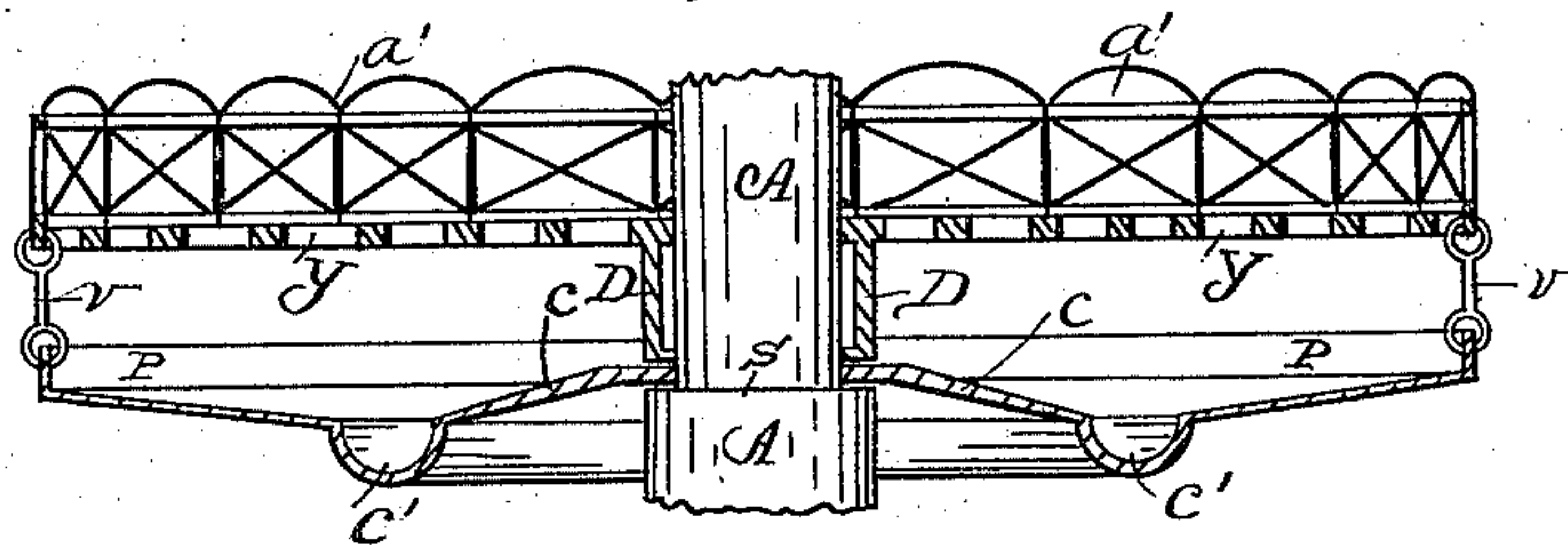
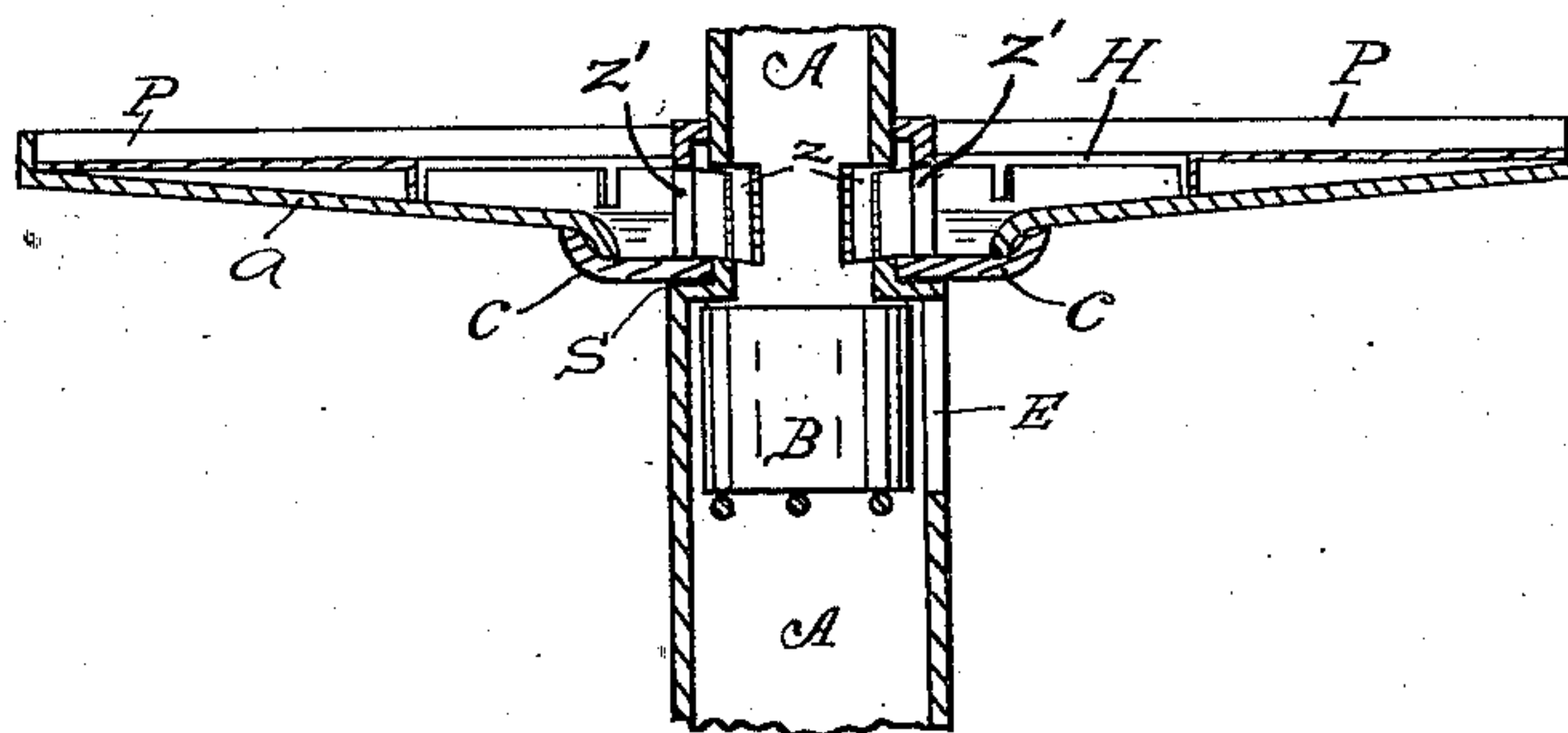


