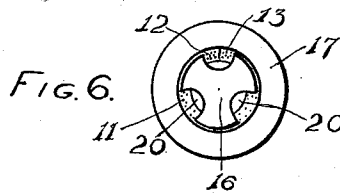
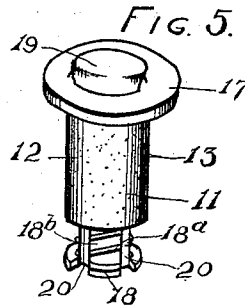
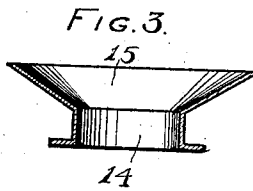
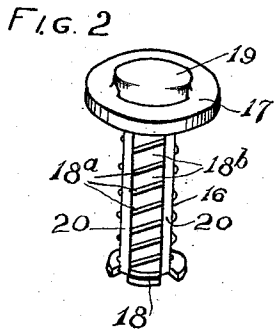
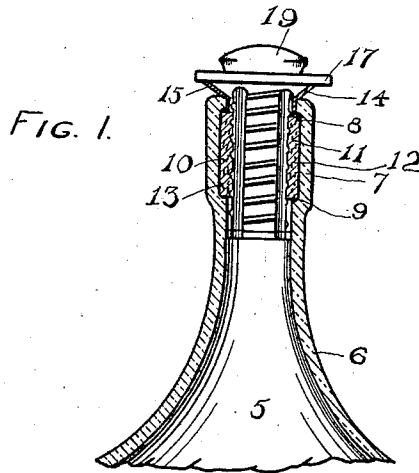


J. D. GERAHTY & J. E. HAGER.
BOTTLE STOPPER.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 12, 1912.

1,041,774.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.



WITNESSES

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BOTTLE-STOPPER.

1,041,774.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 22, 1912.

Application filed March 12, 1912. Serial No. 683,286.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JAMES D. GERAHTY and JOHN E. HAGER, citizens of the United States of America, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Stoppers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to bottle stoppers and more particularly to that class of stopper used on the so called non-refillable bottles.

One object of the invention is to provide a stopper which is readily adjustable to permit of a partial or complete flow of liquid from the bottle according to the desires of the user.

Another object is to provide a stopper which while readily adjustable to open or closed position cannot be entirely detached from the bottle.

Still another object is to provide a stopper which preserves the contents of the bottle upon which it is used in an air tight condition.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a bottle partly broken away showing our invention. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the stopper detached. Fig. 3 is a vertical section through the annular pouring member 14. Fig. 4 is a detail view of one of the halves of the gasket. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the stopper with the cork gasket thereon. Fig. 6 is an end view of Fig. 5.

Referring more specifically to the drawings, 5 represents a bottle having a tapering neck 6 and mouth 7. The interior of the neck is cut away to form annular shoulders 8 and 9 and a pocket 10 for a purpose hereinafter explained. Within the pocket 10 is placed a gasket 11 formed of two semi-tubular or segmental members 12 and 13 preferably of cork. The segments 12 and 13 bear against the shoulders 8 and 9 when in place and completely fill the pocket 10, the inner face of the gasket projecting slightly beyond the inner face of the bottle neck. The construction of the bottle is or may be of any suitable construction provided a suitable pocket is formed in the neck thereof to seat the gasket.

The gasket is placed within the pocket 10 when soft and moist and by the application of pressure (applied in any suitable man-

ner) it is caused to spread until the two halves merge into a compact and substantially unitary body forming a water and air tight sleeve for the reception of what may be termed the stopper proper hereinafter described.

Before the gasket has been seated, an annular pouring member 14 of sheet material impervious to water (preferably paraffined paper) having an outwardly flared pouring lip 15 is inserted within the mouth of the bottle and the inner edge thereof engaged beneath the shoulder 8. Preferably the inner edge of the member 14 is provided with a radial flange 15'. Thus when the gasket is seated the flange 15' will be tightly wedged between the shoulder 8 and said gasket.

As best illustrated in Fig. 2 the stopper proper comprises a stem 16 having at its outer and inner ends respectively an enlarged disk shaped head 17 and an offset portion or flange 18, the latter of which is designed to prevent the complete withdrawal of the stopper 16 from the bottle, while at the same time the length of the stem is sufficient to allow for the necessary reciprocal movement when pouring the liquid. The stem 16 of the stopper is provided with a plurality of longitudinal grooves 20 (preferably 3 in number) extending from the bottom of the stopper upwardly to a point adjacent to but slightly below the head 17, and the space or ribs 18^a separating the grooves are spirally threaded as at 18^b to prevent of the too ready reciprocation of the stopper within the neck of the bottle.

A finger grip 19 is provided for screwing and unscrewing the stopper.

From the foregoing it will be apparent that a rotary movement of the stopper in the proper direction will result in the upper ends of the longitudinal grooves 20 projecting beyond the open end of the bottle neck in position for pouring. The bottle being tilted, it follows that the liquid will flow from the lowermost groove or grooves while air enters the uppermost groove or grooves thus insuring a steady flow. It will also be understood that the flow of liquid can be regulated or cut off altogether by the screwing of the stopper.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim is,

In a device of the character described, a

bottle having a recessed neck forming a pair
of shoulders, a pouring member comprising
a ring of water proof material having an
outwardly flaring pouring lip at its upper
5 end and a flange at the lower end thereof,
and a tubular member fitting in the recess in
said neck and clamping said flange against
one of said shoulders.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES D. GERAHTY.
JOHN E. HAGER.

Witnesses:

FRANCES L. KRAMER,
ARTHUR BERGER.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents,
Washington, D. C."
