

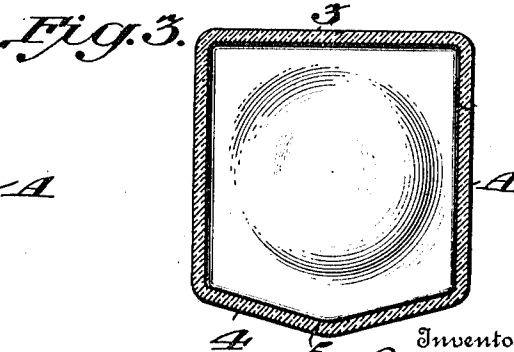
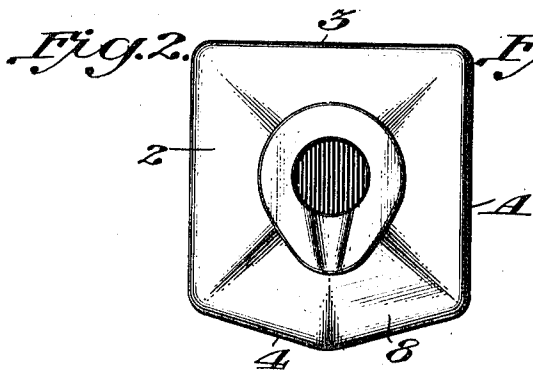
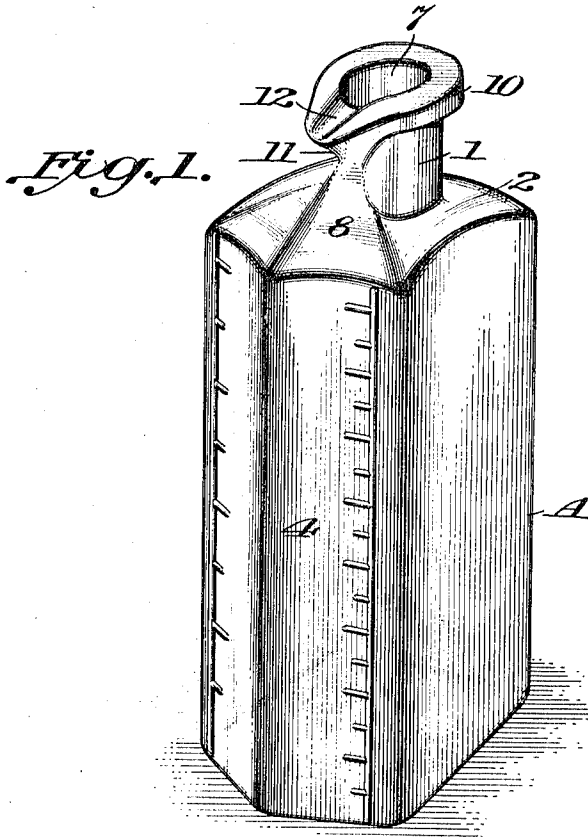
W. LONDON.  
BOTTLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 29, 1913.

1,073,997.

