

(No Model.)

C. A. TATUM.
BOTTLE STOPPER HOLDER.

No. 389,263.

Patented Sept. 11, 1888.

Fig. 1.

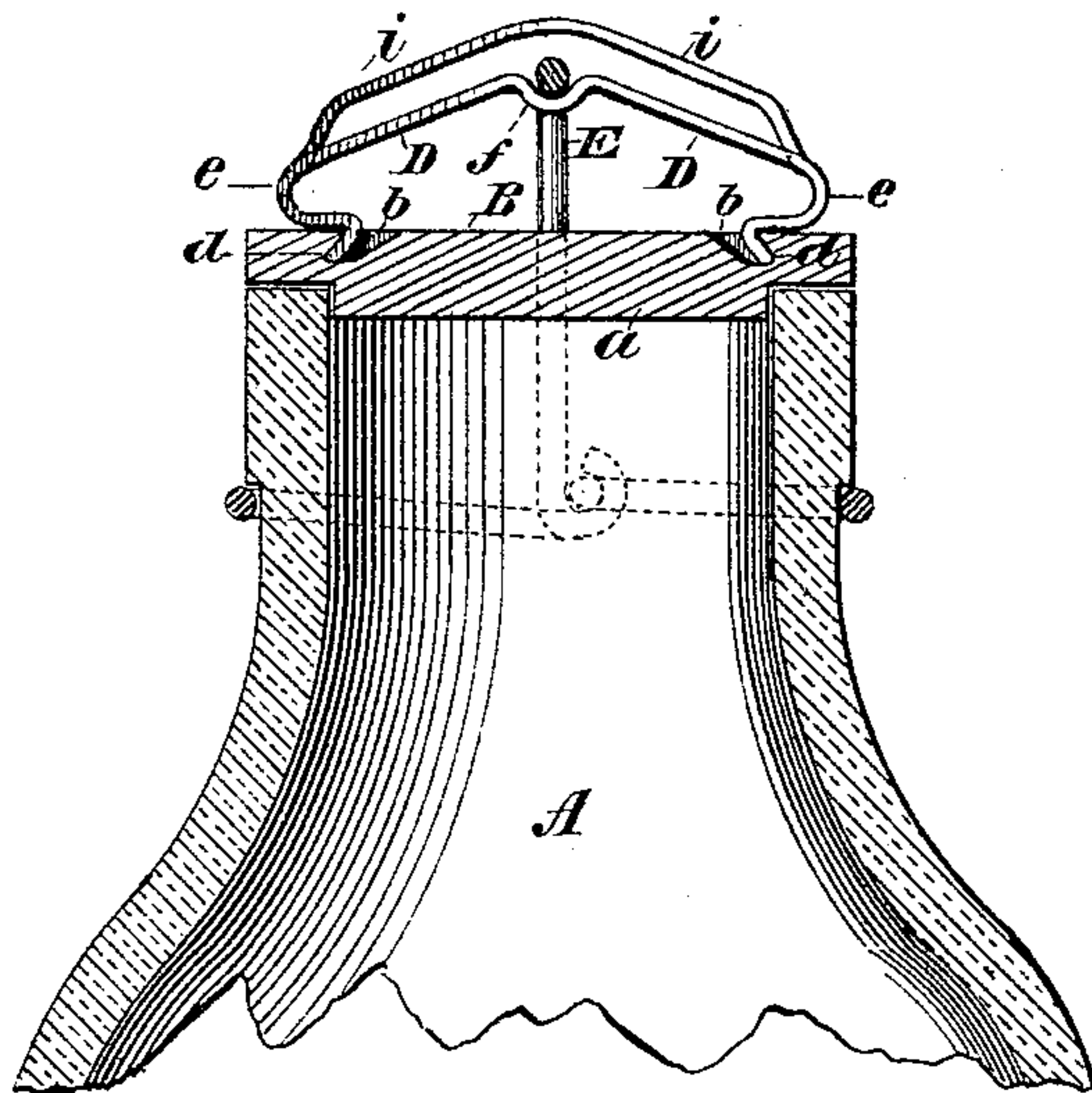


Fig. 2.

