

W. E. HAWKINS.  
Bottle-Stoppers.

No. 153,769.

Patented Aug. 4, 1874.

fig. 1.

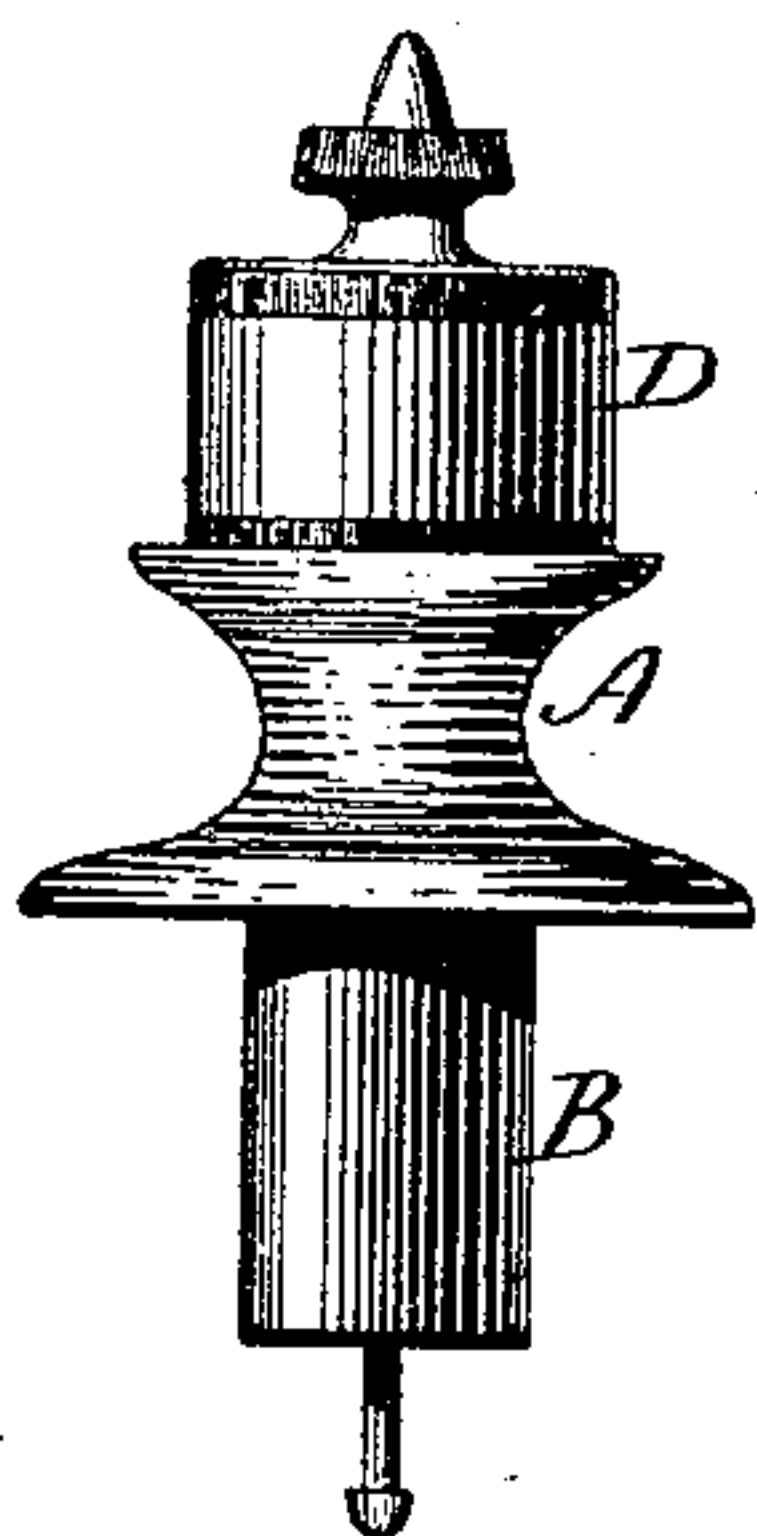


fig. 2.