Patented Sept. 23, 1913.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

A. A. Hammond  
Lloyd W. Patch

Inventor  
Willis London  
By *Vernon E. Bodger*  
his Attorney

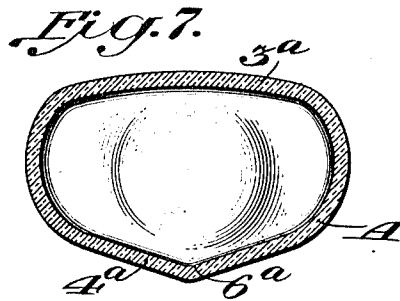
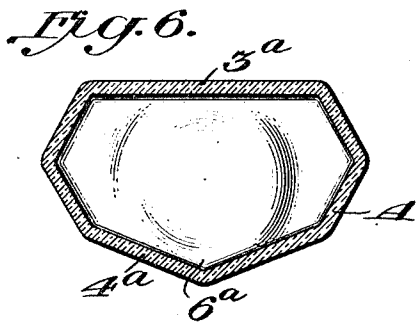
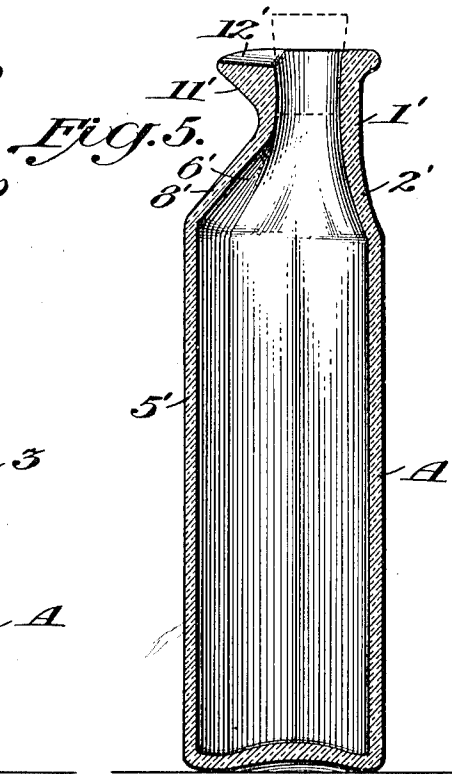
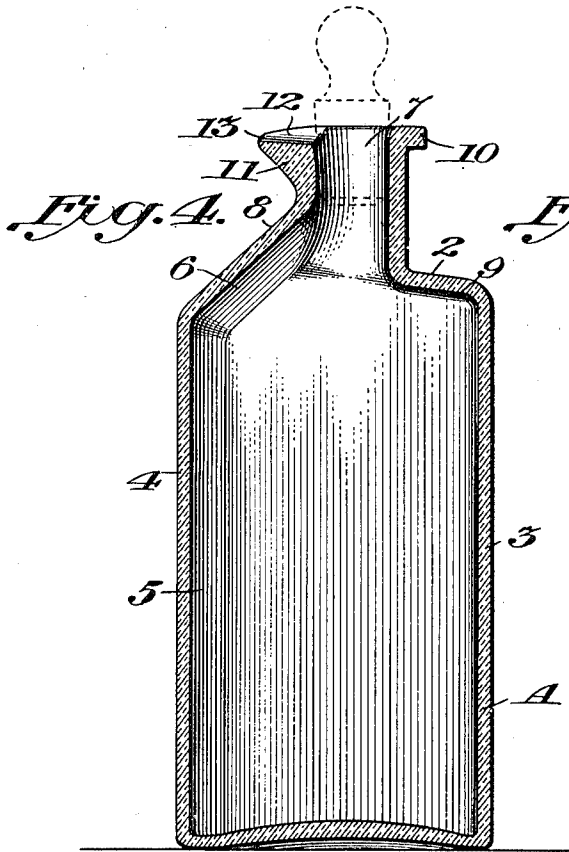
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2 SHEETS-SHEET 2.



Witnesses

A. A. Hammond  
Gloyd W. Patch

Inventor  
Willis London  
By Vernon C. Hedges  
his Attorney

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIS LONDON, OF FRANKLIN, KENTUCKY.

## BOTTLE.

1,073,997.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 23, 1913.

Application filed March 29, 1913. Serial No. 757,610.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIS LONDON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Franklin, in county of Simpson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in bottles, and has to do more particularly with the types of bottles known as prescription bottles and druggists' shelf or dispensing bottles. With all bottles of this type, one surface is left smooth for the more ready application of the label, and in many instances this label contains written directions, and, with the prescription bottle, the number by which the compound is identified. With these bottles, the contents should be poured from the mouth at the rear side, but, when holding the bottle in the right hand in a position that the label may be read, the most natural inclination is to pour from the mouth at the front of the bottle, or on that side to which the label is affixed. When this is done, a globule of the liquid remains on the lip surrounding the mouth of the bottle, and when the bottle is again brought to its righted position this liquid creeps down over the front surface and runs on to the label, thus discoloring and destroying the label and in many instances effacing the directions written thereon, and, in the case of the prescription-bottle even blurring the number to such an extent that it is impossible to tell what figures are intended. With this type of bottle, it is also difficult to gage how fast the liquid will issue from the mouth. It is next to impossible to pour the liquid from the bottle in small quantities, as for instance in drops.

The object of my invention is to provide a bottle which will preclude the possibility of the liquid running down over and effacing the label, which will prevent a globule forming at the side from which the liquid is poured when the bottle is righted running down over the surface to collect dust and germs, and further a bottle with which a smaller portion of the liquid can be poured as readily as a large portion, and all of the liquid will be drained from the bottle when the bottle is emptied.

With these objects in view, my invention further consists in certain novel features of

construction and combinations of parts 55 which will be hereinafter fully described and pointed out in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings:—Figure 1 is a view in perspective disclosing my invention adapted to a druggist's shelf or dispensing bottle, Fig. 2 is a view in top plan of this form of bottle, Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view through the body of the bottle, Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view through the bottle, Fig. 5 is a transverse 60 vertical sectional view through the so-called prescription bottle showing my invention applied thereto, and Figs. 6 and 7 are horizontal sectional views through the body portion of other forms which the bottle 70 might take.

The body A of the form of bottle shown in Figs. 1, 2, 3, and 4 is in the main square, and the neck 1 extends from the shoulder 2 of the body portion.