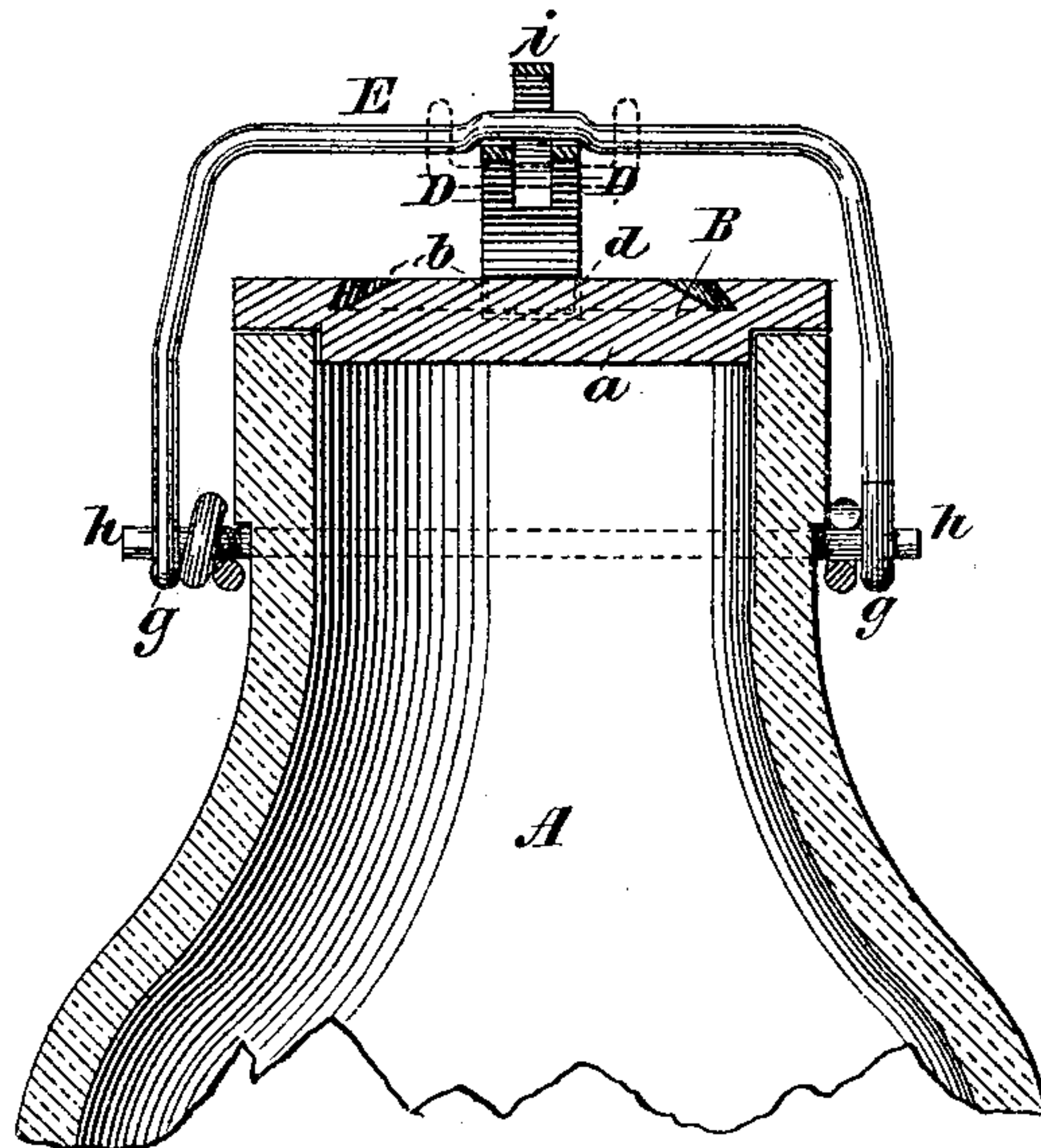


Fig. 3.

