

(No Model.)

F. H. LOWERRE.

BOTTLE STOPPER.

No. 287,141.

Patented Oct. 23, 1883.

Fig. 2-

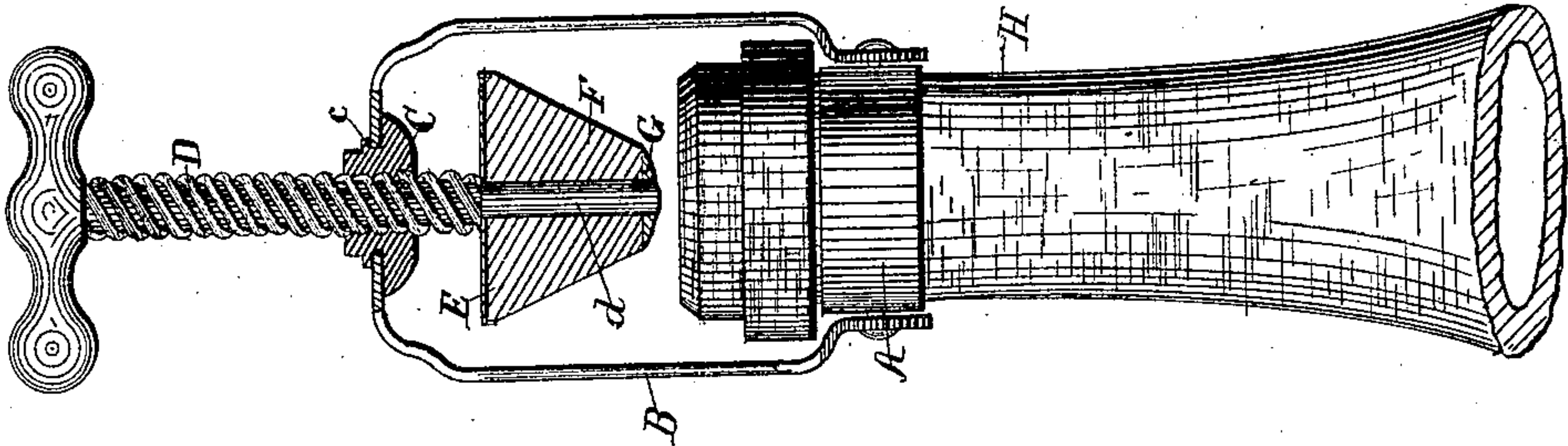


Fig. 1-

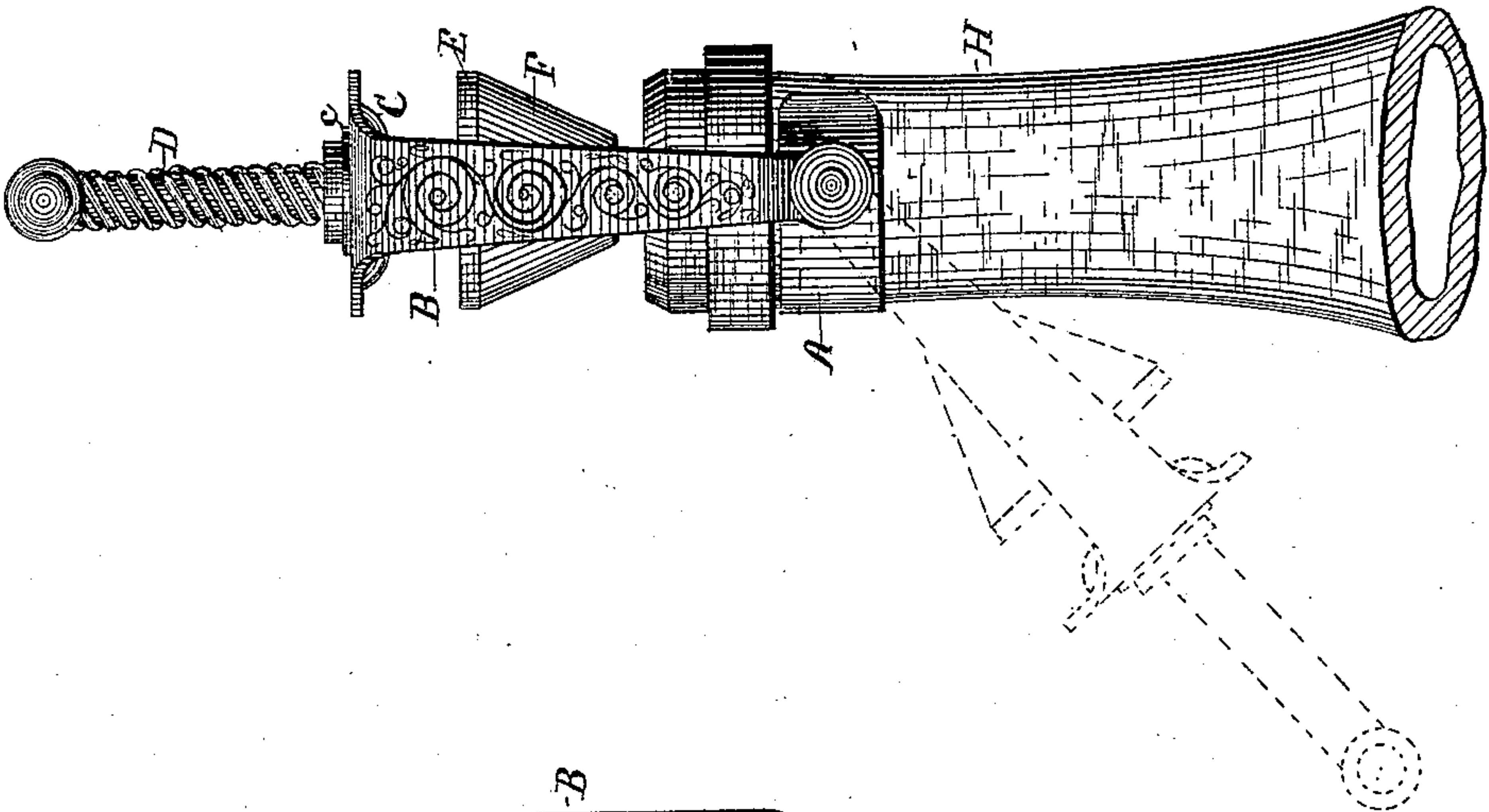
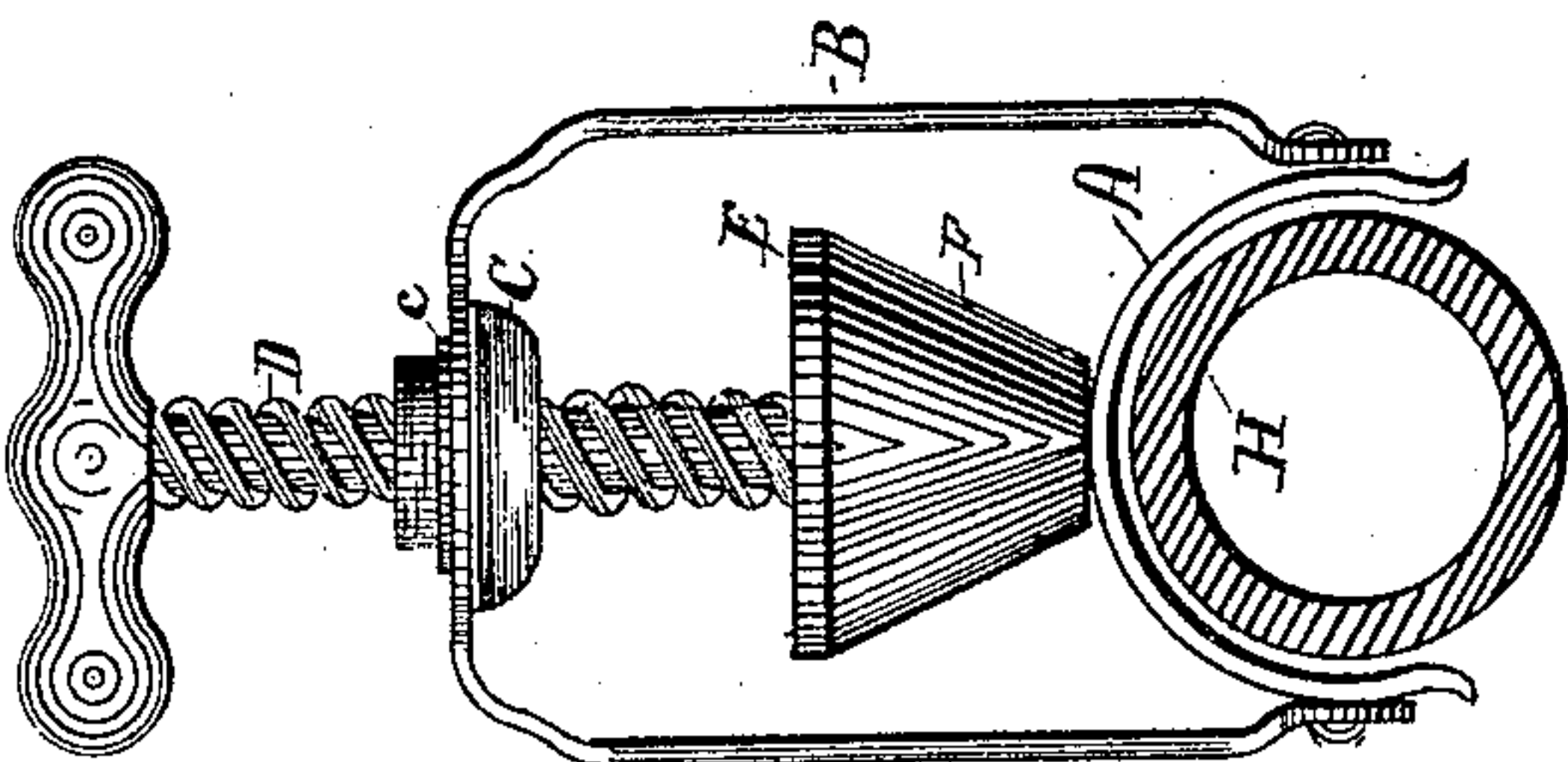


Fig. 3-



WITNESSES:

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INVENTOR

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK H. LOWERRE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BOTTLE-STOPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 287,141, dated October 23, 1883.

