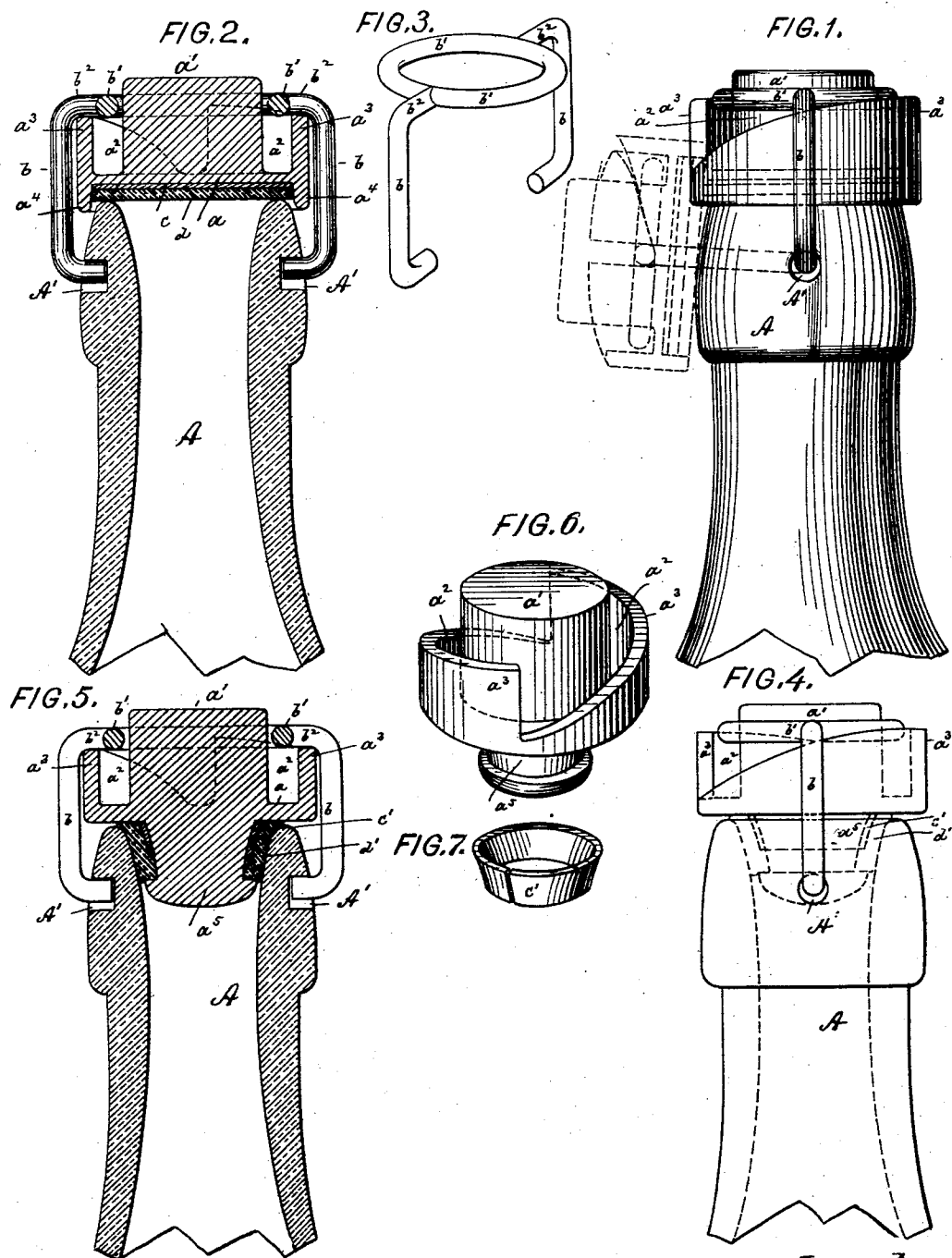


(No Model.)

O. SELG.
BOTTLE STOPPER.

No. 587,759.

Patented Aug. 10, 1897.



Witnesses:
William Muller
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OTTO SELG, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

BOTTLE-STOPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 587,759, dated August 10, 1897.

Application filed April 24, 1897. Serial No. 633,673. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OTTO SELG, of Brooklyn, county of Kings, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Bottle-Stopper, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a bottle-stopper of novel construction and by which the bottle may be tightly closed in a simple manner.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved bottle-stopper. Fig. 2 is a vertical section taken at right angles to Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a perspective view of the bail; Fig. 4, a side elevation of a modification of the stopper; Fig. 5, a vertical section taken at right angles to Fig. 4; Fig. 6, a perspective view of the plug, and Fig. 7 a similar view of the ring c' .

My improved bottle-stopper consists, essentially, of a revoluble cam-plug of peculiar construction and of a peculiar bail that engages said plug and connects it to the bottle. The plug is provided with a base-plate a , an upwardly-extending central horn a' , a surrounding concentric groove a^2 , and an outer flange integral with the plug and having a pair of cams or wedges a^3 . The bail is composed of two upright arms b , adapted to engage the bottle A with their lower bent ends, and of a ring b' , to which the upper bent sections b^2 of the arms b are connected. The ring b' should be of the same diameter as the groove a^2 , so that it will embrace the plug a' and have a free vertical play within the groove. The parts are assembled by slipping the ring b' over the horn a' and then springing the lower bent ends of arms b into suitable seats A' of bottle A . When the plug is revolved to the left, the cams a^3 will bear against the bent ends b^2 of the bail, so that the plug is forced tightly upon the bottle-neck. When the plug is revolved to the right, the cams will release the bail, so that the plug is loosened and may be raised off its seat preliminary to being

swung open. (Dotted lines, Fig. 1.) During this raising of the plug the ring b' will descend within the groove a^2 , which thus provides for the necessary vertical play of the stopper.

In Figs. 1 and 2 the stopper is shown to be provided with a lower flange a^4 , that incloses an antifriction-plate c , and a washer d , adapted to bear against the upper edge of the bottle-neck. This construction is more particularly designed for metallic stoppers.

In Figs. 4 to 7 a flanged head a^5 projects from base-plate a into the neck of the bottle and is surrounded by an antifriction-ring c' and washer d' , that bears against the inner face of the bottle-neck. This construction is more particularly designed for porcelain stoppers.

It will be seen that my stopper is of simple construction, it being composed of but two principal parts—viz., a revoluble cam-plug and a ring-bail engaging said plug and holding it to the bottle.

The stopper, aside from its simplicity, has the advantage of being easily assembled and readily manipulated, while at the same time it will form a tight and reliable joint.

What I claim is—

A bottle-stopper composed of a revoluble plug having a central horn, a surrounding concentric groove and an outer cam-flange integral with the plug, combined with a packing secured to the lower end of the plug and with a bail having a ring adapted to be received by the groove and a pair of arms adapted to be engaged by the cam-flange and to connect the stopper to the bottle, substantially as specified.

OTTO SELG.

Witnesses:

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