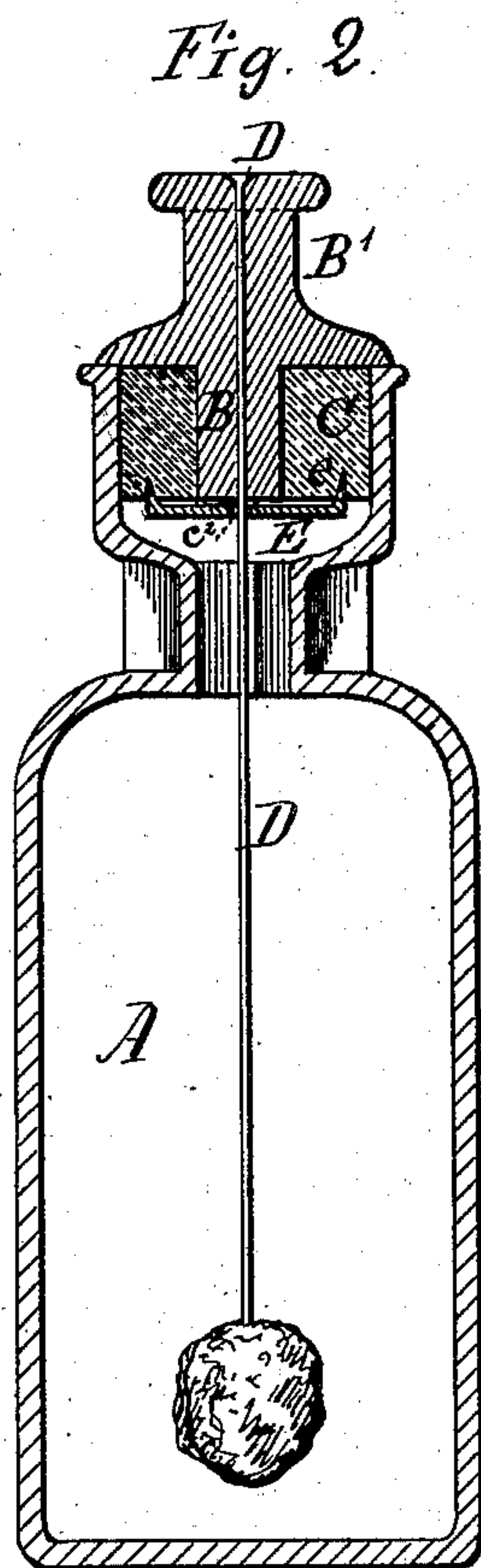
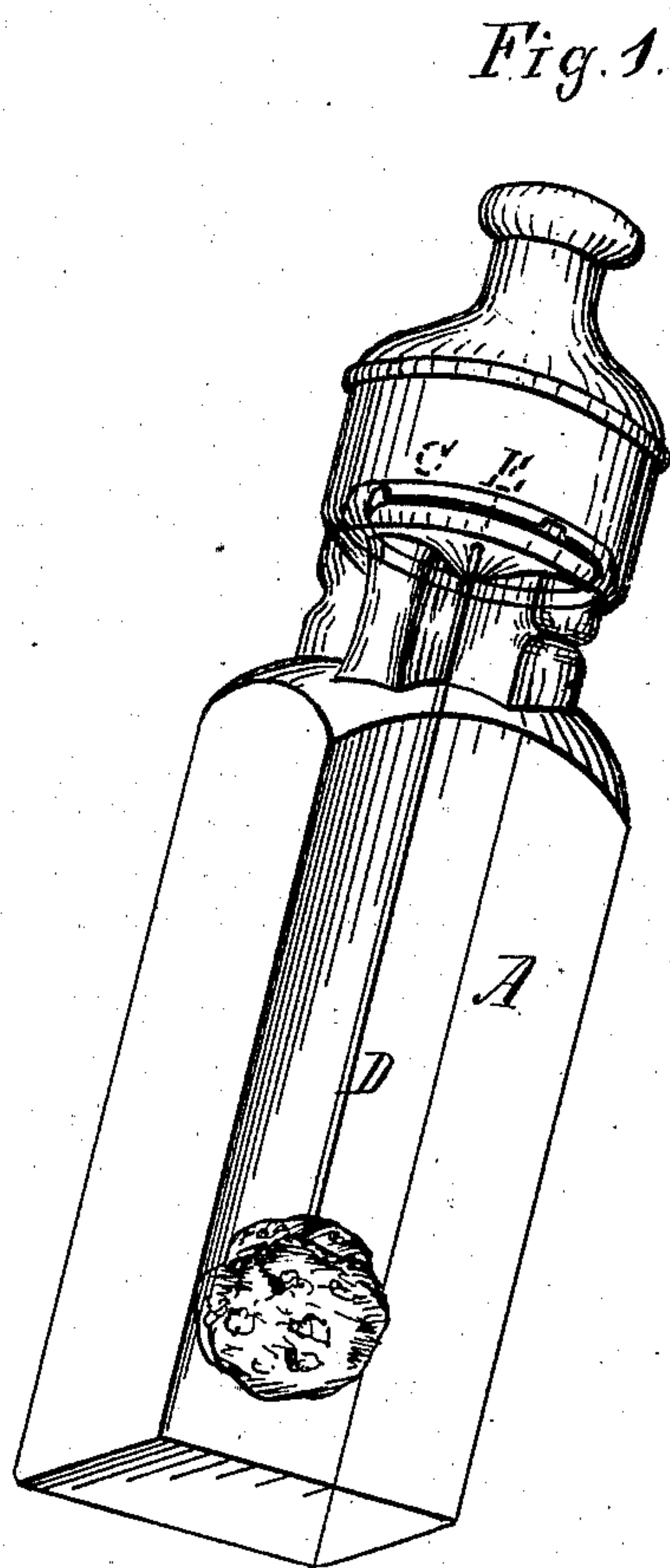
