S. FREEMAN & G. E. SMITH.

Revolving-Saucer for Flower-Pot Brackets.

No. 165,224. Patented July 6, 1875.

Fig. 1

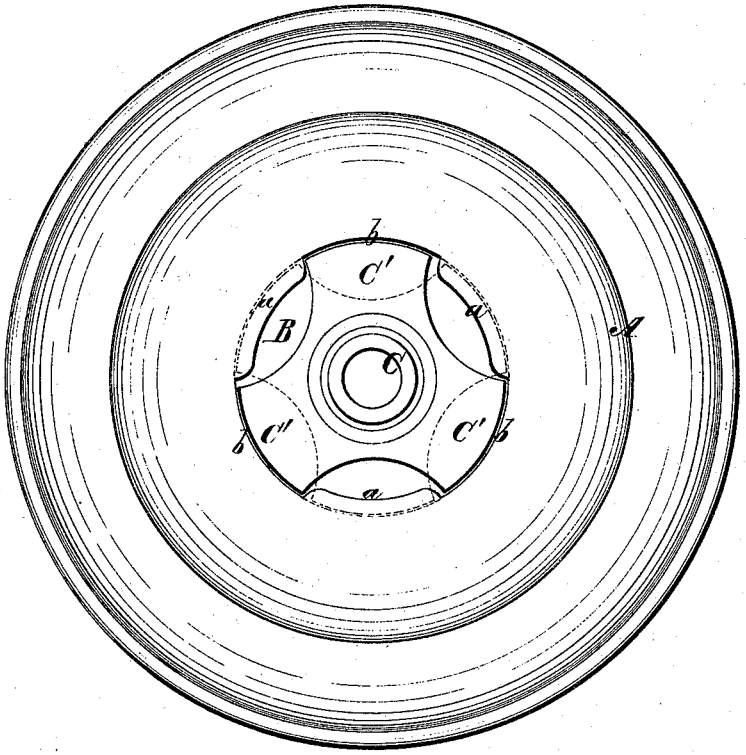


Fig. 2

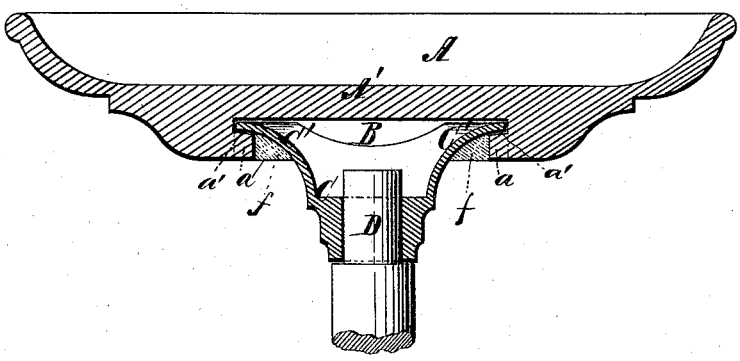
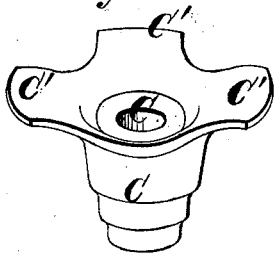


Fig. 3



Witnesses.

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STEPHEN FREEMAN AND GEORGE E. SMITH, OF RACINE, WISCONSIN.

IMPROVEMENT IN REVOLVING SAUCERS FOR FLOWER-POT BRACKETS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **165,224**, dated July 6, 1875; application filed June 21, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, STEPHEN FREEMAN and GEORGE E. SMITH, of Racine, county of Racine and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and Improved Revolving Saucer for use upon Flower-Pot and other Brackets and Stands; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is an inverted view of the improved saucer and its metallic thimble before the latter has been adjusted fully in position and fastened to the former. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section of the saucer and its thimble fully united together, and a portion of a stand upon which the saucer revolves. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the thimble.

The nature of our invention consists in a metallic bearing-thimble, having lateral wings or flanges on its upper edge, in combination with a saucer made of wood, or earthy or vitreous or other analogous material, and thickened near its center, and constructed with a coupling-socket in the under side of its bottom, as will be hereinafter described.

A represents the saucer, made of either wood, terra-cotta, china, glass, clay, or other analogous materials. The profile of this saucer is clearly shown in Fig. 2. Other shapes than the one shown may be adopted without changing the character of our invention. B is a cylindrical socket, formed in the under side of the saucer. At intervals around the inner periphery of this socket thin lips *a* are provided, so as to reduce the diameter of the socket at intervals, and also form confining-ledges *a'* below the thinned central portion A' of the bottom of the saucer. By this construction entering-notches *b* and confining-ledges *a'* are formed alternately around the socket, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. C is a cast-metal thimble, with laterally-extended wings or flanges C' formed on it. This thimble is attached to the saucer by inserting its wings through the notches *b*, as shown in full lines in Fig. 1, and turning the socket until the wings pass over the ledges *a'*, as shown in dotted lines in Fig. 1, and in full lines in Fig. 2; and this being done, the notches and socket are filled with a proper cement, *f*, and all thus fastened securely. Any other suitable retaining agent or stop, acting as a detent, may be used for preventing the parts separating; but we prefer to use cement or plaster-of-paris.

The metallic socket will fit and revolve easily (with the saucer) around a spindle or stem, D, of a stand or bracket, such as are used upon flower-pot brackets, flower-pot stands, druggist-brackets, and chandelier-brackets.

By our invention we are enabled to make saucers of light, brittle, argillaceous, and vitreous materials, and still have them capable of revolving easily, and enduring the friction and wear due to their revolving upon such stands or brackets without breaking.

We prefer to use terra-cotta, as it is light and beautiful in appearance; but we do not confine ourselves to the same.

What we claim is—

The revolving saucer made of wood, earthy, vitreous, or other light analogous materials, and with a socket, B, notches *b*, and ledges *a'*, in combination with a metallic flanged thimble, C C', united to it by means of the flanges on the thimble, the lips on the saucer, and cement or other retaining agent, substantially as and for the purpose described.

STEPHEN FREEMAN.
GEORGE E. SMITH.

Witnesses:
JAMES FIELDING,
WILLIAM KELLY.