The front side 3 of the body portion A is made plain so that the label may be pasted or affixed thereto. On the rear side, the wall 4 is disposed angularly outwardly, so that from the inner side the wall is concave, and the point of greatest concavity is at the center forming a collecting channel 5 vertically throughout the extent of the wall 4. The side 4 merges into the shoulder 2 and joins with the neck 1. The concavity 85 of the side 4 of the bottle is continued on through shoulder 2 on that side to its point of juncture with the neck, and a collecting lead 6 is thus formed which extends from the collecting channel 5 to the mouth 7 of the bottle. The shoulder 2 on the side 8 with which the side 4 of the bottle connects is stopped preferably slightly below the point at which the side 3 connects therewith, and from this point has a gradual 95 taper upwardly, as better shown in Fig. 4. By this arrangement, the shoulder 9 and the consequent friction or holding action which is exerted upon the liquid thereby, in the standard form of bottle, is overcome, as the 100 collecting channel 5 leads gradually into the collecting lead 6, and the collecting lead 6 merges at an easy angle into the mouth opening 7.

The usual lip 10 is provided around the mouth of the bottle at the upper end of the neck; and on the rear side from a point beginning at the juncture of the side 8 of

the shoulder with the neck an enlargement or spout 11 is formed. A groove 12 is disposed radially with respect to the mouth through this spout 11 to have its bottom—  
 5 when the bottle is in an upright position—in an approximately horizontal plane, though in some instances it may be desirable that it slope slightly toward the mouth opening 7.

10 By the arrangement as described, when the bottle is tilted to pour liquid therefrom, the liquid is guided by the collecting-channel 5 to the collecting lead 6, and the advance over the shoulder of the bottle is  
 15 confined by this lead. The liquid passes over the short intervening convex surface of the neck 1 and through the groove 12 to the bottle, spoon, or other receptacle to which it is being poured. The extreme end  
 20 13 of the spout 11, where the liquid leaves the groove 12, is preferably quite sharp, and as the liquid is carried through the groove 12 and is consequently passing over a very limited surface, the globule does not form  
 25 as with the standard shape of bottle, and the liquid does not drain down over the surface of the bottle. Further, by having the bottom of the groove 12 slant slightly toward the mouth 7, if any liquid should  
 30 remain in the groove it would drain back to the bottle-mouth.

With the bottle disclosed in Fig. 5, the neck 1' is set slightly forward of the center of the body, and the spout 11' is thus  
 35 brought within the outer contour of the body so that it is protected and the bottle is more nearly balanced. The side 8' of the shoulder is formed in a slightly different manner in that it merges more gradu-  
 40 ally into the shoulder 2', which in this instance would be slightly annular; in other respects the structures are the same, the collecting channels 5', collecting lead 6', and the discharging groove 12' being provided  
 45 in vertical alinement to guide the course of the liquid.

In Figs. 6 and 7, modified forms of body are shown. With these forms, however, the essential features of the invention remain  
 50 the same, the only essential being that the side 4<sup>a</sup> of the bottle, in which the collecting-channel 6<sup>a</sup> is disposed, form one part of the wall of the body portion and that a sepa-

rate surface 3<sup>a</sup> be left for the reception of the label.

It will thus be seen that I have provided a bottle in which the several elements co-operate, the collecting-channel directing the liquid to the collecting-lead, the concave surface of the mouth carrying the liquid  
 60 in a direct path across the intervening smooth space, and the groove of the spout causing all of the liquid to be discharged therefrom, or, if it is not, to be directed back to the mouth. Further all danger of  
 65 the label becoming destroyed or mutilated by the liquid coming in contact therewith is precluded, and as the liquid issues from the bottle only through the groove of the spout much less of the liquid is left on the  
 70 upper side of the neck to collect dust and germs than would be left with the standard design of bottle.

It will be seen that any form of stopper may be used with this bottle without a  
 75 change in the structure, that the bottle may be graduated, as shown in Fig. 1, to read in the measure of the apothecary or in C. C., and that other changes may be made in the form and arrangement of the parts without  
 80 departing from the spirit and scope of my invention.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is:—

85 A bottle comprising a body portion and neck, a shoulder connecting the neck with the body portion, a spout formed at one side of the neck and having the groove thereof communicating with the mouth of the bot-  
 90 tle, that side of the body adjacent the spout provided with a collecting channel, the shoulder above the collecting channel having a collecting lead formed therein into which the collecting channel merges, said  
 95 collecting channel, collecting lead and spout disposed in alinement so that as the bottle is tilted the liquid is guided to and poured from the spout.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

WILLIS LONDON.

Witnesses:

M. S. HARRIS,  
 GEO. B. KNAPP, Jr.