

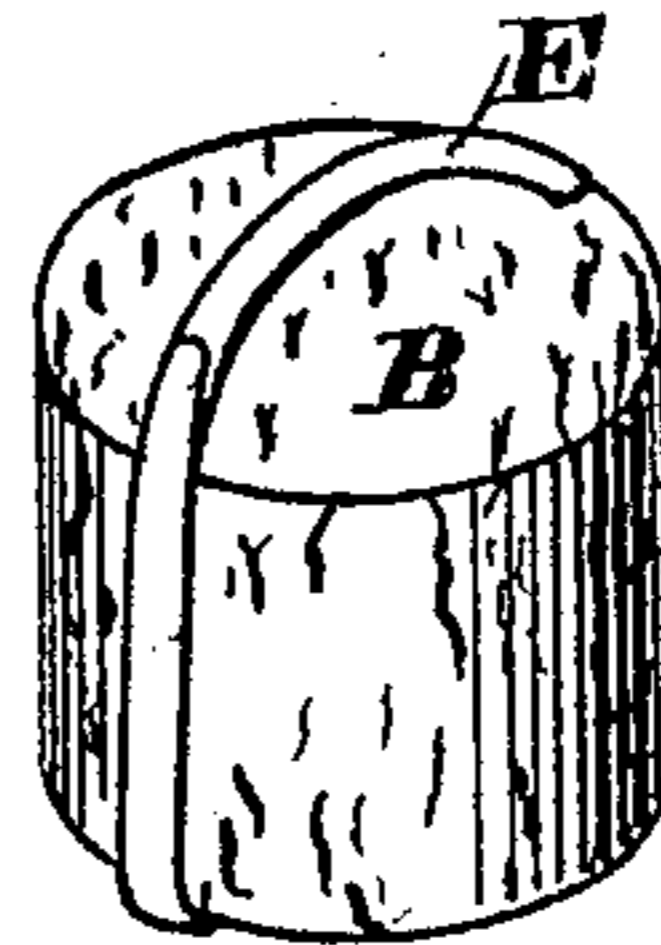
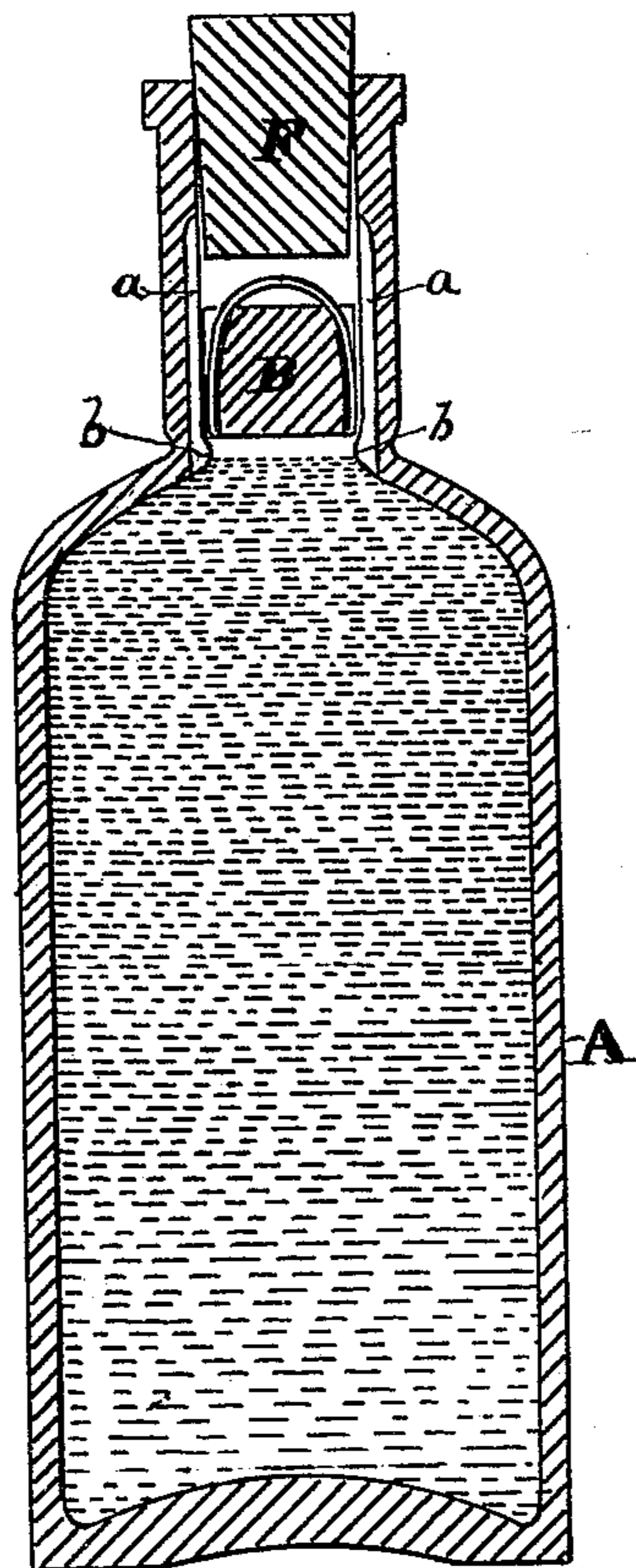
C. E. DAVIS.

