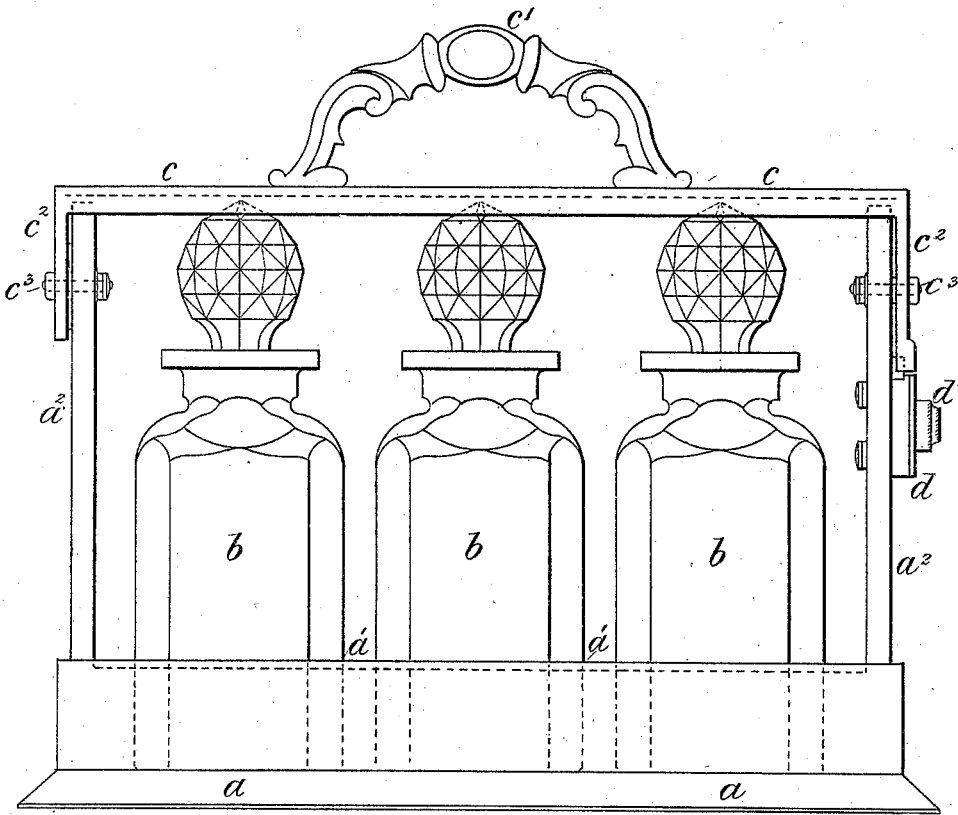


G., G. W. & J. BETJEMANN.  
Stand for Decanters, Bottles, and Jars.

No. 212,886.

Patented Mar. 4, 1879.

Fig. 1.



Attest:

Walter Allen

Chas J. Gooch

Inventors:

George Betjemann

George William Betjemann

and John Betjemann

By Knight Bros attys

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Fig: 2.

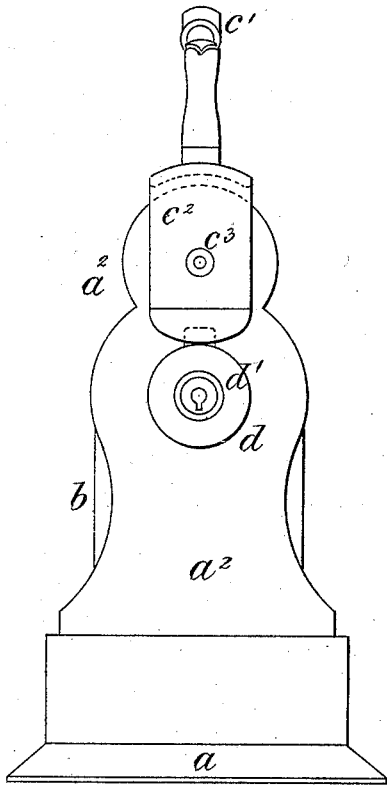
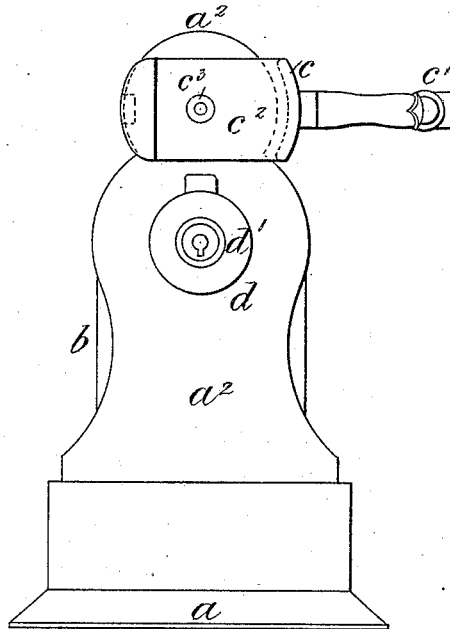


Fig: 3



Attest:

Walter Allen  
Chas J. Gooch

Inventors

George Betjemann,  
George William Betjemann,  
and John Betjemann.  
BY *Knights* attys

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Fig. 5.