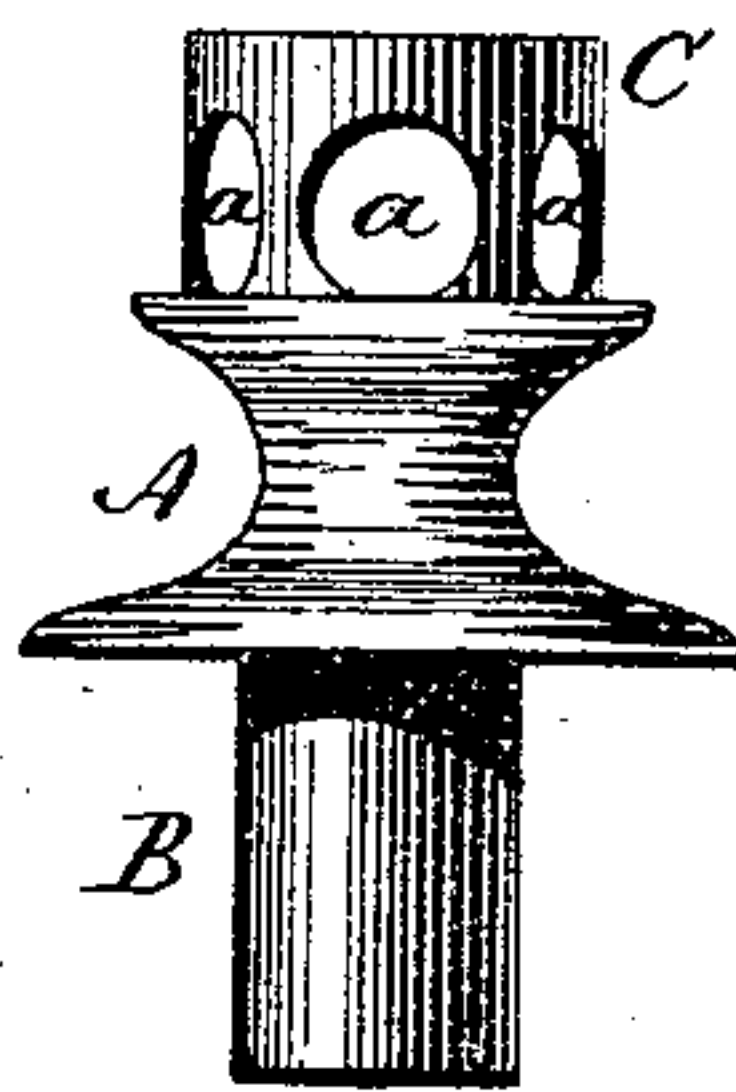
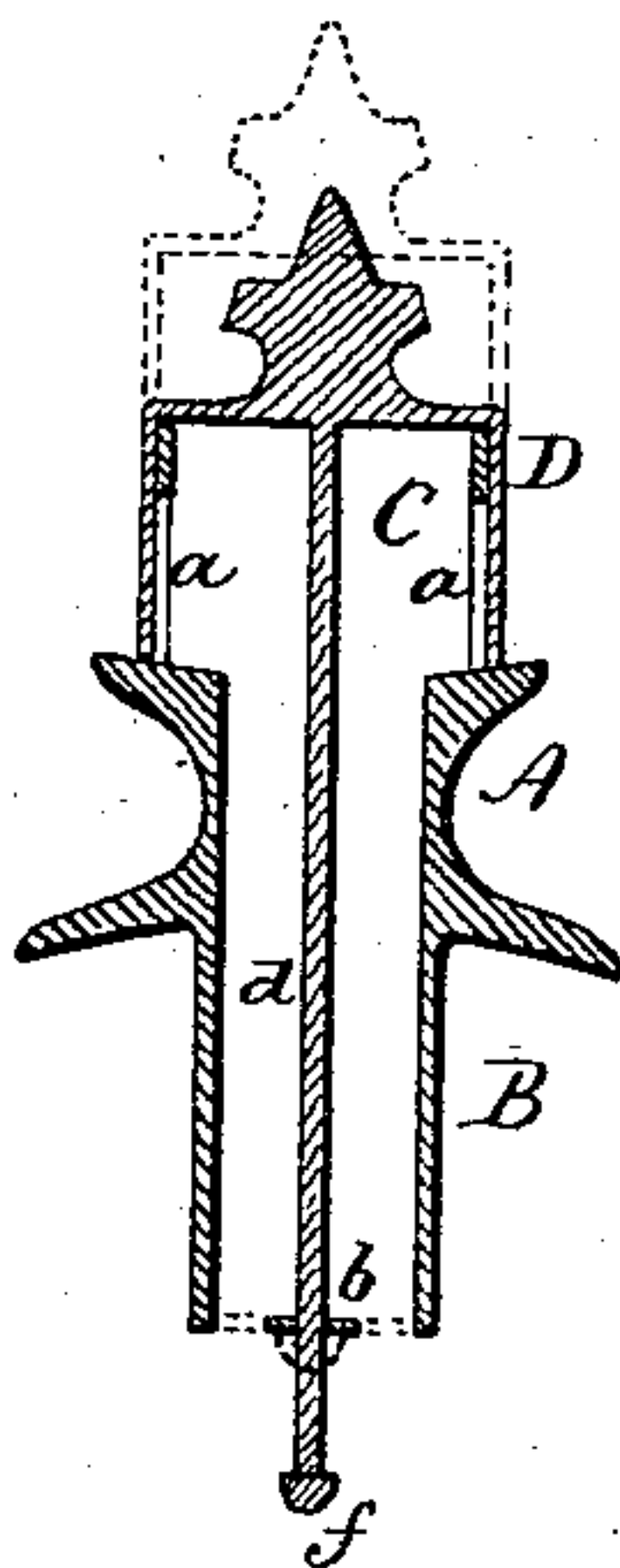


