No. 709,531. Patented Sept. 23, 1902.

R. BLEZINGER.

CORK FASTENER.

(Application filed Mar. 15, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

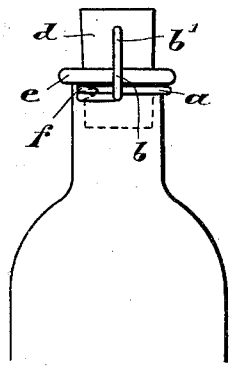


Fig. 2.

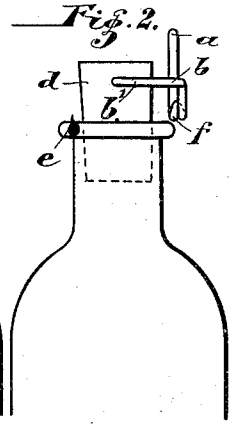


Fig. 3.

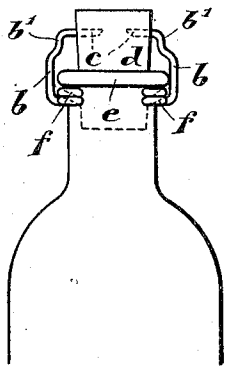


Fig. 4.

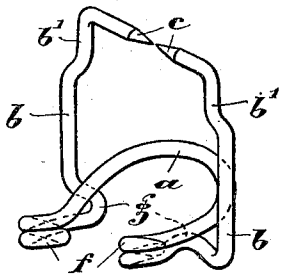


Fig. 5.

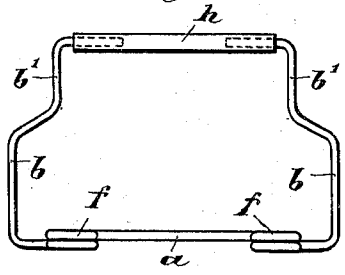


Fig. 6.

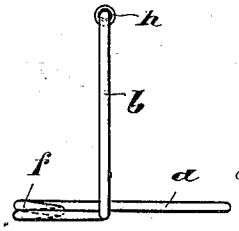


Fig. 7.

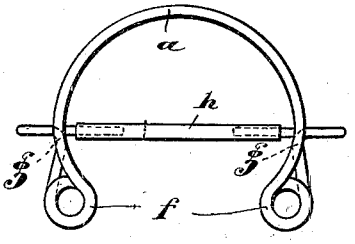


Fig. 8.

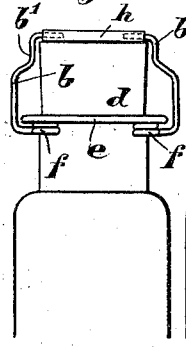


Fig. 9.

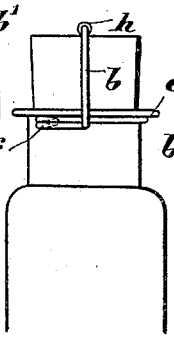


Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

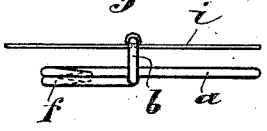


Fig. 12.

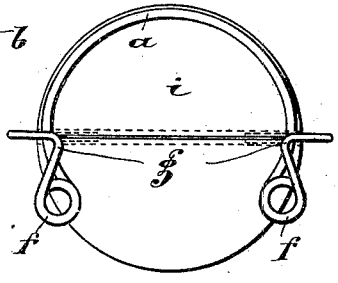


Fig. 13.

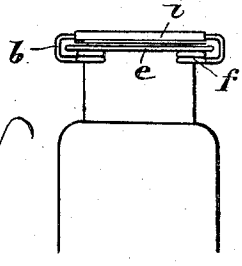
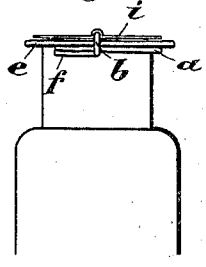


Fig. 14.



Witnesses:
E. F. Peterson
Anton Gletzner, Jr.

