(Model.)

J. W. CARTER.

SPONGE HOLDER FOR MUCILAGE BOTTLES.

No. 409,770. Patented Aug. 27, 1889.

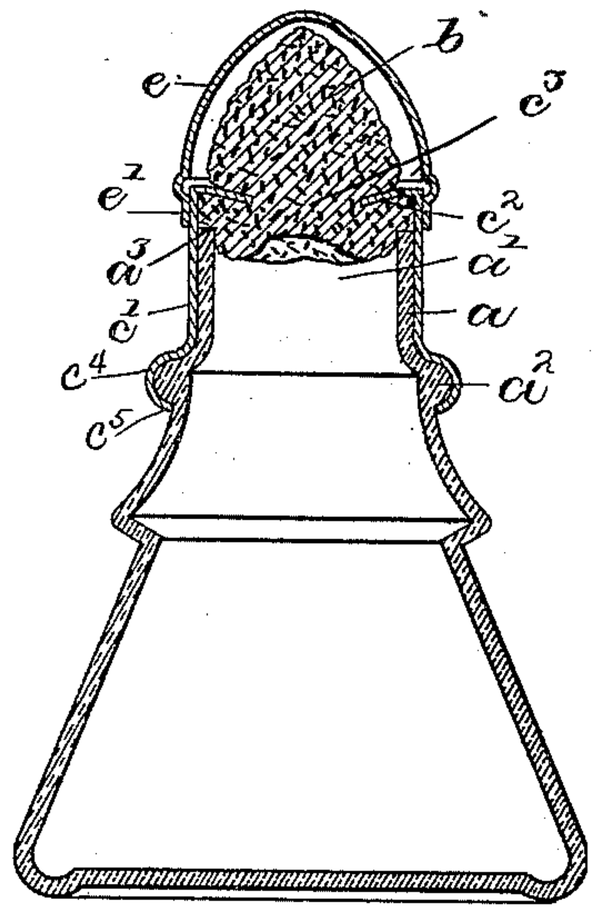

Fig. 1.

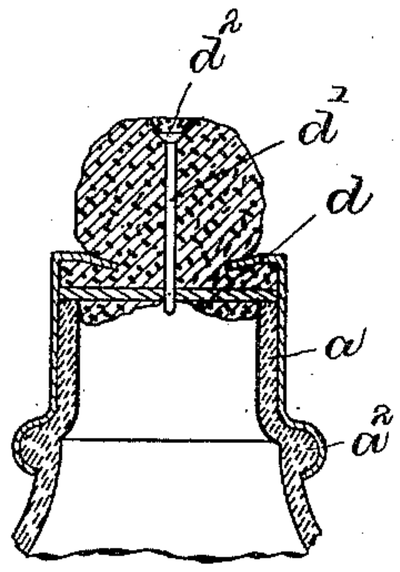

Fig. 4.

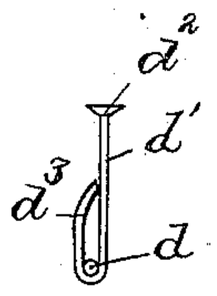

Fig. 6.

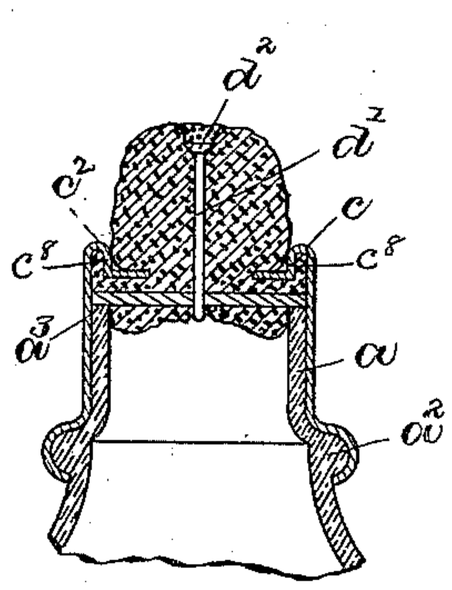

Fig. 5.

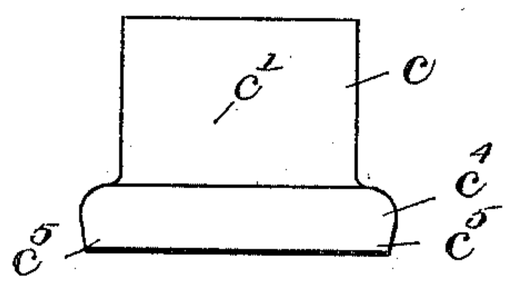

Fig. 2.

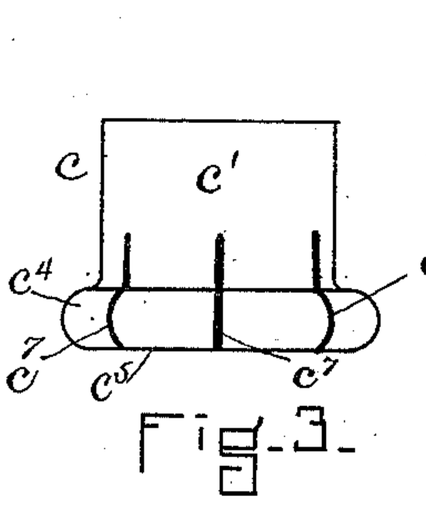

Fig. 3.

