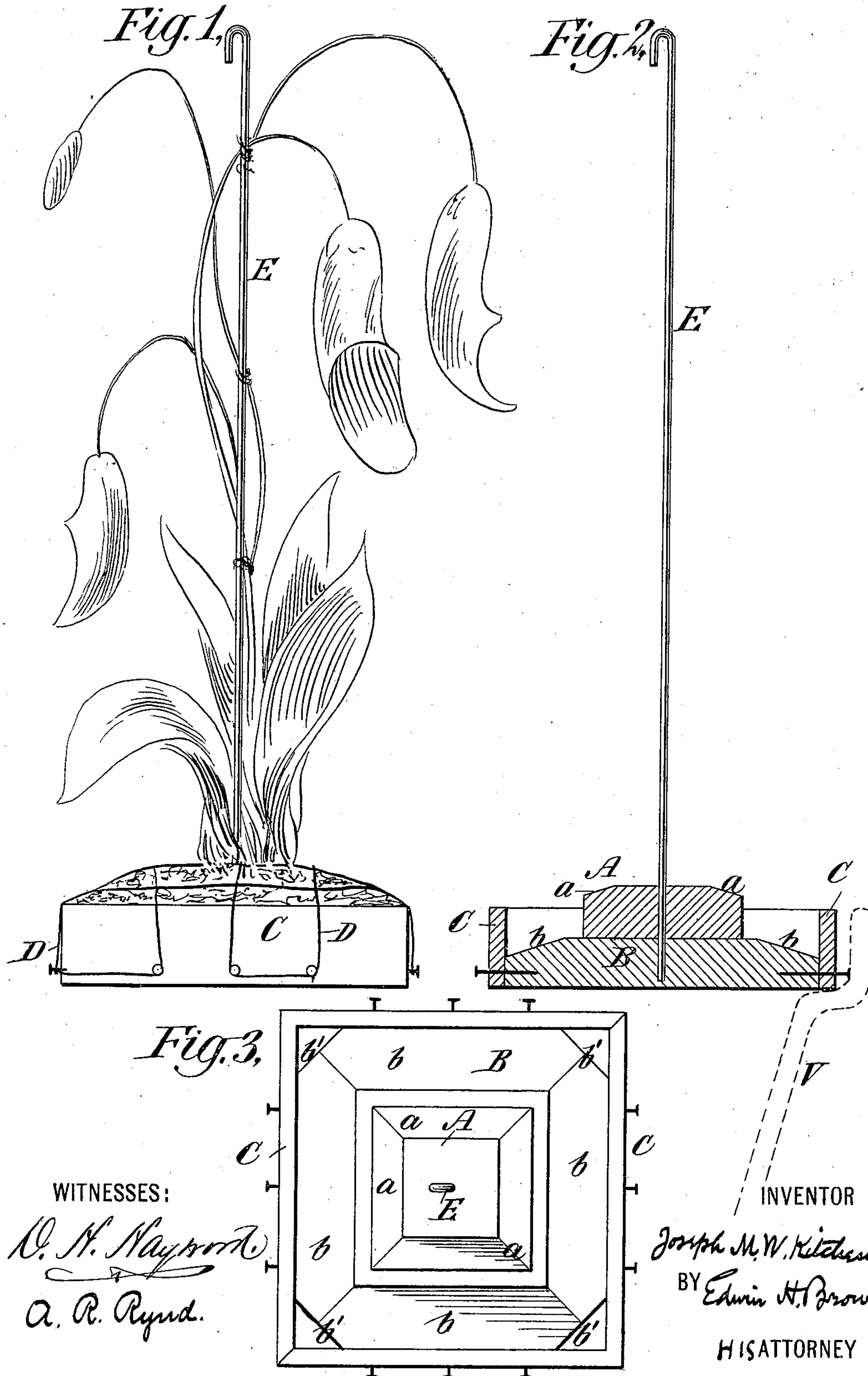


J. M. W. KITCHEN.
RECEPTACLE FOR ORCHIDS.

(Application filed Mar. 5, 1898.)

(No Model.)