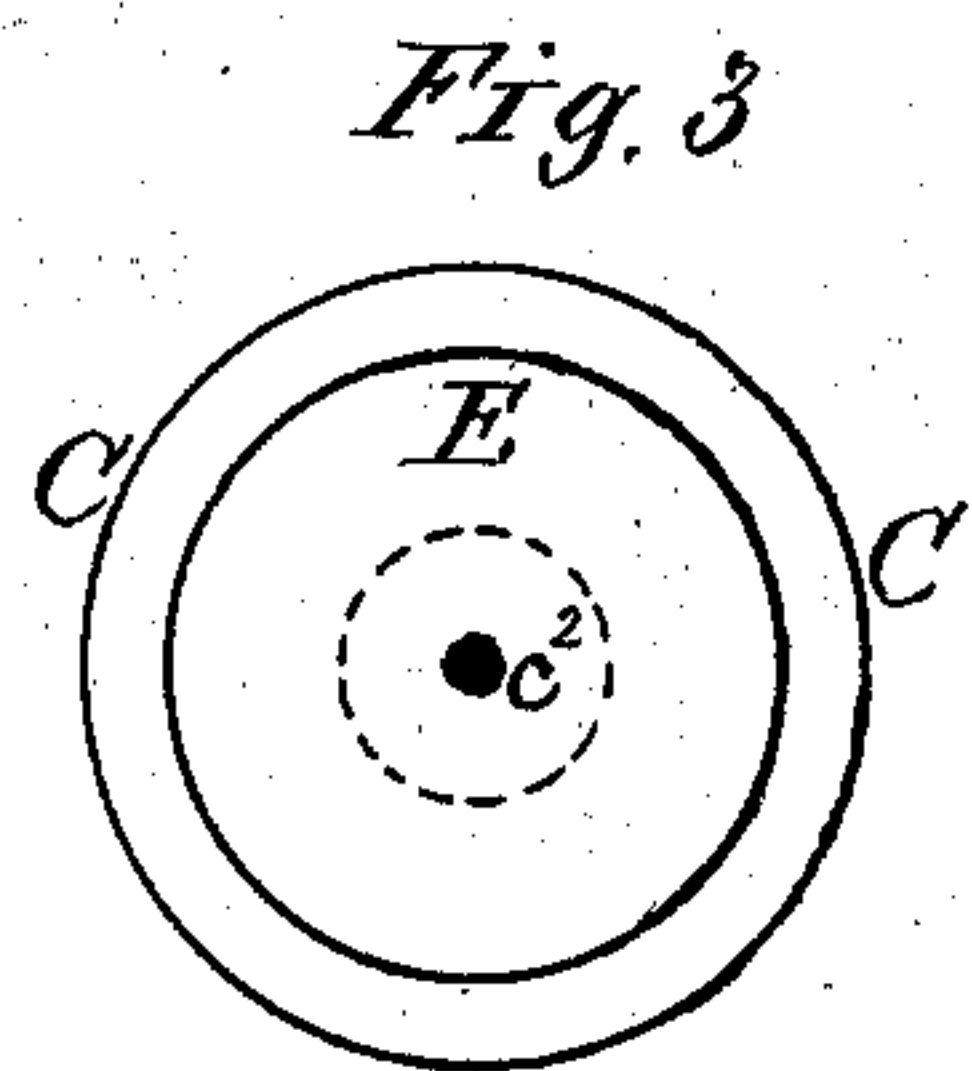