Inventor
Richard Blezinger
by Mat Georgii
his Attorney

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

RICHARD BLEZINGER, OF CRAILSHEIM, GERMANY.

CORK-FASTENER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 709,531, dated September 23, 1902.

Application filed March 15, 1902. Serial No. 98,412. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, RICHARD BLEZINGER, of Crailsheim, Kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cork-Fasteners, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

The cork-fastener forming the object of my present invention relates to that class of cork-holders consisting of a spring-wire yoke which on the one side grasps the neck of the bottle and on the other side the cork of the bottle, so as to attain a sure but easily-removable coupling between bottle and cork. Over the cork-fasteners of this kind my holder has the advantage that the yoke grasping the neck of the bottle is provided with spiral windings at the place where it passes into the lateral curved pieces connected with the cork. This peculiar form gives it a certain power of expansion and renders it in a high degree capable of resisting the pressure of the cork. A cork-fastener of this kind is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows it in connection with a bottle when closed. Fig. 2 illustrates the same when open. Fig. 3 is a front view of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a view of the fastener on an enlarged scale. Figs. 5 to 7 illustrate a second modification in several views, and the Figs. 8 to 9 represent the employment of the same on medicine-bottles. Figs. 10 to 12 are views of a third modification for flat corks, and Figs. 13 to 14 show the said fasteners on a bottle.

The fastener consists of a single piece of spring wire or steel, which may be provided with a suitable coating, so that it does not become rusty. The yoke or loop *a*, having the form of a horseshoe-shaped clip, grasps the neck of the bottle and is supported against the top *e* of the bottle. The lateral curved pieces *b b*, which are arranged perpendicular to the loop *a*, are formed to conform with the top of the bottle. For this purpose the pieces *b* at the upper end are provided with an inwardly-curved portion *b'*, giving also the points or ends *c* a greater resistance. The pieces *b* engage with their bent and pointed ends *c* in the cork *d* and there form a pivot for the fastener. This can be released from the neck of the bottle by turning it sidewise, Fig. 2, and be removed from the bottle, together with the cork. In corking the bottle the fastener is forced down until the loop *a* again clasps the neck of the bottle. In the closed position the fastener forms a means of connection between cork and bottle and prevents the cork coming out of itself.

In order to give the fastener the power of expansion required for a firm hold and also to render it capable of resisting as much as possible not only the upward pressure of the cork (for instance, with effervescing beverages) but also strain and bending, the loop *a* is provided with spiral windings *f* at the place where it passes into the part *b*, and the piece *b* in its lower portions engages under the loop *a* with inward curves *g*, so that they are supported by the loop, which when pulling at the fastener very hard prevents the parts bending at *f*.

The said fastener has still the advantage that it can be at any time used again for a new cork or another bottle without it being necessary to alter its shape in any way.

The ends *c* may also be placed over the cork and connected by a tubular or flat cross-piece. Such a modification is illustrated by Figs. 5 to 9. The construction corresponds in the essential parts with the aforesaid. The parts *b* are here not terminating in points *c*, but are connected by a tubular piece *h*, so that in applying the fastener on the bottle the tubular piece *h* is placed directly over the cork.

The modification represented by Figs. 10 to 14, which is also provided with spiral windings *f* and inward curves *g*, is especially intended for flat corks in medicine-bottles. In this construction instead of the tubular piece *h* I employ a round plate *i*, which is also secured at the parts *b*. In applying the fastener the said plate is directly placed over the cork, covering it in its whole surface.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The improved cork-fastener herein described and shown consisting of a single integral wire or rod having a U-shaped ba[illegible] portion adapted to fit around the neck

bottle, horizontally-disposed spring-coils at the ends of the base portion, horizontal arms extending inward from the coils toward and engaging under the base portion and then extending outward from the same, vertical arms rising from the ends of said horizontal arms and having inwardly-curved portions at their upper ends, and holding points or pins extending horizontally inward from the ends of said curved portions.

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

RICHARD BLEZINGER.

Witnesses:
KARL BOSCH,
ERNST ENTENMAR.