4 Sheets—Sheet 1.



No. 620,150.

Patented Feb. 28, 1899.

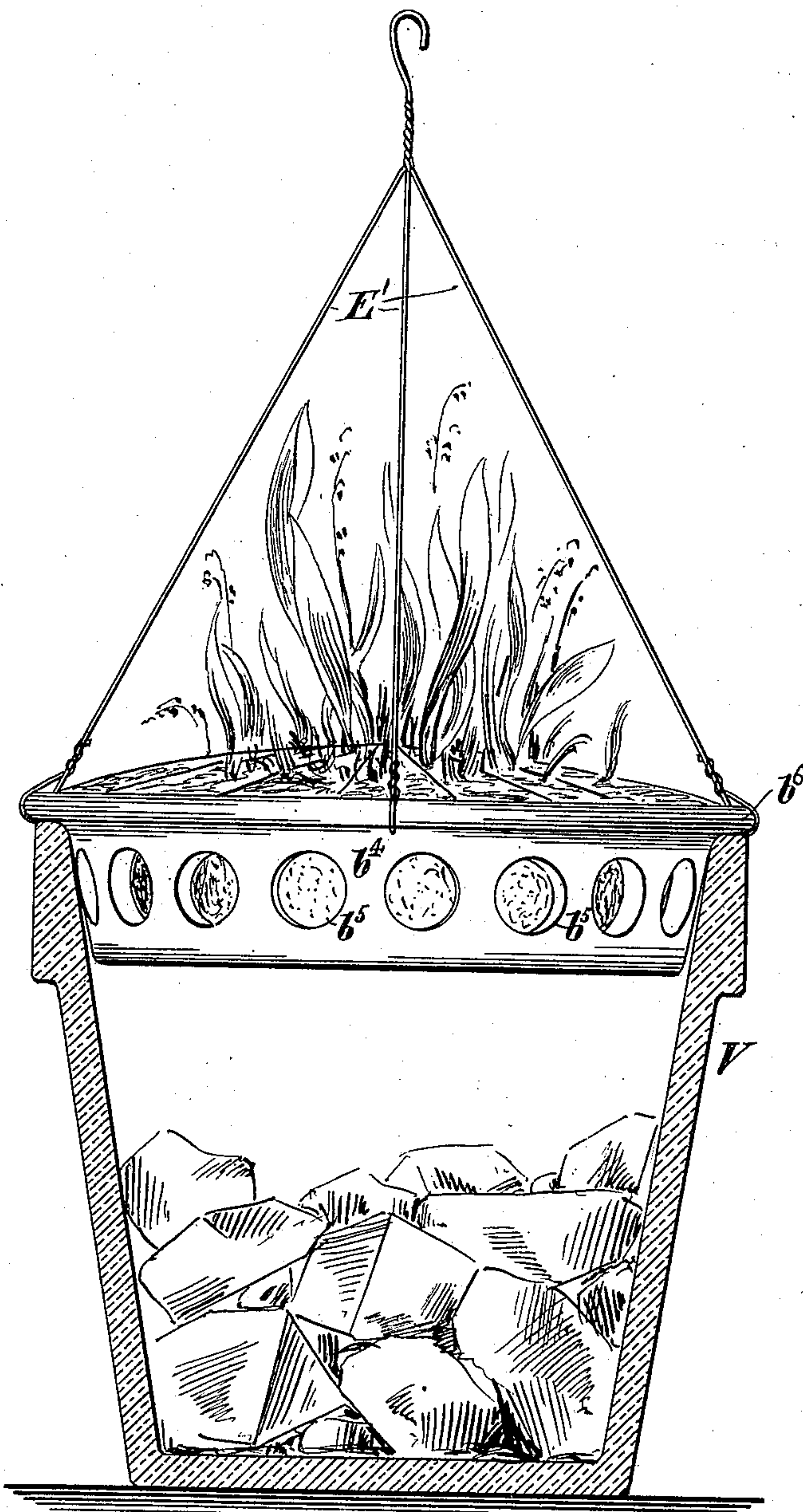
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(No Model.)

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Fig. 4,



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(No Model.)

