

J. D. Lynde,
Stopper Fastener,
No 34,759, Patented Mar. 25, 1862

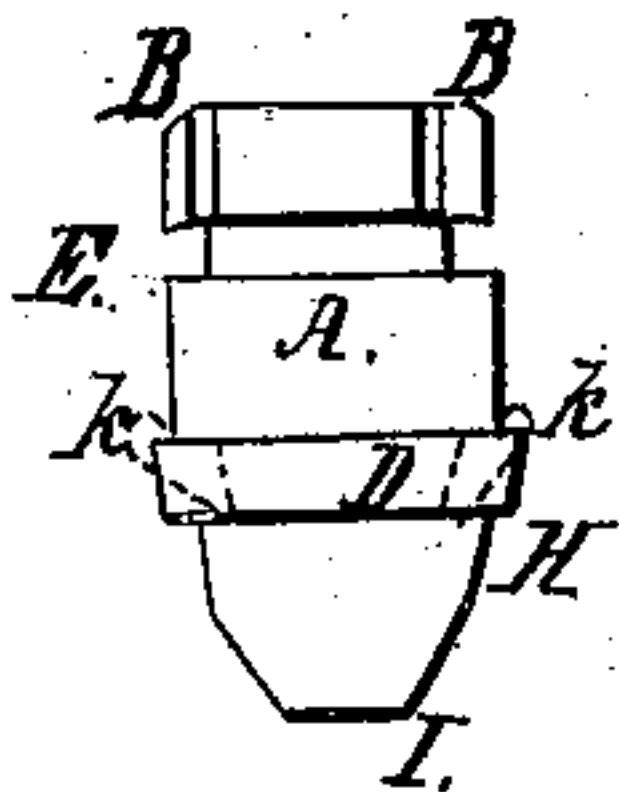
