

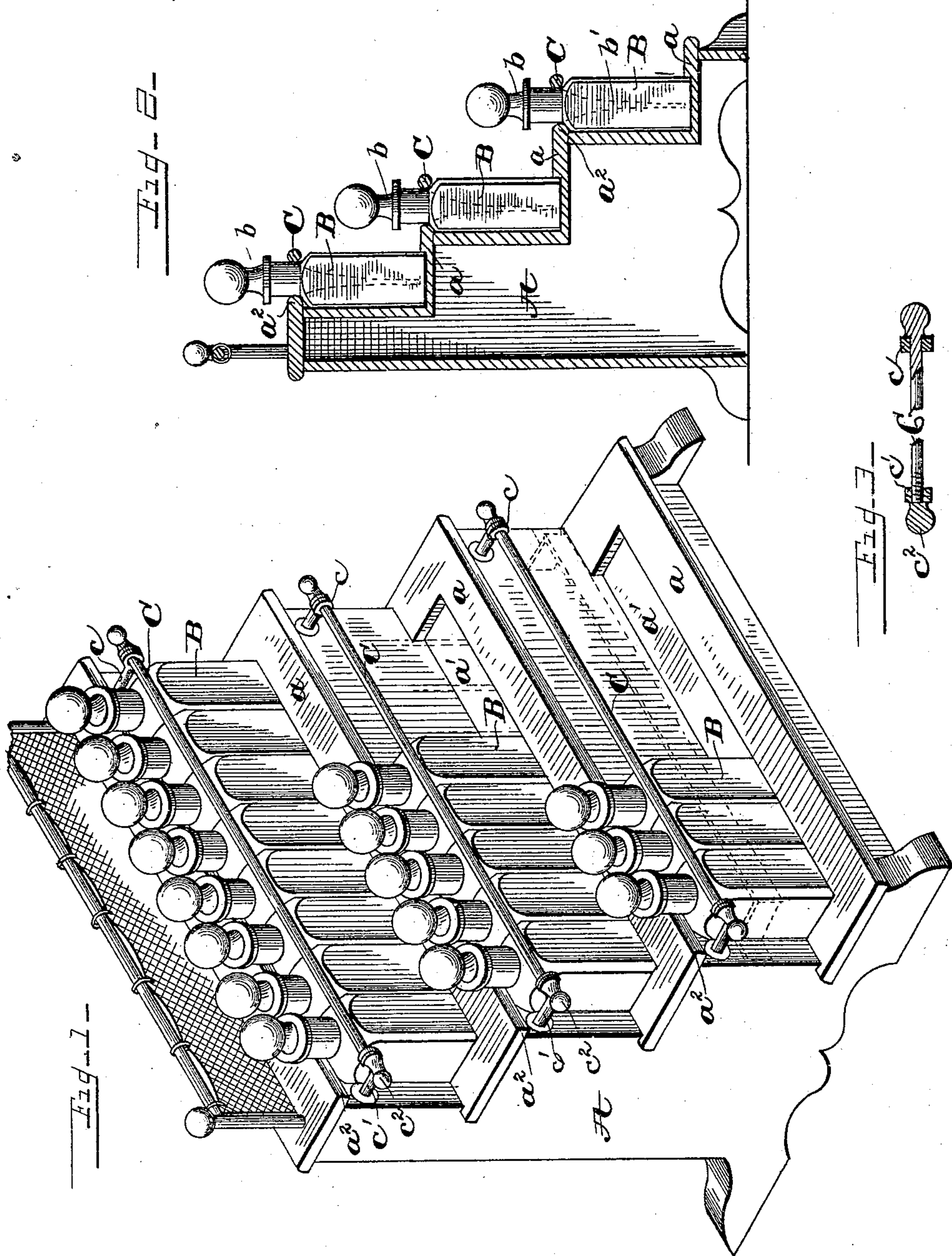
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

C. H. SAGAR.
SAMPLING CASE FOR PERFUMES.

No. 454,772.