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Fig. 5,

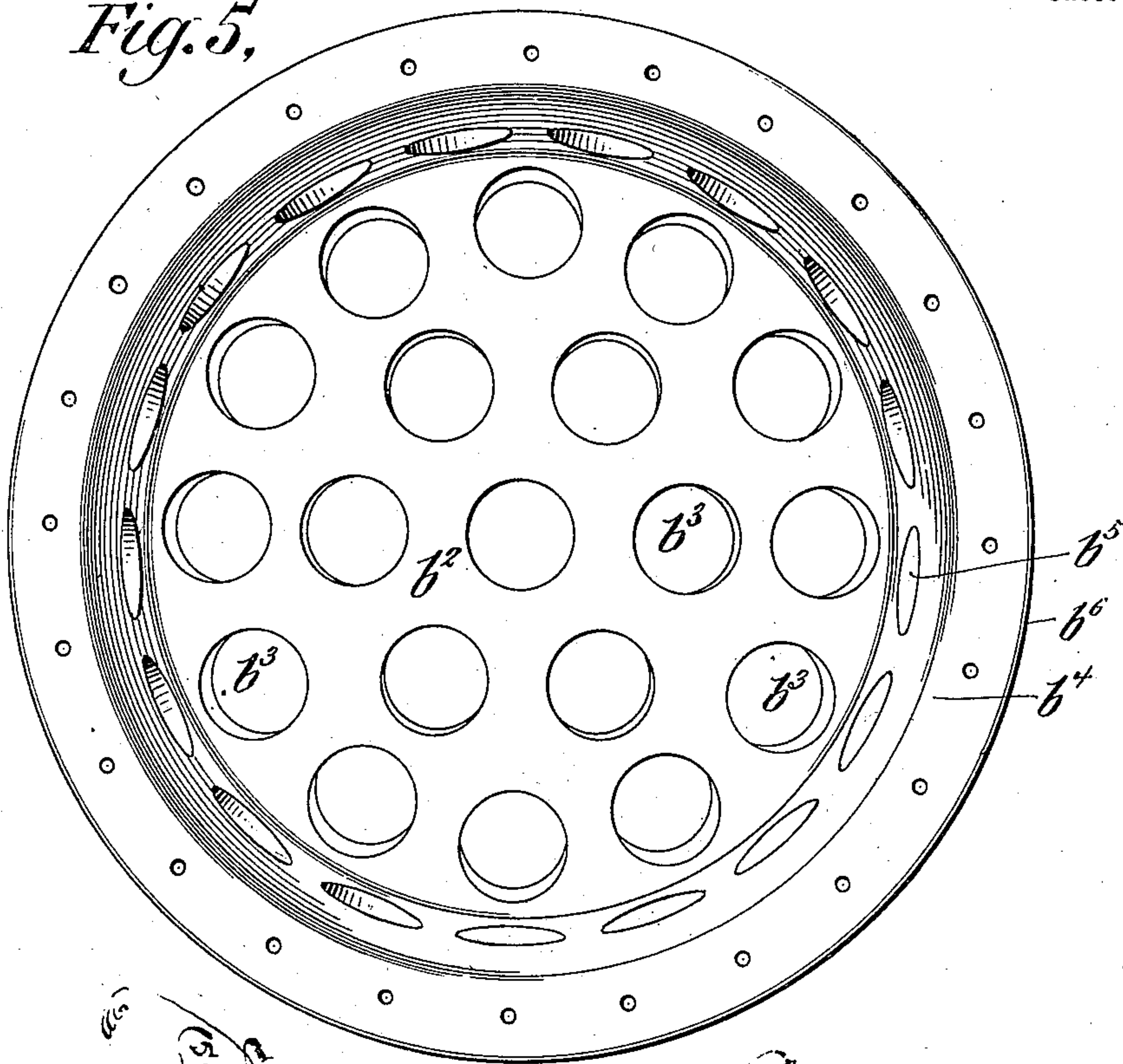
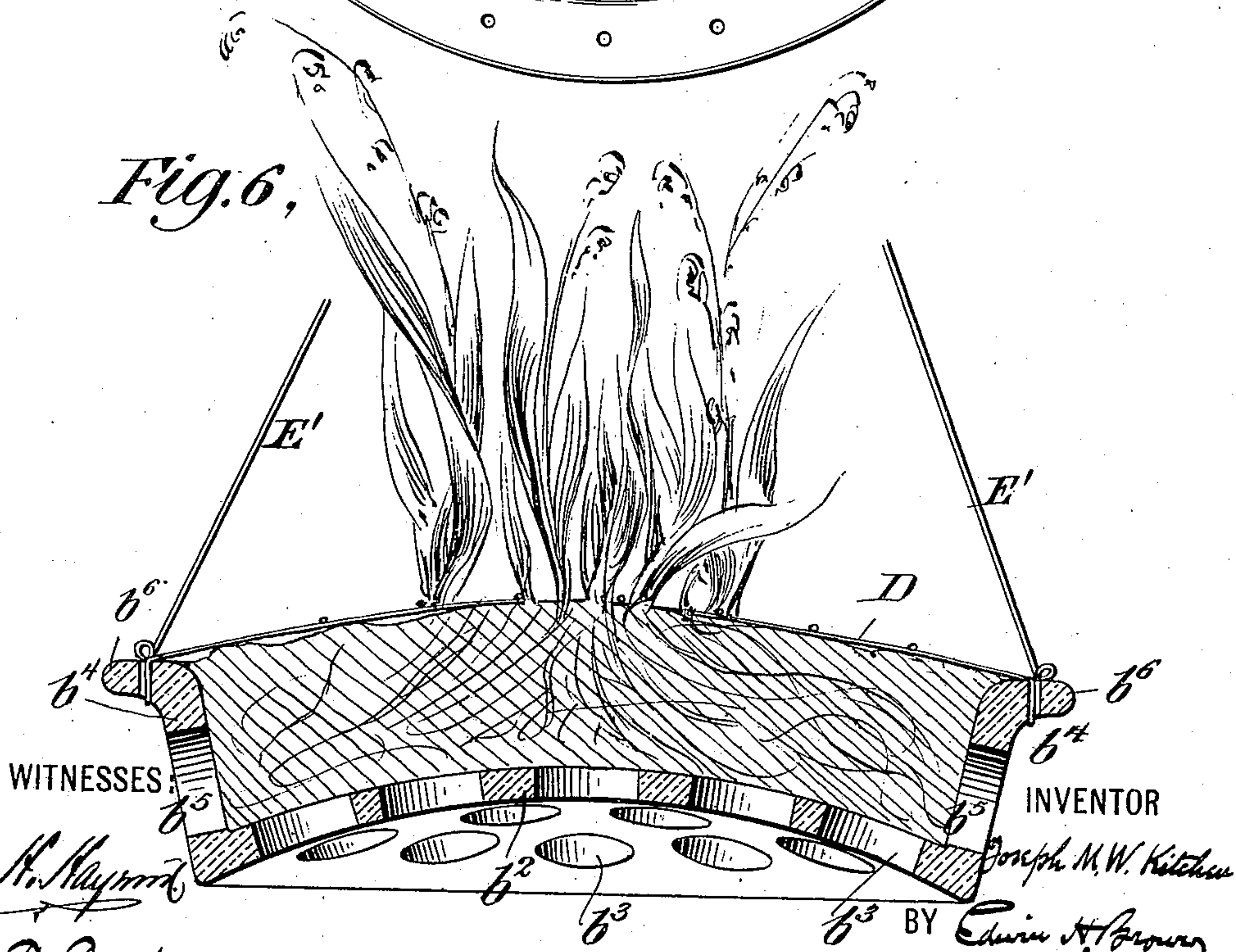


