

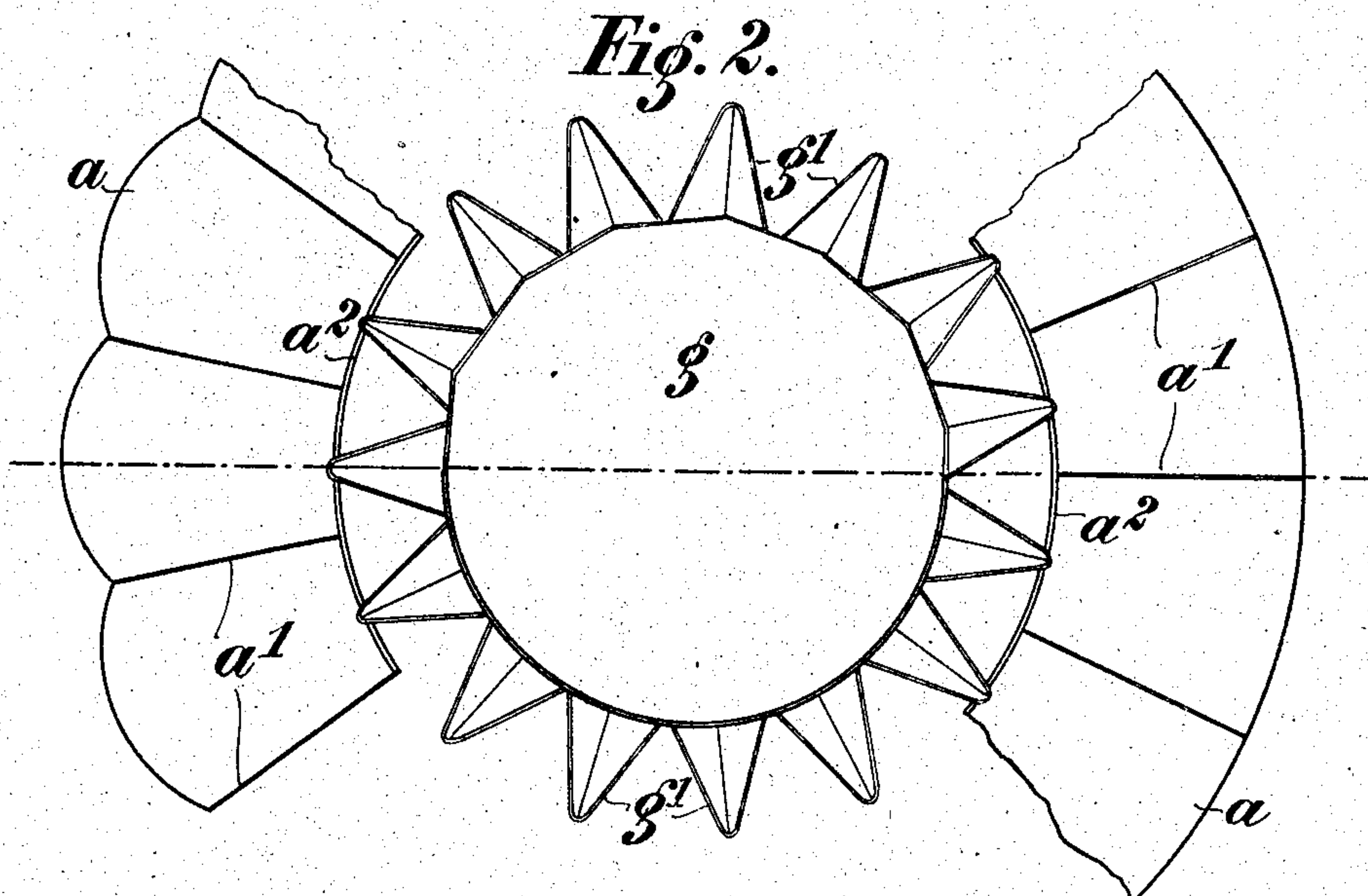