WITNESSES.

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JOHN W. CARTER, OF NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SPONGE-HOLDER FOR MUCILAGE-BOTTLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 409,770, dated August 27, 1889.

Application filed October 25, 1888. Serial No. 289,124. (Model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. CARTER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Sponge-Holders for Mucilage and other Bottles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in explaining its nature.

The invention relates especially to the holder for holding the mucilage-applying sponge in the mouth of the neck and the manner of attaching it to the bottle.

It further relates to various details of construction, all of which are hereinafter described.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in vertical section of a mucilage-bottle having the features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a view representing one form of the holder before it is applied or attached to the bottle. Fig. 3 represents a form of holder which varies from that shown in Fig. 2 in that it is constructed to be removable from the neck of the bottle. Figs. 4, 5, and 6 illustrate details, to which reference will hereinafter be made.

In the drawings, a is the neck of the bottle or receptacle holding the mucilage or other fluid. It has the mouth or opening a', and has formed about the neck the rib or projection a^2. b is the sponge, and c the holder or piece which secures the sponge within the opening or mouth of the bottle. This holder c has the cylindrical section c', of a size to fit the neck a, the top c^2, which extends inward preferably beyond the inner edge of the neck a, and has a hole c^3 and the fastening-section or base c^4. This base is of a size to fit the rib a^2 and of a depth to permit its lower edge c^5 to be turned, bent, drawn, or sprung upon the under surface or a portion of the under surface of the rib a^2 to fasten or secure the holder to the bottle. This section or base c^4 may be continuous, as represented in Fig. 2, and substantially straight, and afterward bent or drawn inward to fit the bead or projection a^2; or it may be made as represented in Fig. 3—that is, curved to fit the bead or rib—and separated into yielding sections by means of vertical slits c^7, which extend from the inner edge of the base upward sufficiently to permit each separate section of the base to yield or open horizontally, or, in other words, to act as a yielding grasping device, whereby upon the placing of the holder upon the bottle and application of pressure the base is caused to be sprung over the rib or bead a^2. The sponge b is held in the neck of the bottle by being confined or clamped between the top c^2 of the holder and the top a^3 of the neck of the bottle, and the top c^2 must bear such relation to the rib or bead a^2 as to cause a suitable clamping pressure to be exerted upon the lower edge of the sponge about its base. (See Fig. 1.) To assist in holding the sponge in place, there may be used also a cross-bar d, extending within or across the neck of the bottle below the top c^2 of the holder, and a holding pin or stud d', having a head or enlargement d^2, which is passed through the sponge from its top, and is connected with the cross-bar d by means of a loop d^3, formed by bending a portion of the pin or stud back upon itself. This permits the compression and necessary flexibility of the sponge, as the pin or stud has a loose connection with the cross-bar d and is moved inward or in any other direction with the sponge.

To permit the drip or mucilage which may exude from the sponge upon the upper surface of the top of the holder to re-enter the bottle, the top c^2 may be inclined downward toward the opening c^3, as represented in Fig. 1; or there may be formed a wall c^8 about the sponge and top c^2 by extending the sleeve c' upward in relation to the top of the neck of the bottle and then downward again, as represented in Fig. 5, the top of the holder in such construction being flat and surrounded by a vertical wall. The sponge preferably is covered when not in use by means of a protector e, the lower section e' of which fits the outer surface of the upper part of the holder. (See Fig. 1.)

It will be observed that the pin or stud d', passing through the sponge from its outer to its inner end, forms a small continuous passage or channel, through which the mucilage may flow and is drawn by capillary attraction, so that the insertion and use of the pin

also acts to increase the facility with which the mucilage is delivered by the sponge.

Having thus fully described my invention, I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States—

1. The combination, with a bottle having a bead a^2 near its top, of a sponge-holder consisting of a metallic sleeve c', having an annular flange c^2 at its top extending around a central opening which receives the neck of the sponge, said sleeve having at its bottom an enlarged holding section or base c^4, fitting over the bead of the bottle to which the holder is attached.

2. The combination, with a bottle having a bead a^2 near its top, of a sponge-holder consisting of a metallic sleeve c', having an annular flange c^2 at its top extending around a central opening which receives the neck of the sponge, said sleeve having at its bottom an enlarged holding section or base c^4 to fit over the bead of the bottle to which the holder is to be attached, and said base having slits to form two or more yielding grasping-sections to enable the said holder to be easily slipped over said bead in being applied to the bottle.

3. The combination of a sponge-holder having the opening c^3 with the cross-bar d, the bottle and the pin or stud d', having the head d^2, and a loop d^3, through which the cross-bar extends, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:
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