(No Model.)

G. F. JOHNSON.

BOTTLE STOPPER ATTACHMENT FOR BOTTLES, JUGS, JARS, &c.

No. 591,668. Patented Oct. 12, 1897.

Fig. 1.

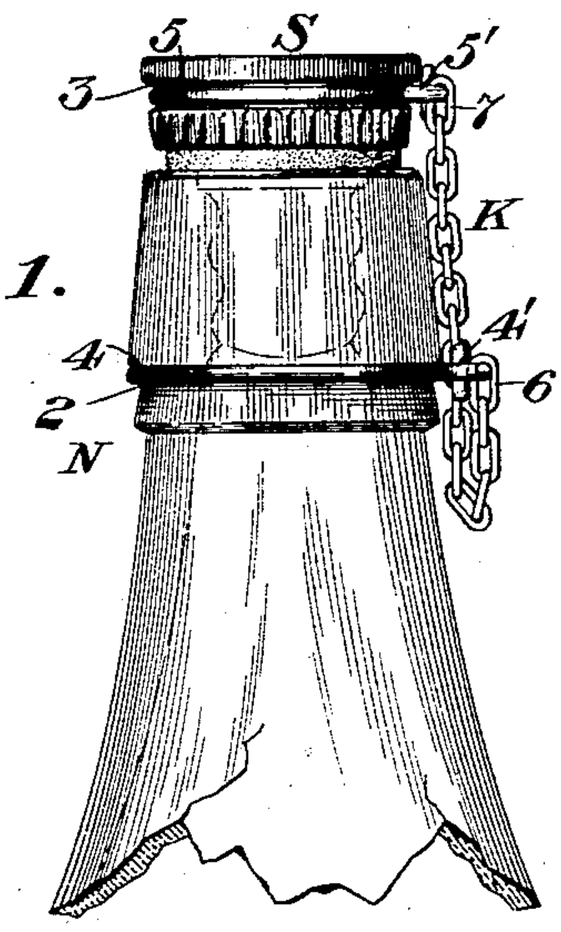


Fig. 4.

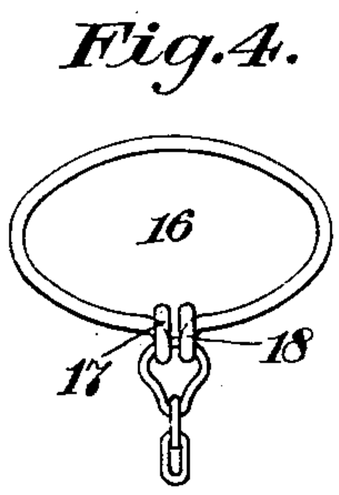


Fig. 5.

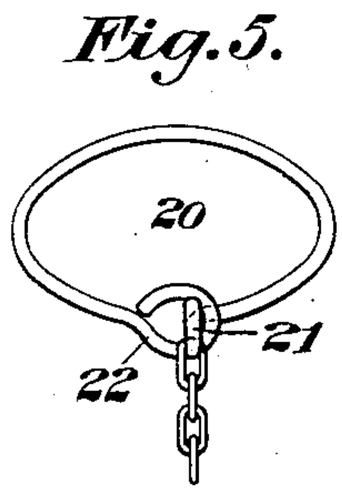


Fig. 3.

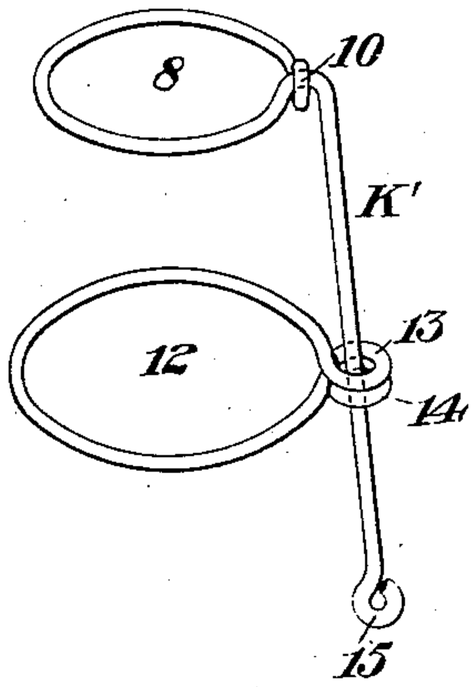
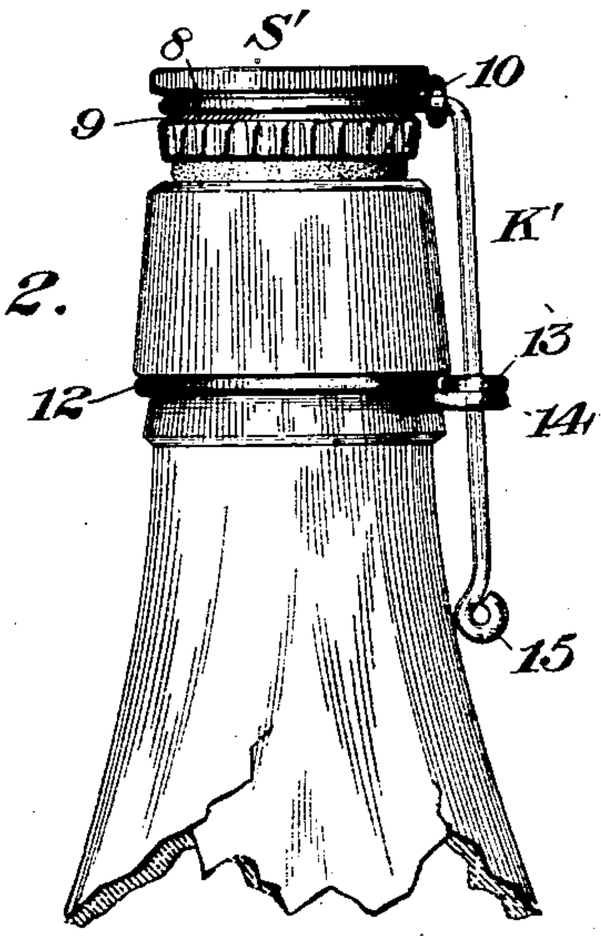