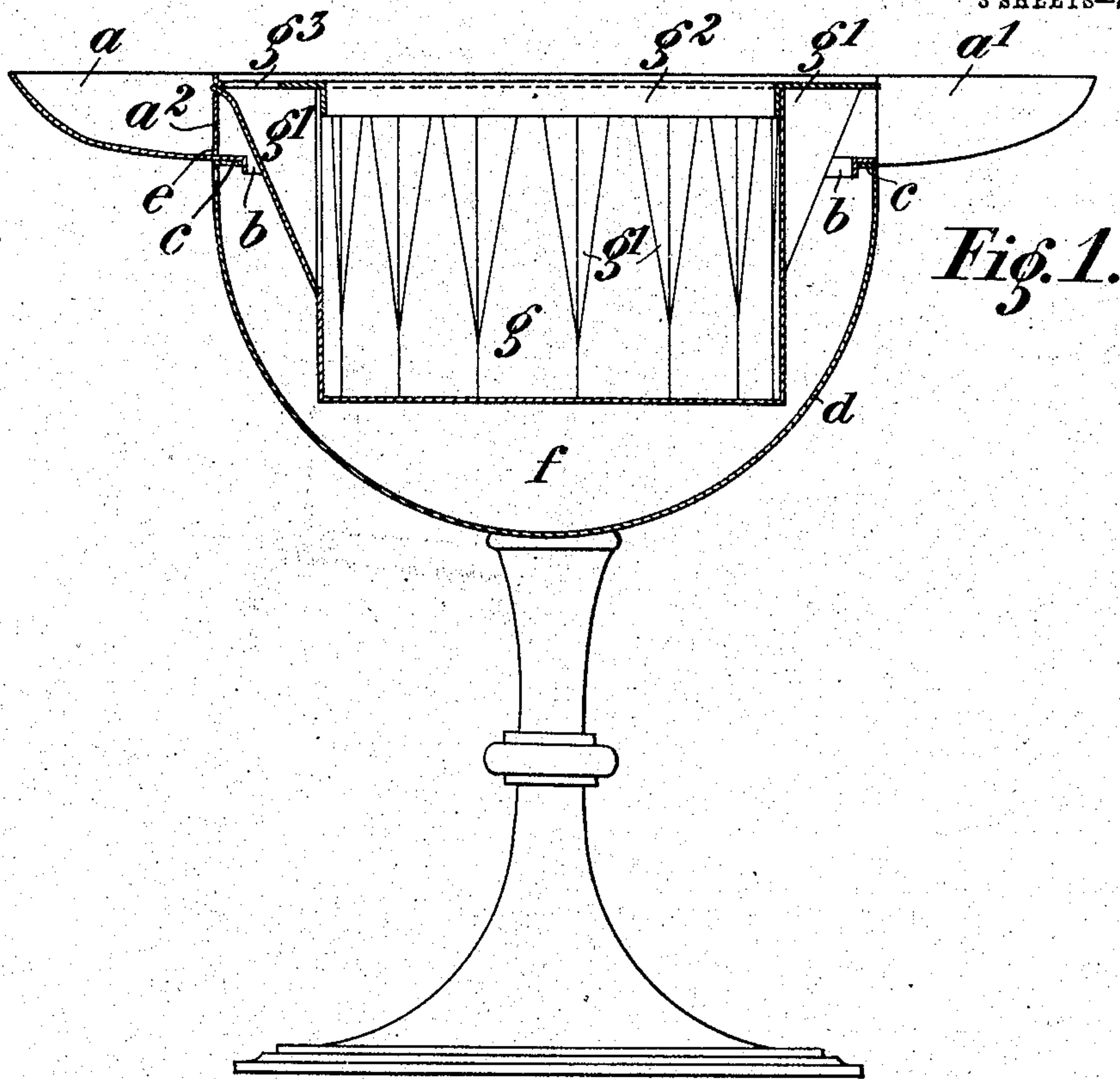
No. 781,220.

