

(No Model.)

J. STEVENS.

BOTTLE FOR HOLDING AND APPLYING BLACKING, &c.

No. 307,878.

Patented Nov. 11, 1884.

Fig. 1.

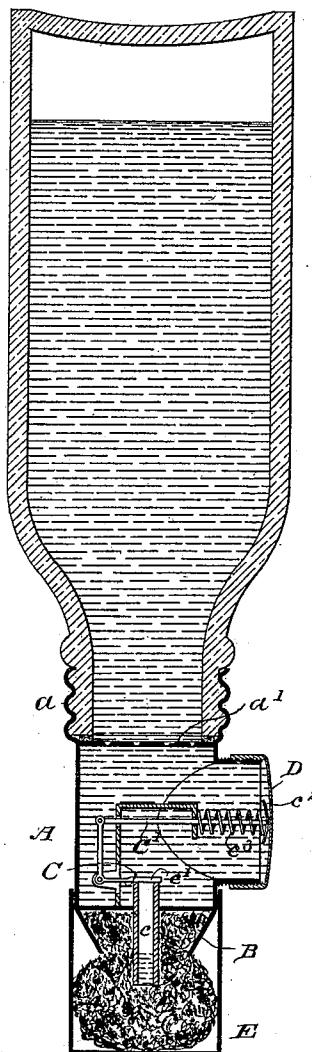
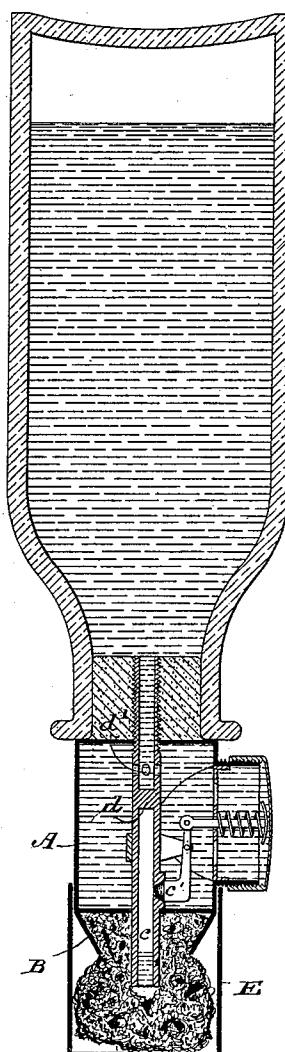


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES

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BOTTLE FOR HOLDING AND APPLYING BLACKING, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 307,878, dated November 11, 1884.

Application filed May 7, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN STEVENS, of Neenah, in the county of Winnebago and State of Wisconsin, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles for Holding and Applying Blacking, &c., of which the following is a specification.

In oiling harness and cleaning or polishing boots and shoes where liquid polish or blacking is used, especially in applying liquid polish to ladies' shoes, it is almost impossible to keep the hands neat.

My invention is intended to furnish means whereby the liquid can be drawn from the bottle and applied to and rubbed upon the proper article as it flows without coming into contact with the person; and it consists in the combination of a small reservoir so constructed as to be applied to the bottle either by screwing into the cork which closes it or upon the threaded neck thereof with a sponge or other brush, to which said reservoir feeds, a tube connecting the reservoir with the sponge or other brush, and a valve controllable by means of a diaphragm from the exterior of the reservoir to open or close said tube to the fluid, and in the various other combinations and details of construction, hereinafter described and claimed.

30 In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical transverse section through a bottle and distributing attachment made according to my invention, showing the latter applied to the bottle by means of screw-threads formed upon its neck; and Fig. 2 is a like section showing the attachment connected to the bottle by means of a threaded eduction-tube screwing into the cork.

