

(No Model.)

T. C. CHALK.
NURSING BOTTLE.

No. 416,355.

Patented Dec. 3, 1889.

Fig. 1.

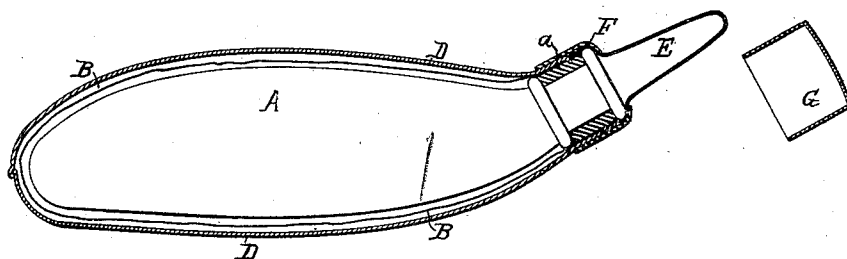


Fig. 2.

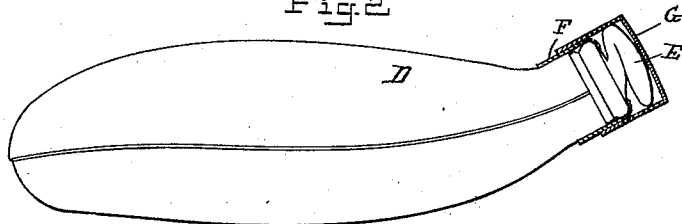
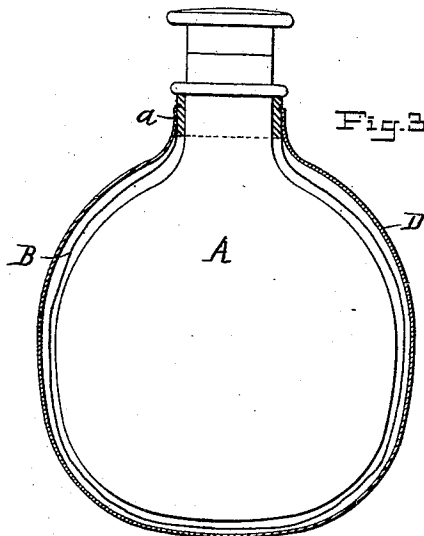


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TIMOTHY C. CHALK, OF PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO HUGH McCONNELL, OF BRICK CHURCH, NEW JERSEY.

NURSING-BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 416,355, dated December 3, 1889.

Application filed March 23, 1889. Serial No. 304,508. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TIMOTHY C. CHALK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Pawtucket, Providence county, Rhode Island, have invented Improvements in Nursing and other Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

One of the main features of my present invention consists in the construction of a nursing or other bottle, of glass or similar fragile material, with the double object of protecting it from breakage from accidental falls, and of protecting the contents from the cooling or heating effects of the atmosphere.

In my present invention I take advantage of the construction set forth in my patent, No. 274,461, granted to me March 27, 1883, in which I have described and claimed the construction of a non-heat-conducting double pail essentially embodying the inclosed air-space surrounding the inner receptacle and having the said space divided into separate air-chambers by a wall or barrier composed of paper or other non-conductor of heat.

A further feature of my invention consists of certain details of construction for the simple but effectual closing of such nursing-bottle to prevent the access of air to the contents when the bottle is not in use.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of a common form of glass nursing-bottle provided with my improvements, which are shown in section. Fig. 2 is an outside view of the bottle provided with my improvements, showing the nipple and cap in section and applied to the mouth of the bottle. Fig. 3 is a side view of another form of glass with the inclosing-case in section.

In Fig. 1 A represents a well-known form of glass nursing-bottle to the neck of which is applied a rubber ferrule *a*, and around the bottle is loosely arranged the insulating wall or barrier B, of paper or other equivalent non-conductor of heat. This is clamped to the rubber ferrule *a* by the neck of the outer metal casing D, which neck is preferably flanged inward, as shown in Fig. 1, so as to bite into the rubber ferrule and form a tight joint there.

For convenience of manufacture I have shown the metal casing D as made of two

pieces of sheet metal united together in any suitable manner.

The above description will apply equally well to the construction shown in Fig. 3, in which the bottle is simply of a different shape and adapted for a different use; but in both cases the glass bottle is provided with the surrounding inclosed space, which is divided into separate air-chambers by a wall or barrier composed of paper or other equivalent non-conductor of heat, and the metal cover with the intermediate paper wall is clamped upon and supported only by the neck of the bottle.

By my present improvements I not only secure all the advantages of my former invention, but, in addition, the fragile glass bottles are provided at the same time and by the same means with a protective metal covering out of contact with the glass, so that if the bottle should accidentally fall, as is common with nursing-bottles, there is no danger of its being broken. If the glass vessel had the metal covering in immediate contact with the glass, it would not afford sufficient protection in case of accidental falls, because the blow would be immediately transmitted to the glass through the sheet metal.

As I have said, my invention is more especially designed for use in connection with nursing-bottles, as illustrated, for instance, in Figs. 1 and 2, and in such case I provide a flanged metal socket F to fit over the rubber nipple E when it has been applied to the neck of the bottle, and, furthermore, to form the seat for the cap G when the bottle is not in immediate use. When this cap is applied, the rubber nipple is bent over by the application of the cap to the flanged socket, as shown in Fig. 2, and by this doubling over of the nipple the bottle is closed air-tight.

I claim as my invention—

1. The combination of a glass bottle with a sheet-metal inclosing-case clamped upon and supported solely by the neck of the bottle, but out of contact with the main body of the bottle, and in combination with an intermediate wall of paper or similar sheet, with air-spaces between the bottle, paper wall, and case, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination of a glass bottle having

a rubber ferrule on its neck, with a sheet-metal inclosing-case out of contact with the body of the bottle, but clamped to the rubber ferrule at the neck, and an intermediate wall of paper or similar material, with air-spaces between the bottle and the paper wall and case.

3. The combination of a nursing-bottle having a rubber nipple with a flanged socket fitting over and holding the nipple in place,

and an inclosing-cap to fit on the socket over the nipple to close the latter by bending, all substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

TIMOTHY C. CHALK.

Witnesses:

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WILLIAM COOK.