PATENTED JAN. 31, 1905.

T. C. T. MÖLLER.
CHALICE.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 22, 1903.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



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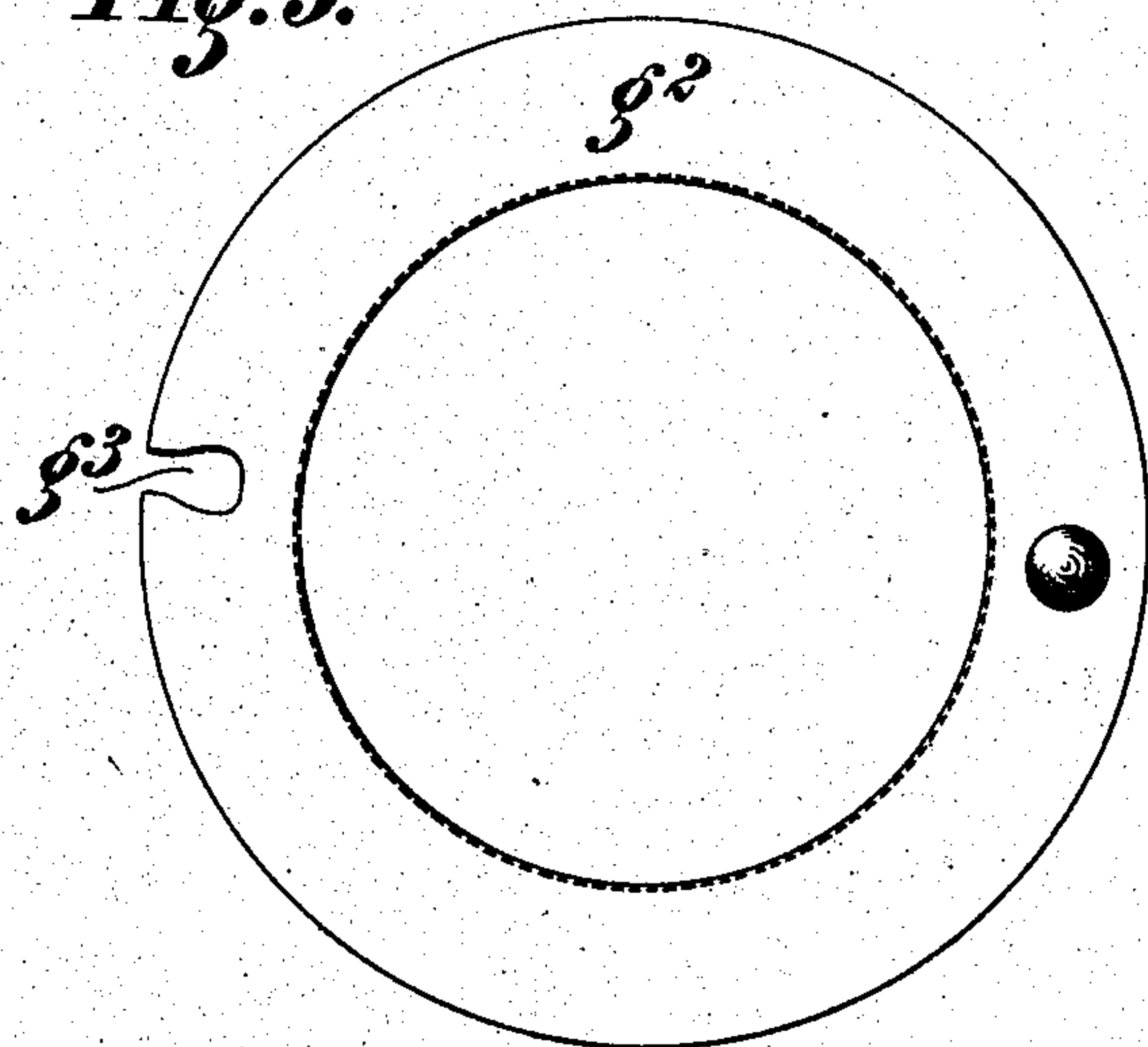
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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 4.