A is a small metal reservoir, having at one end either a screw-threaded sleeve, *a*, to take over screw-threads formed or cut in the neck of the bottle, and thereby secure it to said bottle, or a screw-threaded tube which is driven into the cork until it reaches the inner end thereof and connects with the interior of the bottle. In the first instance an annular ring of rubber or other packing material will be interposed between a suitable internal flange and the lips of the bottle to make a tight joint, and the fluid contents of the bottle will enter

directly into the reservoir, or will be strained through a perforated diaphragm, *a'*, forming a continuation of said flange. At the other or outer end the reservoir is closed or headed, and beyond the head has a socket, B, the walls 55 of which converge toward the mouth to receive a sponge or any other suitable absorbent material to be used as a brush. A tube, *c*, passes through the head of the reservoir and extends into the socket to reach into the body 60 of the sponge and deliver fluid contents therein. The entrance to this tube will be closed by a valve, *c'*. In the first-mentioned form the valve may rest upon the inner end of the tube being formed at the end of a lever, *C*—in this instance an elbow-lever—which as to its power-arm is pin-jointed to a rod, *C'*, sliding in or guided by a bracket. At its extreme end the rod has a button, *c''*, between which and the bracket is placed a coiled spring, *c'''*, tending 70 to urge the rod constantly in such direction that the valve shall normally remain closed. The button on the end of the valve-rod comes close to the inner surface of an elastic diaphragm, *D*, forming a part of the external wall 75 of the reservoir, and, preferably, made as a cap to a cylindrical offset or chamber of said reservoir, so that by screwing this cap farther on or off the diaphragm may be adjusted into such close proximity to the button on the end 80 of the valve-rod that when it is depressed by the pressure of the thumb or finger the rod may be moved and valve opened, and when released will allow the valve-rod to spring sufficiently far back without coming in contact 85 with it to close the valve and cut off fluid from the sponge. In the other form, however, it is most convenient, and affords the strongest construction to form the discharge-tube *c* as a continuation of the screw-threaded tube that 90 passes through the cork, although the two may be obviously separate. A plug, *d*, is inserted in this tube immediately beneath the orifices *d'* which admit the contents of the bottle into the reservoir, and below this plug, just within the head of the reservoir, is a lateral opening closed by the valve *c'*, now on the end of a straight lever, said lever being pivoted in ears or lugs *d''* soldered to the tube, otherwise the construction being the same as the foregoing. 100

A cap, E, is intended to be applied to cover the sponge or brush when the bottle is not in use and retain the moisture therein.

With the attachment constructed as described in either form the contents of the bottle can readily be applied to the article to be blacked or polished or oiled by inverting it, depressing the diaphragm until sufficient fluid has entered and permeated the sponge to properly moisten it, then releasing the diaphragm and thereby cutting off the flow until the charge of the sponge has been so far taken up or absorbed by the leather or material under treatment as to make a fresh charge necessary, when the diaphragm will be again depressed momently, and so on as long as the bottle is in use. When the sponge is worn out or becomes clogged or imperfect, it can be pulled from its socket and a new one inserted; but in practice this will rarely be necessary.

In Letters Patent No. 288,598, granted to me on the 13th day of November, 1883, I have described and made the subject of the first claim therein the combination, with a reservoir and brush and laterally-apertured connecting-tube, of a valve, valve-rod, and spring to close the aperture, and a diaphragm above the end of the valve-rod, whereby said rod may be depressed to move the valve and open the aperture; hence I do not herein intend to cover such combination, broadly, or apart from other elements and features peculiar to the present invention; but

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of the bottle, the reservoir

attachment having provisions whereby it may be secured thereto, the socket at the outer end of said reservoir receiving a sponge or suitable brush, the tube communicating between the reservoir and said brush, the valve closing the inlet to said tube, the valve-rod and its spring, and the diaphragm operating said rod.

2. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of the bottle having a screw-threaded neck, the reservoir attachment formed with a screw-threaded sleeve, whereby it may be applied to said bottle, the perforated diaphragm forming one head of the reservoir, the opposite imperforate head, the socket on the outer side of said head receiving a sponge or other brush, the tube communicating between the reservoir and the brush, the valve closing the tube, the valve-rod and its spring, and the diaphragm forming a portion of the wall of the reservoir, and adapted to operate the valve-rod and open the valve when it is depressed.

3. The combination, substantially as hereinbefore set forth, of the reservoir, means whereby it may be applied permanently to the bottle, to receive therefrom, the socket at the outer end of the reservoir, the sponge set in said socket, the tube communicating between the reservoir and the sponge, the controllable valve, and the cap to cover the sponge and retain its moisture.

JOHN STEVENS.

Witnesses:

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