G. MORIZ & G. P. BARSCHALL.

CAP FOR STOPPERS OF BOTTLES.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 23, 1911.

1,028,769. Patented June 4, 1912.

Fig. 1.

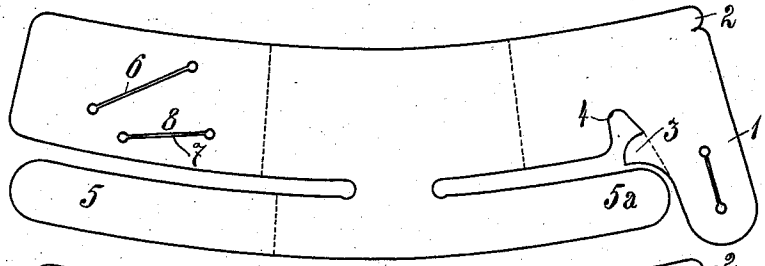


Fig. 2.

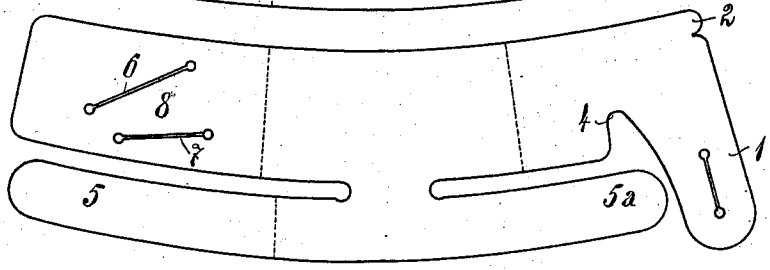


Fig. 3.

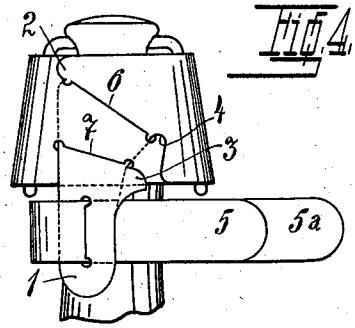
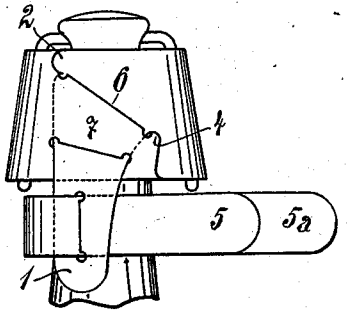


Fig. 4.



Witnesses.

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CAP FOR STOPPERS OF BOTTLES.

1,028,769. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 4, 1912.

Application filed June 23, 1911. Serial No. 634,933.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, GEORG MORIZ and GEORG PAUL BARSCHALL, subjects of the German Emperor, and residing at Rixdorf, near Berlin, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Caps for Stoppers of Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

The subject-matter of this invention is a cap for preventing underguard lever-action stoppers of bottles being unauthorizedly opened.

Owing to their construction, caps known heretofore intended to protect underguard lever-action stoppers of bottles from being unauthorizedly opened do not prevent their being opened so far without visible injury that the stopper can be lifted or opened for the purpose of unauthorized manipulations being carried out.

A primary object of this invention is to provide a cap such that it perfectly secures underguard lever-action stoppers of bottles from being unauthorizedly opened, so that any attempt to open the bottle is at once shown on the cap.

The principal features of the improved cap are variously shaped lugs and tongues and the arrangement of specially located slits of exactly predetermined length in the body of the cap enabling the cap to be closed in such manner, by inserting some of these parts in the others, that after they have been leaded the stoppers cannot be lifted and much less opened.

Two forms of the invention are represented by way of example in the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 shows an opened cap made of cardboard or other suitable material, while Fig. 2 shows a modification thereof; Fig. 3 is an elevation showing the cap according to Fig. 1 placed over the stopper of the bottle before it has been leaded or sealed, and Fig. 4 is a like view of a cap according to Fig. 2.

The cap according to Fig. 1 has at its right-hand side a tongue 1 provided with a slit and having both at its upper end and at its side a lug 2 and 3, respectively. Above the lower lug 3 is, in addition, a peculiarly shaped recess 4. The lower part of the cap, on the contrary, comprises two lugs 5, 5^a connected about in the middle with the main body of the cap. At the left-hand of the cap are two slanting slits 6 and 7 of definite lengths. For the purpose of folding the cap the tongue 1 is first placed through the slit 6 and behind the bridge 8 formed by the slits 6, 7, and then led outward again through the slit 7, as shown in Fig. 3. While the tongue 1 is being passed through the slits 6 and 7 the lug 3 is folded over flat on the tongue 1, and after the tongue has been completely passed through is then bent outward again, so that it serves, as it were, as a retaining hook or safety device. In the closed position, the rounded upper edge of the recess 4 forms a stop for the tongue 1. Now when lug 5 is pushed through the slit in the tongue 1 and after the two ends of the lug 5, 5^a have been attached together by means of a suitable fastener, *e. g.* a lead seal, which at once indicates any injury, the cap forms an absolutely reliable safety device for the underguard lever-action stopper and prevents the latter being unauthorizedly opened.

Figs. 2 and 4 show a modified form, in which the modification consists only in the omission of the above-mentioned lug 3.

The forms according to Figs. 1 to 4 presuppose the employment of a material sufficiently resisting to withstand unintended rupture. It will frequently suffice, however, to make resisting to unintended rupture that part which when ruptured would endanger the safety of the closure member. In Figs. 1 to 4 this part is the tongue 1. All the remaining portion may be made, for example, of relatively thin paper without rupture having to be feared. Only the tongues 1 must be made of stronger material.

In order to prevent the slits for the passage of the various tongues and lugs being lengthened by means of a penknife for giving the cap greater extensibility, all the slits or incisions are enlarged at their ends into holes. The holes may be secured by rivets or the like inserted at the ends of the slits. For connecting the ends of the lugs 5, 5^a, any suitable safety closure device, *e. g.* a lead seal, may of course be employed which cannot be opened without traces thereof being left behind.

We claim:—

1. As a new article of manufacture, a cap of the character described, for the stoppers of bottles, consisting of a strip of material having a tongue at one end thereof, two slits in the other end of the strip, and two

longitudinal lugs connected with approximately the middle portion of one longitudinal edge of the strip, the end of the tongue farthest away from the strip having a slit, the slit end of the tongue being adapted to pass through the said slits in the strip, and one of the ends of said lugs being adapted to pass through the said slit in the tongue.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a cap of the character described, for the stoppers of bottles, consisting of a strip of material having a tongue at one end thereof, two slits in the other end of the strip, and two longitudinal lugs connected with approximately the middle portion of one longitudinal edge of the strip, the end of the tongue farthest away from the strip having a slit, the other end of the tongue having a recess and a projection adjacent thereto, the slit end of the tongue being adapted to pass through the said slits in the strip and to be retained therein by the said projection, and one of the ends of said lugs being adapted to pass through the said slit in the tongue.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a cap of the character described, for the stoppers of bottles, consisting of a strip of material having a tongue at one end thereof, two slits in the other end of the strip, and two longitudinal lugs connected with approximately the middle portion of one longitudinal edge of the strip, the end of the tongue farthest away from the strip having a slit, the slit end of the tongue being adapted to pass through the said slits in the strip, and one of the ends of said lugs being adapted to pass through the said slit in the tongue, the ends of each slit being enlarged into a hole.

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