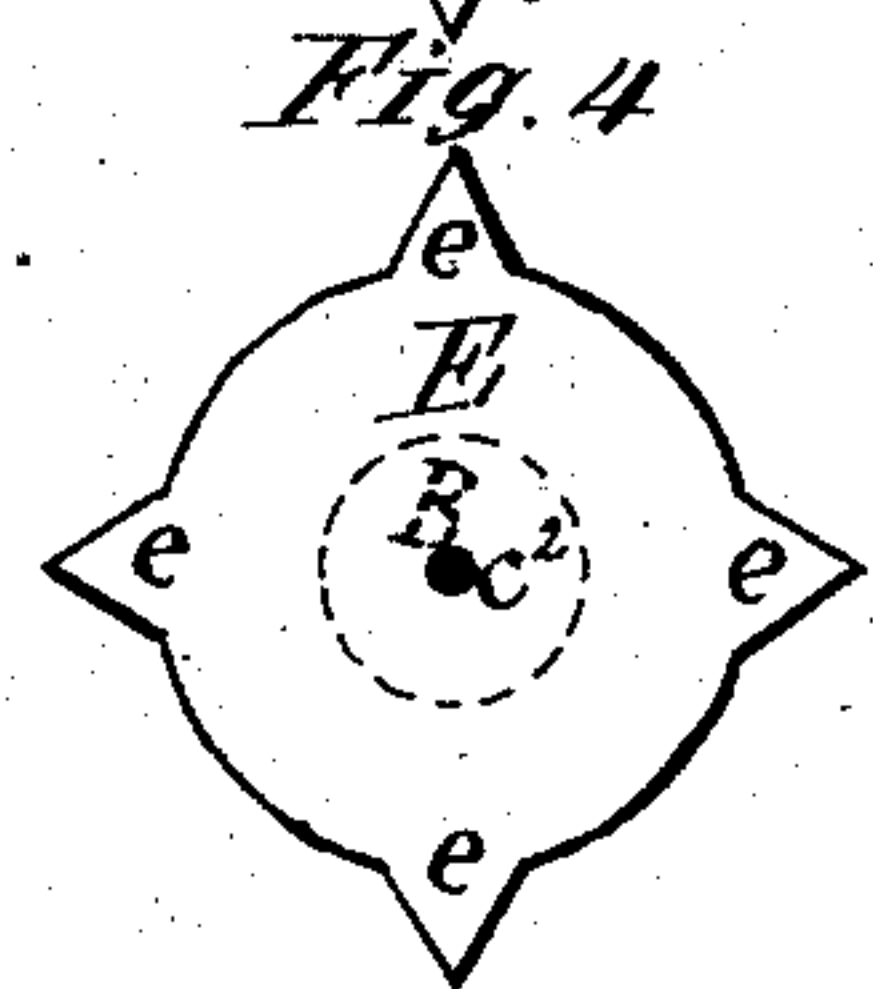
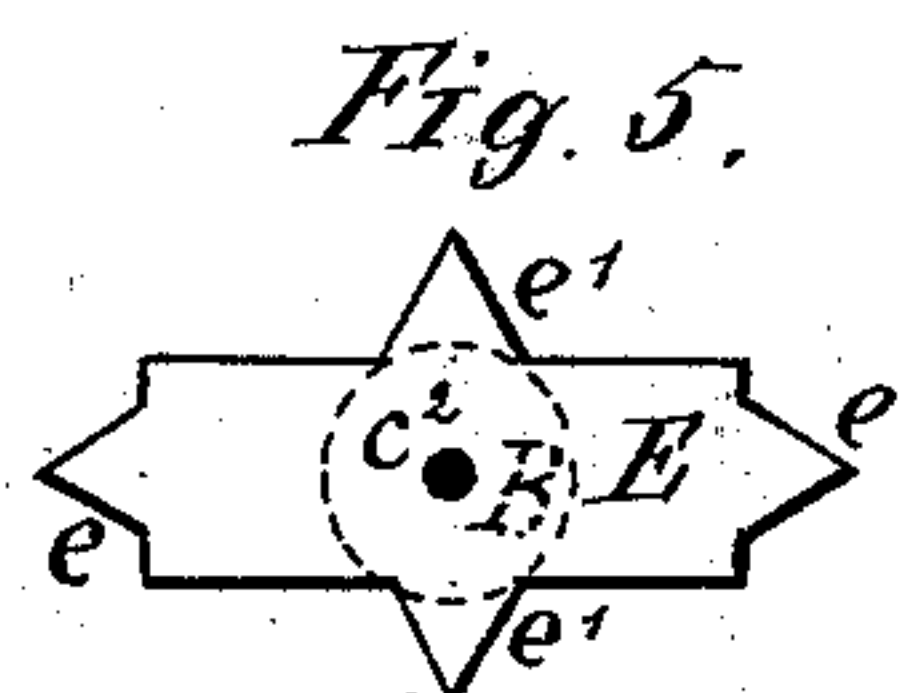