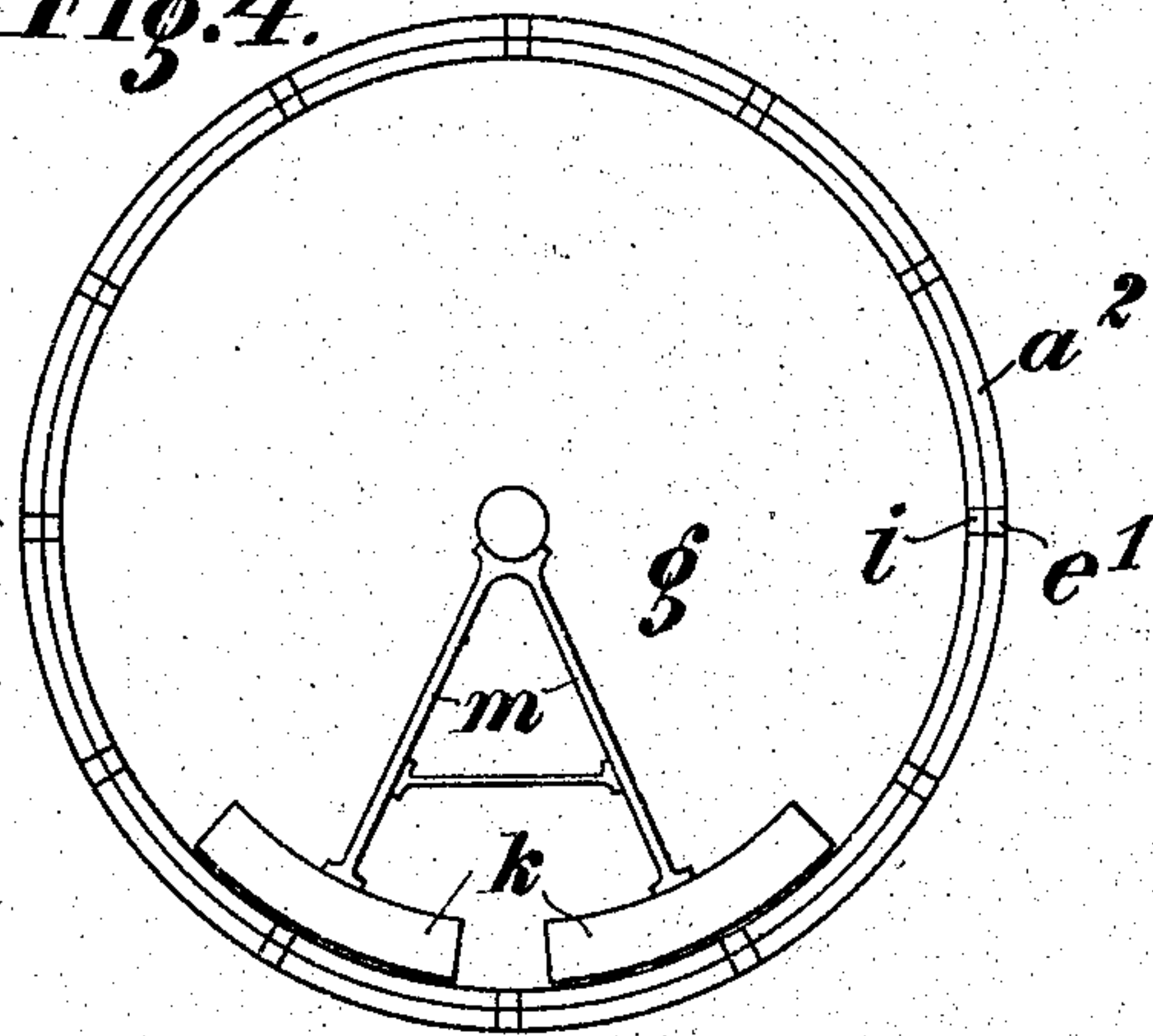