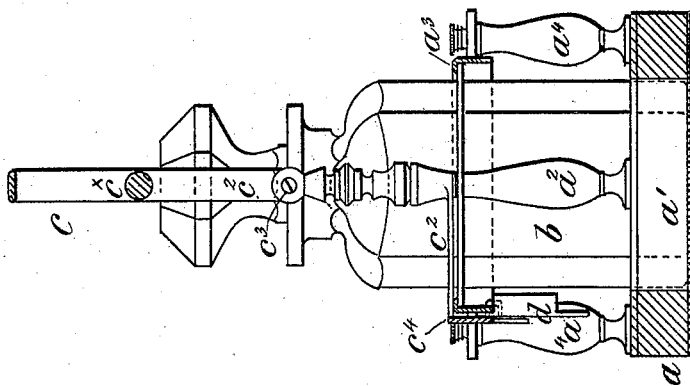
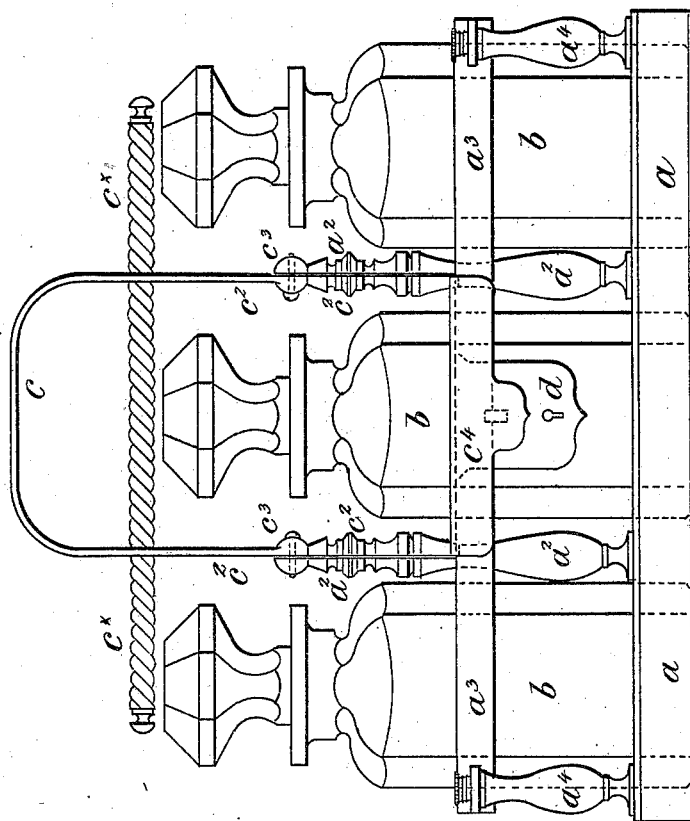


Fig. 4.



Attest:  
 Walter Allen  
 Chas. J. Gooch

Inventors  
 George Betjemann  
 George William Betjemann  
 by John Betjemann  
 By Knight Bros attys

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE BETJEMANN, GEORGE WILLIAM BETJEMANN, AND JOHN  
BETJEMANN, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

## IMPROVEMENT IN STANDS FOR DECANTERS, BOTTLES, AND JARS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **212,886**, dated March 4, 1879; application filed  
January 6, 1879.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, GEORGE BETJEMANN, GEORGE WILLIAM BETJEMANN, and JOHN BETJEMANN, all of Pentonville Road, London, England, have invented new and useful Improvements in Stands for Decanters, Bottles, and Jars, which improvements are specially applicable to spirit, *liqueur*, and scent bottle stands. Said improvements are fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

The invention has for its object improvements in stands for decanters, bottles, and jars, which improvements are specially applicable to spirit, *liqueur*, and scent bottle stands, and relates to means whereby such stands, while exposing the decanters, bottles, or jars to view, can be locked up, so as to prevent the surreptitious extraction of the contents of the same.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation, and Figs. 2 and 3 two end elevations, of one mode of carrying our invention into effect; and Fig. 4 is a side elevation, and Fig. 5 is a vertical cross-section, of a modification thereof.

Similar parts are marked with similar letters of reference in all the figures.

