July 11, 1950 J. CIPYAK 2,514,744

NURSING BOTTLE

Filed Dec. 16, 1946

Fig. 1.

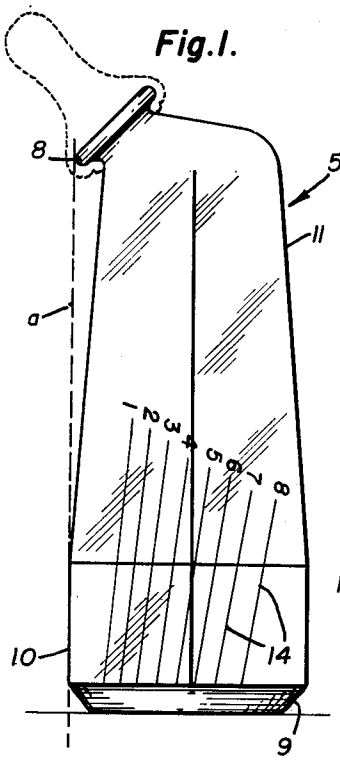


Fig. 2.

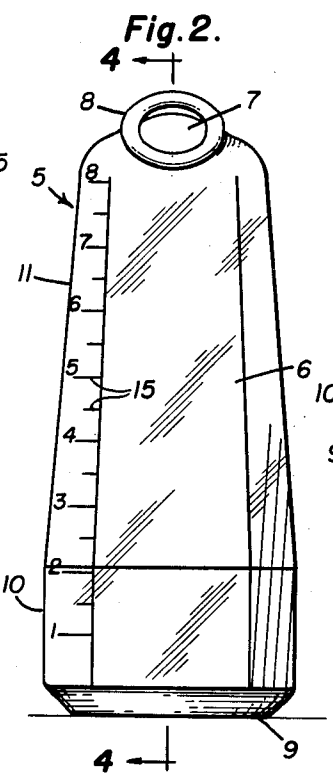
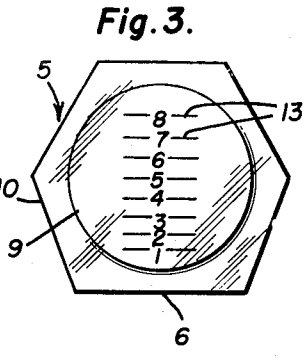


Fig. 3.



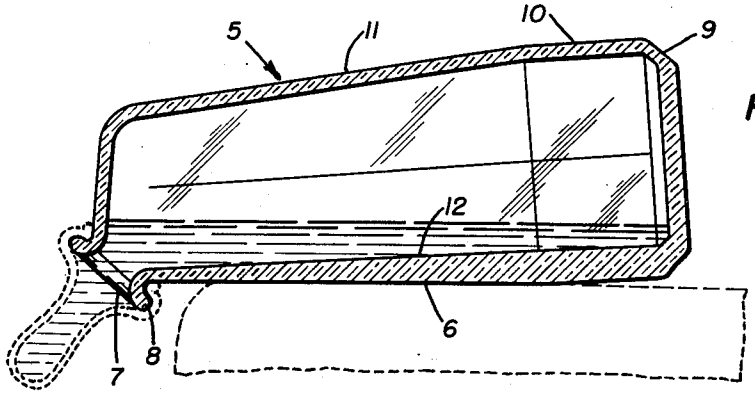


Fig. 4.

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NURSING BOTTLE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 215—11)

1

This invention relates to an improved nursing bottle, and an important object of the invention is to provide a bottle of this kind which is so constructed as to insure maintenance of a full nipple without adjusting the position of the bottle during feeding, thereby aiding in the prevention of colic or distress caused by sucking air.

Other objects are to provide a nursing bottle to which a nipple may be applied with a minimum danger of the bottle slipping laterally, which may be readily and safely handled and compactly stored without danger of breakage.

Another object is to provide a nursing bottle which will not roll from proper position during feeding, and one in which means is provided to facilitate estimation of the amount of milk or other liquid remaining in or nursed from the bottle at any time.

The exact nature of the present invention, as well as other objects and features thereof, will become apparent from the following description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a side elevational view of a nursing bottle constructed in accordance with the present invention.

Figure 2 is a front elevational view thereof.

Figure 3 is a bottom plan view of the same.