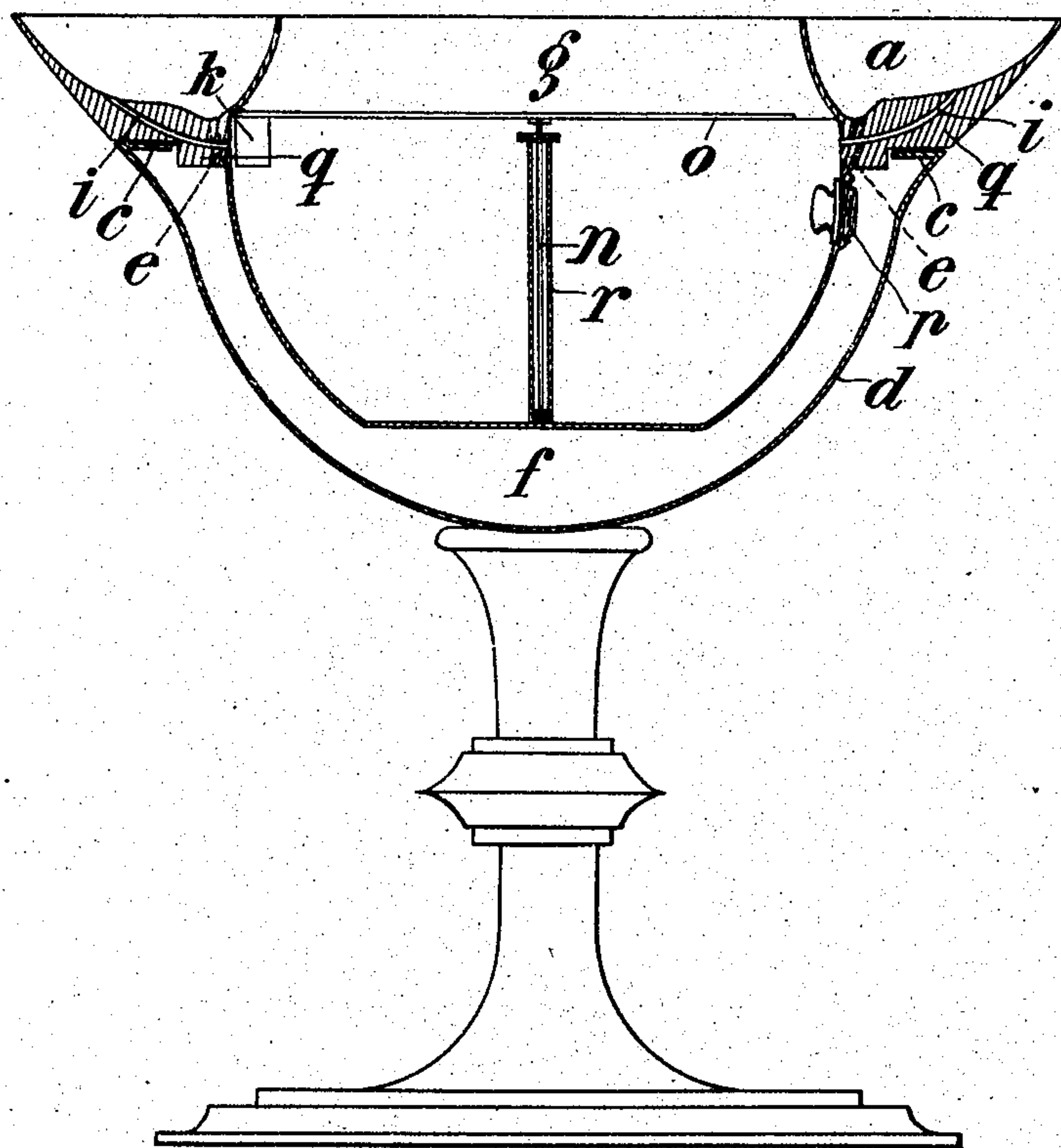