In the arrangement represented at Figs. 1, 2, and 3, *a* is the base of the stand, in which we form deep, close-fitting sockets *a*<sup>1</sup>, to receive the decanters, bottles, or jars *b*, over the tops of which is a rod or bar, *c*, to which the handle *c*<sup>1</sup> is fixed, or which itself may be so shaped as to form the handle. This rod or bar *c* is formed with returned ends or descending arms *c*<sup>2</sup>, which are pivoted or pin-jointed at *c*<sup>3</sup> to uprights *a*<sup>2</sup>, which in this arrangement are at the ends of the stand; or the returned ends or descending arms *c*<sup>2</sup> of the rod or bar *c* may be extended to the base of the stand, and there pivoted or pin-jointed.

On one of the uprights *a*<sup>2</sup> of the stand is a lock, *d*, which, when required, is capable of locking the bar *c* in position over the tops of the decanters, bottles, or jars, as represented at Figs. 1 and 2, and thus prevent their extraction from the stand or the removal of the stoppers or covers from the same; but when such bar *c* is turned down, as represented at

Fig. 3, the bottles can be readily removed from the stand.

If desired, the lock may be carried by one end or descending arm *c*<sup>2</sup> of the pivoted bar *c*, and may be caused to lock into a recess in a plate carried by one of the uprights *a*<sup>2</sup>; or, in cases where the returned ends or descending arms *c*<sup>2</sup> of the pivoted bar *c* are extended and pivoted to the base of the stand, the lock may be fixed to the stand.

The description of lock we prefer to use in the arrangement represented at Figs. 1, 2, and 3 is that represented in the drawings, which is a double-action "Bramah" lock, in which a spring-bolt is capable of being moved by moving the nozzle *d*<sup>1</sup> of such lock, while such bolt is capable of being locked by a key, as is well understood; but other descriptions of lock may be employed.

We also prefer to form the upper part of the uprights *a*<sup>2</sup>, as shown, in the shape of parts of circles struck from the axis of motion *c*<sup>3</sup> of the pivoted bar *c*. This form, while being ornamental, also permits of the motion of the bar *c*, and at the same time furnishes convenient stops to prevent the bar *c* from falling onto the bottles, decanters, or jars.

We also prefer to form the under side of the bar *c* in the form of part of a circle, also struck from the pivots *c*<sup>3</sup>, which form increases the security and compactness of the arrangement.

When using a lock with a spring-bolt we form the returned ends or descending arms *c*<sup>2</sup> of the pivoted bar *c*, as shown in the drawings, with rounded or curved ends, to enable one of them, when the pivoted bar *c* is being raised over the tops of the decanters, bottles, or jars, to depress the bolt until it enters the recess in such returned end or descending arm *c*<sup>2</sup>, when the bolt may be locked in position by the key, as is well understood.

In the modifications represented at Figs. 4 and 5 the sockets for the bottles or decanters are formed partly in the base of the stand and partly in a frame or gallery, *a*<sup>3</sup>, carried by pillars or other supports, *a*<sup>1</sup>, from the base, or by uprights *a*<sup>2</sup>, or partly by both; and in this modification the uprights *a*<sup>2</sup>, instead of being fixed at the ends of the stand, are placed inter-

mediate of the bottles, and the bar or rod *c*, which, by its descending arms *c*<sup>2</sup>, is pivoted or pin-jointed to the uprights or supports *a*<sup>2</sup>, is formed with projecting parts *c*<sup>x</sup>, extending beyond the arms *c*<sup>2</sup>, over the tops of the outer bottles, while the center portion thereof passes over the center bottle or decanter.

In this modification we have also represented a different mode of locking the bar or rod *c* in position, which consists in extending the arms *c*<sup>2</sup> below the pivots *c*<sup>3</sup> and continuing them to one side of the stand, where they are connected together by a bar, *c*<sup>4</sup>, which is provided with a hasp capable of being locked in position by a lock, *d*, of any suitable construction fixed to the stand.

Having thus described the nature of our said invention, and the mode in which we prefer to carry the same into effect, we would have it understood that we do not confine ourselves to the precise details of construction herein shown and described; but

What we do claim is—

1. The forming of *liqueur* or bottle stands *a* with close-fitting sockets *a*<sup>1</sup>, in combination with a pivoted bar, *c*, passing over the tops of the bottles, such bar being formed with returned ends or descending arms *c*<sup>2</sup>, and capable of being locked in position by a lock, *d*, of any suitable description, in manner and for the purpose substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The employment of a hinged or pivoted bar, *c*, passing over the tops of the bottles or decanters, and capable of being locked in position, in manner and for the purpose substantially as herein shown and described.

G. BETJEMANN.  
G. W. BETJEMANN.  
JOHN BETJEMANN.

Witnesses:

B. J. B. MILLS,  
B. M. WHITE,

*Both of 23 Southampton Buildings, London, England.*