No. 836,466. PATENTED NOV. 20, 1906.

W. T. SEARS.

MEASURING BOTTLE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 7, 1906.

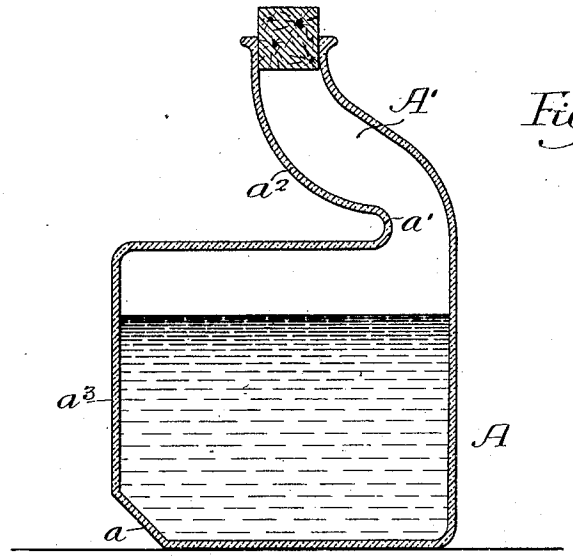
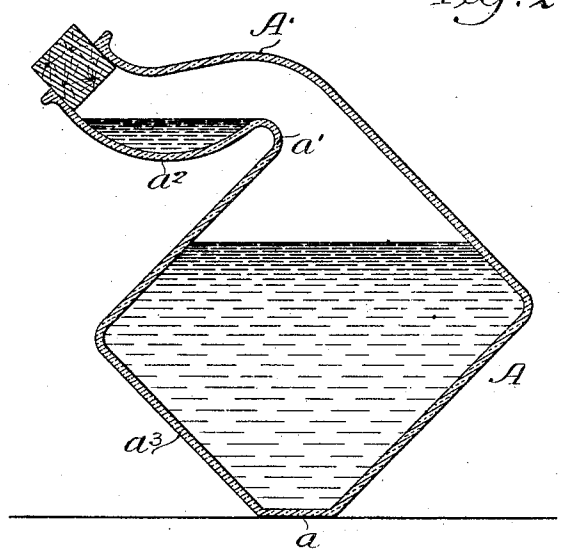


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
William H. Rowe.
Titus H. Jones.

Inventor.
Willard T. Sears.
by his Attorneys,
Howson & Howson

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLARD T. SEARS, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

MEASURING-BOTTLE.

No. 836,466. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 20, 1906.

Application filed September 7, 1906. Serial No. 333,604.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLARD T. SEARS, a citizen of the United States, residing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have invented certain Improvements in Measuring-Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

One object of my invention is to provide a novel form of bottle so constructed that it may be employed to measure out definite quantities of the liquid contained in it, it being particularly desired that the bottle shall be of such a construction as will permit it to be commercially blown in a relatively simple mold.

A further object is to provide a measuring-bottle having its parts so arranged that when supported on its base the measuring-recess shall be in such a position as to be incapable of retaining liquid.

These objects I attain as hereinafter set forth, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved bottle, illustrating it as resting in its normal position upon its base; and Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the bottle illustrated in Fig. 1, showing it in position to measure a definite quantity of liquid.

In the above drawings, A represents the body of the bottle, which in the present instance is substantially rectangular in vertical section and provided with a curved neck A′. This neck instead of being internally cylindrical and extending vertically upward from the body of the bottle projects in the present instance from one side of the top of said body and is bent at an angle of about forty-five degrees to the perpendicular, so that it ends in approximately the center line of the body. Moreover, said neck is bulged or inwardly concaved on its lower side to form a recess, while its upper end is extended so as to receive the cork. The lower edge of the bottle diametrically opposite that edge from which the neck A projects is flattened, as shown at *a*, so that it forms a relatively narrow supporting-surface lying in a plane inclined at about an angle of forty-five degrees to the vertical, and therefore substantially parallel to the general line of the neck A. While the angles above noted are altogether arbitrary and merely cited as examples of the preferred form of my device, the flattened edge *a* is so arranged relatively to the recessed neck that a line drawn tangent to the edge *a*′ lying between the neck and the top of the bottle and parallel to the flattened edge *a* will, with the bulged portion a^2 of the neck, define a recess whose volume will when the said edge *a* rests on a level surface contain the predetermined amount of liquid which it is desired to measure from the bottle.

In order to utilize the device, it is turned over, with its cork in position, until the neck A is wholly or partially filled with liquid and is then placed with its flattened edge *a* on a level surface, as shown in Fig. 2. When in this position, the liquid in the neck in excess of the amount it is desired to measure will run back into the bottle, a predetermined quantity, however, being retained in the bulge or cavity of the neck, as shown in Fig. 2. Upon removing the cork the measured amount of liquid can be poured out by turning the bottle so that its side a^3 approaches or is parallel with a horizontal line.

The neck A′ is so bent and shaped that in addition to being capable of measuring a predetermined quantity of liquid its concaved portion is so placed that when the bottle is in the position shown in Fig. 1—that is, resting upon its base—no liquid can possibly be retained in the neck, while, similarly, if it be turned so as to be supported upon its side a^3 all liquid in the neck will certainly run out when the cork is removed, though the main contents of the bottle are still retained within the same. It will be understood that these features are of importance when the bottle is used to contain medicine composed of ingredients of such a nature as to separate into different layers upon standing, for if the neck be constructed as shown it will be seen that it is a practical impossibility for any liquid to remain in the neck after it has been returned to its normal position, there being thus but a single body of liquid in the bottle instead of a large and a small body of possibly different compositions, as might easily be the case if the neck were so formed as to hold liquid when the body rested upon said base.

I claim—

1. A bottle for measuring liquids consisting of a body having a flattened portion extending at an angle to the plane of its base, and a neck having a recess formed to retain a predetermined quantity of liquid when the bottle is supported upon said flattened portion, substantially as described.

2. A bottle for measuring liquids consisting of a body having a flattened portion at one edge extending at an angle to the plane

of its base, and a neck having a recess formed to retain a predetermined quantity of liquid when the bottle is supported upon said flattened portion, said neck projecting from a part of the bottle substantially diametrically opposite to that having the flattened portion, substantially as described.

3. A bottle for measuring liquids having a body, and a neck projecting therefrom, a part of the body being flattened so as to lie in a plane at an angle to the base of the bottle, and the neck being formed so as to be incapable of holding liquid when the bottle rests upon its base, while retaining a predetermined amount of liquid when the bottle rests upon said flattened portion, substantially as described.

4. A bottle for measuring liquids consisting of a body having a neck, there being a flattened edge between the base and one of the sides of said body, and the neck being curved so as to be incapable of retaining liquid when the bottle is supported either on its base or on the side adjacent to the flattened portion, while being formed to retain a predetermined quantity of liquid when the bottle is supported upon said flattened portion, substantially as described.

5. A bottle having one of its lower edges flattened so as to lie in a plane at about forty-five degrees to the base thereof, and a neck extending from the edge of the bottle diametrically opposite the flattened edge, said neck being bulged so as to retain a predetermined quantity of liquid when the bottle has its flattened edge resting upon a substantially level surface, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLARD T. SEARS.

Witnesses:
WALTER CHISM,
JOS. H. KLEIN.