A. J. ANDERSON.

DISPENSING DEVICE.

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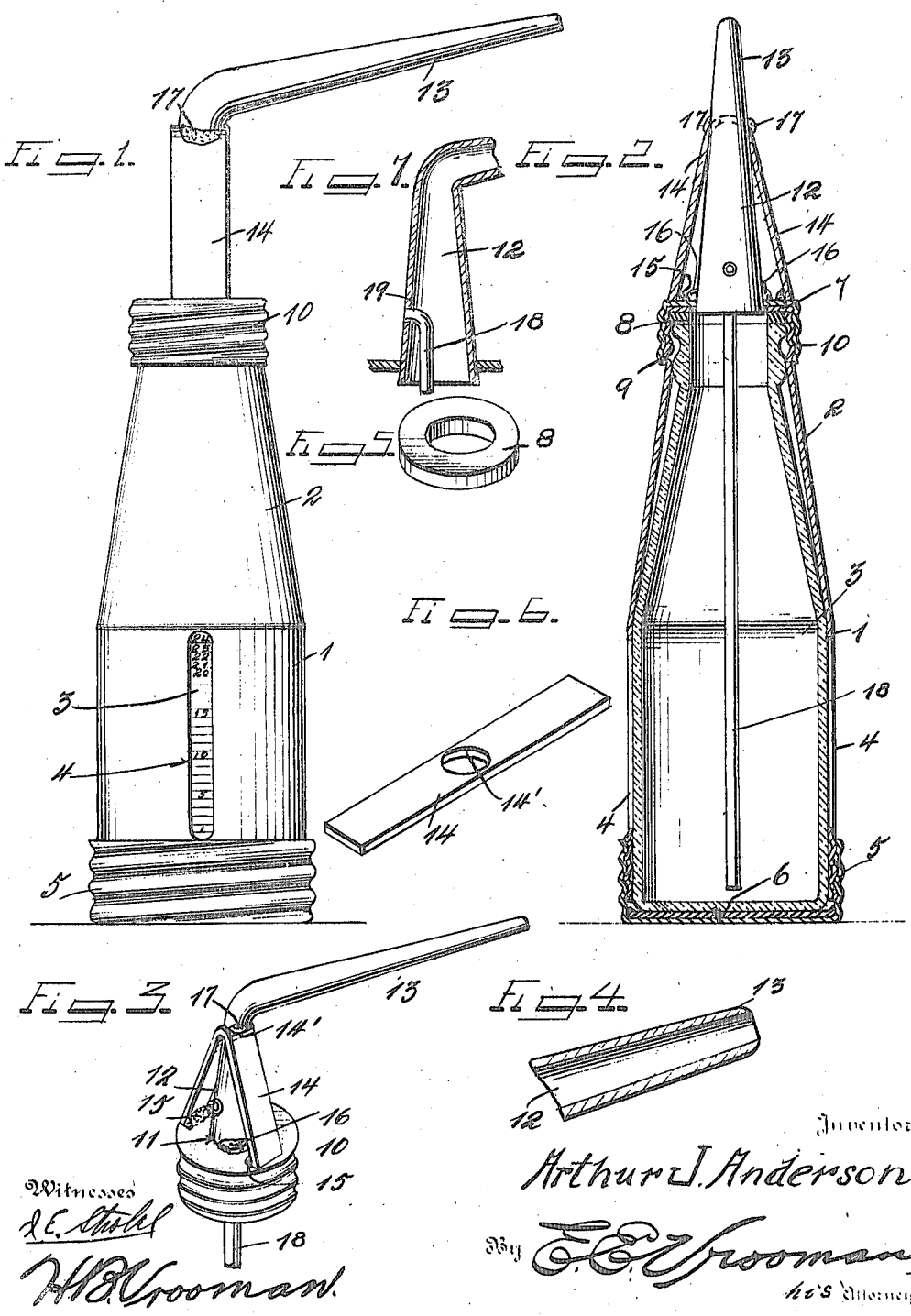
1,188,132. Patented June 20, 1916.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARTHUR J. ANDERSON, OF BINFORD, NORTH DAKOTA.

DISPENSING DEVICE.

1,188,132. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 20, 1916.

Application filed January 21, 1915. Serial No. 3,624.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARTHUR J. ANDERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Binford, in the county of Griggs and State of North Dakota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dispensing Devices, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to a bottle casing which is formed to carry a bottle for preventing the same from being broken and at the same time to allow the contents thereof to be easily emptied. This bottle casing is adapted to be particularly used for veterinary purposes whereby the bottle may be easily supported to prevent the same from being broken while the several portions of the casing may be easily disassembled when it is desired to remove the bottle or cleanse the interior of the casing.

Another object of this invention is the production of a screw cap which is provided with a dispensing tube, this tube being so constructed as to facilitate the removal of the cap from the body of the casing, or placing the cap in position when the bottle is ready for use.