S. S. NEWTON.
STOPPERS FOR MUCILAGE-HOLDERS.

No. 193,023.

Patented July 10, 1877.



Witnesses
Henry Orth
H. H. Bliss

Inventor
Stephen S. Newton
Jr. W. W. Doubleday
att'y

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOPPERS FOR MUCILAGE-HOLDERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **193,023**, dated July 10, 1877; application filed April 26, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEPHEN S. NEWTON, of Binghamton, in the county of Broome and State of New York, have invented certain Improvements in Corks for Bottles, of which the following is a specification:

The object of my invention is to construct a stopper which shall be especially adapted for use in bottles containing liquid blacking, mucilage, or other similar material, which is apt to stick the cork to the neck of the bottle.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the upper part of a bottle having my stopper applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a vertical section. Fig. 3 is a detached view of the cork portion of the stopper, and Figs. 4 and 5 are plan views of the metal clamping-plate.

A is the bottle, which may be of any usual or approved construction.

B B' is the wooden portion, B being a plug which enters the neck of the bottle, the part B' having a projecting flange, made, by preference, wide enough to extend to the full external diameter of the neck.

C is a cylinder or ring of cork or other elastic material fitting closely the plug B and the neck of the bottle.

D is a stem or shank, arranged centrally within the wooden part B B'. This stem may be screwed into the plug, or it may extend entirely through and be riveted at the upper end of part B', or it may be made wedge-shaped at its upper end and driven into a hole through the wooden part from the upper end, and the hole above it plugged up, as shown, or other means may be adopted for securing it firmly in the plug.

E is a clamping-plate provided with pro-

jecting points or spurs *e*, Fig. 4, or *e e'*, Fig. 5, and a hole, *e²*, to receive shank D.

After the shank D and elastic ring C have been applied to the part B B' the clamping-plate is forced into the position shown in Fig. 2, the spur *e* being turned up at right angles to the body of the plate and entering the part C. The plate is now soldered fast to the shank.

It will be readily seen that this combination of parts renders the breakage of the cork C almost impossible with ordinary handling.

When the plate shown in Fig. 5 is used the spur *e'* may be driven into the plug B, thus locking the cylinder C to the plug, and materially strengthening or supporting the cylinder and the shank D against torsional strain when the stopper is twisted around in the bottle.

For some purposes it will not be necessary to use a shank which extends below the clamping-plate.

I do not wish to be limited to the use of any particular material for the parts B B' C, but regard wood and rubber the best for ordinary stoppers.

What I claim is—

The combination of the shank D, clamping-plate E, ring C, and plug B, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON.

Witnesses:

JEROME DE WITT,
CHESTER F. WELLS.