

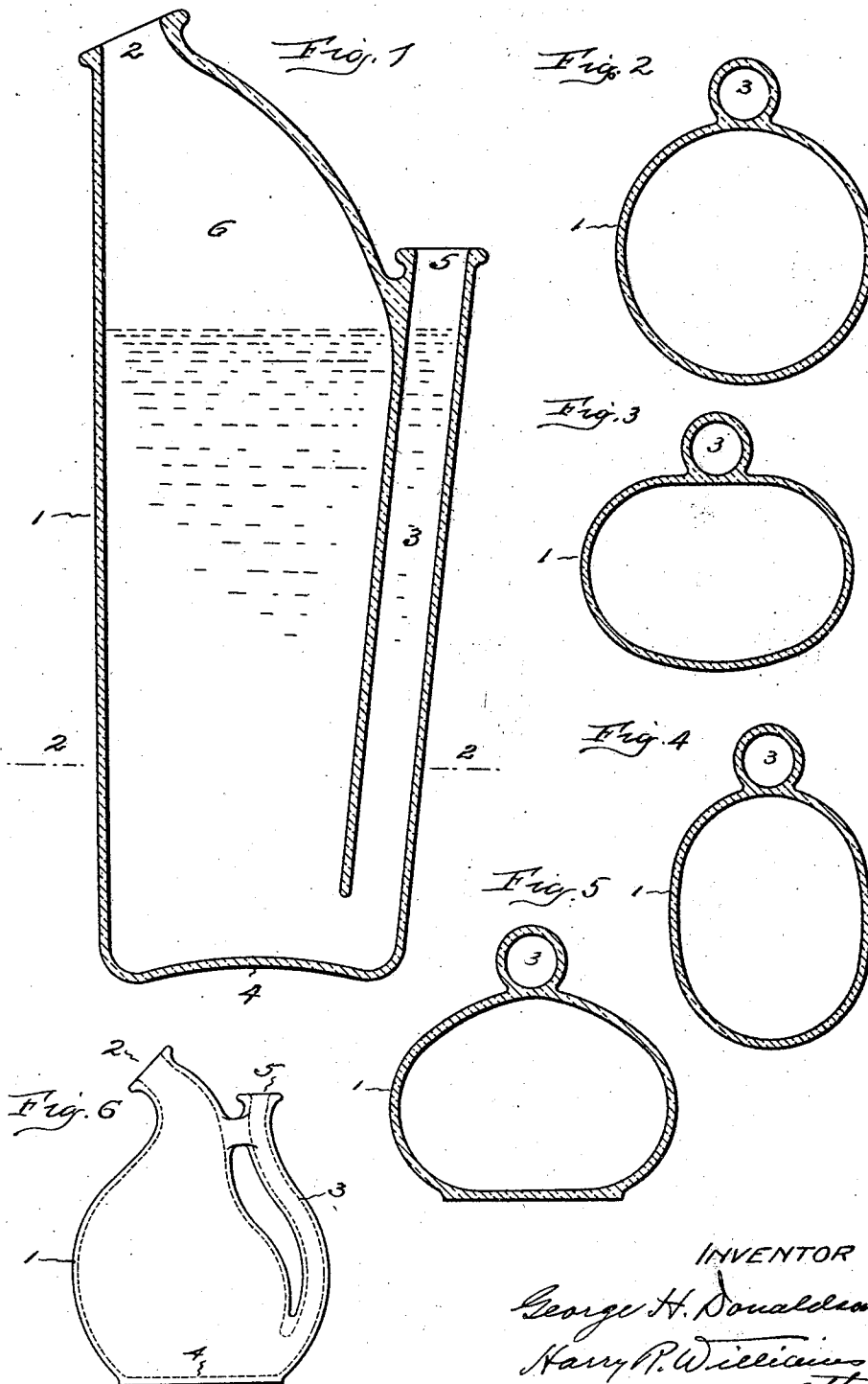
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NURSING BOTTLE

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NURSING BOTTLE.

