

Nov. 1, 1938.

R. A. PATTERSON

2,135,239

BOTTLE

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Fig. 1.

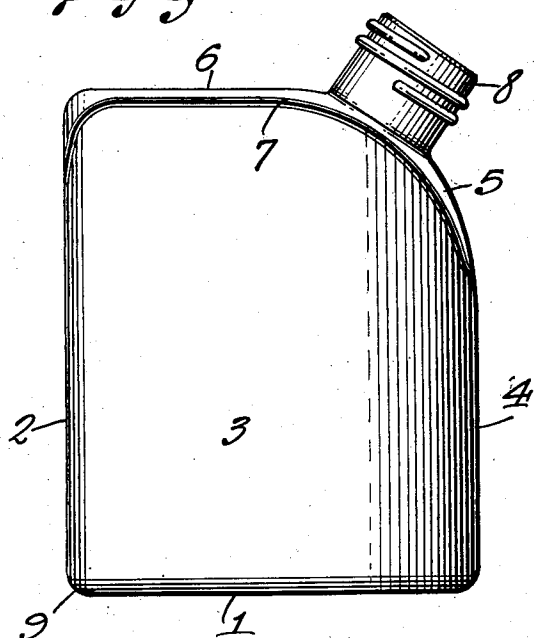


Fig. 2.

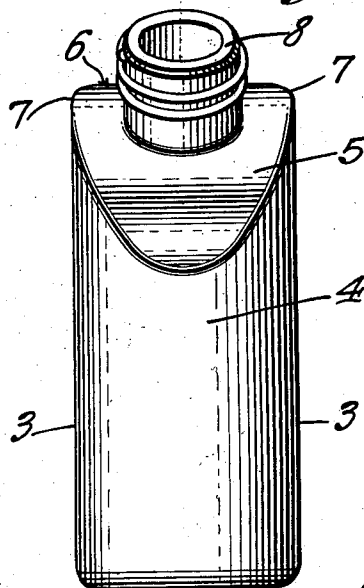


Fig. 3.

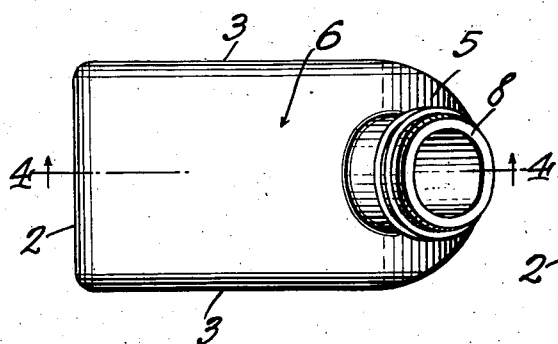
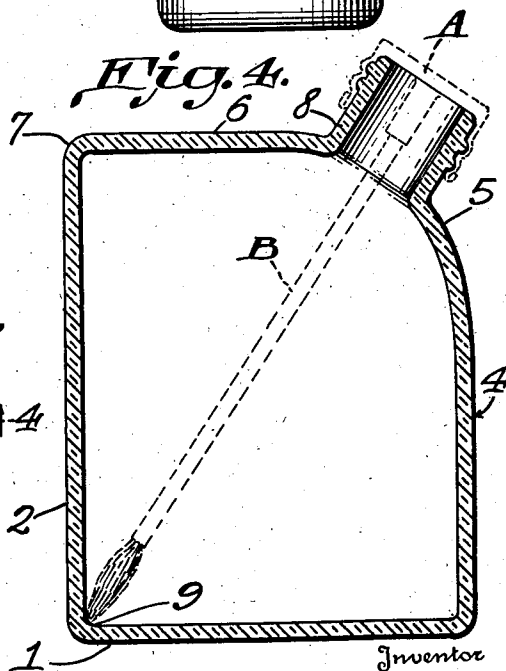


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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BOTTLE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 215—1)

This invention relates to bottles designed primarily for holding nail polish, lotion, hair treating preparations, mucilage and products of a like nature where it is desirable to withdraw all of the contents with a quill brush, a comb, or some other object, leaving none where it cannot be reached and remains unused and wasted.

Heretofore it has been the practice to market such products in bottles of the usual types wherein the necks are perpendicular to the bottoms of the bottles. Therefore it has not been possible to remove the last portions of the contents by means of the brush, comb or other object provided, because when the bottle has been tilted to concentrate the fluid in one corner portion, it has moved the fluid out of reach of the inserted brush or comb, due to the length, slenderness and position of the neck.

Some attempts have been made to overcome this undesirable result but without success because the resultant bottle has developed other objections which should not be present.