Patented June 23, 1891.



Witnesses

J. A. Fauberschmitt
L. B. Whitaker

Inventor

Charles H. Sagar
By his Attorneys
Whitaker & Prevost

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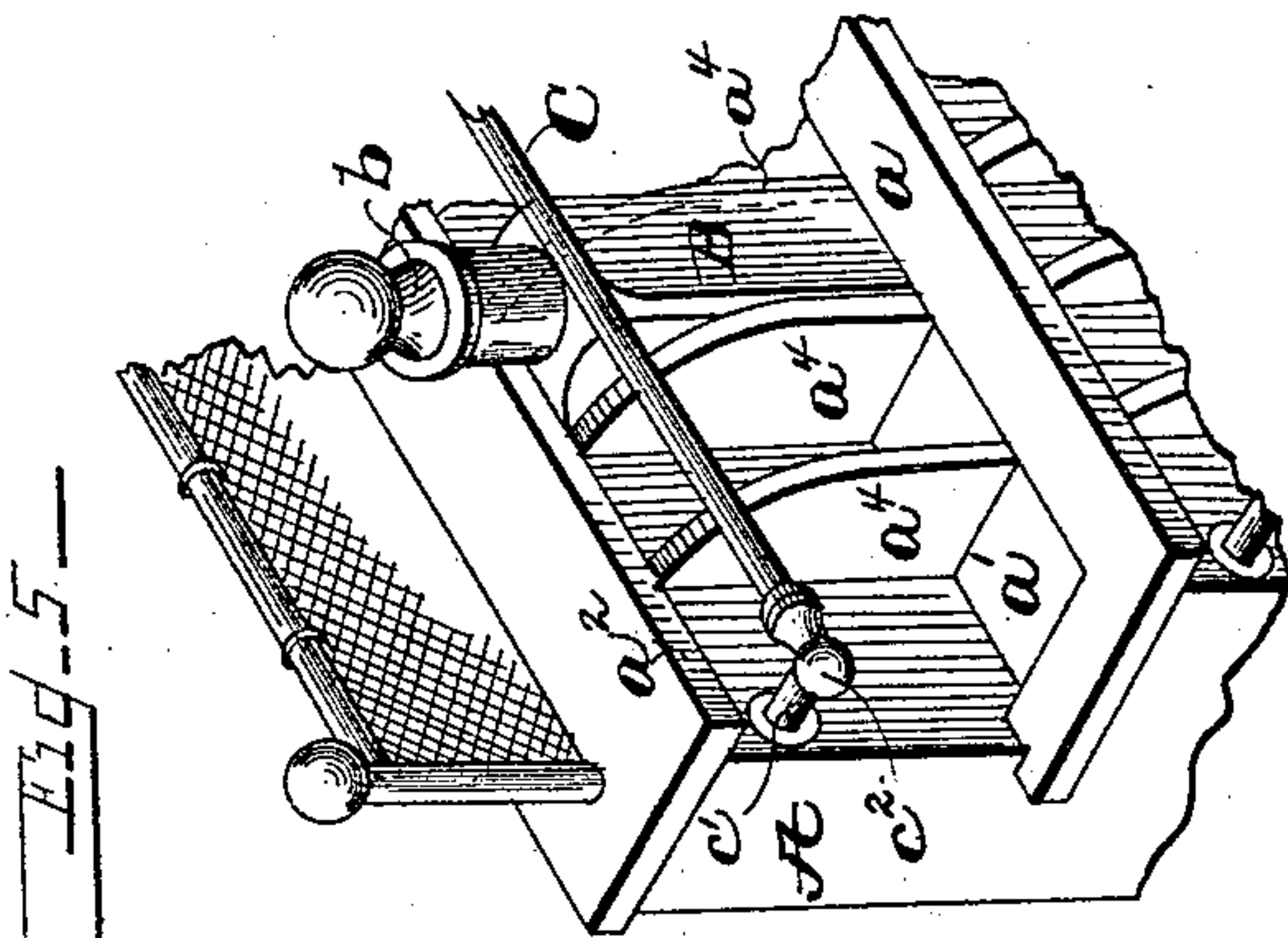
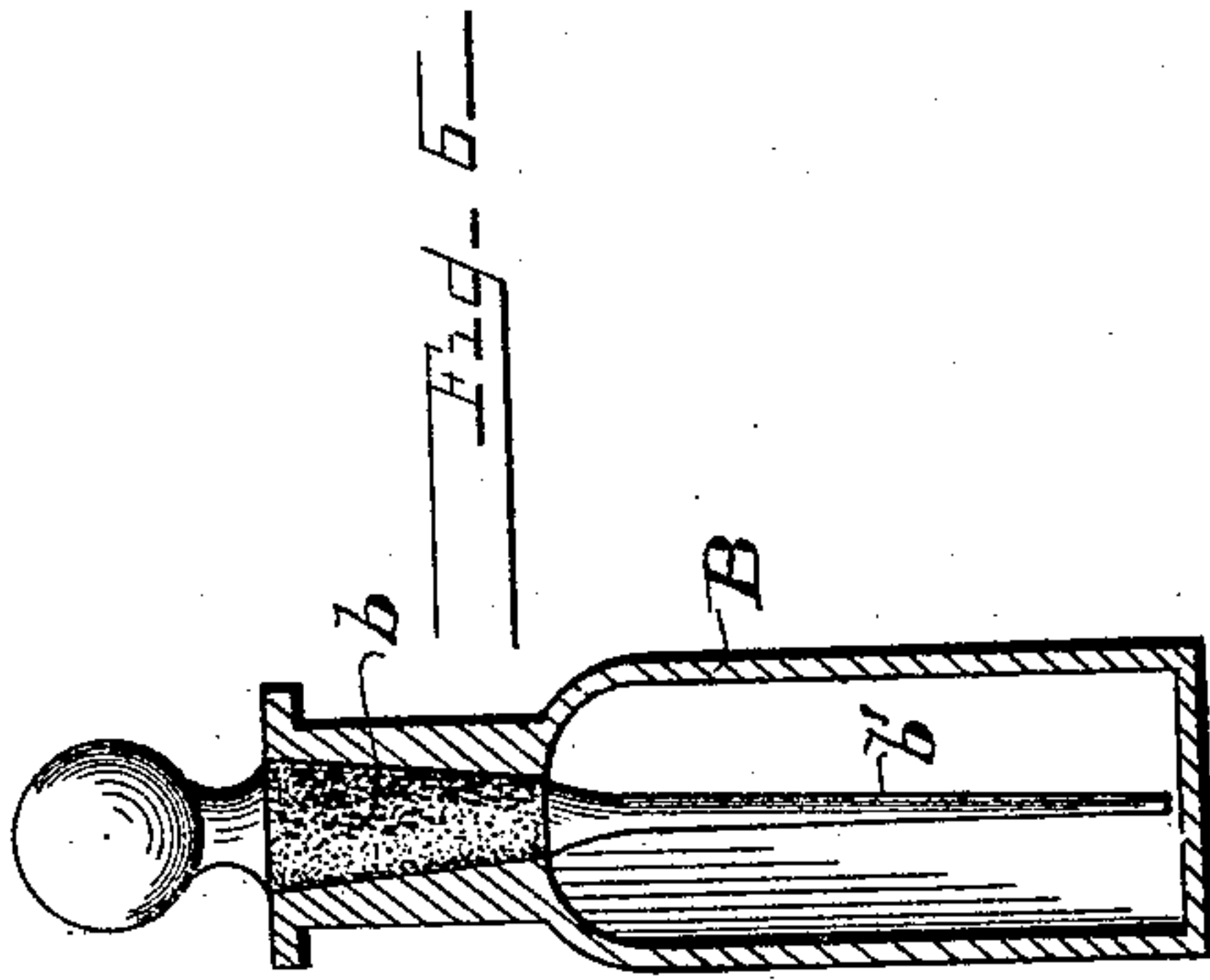
