# F. J. SEYBOLD.

## BOTTLE-STOPPER FASTENERS.

No. 195,458. Patented Sept. 25, 1877.

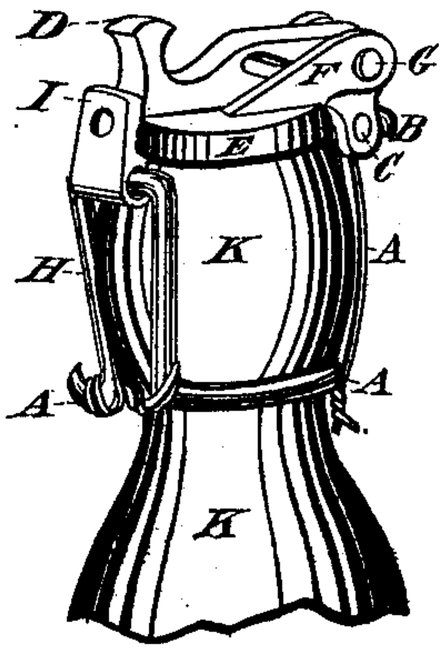


Fig. 1.

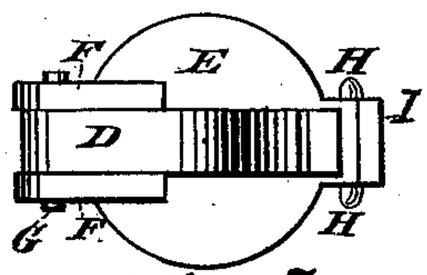


Fig. 5.

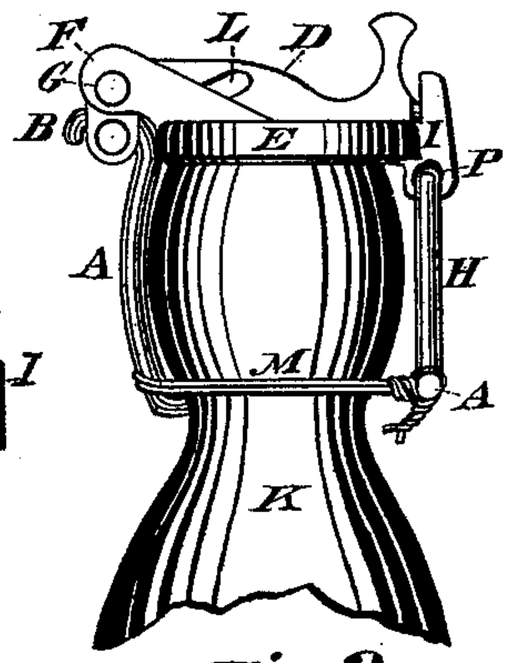


Fig. 2.


Fig. 9.

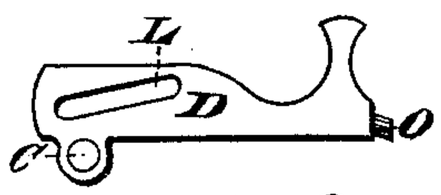


Fig. 6.

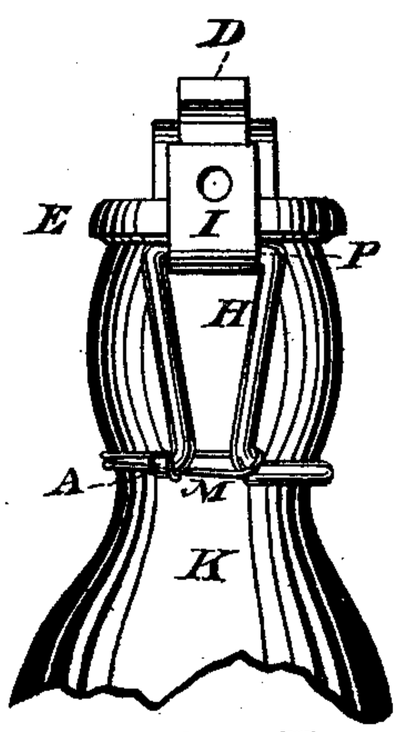


Fig. 3.

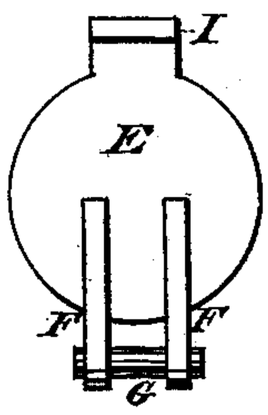


Fig. 7.