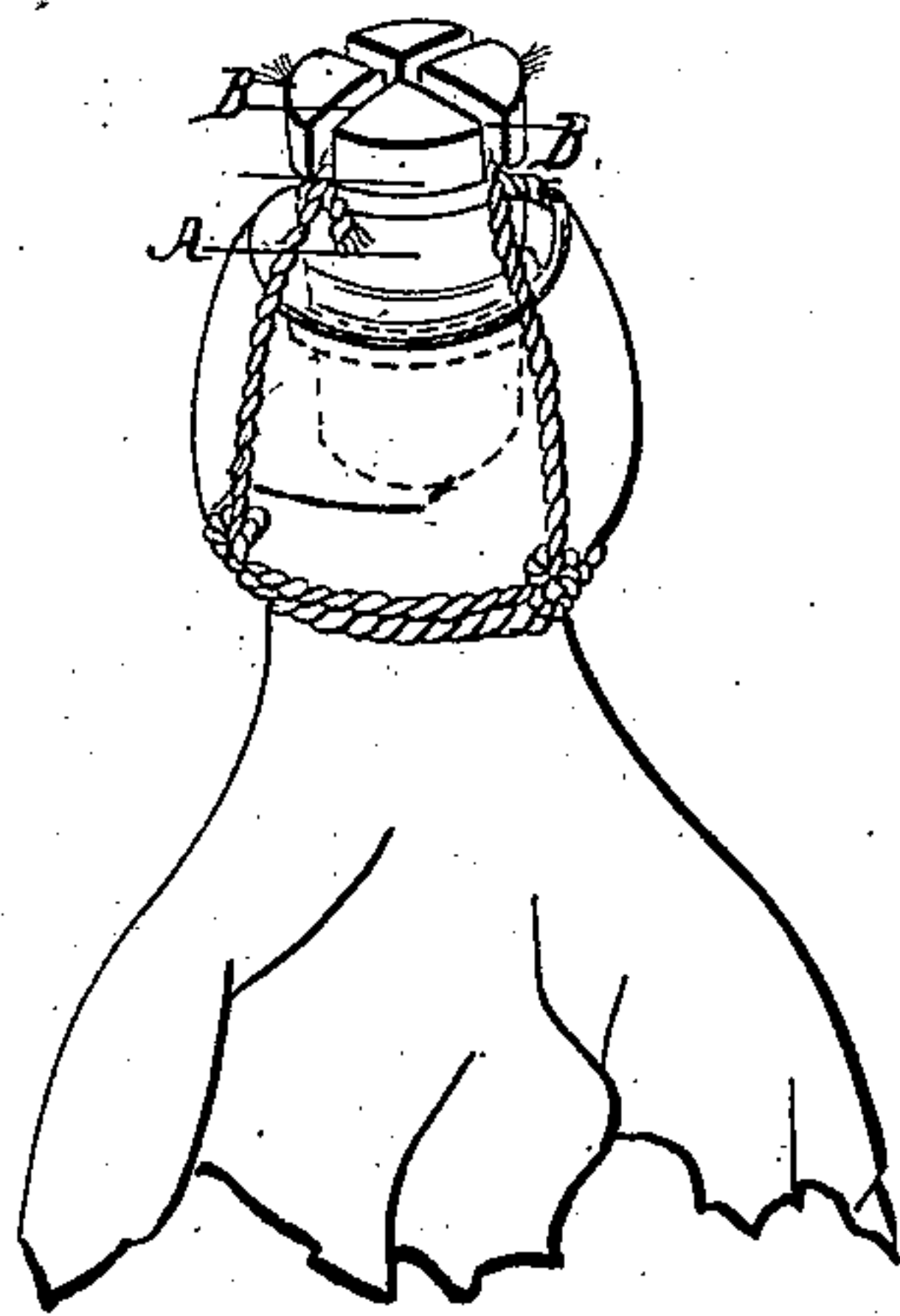
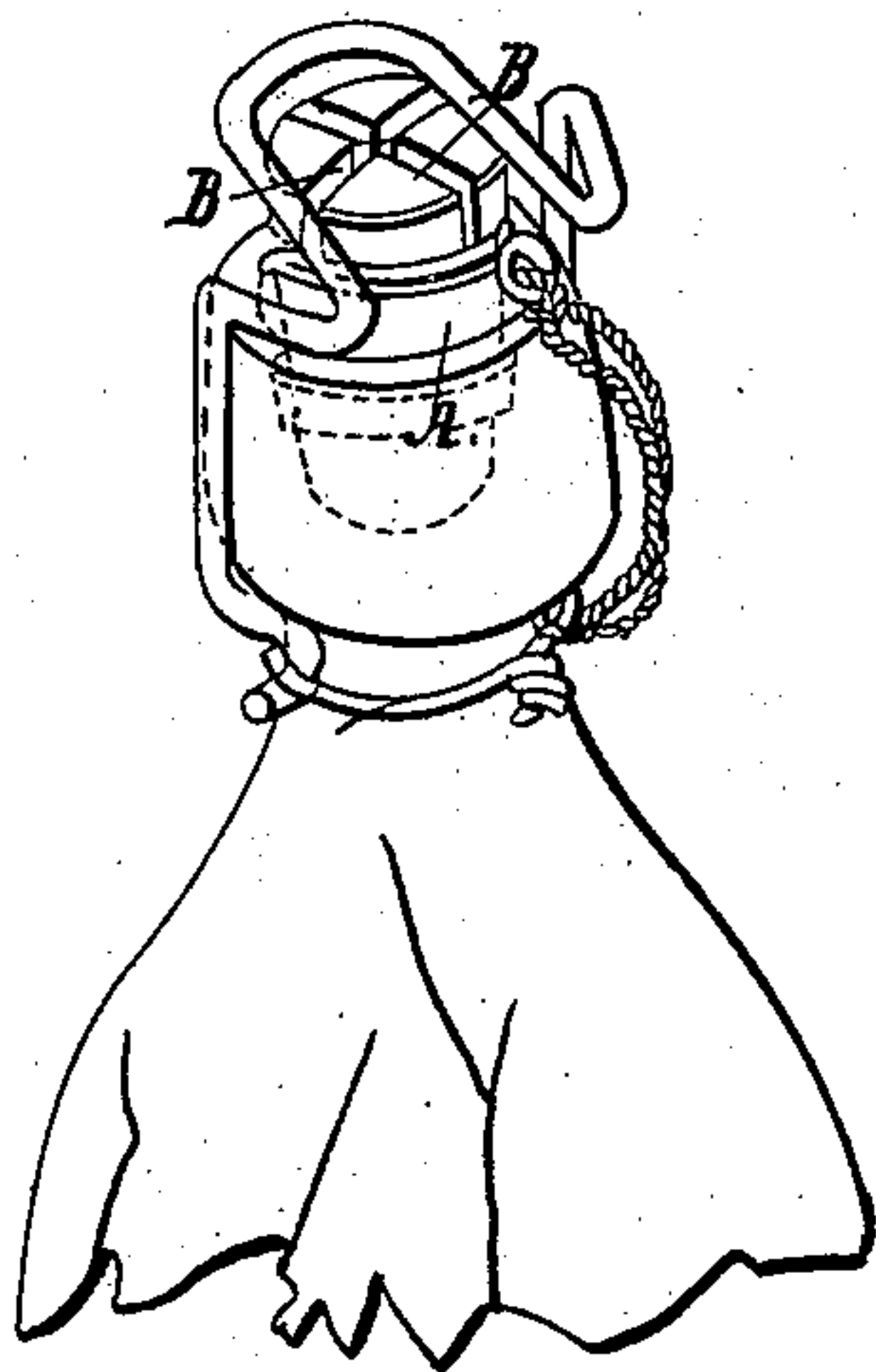