Fig. 2.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE F. JOHNSON, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

BOTTLE-STOPPER ATTACHMENT FOR BOTTLES, JUGS, JARS, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 591,668, dated October 12, 1897.

Application filed July 14, 1897. Serial No. 644,504. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE F. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, residing in Hartford, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Stopper Attachments for Bottles, Jugs, Jars, &c., of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an attachment for use in connection with stoppers or plugs for bottles, jugs, jars, &c.; and it consists of means adapted to prevent the loss of the stopper or plug after its removal from the bottle.

In beer and champagne bottles it is essential that after a certain quantity of liquid has been poured from the bottle to reinsert the stopper or cork for preventing the wine or beer from becoming stale or flat.

For the purpose of precluding the loss of the plug or stopper on its withdrawal from the bottle an attachment is provided which consists, essentially, of two connected rings encircling or surrounding, respectively, the bottle and its stopper. The two rings are preferably formed of wire, and one of them is loosely received in an annular groove formed in the stopper, and the other encircles the neck or other part of the bottle and is also loosely received in an annular groove formed therein.

In the drawings accompanying and forming part of this specification, Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a bottle neck and stopper furnished with my attachment. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing a modified form thereof. Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation of the attachment represented in Fig. 2, and Figs. 4 and 5 are plan views of modified forms of the attaching-ring.

Similar characters designate like parts in all the figures of the drawings.

My attachment is adapted for application to stoppers, plugs, and other closures, and for the purpose of indicating the mode of application thereof I have illustrated it in Figs. 1 and 2 in connection with a bottle of ordinary construction, the neck only of which is shown.

The bottle-neck is designated by N, and the stopper, which is inserted therein, by S. The bottle-neck N has near its upper end the annular channel or groove 2, the stopper having a similar channel or groove 3, and in these grooves the two rings of the device are loosely disposed and are prevented from lateral movement.

My attachment comprehends a pair of connected rings, such as 4 and 5, constructed of wire and loosely fitting in the annular channels 2 and 3, respectively, of the bottle and stopper, the walls of the channels preventing the lateral movement of said rings, so that they are thus held in position.

By reason of the loose connection of the two rings with the stopper and bottle the stopper can be readily inserted into and removed from its seat without disturbing the relation of the several parts of the attachment, and when the stopper is removed it is suspended from the bottle by virtue of the connection between the two rings.

The rings 4 and 5 (represented in Fig. 1) are each constructed of wire and in one piece, the meeting ends of said rings having engaging eyes, such as 4′ and 5′, which can be fastened together after the rings are in position.

For the purpose of connecting the rings 4 and 5 I have provided a keeper of suitable construction, such as K, the latter being represented in Fig. 1 as consisting of a chain the opposite links 6 and 7 of which are secured to the eyes or loops 4′ and 5′ of the stopper and bottle engaging rings.

In Figs. 2 and 3 I have illustrated a modified form of the attachment wherein the keeper K′ is formed in one piece with the stopper-engaging ring 8. The stopper-engaging ring 8, (shown in Figs. 2 and 3,) which lies in the annular channel 9 of the stopper S′, has at one end the eye or loop 10, through which the keeper K′, constituting an angular and integral extension of the ring, is passed.

The bottle encircling or clasping ring (shown in Figs. 2 and 3) is designated by 12 and its opposite ends are furnished with loops 13 and 14, lying flatwise against each other, as clearly indicated in said views, the keeper or extension K′ of the stopper-engaging ring 8 passing through the two loops and having at its free end a stop, as 15, consisting of an eye or bend, which prevents the removal of said keeper from the two loops, although the stopper can readily be withdrawn from or inserted into the bottle.

In Fig. 4 I have illustrated a modified form

of ring adapted either to embrace the bottle or the stopper, said ring being designated by 16 and having at its opposite ends the loops or eyes 17 and 18, transversely disposed to the ring-body and registering or alining with each other, the chain-ring passing through the two loops.

In Fig. 5 is shown another form of ring (designated by 20) for clasping the bottle or stopper, said ring being constructed of spring-wire and having the loops 21 and 22 at its opposite ends, the loop 21 being made smaller and sprung through the loop 22 and being held in such position by the resiliency of the ring, which, as stated, is made of spring-wire.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. The combination of a bottle and its stopper, each having an annular channel; a pair of rings loosely disposed in the channels; and a keeper connecting the rings.

2. The combination of a bottle and its stopper, each having an annular channel; a pair of wire rings loosely disposed in the channels and each having loops or eyes at its opposite ends; and a device connecting said rings.

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