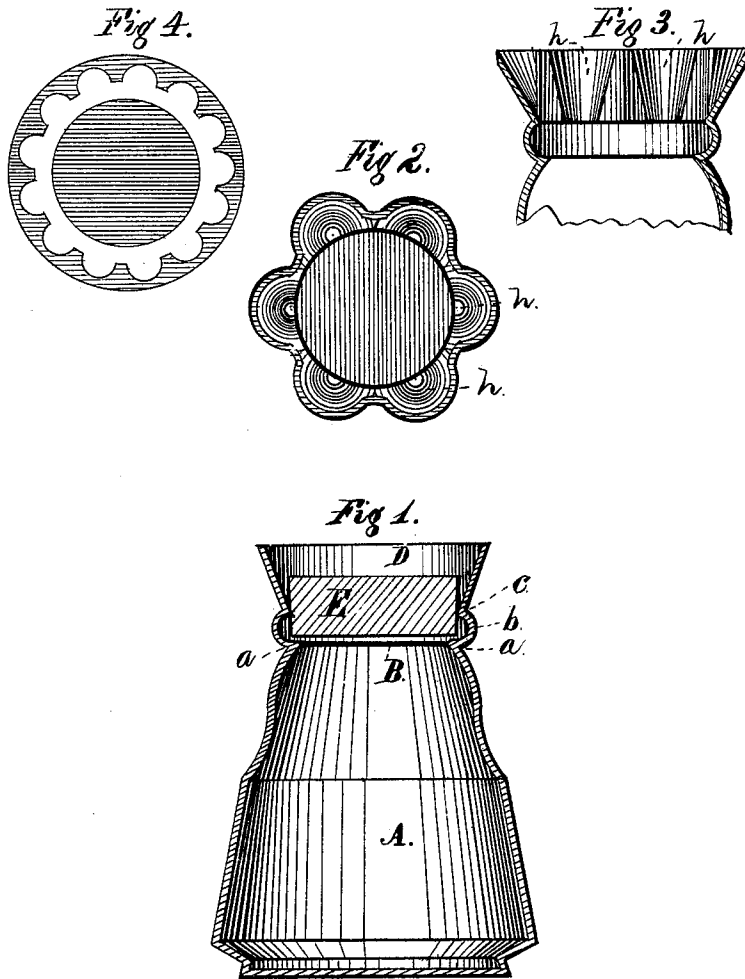


W. J. SCHILLING.
MUCILAGE-HOLDER.

No. 176,361.

Patented April 18, 1876.



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Fig 5.

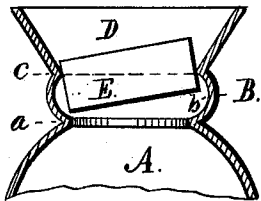


Fig 6.

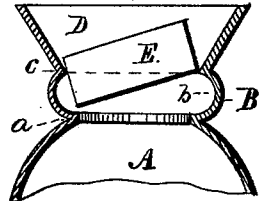
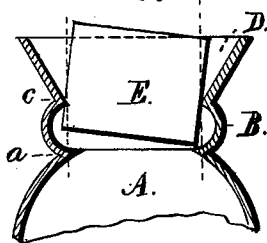


Fig 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM J. SCHILLING, OF EAST NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN MUCILAGE-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **176,361**, dated April 18, 1876; application filed February 23, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM J. SCHILLING, of East New York, in the county of Queens and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mucilage-Bottles, of which the following is a specification:

My invention relates to that class of bottles in which mucilage is put up for office and general use; and it consists in certain improvements in the formation of the neck and mouth of the bottle, for the purposes as will hereinafter be fully set forth and pointed out.

In the drawings, which form an essential part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of a bottle in which is fully embodied my invention. Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are modifications of the top or mouth of the same; and Figs. 5, 6, and 7 are detached views, showing the operation of uncorking.

The object of my invention is to provide a peculiar-shaped mouth and neck for a mucilage-bottle, for the purposes, first, of preventing the cork from being forced, either by accident or design, down into the contents of the bottle; second, in the provision of an angular projection at the base of the neck, against which to draw the brush, to remove an extra amount of mucilage taken up thereby; and, third, in the formation of the mouth of the bottle in the shape of a funnel, which will not only aid in the process of filling, but will return into the bottle any surplus that may be deposited thereon, and also in the formation of a curved recess between the base of the funnel-shaped mouth and the base of the neck, for the purpose of permitting the base of the cork to enter therein when it is tilted during the operation of withdrawing. This reduces the frictional surface to one small shoulder, and enables the easy withdrawal of the cork.