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CHALICE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 781,220, dated January 31, 1905.

Application filed August 22, 1903. Serial No. 170,500.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THÖGER CHRISTIAN THEODOR MÖLLER, merchant, of No. 12 Pilestraede, Copenhagen, in the Kingdom of Denmark, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Chalices; 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The present invention refers to chalices of the kind as set forth in the Patents Nos. 685,784 and 685,785.

The object of the invention is to simplify the arrangements known from these two patents, so that the wine contained in a central bowl is made to flow into the several cups merely by the inclining motion of the chalice.

If there be but a limited number of cups in the rim—say six to eight—so that each cup occupies a comparatively large portion of the cup's circumference the problem may be simply solved by supplying the central bowl with a number of spouts, one for each of the cups, the central bowl being placed about level with the cups. When the chalice is inclined so that one of the cups and the corresponding spout of the bowl are lower than the other cups and spouts, the wine will flow through the said spout into the said cup without simultaneously entering the neighboring cups. If, however, the rim is divided into a larger number of cups—say twelve to sixteen—it will, as a rule, be necessary by special arrangements to prevent wine flowing into two adjacent cups when one of the cups is filled from the central bowl. These arrangements must be adapted either to shut off the wine from the adjacent cups only or from all the cups except the one used for the moment. This may be obtained in all generality by relatively rotating the parts of the chalice as regards one another simultaneously with the inclined motion which is necessary in all kind of chalices. The bowl can also be fixed and supplied with a number of spouts or outlets corresponding to the number of cups, while a rotatable ring closes all the spouts or

outlets except a single one. When the chalice is inclined so that the non-closed spout or outlet points downward, only the cup outside the spout will be filled. Instead of a complete ring a rotatable plate or the like can be used which will only close the adjacent spouts or outlets. It is not necessary that the turning motion or rotation is in all cases done by hand. The last-mentioned rotatable plate which closes for the nearest cups on either side of the one used can, for instance, be mounted and balanced in such a manner that it by the mere inclination of the chalice assumes the correct position by the force of gravity. Beside rendering possible the solving of the said problem—i. e., that the wine is made to flow into a single cup simply by the inclined position—chalices of the described kind have the advantage of the wine being visible, like in ordinary chalices, it being not necessary that the central bowl should be covered. These chalices are also arranged in such a manner that the waste left in a cup does not flow back into the central bowl, but down into a special waste-cup. The row of cups may be in one with the chalice proper, or it may form a special removable part. The latter is preferable, as it then becomes possible by replacing the row of cups with another one to use the same chalice for a number of communicants at the same time.

Various constructional forms of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows a chalice with fifteen cups and fifteen spouts on the central bowl, seen in side elevation and partly in vertical section. Fig. 2 is the bowl and part of the row of cups seen from above. Fig. 3 is a detail of the bowl seen from above. Fig. 4 is a constructional form for an automatic closing arrangement seen from the top, and Fig. 5 a constructional form for a chalice supplied with a self-acting closing arrangement.

By the constructional form shown in Figs. 1 to 3 the row of cups *a* is removable and, for instance, supplied with a collar *b*, fitting onto a collar *c* on the chalice *d*. Each single cup, which is formed by means of radial partition-walls *a'* in the row of cups, is in the rear wall

a^2 supplied with one or several waste-holes e , through which slops left in the cups can flow down into the waste-bowl f . The rims of the cups which are to be touched by the lips may
 5 be concentric with the chalice, as shown to the right in Fig. 2, or convex, as shown to the left in the same figure.

Inside the row of cups a is the bowl g , supplied with a number of spouts g' of triangular
 10 or other suitable section and either proportionately deep, as shown, or merely starting from the upper part of the bowl. The bowl g can either, as shown in Fig. 1 and in the upper part of Fig. 2, be polygonal, or it can be cylindrical, as shown in the lower half of Fig. 2.
 15 When the bowl g is mounted in its place in the chalice, where it is held by friction or in any other suitable way, each of the spouts g' will be located between two radial partition-walls a' of
 20 the row of cups—*i. e.*, right opposite each cup.

When the chalice is inclined at a certain angle to the left from the perpendicular position shown in Fig. 1, the wine in the bowl g will certainly to the greatest extent flow out
 25 through the one spout shown in section; but by a careless inclination and if the spouts are close together wine will also flow out in the adjacent cups, so that all three cups shown to the left in Fig. 2 will be more or less filled.
 30 In order to prevent this, the upper part of the bowl is supplied with an annular cover g^2 , Figs. 1 and 3, which closes tightly onto the upper rims of the spouts and has in a single space a notch g^3 . When this notch is above
 35 the spout shown to the left in Fig. 1, only that single cup corresponding thereto will be filled when the chalice is inclined. The ring-shaped closing arrangement g^2 may be supplied with a button or other contrivance which facilitates
 40 the turning.