Fig. 6,



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Fig. 7,

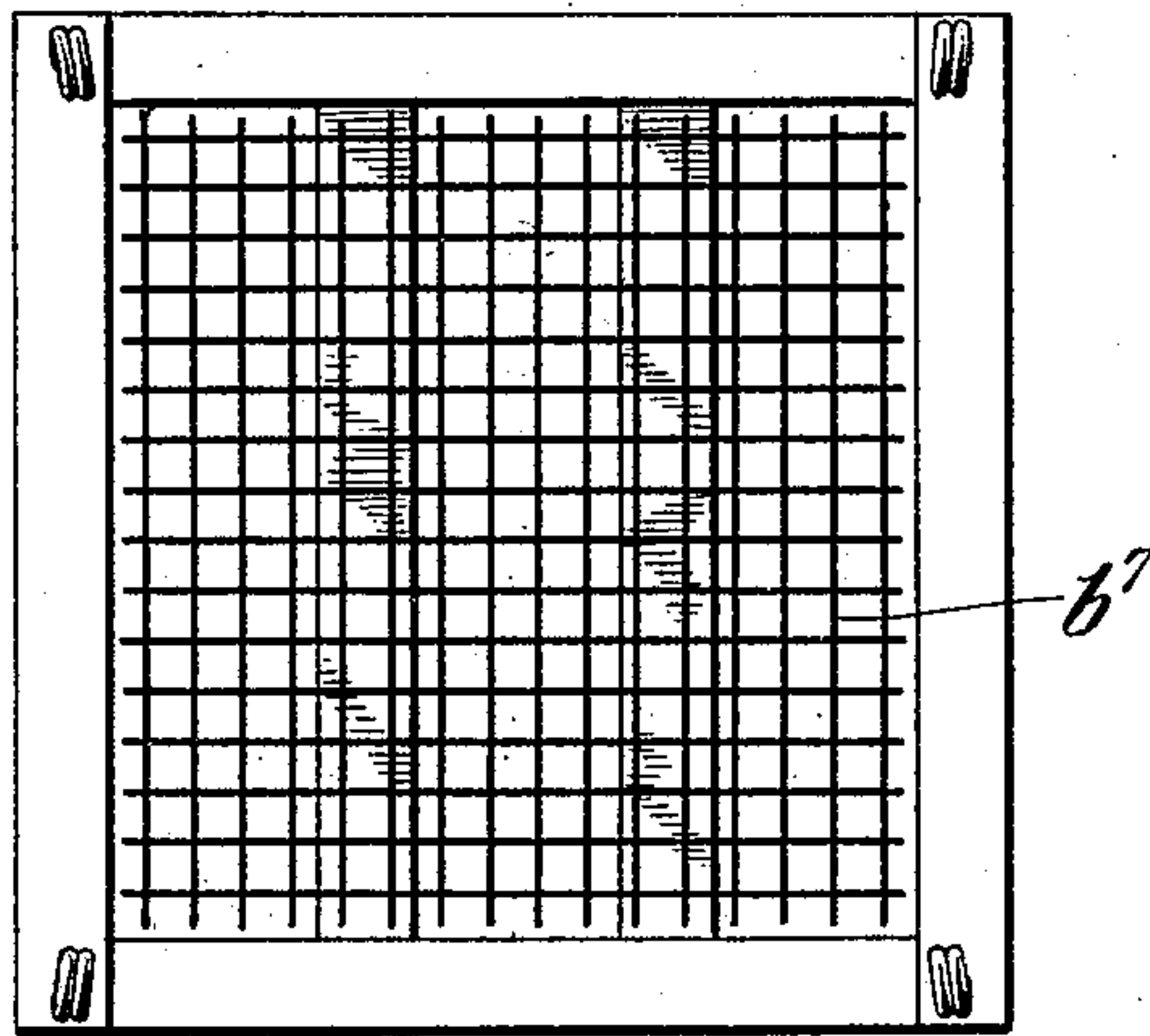
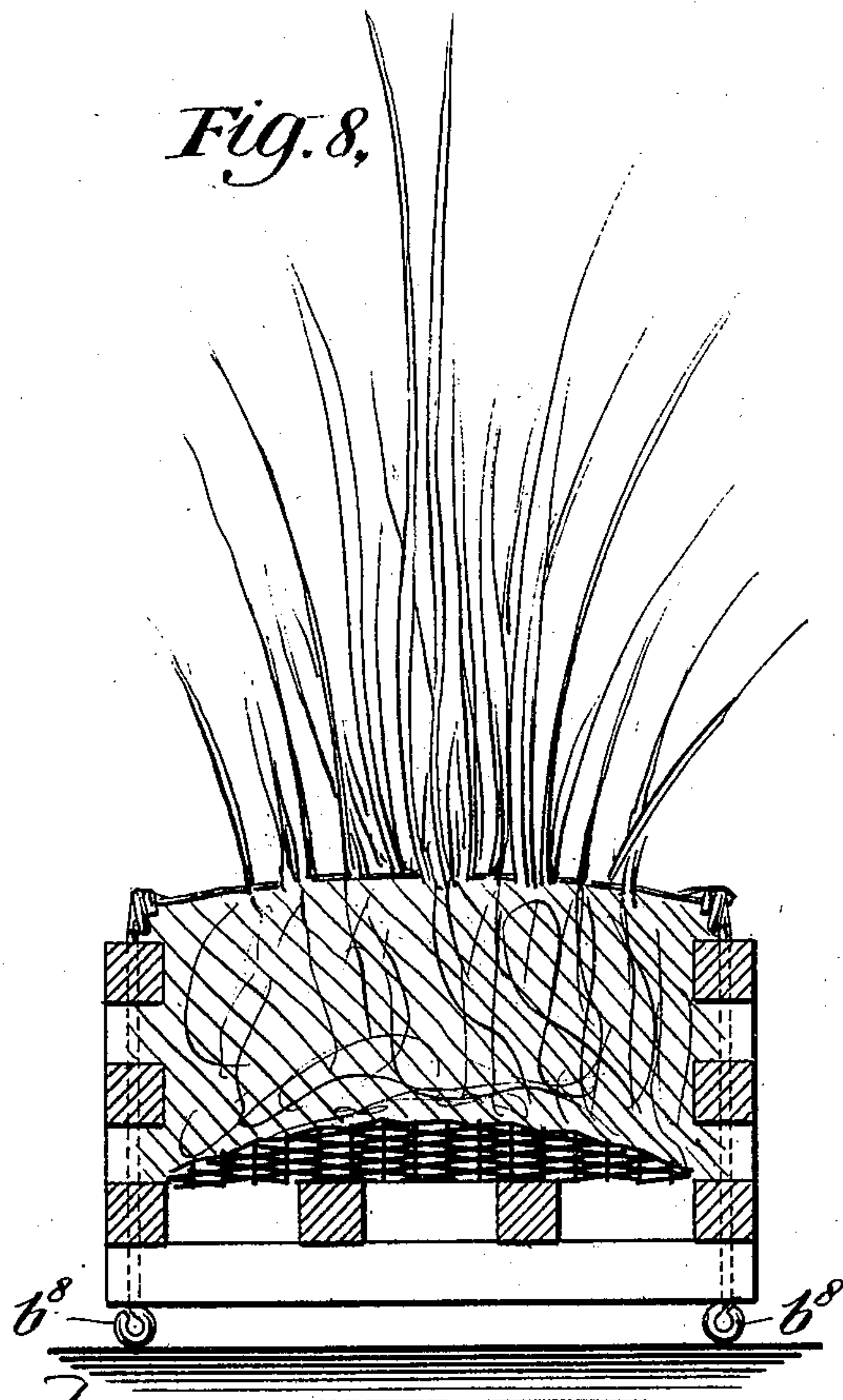