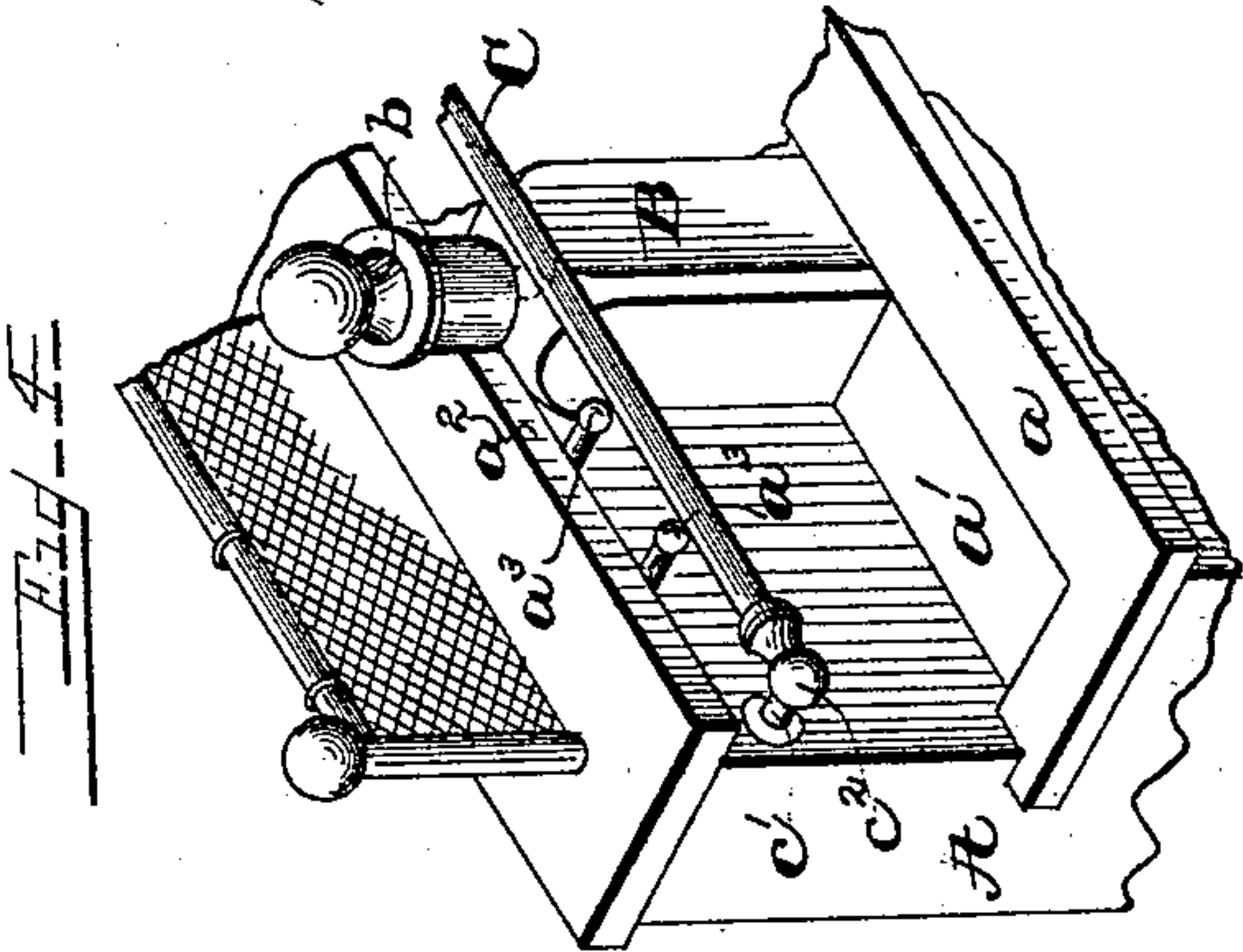
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Whitaker & Brewster