With these and other objects in view this invention consists of certain novel combinations constructions and arrangements of parts as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing:—Figure 1 is a detailed side elevation of the assembled bottle casing. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section through the bottle casing showing a bottle carried thereby in section. Fig. 3 is a detailed perspective view of the cap. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary sectional view through the tube. Fig. 5 is a detailed perspective view of a certain rubber gasket used in connection with this device. Fig. 6 is a detailed perspective view of the blank from which the yoke member is formed. Fig. 7 is a fragmentary sectional view through the tube illustrating the manner in which the air pipe is carried thereby.

Referring to the accompanying drawing by numerals 1 designates the body of the casing which is provided with the tapering neck portion 2. This body and neck are formed so as to preferably present a cylindrical-like structure in which a bottle 3 may be positioned. This body 1 is provided with a vertical slot 4 for allowing the bottle 3 to be easily viewed whereby the graduations formed upon a bottle may be easily seen for determining the amount of liquid contents carried within the bottle. The lower portion of the body 1 is closed by means of the threaded base member 5 which carries a rubber plate 6. By screwing this threaded base member 5 into engagement with the body 1 the rubber plate 6 will be brought into engagement with the lower portion 3 and will thereby prevent the bottle from moving out of the lower portion of the body. The neck 2 terminates in an overhanging flange 7 beneath which the rubber gasket 8 normally lies. The upper portion of the bottle 3 bears against this gasket 8 when the threaded base member 5 engages the body 1 of the casing and therefore the bottle 3 will fit snugly within the casing and will be prevented from accidental removal or from wabbling thereby insuring the bottle against breakage. This casing is adapted to be especially used for carrying bottles in which liquid contents are carried for veterinary purposes thereby preventing the injury of the bottle.

The upper portion of the neck 2 is provided with the threaded portion 9 upon which the threaded cap 10 is positioned. This cap 10 is provided with a central opening 11 in its upper central portion through which the hollow tube 12 passes as clearly disclosed in Fig. 2. This tube 12 extends vertically for a spaced distance above the cap and is then bent so as to extend to one side of the vertical portion of the tube as clearly disclosed in Figs. 1 and 3 at 13. A yoke 14 is formed from a blank strip of material and is provided at its central portion with an aperture 14′ so that when the yoke is bent to form a substantial V-shaped structure the aperture 14′ will be carried at its upper portion. The ends of this yoke 14 will rest upon the upper portion of the cap 10 and will be held in position by means of the solder or like material 15. The tube 12 may be also held in engagement with the cap by means of the solder 16 and in fixed engagement with the yoke by means of the solder 17 secured thereto adjacent and around the aperture 14′. In this manner it will be seen that the liquid contents may pass from the bottle through the tube 12 and outwardly through the bent portion 13 so as to be easily administered as desired. The yoke 14 will also constitute a brace for

the tube 12 for preventing the tube from being broken from engagement with the cap when the device is in use and will also efficiently engage the cap and also the tube for allowing the bent portion of the tube to be easily grasped and swung for unscrewing the cap 10 from the threaded portion 9 of the casing 2. Since the yoke is secured to the cap adjacent its outer peripheries, the tube will easily rotate the cap by means of this yoke. It will be seen that by removing the cap 10 the bottle may be easily filled without necessitating the removal of the bottle from the casing, while the contents of the bottle may be easily seen by viewing the same through the slots 4 as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. It will, of course, be seen that if so desired the threaded base 5 may be removed whereby the bottle may be taken or removed from the casing for allowing the bottle or casing to be cleansed.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that a bottle casing has been provided which is formed so as to efficiently carry a bottle and prevent the breakage of the same when in use and which is provided with a simple removable means for retaining the bottle in position, one of these means being provided with a dispensing tube for allowing the contents to be easily emptied from the bottle and with a yoke for bracing this tube.

It will also be seen that an air pipe 18 is provided and has its upper end bent as shown at 19 so as to extend through the lower portion of the tube 12. This air pipe 18 extends downwardly to a point adjacent the lower portion of the bottle. By use of this air pipe it will be seen that when the bottle is tilted so as to allow the contents to pass therefrom through the tube 12, air will pass into the interior of the bottle by means of the air pipe 18. Therefore an even flow of the liquid contents will be maintained since the air will pass into the bottle as the liquid is dispensed therefrom.

I claim:—

In a device of the class described, the combination of a bottle casing, a cap for the said casing, a tube fixedly secured to said cap and communicating with the interior thereof, the body portion of said tube extending at right angles to said cap, said tube terminating in an angularly extending end, said tube provided with an aperture, an air pipe communicating with said aperture, said tube being bent so as to extend laterally to one side of the bottle portion, whereby liquid contents of the bottle within the casing may be emptied therethrough, and a substantially inverted V-shaped yoke fixedly engaging said cap, said yoke being provided with a central aperture for allowing said tube to pass therethrough, the ends of said yoke being fixedly secured to the outer portions of said cap whereby said tube will be efficiently braced when in use, and the body portion of said tube being adapted to be rotated by the laterally bent portion for imparting rotary motion to said yoke for removing said cap from a bottle casing when desired.

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

ARTHUR J. ANDERSON.

Witnesses:

ARTHUR IOSVOOG,

G. A. JAMESON.