Fig. 8,



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH M. W. KITCHEN, OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY.

RECEPTACLE FOR ORCHIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 620,150, dated February 28, 1899.

Application filed March 5, 1898. Serial No. 672,676. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH M. W. KITCHEN, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of East Orange, Essex county, State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles for Orchids, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my improvement is to provide for orchids a receptacle which will insure desirably quick and complete drainage of water from the roots as well as afford adequate exposure of the latter to damp air and facility for starting new plants by binding them tightly to the soil.

I will describe receptacles embodying my improvement and then point out the novel features in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a receptacle embodying my improvement. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a top view of the same. Fig. 4 is a side view of a receptacle of modified form and a sectional elevation of an outer part whereby it is supported. Fig. 5 is a top view of the said receptacle shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a vertical section of the said receptacle. Fig. 7 is a top view of another receptacle of modified form. Fig. 8 is a vertical section of the latter.

Similar letters of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Referring first to Figs. 1, 2, and 3, A designates a block made preferably of wood or other suitable material. As here shown, it is rectangular in form and has chamfered angular portions *a* at the upper edge. As here shown, it is mounted upon a base B, which also will preferably be made of wood, and is here shown as rectangular in form with chamfered portions *b* at its upper edge. It has obtuse-angled corners *b'*. A rim *c* extends around the sides of the base B, but it does not fit around the obtuse-angled corners. Hence openings are there formed. This rim, as here shown, is made by fastening strips of wood to the edges of the base. The tacks or nails employed to fasten the rim to the base, or some of such tacks or nails, may be allowed to protrude slightly, as illustrated, in order to afford projections with which may be engaged a cord or wire D.

The orchid is placed upon the block, or, in other words, upon that part of the receptacle which is most protuberant upwardly. Thus the danger of subjecting it to too much moisture is avoided. Peat and moss, or either, or other soil may be placed in the receptacle. As the roots grow they will follow down the surface and extend into larger areas of soil. This receptacle may be inserted in a lower outer vessel V. In the latter may be placed any suitable loose absorbent material—such as broken brick, charcoal, decaying leaves, or decomposing manure—capable of gradually giving off watery vapor and nourishing gas during intervals between watering without harboring enough moisture to be detrimental to the plant.

It will be seen that my receptacle will allow of ready drainage and yet not cause such quick drainage as to deprive the plant of its requirements.

The moss or like substance is retained in the receptacle and the plant secured by the cord or wire D, extending across the top and engaging with those tacks or nails which project outside the rim of the receptacle.

The lower outer vessel may be used as a support for the receptacle, a shoulder being provided in said vessel, on which the receptacle rests, besides serving to contain drainage.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 6 I have shown a receptacle which may be made in one piece. It has an upwardly-protuberant bottom *b²*, shown here as concavo-convex, and provided with numerous perforations *b³*. The rim *b⁴* is shown as slightly flaring and is provided with holes *b⁵*. At the upper edge of the rim there is an outwardly-extending lip *b⁶*, provided with holes, through which the wire or cord D may be passed for the purpose of securing the soil and the plant in the receptacle.

An outer vessel V may be used, as in the first-described example of my invention, for supporting the receptacle, the shoulder for supporting the receptacle in the vessel in this example being the lip *b⁵*.

In Figs. 7 and 8 I have shown another receptacle, consisting, essentially, of a skeleton or open work box or basket, having within it a bottom *b⁷*, concavo-convex in form and of foraminous or reticular material. With the form of my invention illustrated by Figs. 7

and 8 any suitable outer vessel and suspension device may be employed.

It will be seen that in Fig. 1 there is a rigid central rod E rising from the block A and
5 that this is bent at its upper end to form a hook. It serves the purpose of a handle, a tying-stake, and a suspension device.

In Figs. 4, 5, and 6 the suspension device may consist of cords or wires E', extending
10 upwardly from the lip b⁶. I have shown such wires twisted into a hook, forming a suspension device.

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

15 1. The combination of a shallow receptacle having its bottom portion raised or convex on its upper side and provided with openings, and a vessel within which said receptacle is supported.

2. The combination of a shallow receptacle 20 having its bottom portion raised or convex on its upper side and provided with openings, an outwardly-extending lip formed on said receptacle, and a vessel within which said shallow receptacle is supported by its outwardly- 25 extending lip, substantially as described.

3. The combination of a shallow receptacle having its bottom portion raised or convex on its upper side and provided with openings, an outwardly-extending lip formed on said re- 30 ceptacle, a suspension device for said shallow receptacle, and a vessel within which said shallow receptacle is supported by its lip, substantially as described.

JOSEPH M. W. KITCHEN.

Witnesses:

EDWIN H. BROWN,
GEO. H. RAYMOND.