When the ring j lies so high that the wine can only be caused to flow through the opening j' by inclining the chalice—*i. e.*, the chalice has a shape like the one shown in Figs. 1
 45 and 4—the full ring may be replaced by part of a ring which only closes a couple of the openings i —*viz.*, those in either side of the opening corresponding to the cup in use. The arrangement will then be as shown in Fig. 4,
 50 where k indicates two plates between which there is a free space, so that the wine here gets admittance to an opening i , but not to the two adjacent openings.

If the parts k are made heavy and fastened
 55 by arms m or the like to a vertical and easily-rotatable axle n in the middle of the cup g , the force of gravity will be sufficient to insure that these parts k when the chalice is inclined will always assume such a position that the lower-
 60 most opening i is free, so that the corresponding cup out of which the communicant is to drink will be filled, while the wine gets no access to the nearest two cups.

Instead of, as shown in Fig. 4, having two
 65 closely-adjointing walls a^2 —*i. e.*, partly the wall

a^2 of the cup row and partly the wall of the bowl g —one single wall will in some cases suffice, so that one single hole replaces the two
 holes e' and i , lying in prolongation of each
 70 other. The bowl will then be in one with the row of cups, which is made either removable or in one with the chalices. In the latter case there will consequently be no loose parts.

Fig. 5 shows a chalice in which the cup row
 75 a and the bowl g are in one piece and where the shutting off is done by an automatic arrangement corresponding to the one in Fig. 4. The cups and the bowl are in this case connected with a ring q , turned on the inside,
 80 which has filling-openings i , whose one end opens onto the turned surface and whose other end opens into a suitable place in the bottom of the cups. The ring q is, moreover, provided with waste-holes e . The heavy parts k ,
 85 serving to shut off the adjacent holes and of which but one is visible, are fastened to a perpendicular axle n , surrounded by a tube r , starting from the bottom of the cup g and
 90 which below and above has bearings for the axle. The connection between this one and the parts k can be made, for instance, by a cross-shaped or other suitable plate o . If the
 95 parts a , g , and q , which are presupposed to be mutually connected, are also in one with the chalice d , there must in a suitable place be arranged an outlet which can be closed for
 emptying the slops, for instance, as shown at p .

It is assumed as well in the preliminary remarks—as, for instance, in the description of
 Fig. 4—that the row of cups when the chalice
 100 is used is held firmly in this one and not turned while the bowl is turned. The reverse, however, may also be the case, it being only of importance that the two parts or eventually
 105 the row of cups and a ring or part of a ring are turned in relation to one another.

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

1. In a chalice the combination of a row of cups with a central bowl level with the row of cups and open at the top, openings in the central bowl opposite each cup, the wine flowing
 115 through the lowermost of said openings into the corresponding cup by the natural inclination of the chalice, substantially as described.

2. In a chalice the combination of a row of cups with a central bowl level with the row of cups and open at the top, openings in the central bowl opposite each cup and means for
 120 closing a number of said openings, substantially as described.

3. In a chalice the combination of a row of cups with a central bowl level with the row of cups and open at the top, openings in the central bowl opposite each cup and a ring capable of being turned and closing all but one of
 125 the said openings, substantially as described.

4. In a chalice the combination of a row of
 130

cups with a central bowl level with the row of cups and open at the top, openings in the central bowl opposite each cup and a plate capable of being turned and closing the two outer ones of three consecutive openings, substantially as described.

5 In a chalice, the combination of a row of cups, with a central bowl having its bottom below the bottoms of the cups and provided
10 with a plurality of separate discharge-openings in its upper portion communicating respectively with each cup, means capable of be-

ing turned for closing a number of these openings, a waste-space at a lower level than the said cups, and openings leading from each of the cups to the said waste-space. 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:

ERNEST BOUTARD,
J. C. JACOBSEN.