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY WESTPHAL, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

REVOLVING FLOWER-STAND.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 283,840, dated August 28, 1883.

Application filed March 24, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY WESTPHAL, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Revolving Flower-Stands, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a side elevation, except as to the lower shelf, which is a central vertical section; Fig. 2, a vertical central section of the catch-basin B, used for catching the drainage from the plants as it sits in the well *d*; Fig. 3, a cross-section of the plates *a*, forming the shelf to sustain the flower-pots, showing how their edges or ends unite to prevent leakage between them; Fig. 4, a plan view on the top of a portion of one of the revolving shelves; Figs. 5 and 6, central vertical sections through a single shelf.

This invention relates to the construction of a revolving flower-stand for holding flower-pots, so constructed that each shelf revolves around a central vertical shaft or column, and each shelf having an annular channel provided with one or more depressions or pockets or wells for holding a catch-basin to catch the drip or drainage from the plants, which catch-basin may be removed, when full, to be emptied.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the central vertical column, having a base, A', and standing on casters R. The column A tapers toward the top, and is provided at intervals along its length with offsets, forming shoulders for the support of each shelf. In the drawings each shelf is shown as consisting of a central portion or plate, *c*, having the central collar or hub, D, sleeved onto the column A, and resting on an offset, S, as shown in Fig. 1, and the outer concentric shelf consisting of the plates *a*, overlapping each other, and also the central plate, *c*, to prevent leakage. The whole shelf, however, may be constructed in one piece, if desired, instead of in sections, as shown. Each revolving shelf is provided with the annular channel *c'*, having one or more depressions or wells, *d*, in it, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, for the reception of the removable catch-basin B, which fills with the drip from

the flower-pots as they sit anywhere on the shelf, as the floor of the shelves incline just enough to cause the drip to run into the channel *c'* and along in it into the catch-basin B, so the catch-basin B can be lifted out and emptied and then replaced, thus saving the removal of the shelves or tilting the stand to remove the drip. When the shelf is made of these several plates, they may be held together by means of the bolts *a''*. (Shown in Fig. 3.) The outer edge of each shelf is provided with the upturned rim P and a fender, *a'*, to prevent any overflow and prevent flower-pots from falling off. The shelves are graduated in size, the larger one at the bottom, so the shelf next above will not be in the way of the plants on the shelf next below.

A skeleton shelf, Y, may be used immediately above the shelf *a c*, upon which to set the flower-pots for cleanliness and convenience, as is shown in Fig. 4. In such case the draining-shelf *a c* would rest on the offsets S of the column, or be suspended therefrom, as may be desired, and shown in said Fig. 4. The shelves all revolve on the column A, so that the plants standing on them may be turned to or from the sun or light, as may be desired, without having to handle them or move the entire stand. By this construction the plants in the pots may be watered and sprinkled and not wet the floor or carpet, and the water caught in the catch-basin B may be used over again.

The catch-basin B may be set within the column A, which may be hollow for that purpose, through an opening, E, as shown in Fig. 6. In such case the drip would run off the plate *c* through openings *z* in the sides of the hub D, through corresponding openings, *z*, in the sides of the column A, the plate *c* and hub D being integral with each other to form a water-tight joint where they join.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows, to wit:

1. The combination of the central column, A, having the offsets S, plate *c*, having the annular drip-channel *c'*, containing the well *d*, for holding the catch-basin B, catch-basin B, and shelf *a*, formed in sections overlapping each other and overlapping the central plate, *c*, all

adapted to operate as and for the purpose set forth.

2. In the revolving flower-stand described, the central revolving plate, *c*, having the hub
5 D, and drip-channel *c'* and well *d*, to catch the drainage, in combination with the central column, A, having the offsets S, as and for the purpose set forth.

10 3. In the flower-stand described, a shelf having the annular channel *c'*, provided with one or more wells, *d*, to hold a catch-basin, as and for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination of the column A, revolving shelf *c*, and skeleton revolving shelf Y, as and for the purpose set forth.

15 5. In the revolving flower-stand described, a revolving shelf having a drip-channel, as and for the purpose set forth.

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Witnesses:

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