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Patented Nov. 5, 1901.

T. C. T. MÖLLER.
CHALICE.

(Application filed Apr. 24, 1901.)

(No Model.)

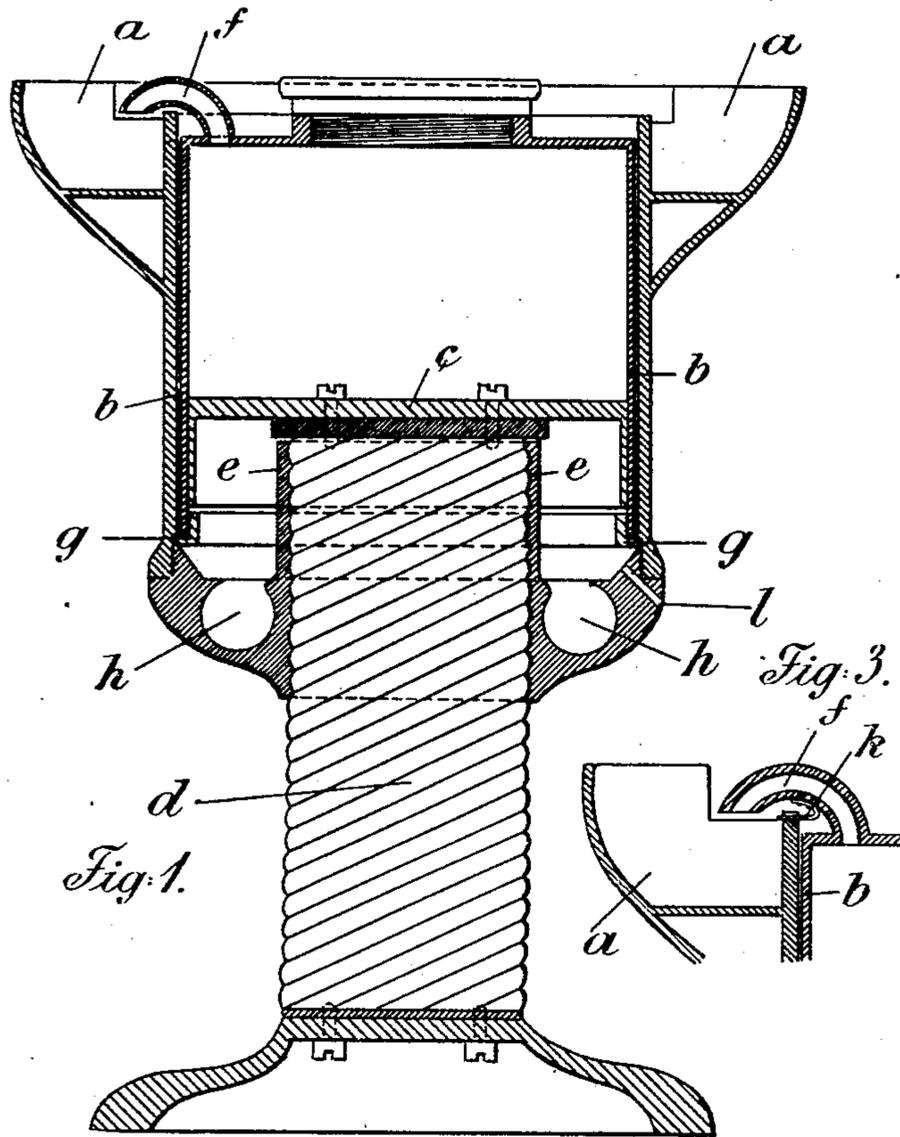
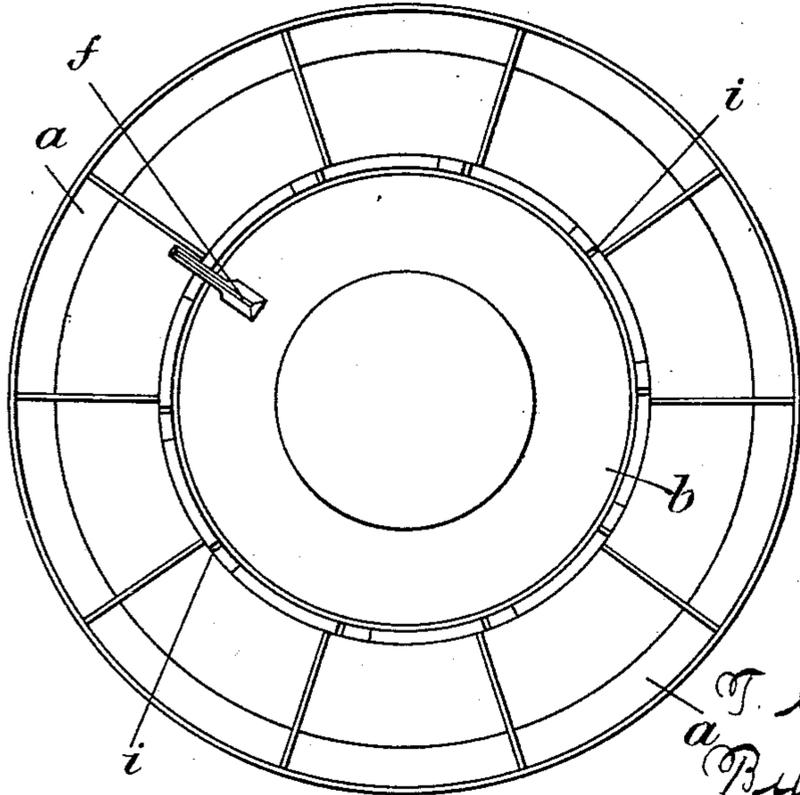


