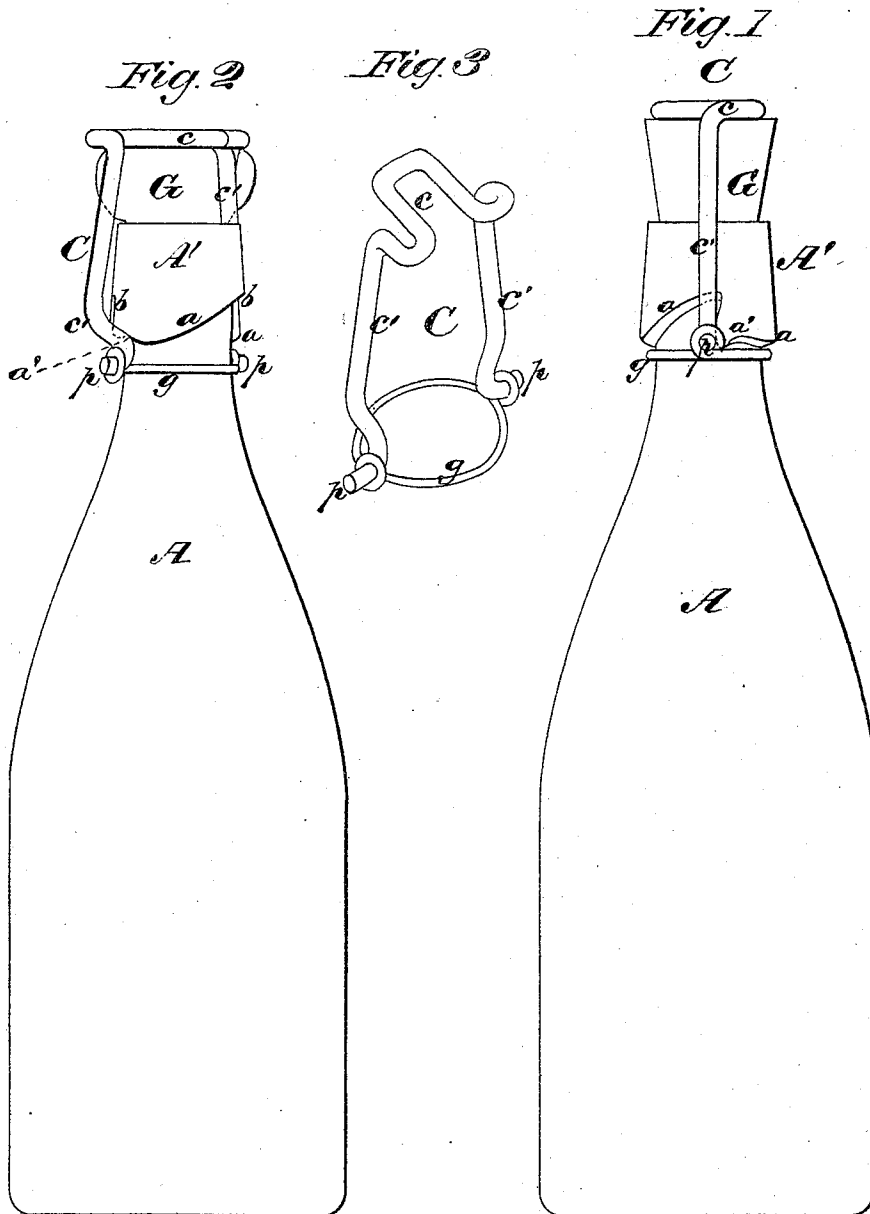


JOSEPH CONNER.
Cork-Fastenings for Bottles.

No. 127,851.

Patented June 11, 1872.



Witnesses:
R. J. Campbell.
J. C. Campbell.