An object of the present invention is to provide a bottle one corner portion of which is rounded and has a neck extending from it at such an angle that its axis is substantially in line with the diametrically opposed angular corner of the bottle, thereby allowing the liquid contents to be concentrated in said angular corner where it can be reached readily by a brush, comb or the like inserted through the neck, insuring elimination of waste due to the presence of liquid which cannot be reached.

A further object is to provide the bottle with a rounded corner from which the neck extends so that there is no angular recess adjacent to the neck in which liquid will be trapped and prevented from pouring from the bottle when partly or entirely inverted.

Another object is to provide a bottle having two faces either of which can be used as a base so as to hold the bottle in the position most convenient for use.

With the foregoing and other objects in view which will appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists of certain novel details of construction and combinations of parts hereinafter more fully described and pointed out in the claim, it being understood that changes may be made in the construction and arrangement of parts without departing from the spirit of the invention as claimed.

In the accompanying drawing the preferred form of the invention has been shown.

In said drawing

Figure 1 is a front elevation of the bottle.

Figure 2 is a side elevation.

Figure 3 is a plan view.

Figure 4 is a section on line 4—4, Figure 3.

Referring to the figures by characters of reference, 1 designates the main base of the bottle and extending perpendicularly from one end thereof is a supplemental base 2. The front and back 3 of the bottle can be of any desired shape and pitch. In the drawing they are shown perpendicular to the base 1. That side wall 4 opposite supplemental base 2 can be at any desired angle to base 1 and is rounded transversely as shown. It merges at its upper end into a curved shoulder 5 which, in turn, joins a flat top 6. The edges of the top and shoulder are preferably rounded as at 7.

Extending from the curved shoulder 5 is a neck 8 the longitudinal axis of which extends diagonally across the bottle to a point at or close to the angle 9 formed by the meeting bases 1 and 2. By referring to Figure 4 of the drawing it will be noted that the opening at the base of the neck 8 is so located that all portions thereof will intersect lines perpendicular to the surface 1 as well as lines perpendicular to the surface 2. Furthermore the longitudinal axis of the neck opening is parallel with lines leading from said opening to both the surfaces 1 and 2 inasmuch as the axial line extends directly to the angle 9 between said surfaces. As a result of are foregoing disposition of the base opening of the neck relative to the surfaces 1 and 2, the tendency of tilting the bottle when open is materially reduced. If the bottle is resting on the surface 1 and a pen or brush is inserted downwardly through the neck where it would hit the wall of the neck opening at the base of the neck, there would be no tendency to tilt the bottle to the right in Figure 4 because the line of force would extend directly downwardly to the surface 1. Should the bottle be resting on the surface 2 and a brush or the like inserted downwardly through the neck opening, said brush or the like, if brought against the wall of the neck opening at the base of the neck, would not tend to tilt the bottle because the lines of force would be perpendicular to the surface 2 and within the confines of the bottle. Should a brush or the like be inserted axially of the opening in the neck it would come against the angle 9 and in either case should there be a downward thrust which would naturally occur at the lower end of the neck opening, said thrust would be a long line perpendicular to the supporting surface and

within the confines of the bottle. Thus under any of these conditions there would be no tendency to tilt the bottle while in use.

A bottle as described is advantageous for several reasons. It can be supported on base 1, when full, and, after being partly emptied, can be supported on base 1 to bring the level of its contents nearer the neck 8. When the contents have reached a very low point the bottle can be tilted onto its corner portion 9 so as to drain the contents to that point. A quill brush A attached to a cap B on the neck and which can be extended normally into this corner portion, thus will be kept supplied with nail polish, mucilage or any other liquid or semi-liquid contents until practically the last drop has been removed. If the bottle holds a hair treatment liquid, a comb can be inserted through the neck up into the corner portion 9 to remove all portions of the liquid contents. The same advantage is present where other objects are used for removing the contents.

The bottle also is desirable because it can be made by ordinary methods of manufacture, the neck being formed in the usual neck ring and the body of the bottle, while suspended from the neck ring, being shaped in a mold. It is only

essential that the body be suspended in an oblique position with the axis of the neck vertical and that a specially constructed bottom plate be used.

As the top and shoulder portions are free from interior angle portions, all of the liquid contents can be freely poured from the bottle when inverted with its neck perpendicular.

What is claimed is:

A bottle for liquid having a rounded shoulder joining the top and one side, a flat main base joined to said side and a flat supplemental base extending from the top and joined to one end of the main base at right angles thereto to form a corner angle, and a neck extending from the rounded shoulder with its axis extending to and bisecting the said corner angle, the inner end of the opening in the neck having all portions located where lines located wholly within the bottle and perpendicular to the respective bases will intersect the same and the opening in said neck also being positioned so that the lowermost portion of the surface of the inner end of the opening is in line with the supporting base of the bottle when said bottle is mounted on either base.

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