Application filed September 11, 1883. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FREDERICK H. LOWERRE, a citizen of the United States of North America, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bottle-Stoppers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in that class of bottle-stoppers in which the fastening is provided with an open clasp to slip sidewise over the neck, and also to that class in which the stopper is forced into the neck by a screw; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of parts hereinafter described, and then pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of the neck of a bottle with my stopper in two positions; Fig. 2, a front elevation, partly in section; and Fig. 3 shows the stopper in the act of being put on a bottle.

A represents a clasp, which is made of spring metal, and adapted to close tightly around the neck of the bottle when in its normal position, so as to hold it tightly on the bottle. B represents a yoke loosely pivoted or otherwise fastened to the clasp, and provided with a bushing, C, which is first slipped into a hole made in the yoke, and then the shoulder *c* is riveted down around and over the edge of the hole, so as to securely fasten the bushing in the yoke. This bushing is provided with a treble thread, in which works a correspondingly-threaded screw, D, that terminates at one end in a handle, and at the other in a pin, *d*, leaving a shoulder at the junction of the pin and screw. Below the shoulder is a plate, E, beneath which is a conical stopper, F, preferably of rubber; but it may be of cork or other soft material, and both are fastened by a burr or washer, G, over which the end of the pin *d* is riveted. This construction makes a most convenient bottle-stopper, that can be readily applied to any sized bottle, no matter how thin and fragile, for by screwing in the end of the screw, so as to bear hard against the clasp, it expands, as shown in Fig. 3, and can thus be put on the bottle H, and as soon as the screw is reversed, so as to take the pressure off of the center of the clasp, the latter assumes its original shape and firmly

clasps the neck of the bottle, so as to hold firmly thereon, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. This method I prefer to use when the neck of the bottle is very thin, as is the case with some kinds of wines and liquors; but it is obvious that the clasp can be pushed on without the use of the screw, especially when provided with outwardly-curved ends, as shown in Fig. 3. When attached to the bottle, it can be set in the position shown in full lines in Figs. 1 and 2, in which position, owing to the rapid pitch of thread, the weight of the screw, handle, &c., will cause the stopper to descend, and thus, should the user forget to screw down the stopper, it will descend into the mouth of the bottle until the stopper comes in contact with the edges thereof, and thus, although the stoppage will not be tight, yet it will be sufficiently so to prevent flies or other insects entering the neck of the bottle. To secure the bottle air-tight it will only be necessary to give the screw a turn or two to force the stopper tightly into the mouth, thus making a perfectly air-tight stopper.

When it is desired to empty the bottle, the yoke should be turned back, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, thus leaving a perfectly clear passage.

It is obvious that the yoke and bushing may be made in one piece, if preferred, and that instead of a triple-threaded screw and nut, one having a different number of threads may be used; but when it is intended that the screw shall run down with its own weight, the thread or threads must have a very rapid pitch, as otherwise the screw will not run down. It is obvious, however, that in screwing in the stopper by hand it makes no difference whether the pitch of the screw is little or much, except so far as rapidity of action is concerned, for which purpose it is advisable to have a rapid pitch to the screw; nor does it make any practical difference as to the pitch of the thread when the screw is used to expand the clasp to put it on or remove it from the bottle, although the less the pitch of the screw the easier the clasp can be expanded.

I do not wish to limit myself to a conical stopper, as it is obvious that a flat plate of rubber or similar material may be used, if preferred.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination, with an open-sided clasp, A, of a yoke, B, and screw D, substantially as described.
- 5 2. The combination, with the open-sided clasp A, of the yoke B, screw D, and stopper F, substantially as described.
3. The combination, with a clasp, A, of the yoke B, a screw, D, having a rapid pitch, and  
10 stopper F, substantially as and for the purpose specified.
4. The combination, with the open-sided clasp A, having outwardly-curved ends, of the yoke B, screw D, and stopper F, substantially  
15 as described.

5. The combination, with the open-sided clasp A, having outwardly-curved ends, of the yoke B, bushing C, rapidly-pitched screw D, plate E, and stopper F, all constructed, arranged, and operating substantially as described. 20

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name, in presence of two witnesses, this 5th day of September, 1883.

FREDERICK H. LOWERRE.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH HAFFER,  
MARY M. SARGENT.