Inventor
Joseph Conner
by his Attys
Marion Fenwick Lawrence

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH CONNER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN CORK-FASTENINGS FOR BOTTLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 127,851, dated June 11, 1872.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH CONNER, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Cork-Fasteners for Bottles; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view of a mineral-water bottle having the fastening applied after my improved method, and indicating the position of the guard before the cork is fully pressed to its place. Fig. 2 is a different view of the same parts, indicating the cork fully pressed to its place. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the ordinary guard and its band.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the several figures.

This invention has for its object the improvement, for the attaching of fastenings to all kinds of bottles which are closed by corks, and especially such as are required to contain fluids under pressure. To this end the nature of my invention consists in combining a guard which will hold the stopple in place against internal pressure, with oblique or spiral shoulders or indentations, in such manner that after the stopple is forced into the mouth of the bottle by ordinary pressure, and the head of the guard is brought over it by giving a slight rotation to the guard—the bottle being fixed—the stopple will be more firmly inserted and compressed into the mouth of the bottle, and thus held, as will be hereinafter explained.

The following description of my invention will enable others skilled in the art to understand it.

In the accompanying drawing, Figs. 1 and 2, A represents a kind of a bottle, which is generally used for packing mineral waters, and A' represents the head of this bottle. The head A', instead of terminating below in a horizontal shoulder, as is usual, terminates in two inclined planes or oblique shoulders, *a a*, each one of which extends from a point, *b*, on one side to a corresponding point, *b*, diametrically opposite. The points *b b* are vertical abutments, and serve a purpose hereinafter explained. The points *a'* are indentations into

the shoulders *a*, made near the lower termini thereof, and will be again referred to.

The bottle represented in the drawing annexed has the shoulders *a* formed on it in the process of casting; but, if desirable, the shoulders may be formed on a collar of metal or other suitable material applied around the neck of the bottle, beneath a head having a horizontal shoulder; or, instead of the oblique shoulders *a a*, spiral or oblique indentations may be adopted, and formed into the glass or into a collar applied around the neck of the bottle. I prefer, however, to adopt the plan shown in the drawing.

In combination with the oblique shoulders *aaa*, which represent sections of screw-threads, I employ the ordinary wire guard C. This guard C consists of a head, *c*, and two arms, *c' c'*, which terminate in pivots *p p*. The arms *c' c'* are bent abruptly, first inward and then outward, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3; and they are connected to the bottle by means of a wire band, *g*, on which loops or eyes are formed which receive the portable ends of the guard C. The band *g* is applied loosely around the neck of the bottle, so as to allow the guard to swing freely, and also so that the guard may be turned about the axis of the bottle. With this pivoted and turning guard C and the oblique shoulders *a a* the operation is as follows:

When the bottle is filled and the cork G inserted into its place, the head of the guard is brought over the top of the cork, as shown in Fig. 1. Then, by turning the guard or the bottle—one or the other being at the same time fixed—the action of the oblique shoulders *a a* on the lower bent portions of the guard will be to draw the head of the latter nearer to the mouth of the bottle, and thus to forcibly insert the cork, as shown in Fig. 2. The vertical abutments *b b* serve as stops for the ends of the guard when it is in the position shown in Fig. 1, and the indentations *a' a'* in the shoulders *a a* (if they are used) will receive the ends of the guard and prevent their casual slipping back when the cork is compressed into the bottle, as indicated in Fig. 2.

I am aware that screw-threads and oblique shoulders have been formed around the heads and necks of bottles and other vessels for re-

ceiving screw-caps. I am also aware that pivoted wire guards are very common on bottles for containing liquids charged with gas. These devices, separately considered, I do not claim as my invention. My object is to combine these features in such manner as to greatly facilitate the stoppling and unstoppling of bottles.

I do claim, however, and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. The oblique or inclined surfaces *a*, in combination with a guard, *C*, which is so applied

to the neck of the bottle that it is capable of receiving both a swinging and a rotary motion, substantially as described.

2. The indentations *a'* made into the oblique surfaces *a* near their lower termini, in combination with the swinging and rotary guard *C*, substantially as described.

JOSEPH CONNER.

Witnesses:

JOHN MERRITT,
JNO. M. KEELER.