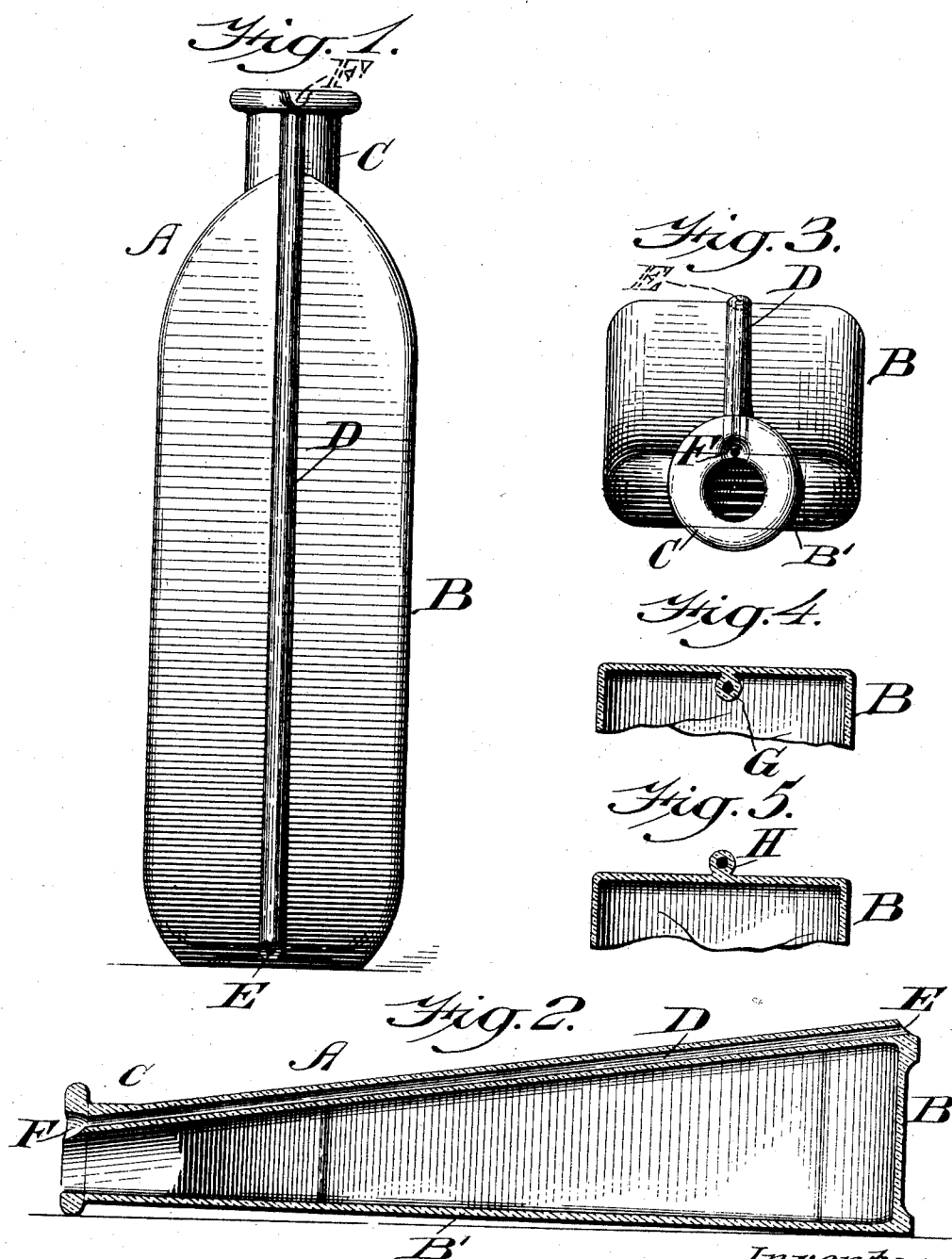


R. A. VAN CLEAVE.
NURSING BOTTLE.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 11, 1909.

927,013.

Patented July 6, 1909.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT A. VAN CLEAVE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

NURSING-BOTTLE.

No. 927,013.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 6, 1909.

Application filed January 11, 1909. Serial No. 471,624.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT A. VAN CLEAVE, a citizen of the United States, residing in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Nursing-Bottle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a nursing bottle of that class which is provided with means for admitting air into the same, thus preventing the formation of a vacuum in the bottle and consequent collapsion of the nipple, and avoiding the necessity of the child who uses the bottle to allow air to reënter the nipple and bottle or the removal of the nipple from the bottle for a similar purpose.

The invention consists of a peculiar construction of the bottle as hereinafter more fully described and claimed.

Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a nursing bottle embodying the invention. Fig. 2 represents a longitudinal section thereof. Fig. 3 represents a top or plan view thereof. Figs. 4 and 5 represent transverse sections of modifications.

Similar letters of reference indicate corresponding parts in the figures.

Referring to the drawings:—A designates a nursing bottle which is composed of the body B, the neck C and the covered air-duct or vent D, the latter extending along the wall of the body at what may be termed the back thereof and opening at one end into the atmosphere as the air-inlet E and at the other end into the bottle at the mouth thereof as the air-outlet F the terminal of which is on the front exterior of said mouth.

It will be seen when a nipple is applied to the bottle, the duct D is in communication with the former and thus air will be drawn into the nipple at the mouth of the bottle, so that the most satisfactory results are attained in assisting the milk or liquid in the bottle to flow freely therefrom, while the formation of a vacuum in the nipple and the consequent collapsion thereof are prevented, the child not being required to open its mouth to permit the nipple to be refilled with air through the small opening therein, nor the removal of the nipple from the bottle for a similar purpose.

Figs. 1, 2 and 3 show the air duct of the form of a tube integral with the wall of the bottle and partly on the exterior thereof. In Fig. 4, I show such air duct on the interior of the bottle, as at G. In Fig. 5, I show such

duct on the exterior of the bottle, as at H, but in each case, the duct is open to the atmosphere and terminates in the bottle, the operation being similar in all respects. The duct has its discharge end somewhat enlarged at the mouth of the bottle so as to prevent a tightly-fitting nipple from closing the duct thereat. It will be noticed that the enlargement of the duct extends to the inner wall of the same and terminates thereat and has said terminal curved so as to conform to the cork or stopper that may be inserted to prevent the escape of the milk from the bottle into the nipple, or the entrance of the milk into the duct. The bottom of the bottle has the wall of the air inlet E of the duct chamfered, so as to prevent closing of the same should the bottle stand on a table or other support when in use, the flexible tube reaching from the bottle to the child, whereby said duct will not be closed to the admission of air to the nipple.

When the bottle is in use, as the duct is of considerable length, the milk or liquid is prevented from backing-up into the duct and leaking through the same, and as is evident, the duct may be readily cleansed and kept free from germs, while being rendered of a sanitary nature. When the bottle is not in use, and no cork or stopper is placed in the neck of the same, the nipple, however, remaining on the mouth of the bottle, the inlet end E of the duct may be closed by any suitable plug so that if the bottle is handled or carried, the milk or fluid will not escape through said duct. In practice, the wall of the duct is integral with that of the body of the bottle, which with said wall may be readily blown in glass or formed of other suitable material.

The body B is of somewhat pyramidal form in longitudinal direction, but with the side B' right-lined, on which the bottle may be rested flat on a table, etc., without liability to overturn. Furthermore, when a child is nursing the bottle, being held comparatively in the condition shown in Fig. 2, as the neck F is at the apex of the pyramidal-shaped body, said neck is at the lowest point of the body, it being practically out of center of the body in the upright position of the latter, while the body of said bottle is wider at the bottom than at the top. Consequently, in the position of the bottle in Fig. 2, the neck is lower than the top of the bottom, and thus the bottle may be entirely drained of the

milk or other fluid, and as the inner wall of the side B' is a right-lined continuity from end to end, milk or other fluid will not lodge on said wall to any appreciable extent, and thus souring within the bottle will be prevented and an unsanitary and tainted condition avoided, while the interior of the bottle may be easily, effectively and thoroughly cleansed owing to the unobstructed lines of said interior.

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

1. A nursing bottle composed of a body having an inclined or tapering side and a covered air duct on said side, the same extending in an unbroken right line from the base of the body along said side and through the extreme mouth thereof and terminating at the front exterior of said mouth.

2. A bottle of pyramid form, one side of which is horizontal and the other side inclined in relation thereto, and an air duct in the inclined side extending from the bottom of the bottle to the exterior face of the mouth in a continuous right line the duct at said

point being enlarged and having its terminal extended laterally to the inner wall of the neck at said mouth.

3. A bottle having an air duct in a wall thereof, and a chamfer on the bottom of the body of the bottle, the inlet of said duct being in said chamfer and the duct extending in a continuous right line throughout the height of the bottle.

4. A bottle having an air duct in a wall thereof, and a chamfer on the bottom of the body of the bottle, the inlet of said duct being in said chamfer, said duct extending in a continuous right line from the bottom to the mouth portion, with its inner wall extending substantially to the extreme mouth end of the bottle the terminal end of said duct being enlarged at said mouth portion and continued to the inner wall of the same, said wall being adapted to conform to the curvature of a stopper that may be fitted in said mouth.

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