Fig. 6.

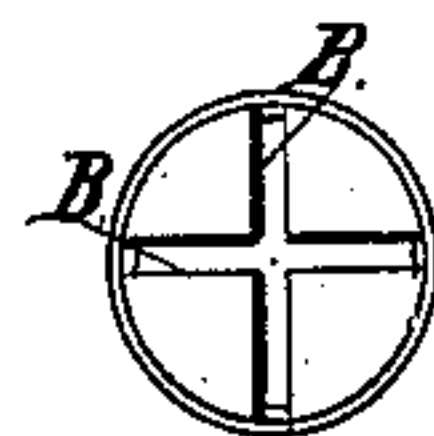
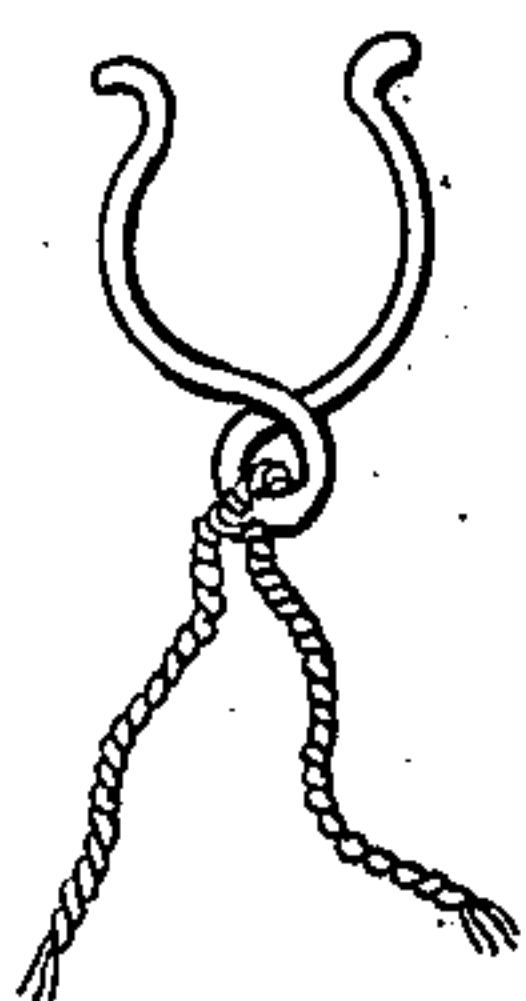
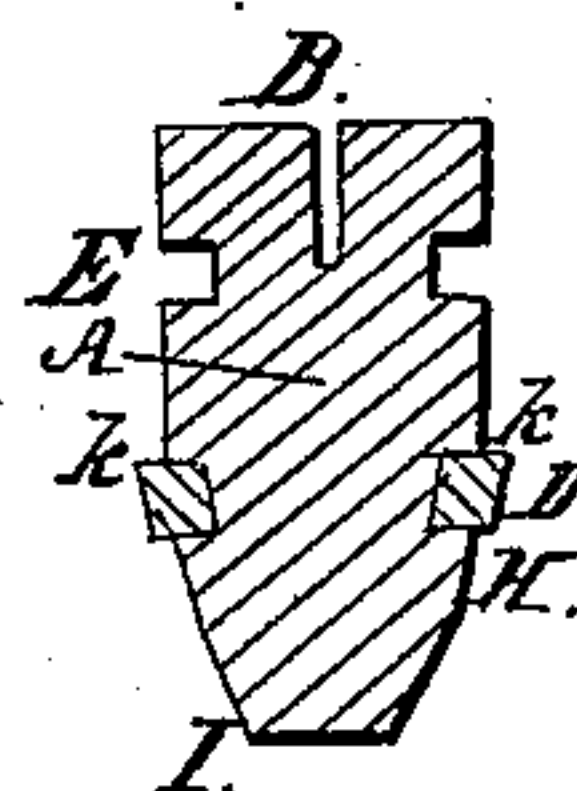