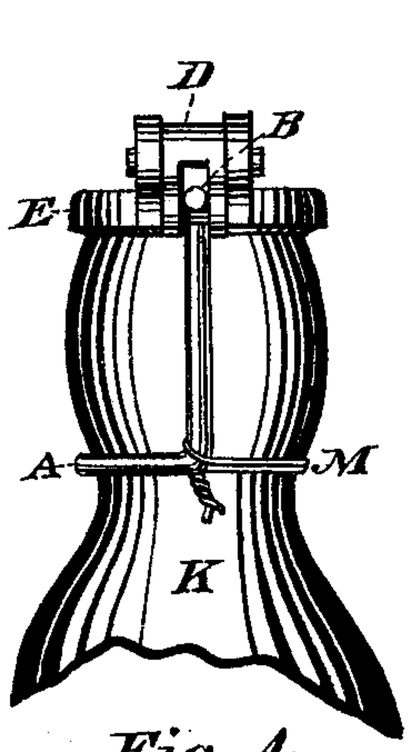


Fig. 4.


Fig. 8.

Witnesses:
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK J. SEYBOLD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BOTTLE-STOPPER FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **195,458**, dated September 25, 1877; application filed July 28, 1877.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK J. SEYBOLD, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stopper-Fasteners, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to that class of articles denominated "stopper-fasteners." I have endeavored in this invention to reduce the number of operating parts of the fastener and to simplify the parts. Thus I strive to reach simplicity, and also to reduce the cost of making the stopper and fastener, and to accomplish the clasping of the fastener more quickly and easily than has been hitherto done.

My fastener consists, in a general way, of a wire passing around the neck of the bottle, jar, flask, can, or other receptacle of liquid, fluid, or gas, on which the fastener is adapted to be placed, reaching up to the plate which rests upon the top of the bottle or other receptacle. This plate has a flexible plug on its under side, which fits into the orifice of the jar or other receptacle. On top of this plate I place a lever with a slot in one end of the same, which slides on a pivot supported by lugs attached to the plate which rests on top of the flask or other receptacle. This slotted lever has two ears or lugs connected by a pivot, or, in other words, has a loop reaching downward, and so constructed as to catch over or on a hook reaching up from the neck-wire. When this is accomplished the opposite end of the lever is pressed downward, and the end that is hooked onto the hook remains stationary. This has the effect of forcing the plate down on the can or other receptacle, and forcing the nipple or stopper attached to the under side of the plate into the bottle or other receptacle. We then slide the lever backward (this we are enabled to do by means of the slot) until the hook or neck-wire and the loop on lever falls in back of the pivot on which the slot slides. Then any upward pressure on the plate that rests on top of the jar only serves to hold the lever firmly locked in its place. The lever also has a little projection on the end opposite the slot that fits into a cavity made for its reception in the plate that rests on top of the flask. This serves to re-enforce the locking qualities secured by throwing the loop on the lever back of the fulcrum of the same.

I do not regard the protuberance on the end of the lever opposite the slot as absolutely indispensable, yet it serves a purpose, as it shields that end of the lever from being struck upward by a blow from beneath.

In the specification like letters designate like parts in the different figures.

In the drawing, Figure 1 is a perspective side and rear view of one of my fasteners. In this figure (1) A is the neck-wire, fastened around the neck of the bottle. B is the hook or one end of the neck-wire that catches in the loop or over the pivot attached to the ears on the slotted lever. C is the loop on the slotted lever that catches on the hook B. D is the slotted lever. E is the plate that rests on the top of the bottle. F are lugs on this plate that contain the pivot that the slot of the slotted lever slides on. G is the pivot on the plate E (or on the lug F thereon) that the slotted lever D slides on. H is one end of the neck-wire A that reaches up toward the top of the jar, and forms a hinge, to which the plate E is attached, and on which it turns. I is an elevation on the rear end of the plate E, containing a cavity into which the protuberance on the rear end of the lever D passes. K is the flask.

Fig. 2 is a side view of one of my stopper-fasteners.

Fig. 3 is a rear view of one of my fasteners.

Fig. 4 is a front view of one of my fasteners on a bottle. In this figure (4) D is the slotted lever, a depending loop of which catches on the hook B which reaches up from the neck-wire A. B is the hook which catches into the loop on the under side of the slotted lever D. E is the plate, to which the stopper is attached, that projects downward into the bottle. A is a neck-wire, going about half-way or more around the bottle, and having one end curved upward and terminating in the hook B, which catches into the loop depending from the lever D. M is the auxiliary neck-wire, securing firmly to the bottle the neck-wire A. K is the bottle.