Figure 4 is a central longitudinal sectional view of the nursing bottle as positioned in use.

Referring in detail to the drawing, the present nursing bottle comprises a hollow vertically elongated body 5 which is preferably made of glass and of general hexagonal form in horizontal section, but with one side 6 somewhat wider than the remaining sides. The body of the bottle is provided in the top and adjacent the wider side 6 with a circular opening 7 which is inclined toward the wider side 6 and encircled by an outwardly extended annular flange or lip 8 adapted to have the base of a nipple snapped thereover as indicated by dotted lines in Figure 4. The body 5 preferably has a slightly reduced circular base 9, and the minor lower portion 10 of said body is of uniform external size and shape in horizontal section. The remaining major upper portion 11 of the body 5 tapers upwardly to position the flange 8 wholly inwardly of a vertical plane *a* contacting the wider side 6 at the lower portion 10 of the body as indicated in Figure 1. Thus, a plurality of the bottles may be compactly stored without danger of tipping over or causing breakage of the bottle at the flange 8. Due to the tapering form of the upper portion 11, the bottle may be readily and safely handled. It

2

will also be noted that when the nipple is applied to the flange or lip 8, it may be initially engaged with the uppermost portion of said flange or lip so that a downward pressure is exerted on the bottle in a substantially vertical plane, thereby avoiding lateral slippage of the bottle.

In addition, the bottle is placed on the upper portion of the wider side 6 as shown in Figure 4 when the bottle is in use, thereby eliminating any danger of the bottle rolling laterally. In this connection, it is noted that the inner surface 12 of the wider side 6 is parallel with the vertical axis of the bottle, while the outer surface of said side 6 converges upwardly toward said axis at the upper portion 11 of the body. Thus, when the bottle is placed in use as in Figure 4, resting upon the upper portion of the side 6, the inner surface 12 of the side 6 is inclined toward the nipple, thereby insuring maintenance of a full nipple at all times during feeding without necessitating adjustment of the bottle. It will be noted that the surface 12 merges with the outer side of the wall of opening 7 so that complete emptying of the bottle is insured when the bottle is disposed to rest on the upper portion of the wider side 6 during the act of nursing.

Graduated lines 13 are provided on the bottom of the bottle parallel with the lower portion of the side 6, and other graduated lines 14 are provided on sides of the bottle laterally of the wider side 6. The lines 14 are parallel with the outer surface of the wider side 6 at the upper portion of the latter, and are thereby parallel with the level of the milk or other liquid within the bottle when the latter is in use as shown in Figure 4. Thus, the lines 14 will successively coincide with the surface line of the liquid during the act of feeding, and will thereby facilitate estimation of the amount of liquid remaining in or nursed from the bottle. The graduated lines 13 serve the same purpose as the lines 14.

The usual graduated horizontal lines 15 may be provided on another side of the bottle parallel to the base line of the latter, to indicate measurement when the bottle is at rest upon the bottom thereof.

Due to the position of the flange or lip 8, the baby cannot see the bottle during feeding, thus preventing eye strain. Also, the weight of the bottle is received by the supporting surface and is not imposed on the baby's lips and gums.

From the foregoing description, it is believed that the construction, manner of use and advantages of the present invention will be readily understood and appreciated by those skilled in the

art. Minor changes are contemplated, such as fall within the scope of the invention as claimed.

What I claim is:

1. A nursing bottle comprising a hollow vertically elongated body of general hexagonal form in cross-section substantially from top to bottom, one side of said body being wider than the remaining sides thereof, the minor lower portion of said body being of uniform external size and shape in horizontal section, the major upper portion of said body tapering upwardly, said body being provided in the top at the wider side with an opening inclined toward said wider side and being provided about said opening with an annular lip wholly positioned inwardly of the vertical plane of the wider side of said lower portion, said wider side having a flat inner surface extending from the bottom of the body to the outer side of said opening parallel with the vertical axis of the body so as to incline toward said opening when the body is disposed with the wider side of said upper portion resting on the horizontal surface.

2. The device defined in claim 1, wherein spaced graduated lines are provided on the bottom of the body parallel with the wider side of said lower portion.

3. The device defined in claim 1, wherein spaced graduated lines are provided on the body at one side of said wider side thereof and parallel with the outer surface of the wider side of said upper portion.

JOHN CIPYAK.

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