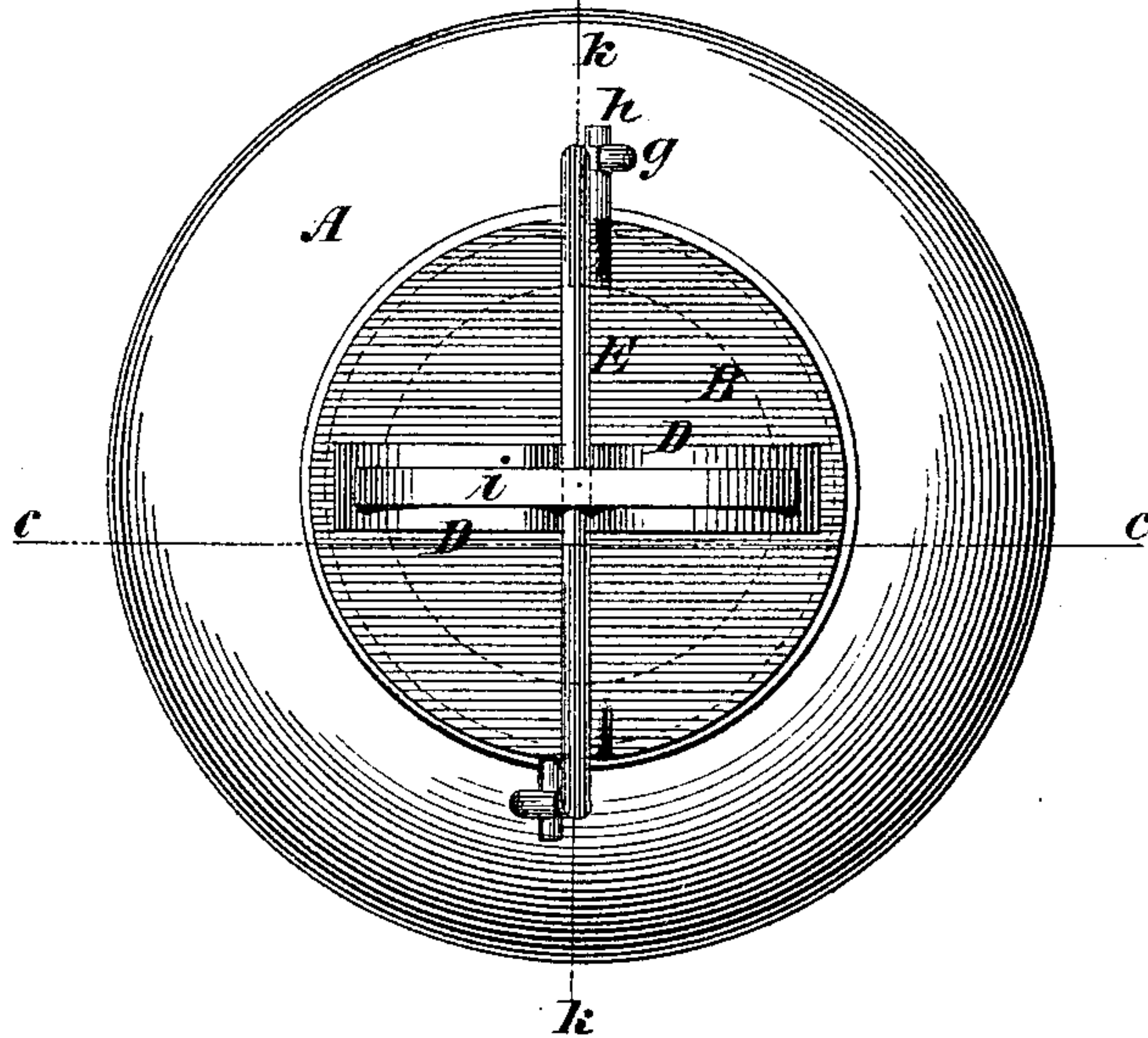