Fig. 5 is a top view of my stopper-fastener.

Fig. 6 is a side view of the lever D.

Fig. 7 is a top view of the plate E. In this

figure (7) E is the plate proper. F are the lugs. G is the pivot supported by these lugs. This is the pivot that slides in the slot L of the lever D and supports the lever D. I is the elevation on the rear end of the plate E, into which the rear end of the lever D projects. This protuberance I also projects downward, and is penetrated by a bend in the neck-wire A, which forms a hinge on which the plate E turns. This downward projection from the plate is seen more fully in Fig. 8 at P, also in Fig. 3 at P.

Fig. 8 is a side view of the plate E.

Fig. 9 is a front view of the lever D, a side view of which is shown in Fig. 6. In this figure (9) D is the lever, and C is the loop that engages with the hook B which reaches up from the neck-wire. C is either a loop or a pivot connecting the two lugs reaching downward from the lever D.

The operation of this fastener is as follows: The plate E, to the under side of which the stopper is attached, being hinged at P H, is pressed down on the mouth of the bottle or other receptacle, the stopper going into the mouth. The lever D is then pushed forward, the slot L sliding on the pivot G. The rear end of the lever D is then raised up, which lowers the front end of the lever D, bringing the loop which depends from the under side of the lever D into a position to catch into the hook B of the neck-wire, which being done the rear end of the lever D is pressed downward and backward, which has the effect of bringing the front end of the lever D upward and backward. The hook B engages with the loop C. This has the effect to press the stopper into the jar or other receptacle, and when the rear end of the lever D is pressed down so as to rest on the plate E the stopper will have been pressed firmly into the jar. We then push the lever D backward, the slot in the same sliding on the pivot G until the loop C falls in behind or inside of the pivot G, when any upward pressure on the plate E will only tend to hold the lever D down firmer onto the plate E. The weight on the lever D that pulls down on the loop C is thus thrown behind or inside of the fulcrum on the plate E, which is the pivot G. At this same time the projection on the rear end of the lever D projects into a cavity prepared for it in the elevation on the rear end of the plate E, and additionally secures the lever D firmly down onto the plate E.

To unclasp this fastener the operation described above is reversed.

It will be quite apparent to a careful observer that the hook B may be made a part on the neck-wire A and that the loop C may be made a hook on the lever D without changing the principle of the action, and this mechanism and the action will still remain the same. It will also be apparent that the hook B, being constructed a loop instead of a hook, that the lever D might have a hook or horn attached to the top of the same on its front end, and that this front end of the lever D might be tipped forward and downward until the horn or hook on the top thereof should engage with the loop which we are supposing might take the place of the hook B, and that then the lever D might be brought back to the position shown in Fig. 1, and allow this loop to rest on top of the front end of the lever D, the loop straddling the lever D and the lugs F. (Shown in Figs. 1 and 2.)

This I regard as being simply a modification of the device and mechanism here shown and described, the action being the same as that shown and described here.

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

1. A stopper-fastener consisting of a plate resting on the top of a bottle, jar, flask, can, or other receptacle, and to the under side of which plate is attached a stopper or nipple, and on top of which plate rests a slotted lever that by tipping and sliding engages with and fastens to a hook, loop, or other similar device on a neck-wire around a bottle or other receptacle.

2. A stopper-fastener constructed with a plate from which depends a plug or stopper into the mouth of a bottle or other receptacle, and with a lever pivoted on top of this plate in such a way as to tip down and engage with a hook, or its equivalent, reaching up from the neck-wire around the bottle, the other end of the plate being hinged to the bottle by a bend in the neck-wire, the construction being such that the lever being tipped downward at one end and engaged with a hook, loop, or other similar device, and then tipped back again until it rests on the plate, it will be secured there through the agency of a change in the relative position of the fulcrum.

3. In a stopper-fastener, the lever D, constructed with the slot L and loop or pivot C, in the manner shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

4. In a stopper-fastener, the plate E, constructed with the lugs F and pivot G, in the manner shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

5. The neck-wire A, constructed with the hinge or bend H and the hook B, in the manner shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

6. The slotted and sliding lever D, in combination with the plate E and the neck-wire A, in the manner shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

FREDERICK J. SEYBOLD.

Witnesses:
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HENRY C. STRONG.