

(No Model.)

J. A. BUCKELY.
STOPPER FOR BOTTLES.

No. 560,836.

Patented May 26, 1896.

Fig. 1.

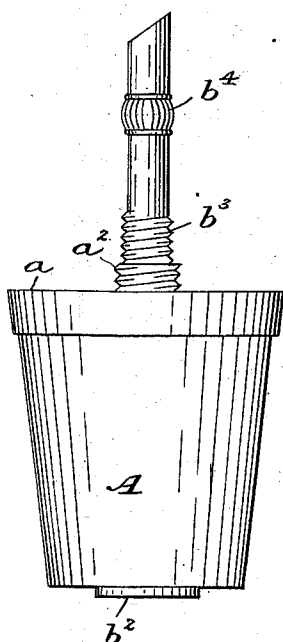


Fig. 2.

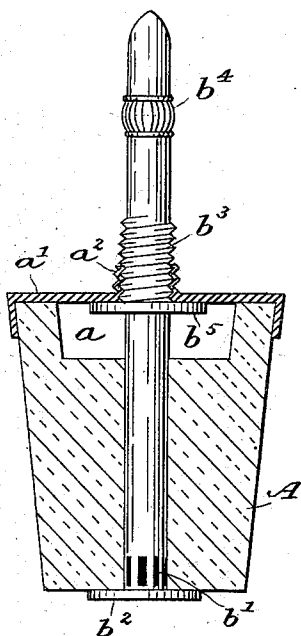
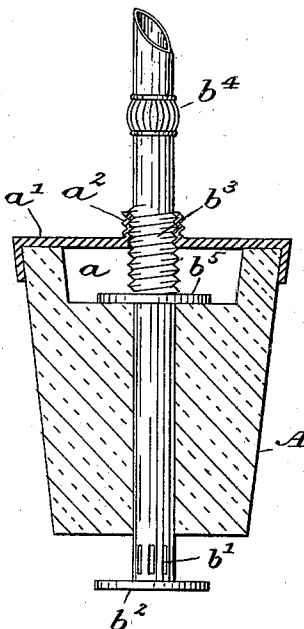


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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STOPPER FOR BOTTLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 560,836, dated May 26, 1896.

Application filed May 31, 1895. Serial No. 551,033. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN A. BUCKELY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chicago, county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Cork or Stopper for Bottles and other Receptacles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

This invention relates to corks or stoppers for bottles or other receptacles, and particularly to that class of corks which are designed to permit the passage of liquid from the bottle or receptacle when desired without removing the cork from the bottle.

The invention broadly consists of an ordinary cork or stopper having a tube passing therethrough, the tube being arranged to permit the passage of liquid through it when desired.

It will be described more in detail with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved cork; Fig. 2, a sectional view thereof, showing the tube in position to prevent the outflow of liquid; and Fig. 3 is a similar view showing the tube in position to permit the outflow of the liquid.

A is the body of the cork or stopper, which is made of rubber, cork, or other suitable material in the usual form. A tube *b*, having at its lower end perforations *b'*, which allow the liquid to pass therethrough into the tube, passes vertically through the cork, as shown in Fig. 2. The bottom of the tube *b* is closed by a closing piece or flange *b²*, the edges of which form an annular shoulder with respect to the tube, whereby when the tube is in the position shown in Fig. 2 the shoulder will rest against the cork A and prevent the passage of the liquid through the tube. When the tube is lowered to the inner position, (shown in Fig. 3,) the shoulder of the piece *b²* will be removed from the cork and the liquid will flow through the openings *b'*, which are no longer covered by the cork, and thence through the tube *b²*. The invention has thus far been described in its simplest form, but as an efficient and perfected construction of my cork I have devised the following improvements thereon: The upper part of the

cork is hollowed out to form an annular basin-like chamber *a* and a metal cap *a'*, having an opening to permit the passage of the tube therethrough, fits tightly over the upper part of the cork. The cap, at the point where the tube passes through, has formed thereon a shoulder *a²*, which is screw-threaded to engage with a screw-thread *b³* upon the tube. The tube is also provided at a convenient point with a milled finger-band *b⁴*, or other suitable device, for the purpose of giving the fingers a "hold" when the tube is to be turned. Tube *b* is also provided with a flange *b⁵* inside of the chamber *a*, and formed on the tube in such a position that when the tube is in its uppermost position the flange will rest against the cap *a'*.

In operation the cork is placed in the bottle in the usual manner and the tube turned to its outer position, so that the flanges *b⁵* and *b²* abut tightly against the cover *a'* and the cork A, respectively. When the tube is in this position, the liquid is estopped from leaving the bottle. In order to permit the passage of the liquid from the bottle, tube *b* is screwed down to the position shown in Fig. 3, when, the openings *b'* being exposed, the liquid will pass therethrough and out through the tube. A small amount of the liquid will of course work its way between the cork A and the outside of the tube *b*, but when it reaches the flange *b⁵* its progress is stopped. Any liquid, however, which may work its way between the cork and the tube and does pass the flange *b⁵* will be retained in chamber *a*.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of a cork or stopper for a bottle or other receptacle, a tube passing therethrough, a cap inclosing a chamber in the upper end of said cork or stopper, and the flange on the said tube and within the said chamber to bear against the cork and cap in the inner and outer positions of the tube, substantially as shown and described.

2. The combination of a cork or stopper for a bottle or other receptacle, of a chamber in the upper part of the said cork, a cap covering the said chamber, and fitting tightly to the cork, a tube passing through said cork and chamber carrying a screw-thread engag-

ing with a thread in said cap, openings at the
bottom of said tube, and flanges on said tube
adapted to rest tightly against the said cap
and said cork when the tube is in its outer
5 position, one of said flanges being within the
chamber of the cork and resting against the
bottom of said chamber when the tube is in
its inner position thereby preventing the es-

cape of liquid into the chamber, substantially
as described. 10

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
hand in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN A. BUCKELY.

Witnesses:

PATRICK MCHUGH,
BARNARD J. BAUMER.