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES HENRY SAGAR, OF AUBURN, NEW YORK.

SAMPLING-CASE FOR PERFUMES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 454,772, dated June 23, 1891.

Application filed March 18, 1890. Serial No. 344,377. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. SAGAR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Auburn, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sampling-Cases for Perfumes; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to show-stands; and it consists in a sampling-case for perfumes, embodying certain novel features of construction and combination of parts, which will be hereinafter fully described.

In the accompanying drawings -I have shown one form in which I have contemplated embodying my invention, and the same is fully disclosed in the following specification and claims.

Referring to the said drawings, Figure 1 is an isometric perspective view of my improved show-stand. Fig. 2 is a vertical transverse section of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail view of a part of the retaining device or keeper. Figs. 4 and 5 are partial views of a slightly-modified construction. Fig. 6 is a partial sectional view of a bottle and its stopper.

One of the objects of my invention is to provide a stand for displaying bottles of perfumery which is so constructed and arranged as to permit the labels of all the bottles to be distinctly seen and read, and at the same time prevent the bottles or any of them from being removed. The bottles and stand together constitute my improved sampling-case, and said bottles are provided with stoppers having portions extending downward into the same, whereby when the stoppers are removed from the bottles the said extension will carry with it only a small quantity of the perfume, the bottles being held from movement by suitable devices to permit the stoppers to be withdrawn without moving the bottles.

By the use of this sampling-case for perfumes, waste of the material will be avoided, as the liquid cannot be removed except in drops in the manner described.

In the drawings, A represents the main body or stand of my improved sampling-case, which consists of a series of horizontal bottle-

supports *a*, arranged in step form and connected by suitable vertical portions. The bottle-supports *a* are provided with recesses *a'* extending nearly the entire length of the same, as shown in Fig. 1, which recesses receive the bases of the bottles B. The bottles are of any preferred style and form and are provided with shoulders in the usual manner. The bottle-supports *a* of the stand are made to overlap the adjacent vertical portions beneath the same, forming projecting ledges or ribs *a²*, which engage the shoulders of all the bottles in a single row or extend outwardly above the same. I also provide a locking device or keeper to engage the said shoulders on the outer side of the bottles, which consists of the rod C, supported at each end by the brackets *c c'*. These brackets are secured to the stand in any suitable manner, and one of the same *c* is provided with an eye through which the rod C passes. The other bracket *c'* is provided with a screw-threaded nut *c²* into which the rod C is screwed, as shown in Fig. 3. I prefer to provide one end of the rod C with an ornamental head and form the nut *c²* of the same ornamental character, so that it will give the appearance of a rod having ornamental end portions, while in reality the said rod will serve as a lock or keeper to prevent any of the bottles from being removed from the stand.

Each of the bottles B is provided with a stopper *b*, preferably of ground glass, to the lower end of which is attached the tapering extension *b'*, reaching to near the bottom of the bottle, as shown in Figs. 2 and 6. It will be seen that as the bottles are held from being removed from the case only the stoppers can be removed and the tapering extensions *b'* will carry with them only a small portion or drop of the perfume, thereby preventing any waste of the same. As it is preferable to employ ground-glass stoppers in order to prevent loss by evaporation it is necessary in most instances to hold the bottles against turning in their places in order that the stoppers may be readily removed, as they have a tendency to stick very tightly in the neck of the bottle. I accomplish this by employing bottles having rectangular or polygonal bases, those shown in the drawings being square. The bases of the bottles will engage the sides

of the recess a' , and thereby hold the same from turning the ribs or ledges a , and the locking device or retainer C holding the bottles from being disengaged from the said recess.