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:

Emilia Perry

Martin Walsh

Inventor:

John D. Lynde

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN D. LYNDE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

IMPROVED BOTTLE-STOPPER.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 34,759, dated March 25, 1862.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN D. LYNDE, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented an Improved Stopper for Bottles and Retainers for Same; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the annexed drawings, making a part of this specification, of which—

Figures 1 and 2 are perspective views showing different ways of use; Fig. 3 a side view, Fig. 4 a top view, Fig. 5 an across section, and Fig. 6 a perspective, of the retainer as used in Fig. 1.

As this arrangement is intended more expressly for bottles containing mineral-water and kindred effervescing fluids, I will describe its use in connection with them.

The body of the stopper is a round plug of wood, metal, or glass about one and one-fourth inch long and diameter about one-sixteenth inch less than the mouth of the bottle used. It is tapered so that the diameter at the point H is about one-sixteenth inch less than at the top, after which it is rounded to the lower end, I.

At c, or about three-eighths inch above the end I, is a depression about one-eighth inch wide and deepest at the lower side, making a neck tapering about one-sixteenth inch, which depression forms a seat for the rubber ring D, which, when not in use, will fill the depression and have a tapering form to allow an easy entrance into the mouth of the bottle. When forced into the bottle's mouth, the rubber D, being pressed against the glass, takes the form as shown by the dotted lines *k k*, and becomes

a packing to stop the space between the glass and plug at the point immediately above the depression C, and becoming tighter if the pressure below is increased. When liberated, it assumes its former shape and place in the depression C.

In the top of A are two channels, B B, about one-fourth inch deep, crossing each other at right angles in the center. Into these the knots of the twine are drawn, as shown in Fig. 2. To liberate the stopper in that case, two of the twines are severed, and as it flies out is held fast to the neck of the bottle by the knots and twine drawn into the channels B B.

E is a depression about one-fourth inch from the top of the plug, into which is sprung the retainer, Fig. 6, (see Fig. 1,) which is a wire clasp or spring bent across in the middle, forming an eye, and each end forming a jaw, the two so shaped as to fit the neck of the stopper, caused by the depression E, said spring to be attached to the neck of the bottle with a string or its equivalent.

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

1. The arrangement of the rubber packing D, which gives it a tapering shape when not in use and causing it to make the joint, as described, when pressed into the bottle.

2. The channels B B in the top of the stopper, for the purpose set forth.

3. The device, Fig. 6, to attach the stopper to the neck of the bottle, the whole constructed and operated substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

JOHN D. LYNDE.

Witnesses:

JAMES BRADY,
C. BRAZER.