LIQUID-DROPPER FOR BOTTLES.

No. 185,433.

Patented Dec. 19, 1876.

Fig. 1.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CORNELIUS E. DAVIS, OF ST. HELENA, CALIFORNIA.

IMPROVEMENT IN LIQUID-DROPPERS FOR BOTTLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **185,433**, dated December 19, 1876; application filed October 7, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CORNELIUS E. DAVIS, of St. Helena, county of Napa, and State of California, have invented an Improved Liquid-Dropper for Bottles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawing.

My invention consists in the application to the necks of bottles from which it is desired to draw a liquid drop by drop, of a permanent device for causing the liquid to thus drop, which device is so applied that it will not interfere with the insertion of an ordinary cork or stopper in the mouth of the bottle.

Liquid-droppers have heretofore been made perforating the cork which ordinarily stops the mouth of the bottle, but this method has the disadvantage of allowing the liquid to evaporate through the passages, and is otherwise inconvenient and imperfect. My device, however, permits the bottle to be tightly corked whenever the liquid is not to be used, and provides a very convenient and simple arrangement for this purpose.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, in which letter A represents a bottle, my dropping device I apply in the lower part of the neck of the bottle so as to leave the mouth of the bottle for a sufficient distance from the extremity free, so that an ordinary cork can be inserted in it without interfering with the dropper.

The dropper can be made and applied in various ways—for instance, a groove or grooves could be made opposite each other in the lower part of the neck of the bottle, as represented at Figure 1, and a short cork, B, be pushed down into the lower part of the neck, so that the grooves or channels *a* will extend both above and below it, or two or more holes can be made directly through the short cork, through one of which the liquid will pass while air will enter through the other. In the present instance, at Fig. 2, I have repre-

sented the short cork B with a wire, E, wound around it in one direction, so that where it passes over the top of the cork it will serve as a ball in which a hook or other bent implement can be inserted when it is desired either to insert or withdraw the dropper-cork; the grooves also I have represented as being made in these wires, where they extend up the sides of the cork. Any short device, however, that will accomplish the object of compelling the liquid to be discharged in drops can be thus applied, and I wish it distinctly understood that I do not claim any special improvement in the construction and operation of the dropper itself. The dropper, however, I place in the lower part of the neck of the bottle so as to leave sufficient space above it for the ordinary stopper or cork F, which closes the mouth or upper end of the neck. Usually, for the sake of convenience, I shall construct the neck of the bottle with a contraction at its lower end, which will prevent the dropper-cork from passing through the neck.

This device will be extremely convenient, as the liquid is always ready to drop when the upper cork is removed, and before the bottle is set away, after using, the ordinary cork can be inserted, so as to close the mouth tightly and prevent evaporation.

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

The short cork B, applied in the lower part of the neck of a bottle so as not to interfere with the insertion of the ordinary cork or stopper F, and provided with the grooves or channels *a a*, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal.

CORNELIUS E. DAVIS. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

JNO. L. BOONE,

GEO. H. STRONG.