In the practical employment of the above-described device the same will be made, preferably, of highly-ornamental appearance and will form a very desirable sampling-case, by the use of which the perfumes may be sampled without undue waste, and the bottles will be securely locked in position. Any desired number of bottles may be employed and provided with suitable labels, if desired, in any convenient or preferred manner. I prefer to employ such a number as will exactly occupy the length of the recess a' in the bottle-support of the stand, as indicated in the drawings, although the removal of one or more bottles will not in any way affect the operation of the device.

In Figs. 4 and 5 I have shown devices for isolating the bottles in a single row, so that they cannot be moved or affected by the removal of one or more adjacent bottles. In Fig. 4 the vertical portion of the stand is shown as provided with outwardly-projecting pins a^3 , which extend between the necks of the bottles and prevent the lateral movement of any of them. In Fig. 5 I have shown the stand provided with partitions a^4 of thin material, which separate the bottles from each other.

When it is desired to remove any of the bottles, the rod C is unscrewed from the nut c^2 and drawn out laterally of the stand, when the said bottles may be removed or replaced, as desired.

Instead of the recess a' for holding the bases of the bottles, I may employ a retaining-band, as shown in Fig. 1, or other equivalent device, to engage straight or flat portions of the bottles and prevent them from being turned or removed from the case.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A bottle-supporting stand having a support for the bases of the bottles, and retaining devices for engaging the necks of the bottles, including separate and independent supports for a keeper, and a keeper engaging said supports and removable longitudinally by withdrawing the same first from one and then another of said keeper-supports, whereby one or any other number of the bottles may be released at the same time, substantially as described.

2. A bottle-supporting stand having bottle-supports arranged in step form, and retaining devices for the bottles, including a horizontal projection above each bottle-support for engaging the necks of the bottles, separate and independent keeper-supports, and a keeper for engaging the necks of the bottles

on the side opposite said projection, said keeper engaging said keeper-supports and being removable therefrom by withdrawing the same first from one and then another of said supports to release one or any number of said bottles at the same time, substantially as described.

3. In a bottle-supporting stand, the combination, with the bottle-supports arranged in step form, each support having above the same a horizontal projection for engaging the necks of the bottles, of a keeper for engaging the bottles on the side opposite said projection, brackets for each of the said bottle-supports, and a keeper for engaging said brackets and removable longitudinally, substantially as described.

4. A sampling-case for perfumes, comprising a bottle-support having a construction adapted to engage the bases of bottles and hold them from rotation, bottles fitting said construction, ground-glass stoppers for said bottles having portions extending to near the bottom of said bottles, and a keeper for holding said bottles in engagement with the said construction, but permitting the removal of the stoppers without disengaging the keeper, substantially as described.

5. In a bottle-supporting stand, the combination, with the bottle-support, of brackets secured thereto and a keeper engaging said brackets, one of said brackets being provided with a nut to engage said keeper, substantially as described.

6. In a bottle-supporting stand, the combination of a bottle-support having a construction adapted to engage the polygonal bases of bottles and hold them from rotation, and a keeper for holding such bottles in engagement with said construction, but permitting the removal of the stoppers without disengaging the keeper, substantially as described.

7. A sampling-case for perfumes, comprising bottle supporting and retaining devices, substantially as described, for holding the bottles from vertical movement, and bottles provided with stoppers having portions extending to near the bottom of the bottle, as and for the purposes set forth.

8. A sampling-case for perfumes, comprising bottles whose bases are formed out of a true circle, supporting devices fitting the bases of the bottles and holding them from rotation, devices retaining said bottles on said supports, and stoppers for said bottles having portions extending to near the bottoms of the bottles, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES HENRY SAGAR.

Witnesses:

MARION G. CULVER,
CHAS. B. SEARS.