

(No Model.)

T. C. BOOTH.
BOTTLE STOPPER.

No. 486,321.

Patented Nov. 15, 1892

Fig 1

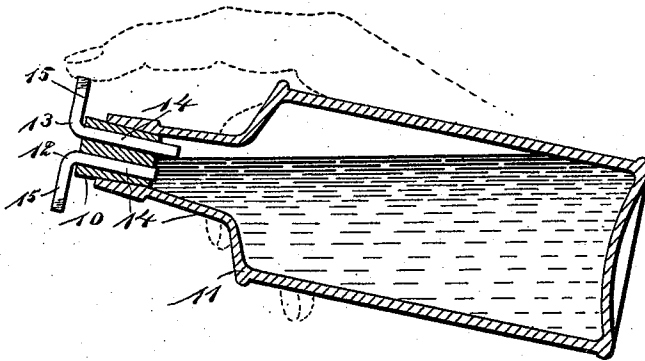
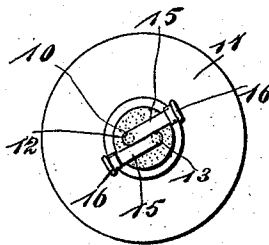


Fig 2



WITNESSES:

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THOMAS C. BOOTH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOTTLE-STOPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 486,321, dated November 15, 1892.

Application filed March 25, 1892. Serial No. 426,364. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS C. BOOTH, of New York city, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Bottle-Stopper, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention relates to improvements in bottle-stoppers; and the object of my invention is to produce a simple stopper which may be applied to any kind of a bottle containing liquid, but which is especially applicable to ink-bottles, and which is provided with means whereby the fluid in the bottle may be poured out without removing the stopper, and which also has provision for controlling perfectly the flow of liquid.

A further object of my invention is to arrange the pouring and air tubes with which I provide the stopper in such a manner that the tubes may be turned inward, so as to overlap each other and occupy but little space when the bottle is to be shipped or when it is not in use.

To this end my invention consists of a bottle-stopper the construction of which will be hereinafter described and claimed.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar figures of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the views.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a bottle provided with my improved stopper, the bottle and stopper being shown in position for use in pouring; and Fig. 2 is a plan view of the bottle and stopper, showing the position of the stopper-tubes when they are not in use.

The stopper 10 may be of any necessary shape or size and may be composed of any suitable material, the stopper being adapted to be inserted in the neck of a bottle 11, and the stopper carries two tubes 12 and 13, one being adapted for use as a liquid-conveyer and the other as an air-vent. The tubes are each provided with parts 14, which extend longitudinally through the stopper and into the bottle, the air-tube being preferably somewhat longer than the pouring-tube. The tubes are placed a little off the center and not quite diametrically opposite, as this will permit them to be turned in, as shown in Fig.

2, so as to have their bent ends lie side by side and occupy but little space, thus facilitating safe shipping.

The outer portions 15 of the tubes 12 and 13 are bent at nearly right angles, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, so that the said outer portions of the tubes will extend in a plane parallel with the top of the stopper. The lower portions of the tubes are held tightly in the stopper, but not so tightly but that they may be turned therein. Each tube is provided at its outer end with a screw-cap 16, and when the bottle is not in use the caps are held in place upon the tubes, so as to prevent possible leakage; but when the liquid is to be poured from the bottle the caps are removed. To pour the liquid from the bottle, the upper ends 15 of the tubes are turned in opposite directions, the bottle is held with the tube 12 on the lower side of the neck, as shown in Fig. 1, and by tilting the bottle the liquid will flow outward through the said tube and be delivered into any desired receptacle.

When the bottle is in position for pouring, as in Fig. 1, the air will flow in through the tube 13, thus permitting the liquid to flow freely out through the tube 12, and to stop the flow of liquid the operator may place a finger over the inlet of the air-tube, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1. It will be understood that either tube may be used as a pouring-tube; but it is better to use one always as a pouring-tube and the other as an air-tube, as this will prevent the fingers from being soiled by pressing them over the tube through which liquid is passed. When the bottle is not in use or is to be shipped, the upper ends 15 are turned inward, so as to lie against and parallel with each other, as in Fig. 2, thus occupying but little space, and the screw-caps 16 are placed upon them to prevent leakage.

The stopper above described may be applied to a bottle holding any kind of liquid; but it is especially valuable for ink-bottles and bottles holding liquid which is liable to injure or discolor the hands, as the construction described obviates the necessity of handling the stopper. This stopper is also especially valuable for shipping purposes, as, the

spouts lying parallel with each other and close to the cork, it occupies no more space than the diameter of the bottle-neck.

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

A bottle-stopper having tubes extending longitudinally through it and held to turn freely therein, the tubes having their upper

ends bent outward, so that they may be turned to overlap each other, and caps to close the outer ends of the tubes, substantially as described.

THOMAS C. BOOTH.

Witnesses:

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