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THÖGER CHRISTIAN THEODOR MÖLLER, OF COPENHAGEN, DENMARK.

CHALICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 685,784, dated November 5, 1901.

Application filed April 24, 1901. Serial No. 57,330. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THÖGER CHRISTIAN THEODOR MÖLLER, merchant, of No. 12 Pilestræde, Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, have invented Improvements in Chalices, of which the following is a specification.

The hitherto-used chalices are ordinary metal cups which by a priest are carried from mouth to mouth of the communicants. A great drawback by using these chalices is, however, that many lips consecutively touch the moist metal brim. It is true that the officiating priest usually turns the chalice a little when presenting it to another communicant; but this can only to a certain extent alleviate the above-stated drawback.

The object of the present invention is a chalice constructed in such a manner that a freshly-filled still-untouched cup is presented to each communicant, the priest giving the chalice a slight turning between each bestowal.

A form of construction of the invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows the chalice seen in side elevation and partly in section, and Fig. 2 shows the same seen from above. Fig. 3 is a sectional view of a fragment, showing the application of a spring-trigger for entering the notches in the wall of the chalice.

The chalice is at the top provided with a circle of cups *a*, and its interior forms a container *b*, which is closed at the top by means of a cover. The bottom *c* of the container is arranged so as to be capable of moving water-tight up and down inside the container *b*. This movement is effected by turning the foot *d* of the chalice, which foot is screw-threaded and screws itself into or out of the corresponding screw-threaded body *e*, that forms the intermediate piece between the foot and bowl of the chalice.

When the container *b* is filled with wine, a turning of the foot *d* in a certain direction will bring about that the wine is forced out of a small spout *f*, placed at the top in the cover of the container. The wine issuing from the spout will be caught by the cup *a* which at that moment is situated below the spout.

The container *b* is placed loosely inside the chalice in such a manner that it can be turned

as regards the cups *a*, while, on the other hand, it is prevented from being pushed up and down in the chalice by means of the flange *g*. The friction between the container's wall and the piston-like bottom *c* will therefore when the foot *d* is turned through a certain angle cause the container *b*, together with the spout, to be turned through the same angle. When the foot has been turned once completely around, the spout *f* will simultaneously have passed over all the cups *a* consecutively. In order that when a cup has been filled the spout *f* may be stopped in close proximity to the next cup, so that this commences to be filled when the foot is again turned, the wall of the chalice is provided with small notches *i*, Fig. 2, situated near the partition-walls between the several cups. When the spout itself, which in that case should be made somewhat flexible, or when a spring-trigger, as *k*, Fig. 3, suitably arranged on the container and turning therewith, enters one of the notches *i*, the priest will know that the container has been turned far enough and that the corresponding cup *a* is consequently sufficiently filled. A groove *h* below the bottom *c* serves to receive the wine that oozes out between the bottom and the wall of the container. This groove is in connection with the atmosphere through a suitable opening, as shown at *l*, Fig. 1.

The chalice shown on the drawings is, as already pointed out, an example of a constructional form only. Not only may the outer shape of the chalice, the number of the cups, &c., be altered, but the filling of the cups may even be done in another manner without the principle of the invention being altered, this being based upon the circumstance that the interior of the wine-container is periodically exposed to a pressure that causes a certain quantity of wine to flow out.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of the said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, I declare that what I claim is—

1. A chalice comprising a circle of cups, a revoluble container located within the said circle, and means for discharging the contents of the container into the cups, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.
2. In a chalice having a notched wall, a cir-

cle of cups, a revoluble container located within said circle, means for discharging the contents of the container into the cups, the notched wall of the chalice, and means located between the container and said notched wall for engagement with the latter, all arranged for operation substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

3. In a chalice, a circle of cups, a container located within said circle and having a movable bottom, a screw-threaded foot secured to said movable bottom, an internally-threaded

piece applied to the wall of the chalice and receiving the threaded foot, and means for delivering the contents of the container into the cups, the parts being combined and arranged substantially as shown and described. 15

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

THÖGER CHRISTIAN THEODOR MÖLLER.

Witnesses:

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