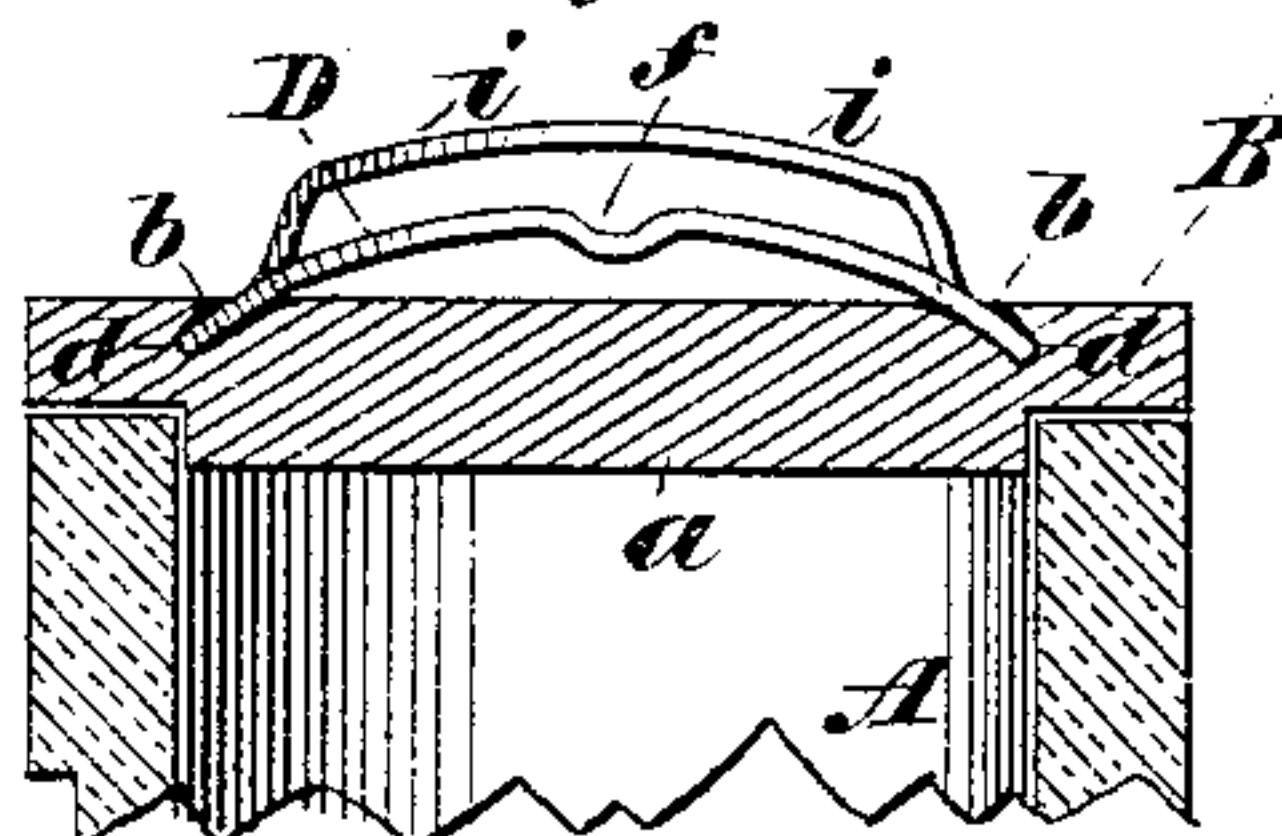