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This invention relates to those bottles which are designed to contain liquid food for infants and that are provided with the usual flexible nipples through which the food is withdrawn by the infants.

The object of the invention is to produce a readily cleaned, sanitary bottle for such purposes which is so designed that there will be no tendency to create a vacuum in the bottle or for the nipple to collapse when the child is withdrawing food, thus enabling the child to completely empty the bottle of food without undue effort and without liability of sucking in air instead of food.

This object is attained by shaping the bottle with a mouth through which the food is entered and upon which the feeding nipple is placed, and providing a supplemental mouth with a passage therefrom to near the bottom of the bottle through which air may enter as the food is withdrawn, the air mouth being on one side of the center and the food mouth being on the other side of the center and sufficiently above the air mouth to leave an air space above the level of the food when the bottle is filled for use, the air in this space rising to the bottom when the bottle is inverted or tipped to present the nipple to the child for feeding and its place being taken by the liquid which when the bottle is filled stands in the air passage.

In the accompanying drawings Fig. 1 shows a central vertical section of a bottle that is formed according to this invention. Fig. 2 is a cross section of the bottle on the plane indicated by the dotted line 2—2 on Fig. 1. Figs. 3, 4 and 5 show different cross sectional shapes to which the bottle may be made. Fig. 6 shows a bottle of different outline but having the same co-operating characteristics.

The body 1 of the bottle may be made of any suitable material, preferably glass or porcelain, and may have any desired outline and cross sectional shape. The feeding mouth 2 on which an ordinary rubber nipple may be placed is desirably extended obliquely to the axis of the bottle and opens on one side so that when the bottle is tipped or inverted all of the contents will easily flow out. On the other side of the body of the bottle, either inside or outside, is an air passage 3

that extends from near the bottom 4 to the air mouth 5 which may or may not have a common nipple applied to it. The air mouth 5 is some distance below the food mouth 2.

The bottle is filled with liquid food to approximately the level indicated on Fig. 1 and when thus filled an air space 6 is left between the top of the liquid and the food mouth when the bottle is upright. When the bottle is inverted or tipped over to present the food mouth toward the child to be fed the air in the space 6, as in any common bottle having air above liquid contained therein, rises to the bottom, the liquid taking its place at the top. While the bottle is thus being turned the liquid which is in the air passage 3 flows down the passage into the main body of the bottle leaving the air passage empty. With the bottle in this condition an infant can suck out the entire liquid contents with slight effort as there is no tendency for a vacuum to be formed by the withdrawal of the liquid food, on account of the free entry of air through the air passage as the liquid is withdrawn. There is no chance for the infant to draw in air as a soft nipple will not collapse under these circumstances, and as the space at the mouth from which the food is being withdrawn is occupied by the liquid food when the bottle is inverted and in use all of the liquid contents can be withdrawn without sucking air. This bottle can be cheaply manufactured. It is easily cleaned. It can be quickly filled with liquid food or emptied when it is being washed. It may be heated or cooled like the bottle in common use as the circumstances require.

The invention claimed is:

1. A nursing bottle having two mouths, one at a higher level than the other and the lower mouth having an air passage extending obliquely in a straight line therefrom to near the bottom of the bottle.

2. A nursing bottle having two mouths, one opening obliquely on one side of the center and the other opening on the other side of the center and at a lower level, the latter mouth being connected by an air passage to near the bottom of the bottle said air passage extending obliquely to the axis of the bottle.

3. A nursing bottle having a body designed to be filled with liquid food, an air passage on one side of the body and opening thereinto near the bottom, and an extension 10
5 from the body having a mouth that is at a higher level than the mouth of the air passage, whereby when the bottle and air passage are practically filled with liquid an air space will be left between the top of the liquid and the mouth of said extension the volumetric capacity of said air passage being substantially equal to the volumetric capacity of said air space.

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