fig. 3.



Witnesses.  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN BOTTLE-STOPPERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **153,769**, dated August 4, 1874; application filed  
July 20, 1874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WESTEL E. HAWKINS, of Wallingford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, have invented a new Improvement in Bottle-Stopper; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the letters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this specification, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a side view; Fig. 2, a side view with the cover detached; and in Fig. 3, a vertical central section.

This invention relates to an improvement in stoppers for decanters or bottles of a like character; the object being to make the opening and closing of the bottle automatic, and so as to prevent the drip and the flowing of the contents over the outside of the stopper, as in the self-closing stopper of the usual construction; and it consists in a neck to fit the bottle, with a tubular extension perforated upon its side, combined with a cover to set on the said extension and close the perforations, the said cover having an axial movement, so that when the decanter is tilted the cover will move from over the perforations to allow the contents to pass out, and when set vertically the cover will return by its own gravity.

A is the neck, constructed so as to be attached to the bottle, preferably by means of a tube, B, below. Above the neck is a tubular extension, C, with several perforations, a,

upon its side. Over the tubular part C a cap, D, is set down onto the neck, as seen in Figs. 1 and 3, when in a vertical position and closing the perforations. The cap fits the part C, but so as to slide freely up and down thereon. The cap is supported by a rod, *d*, extending down through a bar, *b*. A stop, *f*, on the rod, prevents the cap from moving entirely over the part C.

When the decanter is tipped so as to invert, or partially so, the weight of the cap will cause it to move away from its rest, as seen in broken lines, Fig. 3, and thus open the perforations, and when the decanter is again set upright the cap falls of its own weight and closes the perforations in the part C.

This construction prevents the contents from flowing over the cap or stopper D, as is the case in the usual construction, and protects the part over which the contents will flow from dust, flies, &c.

I do not broadly claim an automatic decanter or bottle stopper, as such, I am aware, is not new.

I claim—

The neck A, constructed with a tubular extension, C, provided with transverse openings *a*, and constructed with an external cap, D, substantially as and for the purpose specified.

WESTEL E. HAWKINS.

Witnesses:

O. I. MARTIN,  
P. T. IVES.