Fig. 4.



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BOTTLE-STOPPER HOLDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 389,263, dated September 11, 1888.

Application filed February 4, 1888. Serial No. 262,977. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES A. TATUM, a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented an Improved Bottle-Stopper Holder, of which the following is a specification.

The object of my invention is to provide an improved holder for bottle and jar stoppers, but more particularly for those stoppers that are made of glass.

The invention consists in the combination, with a rigid stopper body or cover having undercut recesses on its upper side, of an elastic bridge placed over the stopper and having its ends sprung into said undercut recesses.

The invention also consists in the combination, with said stopper and elastic bridge, of a bail carried by the bottle and adapted to ride on said bridge to hold the stopper on the bottle-neck.

The invention also consists in the details of improvement, that are more fully hereinafter set forth.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical cross-section on the line *cc*, Fig. 3, through the upper part of a bottle and stopper, showing my improved stopper-fastener in position. Fig. 2 is a vertical cross-section on the line *kk*, Fig. 3, also showing my improvements in position on the bottle. Fig. 3 is a plan view of a bottle provided with my improvements; and Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section through a bottle neck and stopper, showing a modified form of bridge.

In the accompanying drawings, the letter A represents a portion of a bottle or jar, and B represents a stopper or cover adapted to close said bottle. In the drawings the stopper B is shown as having a downwardly-projecting portion, *a*, that fits snugly within the bottle-neck; but the stopper or cover B may be of any other approved general construction.

On the upper side of the stopper B are undercut recesses *b*. In Fig. 1 are represented two recesses, *b*, diametrically opposite each other, while in Fig. 2 is represented an undercut annular groove, *b*, which is merely two

semi-annular recesses placed with their ends in communication on the upper side of the stopper, either one of which forms is desirable. The recesses *b* are adapted to receive the ends *d* of an elastic bridge or arch, D, which bridge when in position will be above the stopper B, as shown.

In attaching the bridge to the stopper the ends of the bridge are to be sprung into the recesses *b*, the outward or inward spring tendency of the bridge (as the case may be) acting at its ends with the recesses to hold the parts B and D together. When the bridge has an inward spring tendency at its ends, the recesses to receive the ends of the bridge slant inward instead of outward. By the above means the bridge D is securely held to the stopper B, at the same time admitting of ready attachment. In Fig. 1 the bridge D is shown curved at *e*, the ends *d* extending from said curve, while in Fig. 4 said curve is dispensed with; but the elastic bridge at its ends may have any desired form. Near the center of the bridge D is or may be a depression, *f*, into which part of a bail, E, may sink, as shown. The bail E is of the ordinary or suitable construction, and it is pivoted at its ends *g* to pins or supports *h*, carried by the bottle A. The bail E is adapted to be swung over the neck of the bottle, and, when the stopper is in position, to straddle and ride upon the bridge D to hold the stopper on the bottle. The bail E is so proportioned that when in the position shown in the drawings it will exert a considerable downward pressure upon the bridge, so as to hold the stopper firmly; but when swung toward the end of the bridge the bail will permit the stopper to be removed from over the bottle-neck.

In order to retain the stopper on the bail E, even when the bottle is open, I provide the bridge with a loop, *i*, that passes over the top of the bail, as shown, thereby confining the bail between the bridge and the loop *i*. I prefer that this loop *i* should be an integral part of the bridge, and to this end I construct it by cutting slits in the bridge and then forcing the loop *i* away from the main part of the bridge, leaving room between them for the bail E to freely play; but, if preferred, the loop

i could be a piece of wire secured at its ends to the bridge D, or looped to the bail, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

With this improved fastener any desired form of stopper can be used, provided it has recesses or a groove to receive the ends of the elastic bridge D. If one stopper should become broken, another can be readily substituted without having to change the fastener.

10 Having now described my invention, what I claim is—

1. The combination, with a stopper having undercut recesses *b*, of the elastic bridge D, having its ends sprung into said recesses, substantially as herein shown and described.

2. The stopper B, having undercut recesses *b*, combined with the bridge D, having its ends sprung into said recesses, and with the bail E, carried by the bottle, substantially as described.

3. The stopper B, having undercut recesses *b*, combined with the bridge D, having its ends sprung into said recesses, and loop *i* on said bridge, substantially as and for the purpose herein shown and described.

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Witnesses:

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