The body A of the bottle may be of any ordinary shape, but preferably of the configuration as shown in the drawing. B is the neck of the bottle, its base *a* being formed as shown, and presenting on its inner circumference a projection sharp enough to remove any extra amount of mucilage from the brush when it is drawn against it. A curvilinear recess, *b*, is formed between the base *a* and the apex *c*,

which is retired from the perpendicular line of the base *a* about one-eighth of an inch, and forms a shoulder or bearing for the cork. D is the mouth of the bottle, and is shaped in the form of a funnel, as shown. E represents the usual cork, which, being inserted in the ordinary way, is held by the shoulder *c* of the neck of the bottle at the base of the funnel D. The base of the cork strikes on the shoulder *a*, and is thereby absolutely prevented from entering the bottle-body. This form of construction also facilitates the removal of the cork from the neck of the bottle, as any sharp instrument pressed between it and the shoulder *c* at once enters the recess *b*, and obtains a purchase against or beneath the base of the cork. It then readily yields to the pressure, and is easily removed without being broken up.

The manipulation of the cork and its various positions with relation to the curved recess in the neck and the funnel-shaped mouth, during the process of withdrawal, is distinctly shown in Figs. 5 and 6, in which a short cork is shown, and also in Fig. 7, in which a long cork is shown. In all mucilage-bottles, it is desirable to have a small frictional or bearing surface between the cork and the bottle-neck, for the reason that the mucilage causes it to adhere to the bottle so strongly that it is a matter of much difficulty to remove it. In my invention I have reduced the bearing-surface to a thin annular ring or shoulder, which presents so small a surface that the gum cannot adhere to it; hence the cork is easily removed.

It is well known that in the usual method of removing corks from bottles the necks of which have perpendicular sides, the cork generally breaks up into many pieces, this result being caused from the fact that there is no provision to permit the cork moving laterally with the pressure, the compression given it not being sufficient to compensate for the want of space. In my device the base of the cork enters the recess in the neck, and its apex enters the funnel mouth, the cork moving readily on the shoulder *c*, and tilting at an angle without compression until its base clears the shoulder *c*, as shown in Fig. 6. The importance of this operation is plainly obvious, and

therefore calls for no further specific argument. The wide funnel-shaped mouth also permits the operation of corking to be performed much more rapidly than in the case of ordinary bottles. It also facilitates the pouring of the contents of the bottle into other bottles.

In Figs. 2, 3, and 4 are shown modifications of the funnel-top. Fig. 2 is a plan view, showing a series of channels, *h h h*, tapering toward the neck of the bottle. These tapering channels, which may be more or less in number, will serve for conducting the contents of the bottle when small bottles are being filled from larger ones, conducting it to one point, and preventing any loss from overflow.

It is obvious that my improvement can be applied to ink as well as to mucilage bottles, and to all the different-shaped bottles that are now used for both ink and mucilage.

Instead of using the funnel-shaped mouth herein shown and described, a saucer or bell shaped mouth may be used in connection with the recessed neck, the apex and base being of the same form as herein shown. Such substitution is obvious, and would be but a colorable change of form from the funnel-shaped

mouth, which I deem preferable in practical use.

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

1. A mucilage or ink bottle provided with a funnel-shaped mouth, *E*, terminating at its base in the curved recessed neck *B*, the apex *c* of which forms the shoulder or holding-point of the cork, and its base *a* forming a rest or stop for the bottom of the cork, substantially as and for the purposes as herein shown and set forth.

2. In a mucilage or ink bottle, in combination with a wide or flaring mouth, *D*, the base of which is the apex of the neck, the curved recessed neck *B*, the apex *c* of which is of greater diameter than its base *a*, the whole arranged and operating substantially as and for the purposes as herein shown and set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 17th day of February, 1876.

WILLIAM J. SCHILLING.

In presence of—

A. L. MUNSON,

LEWIS WILKINSON.