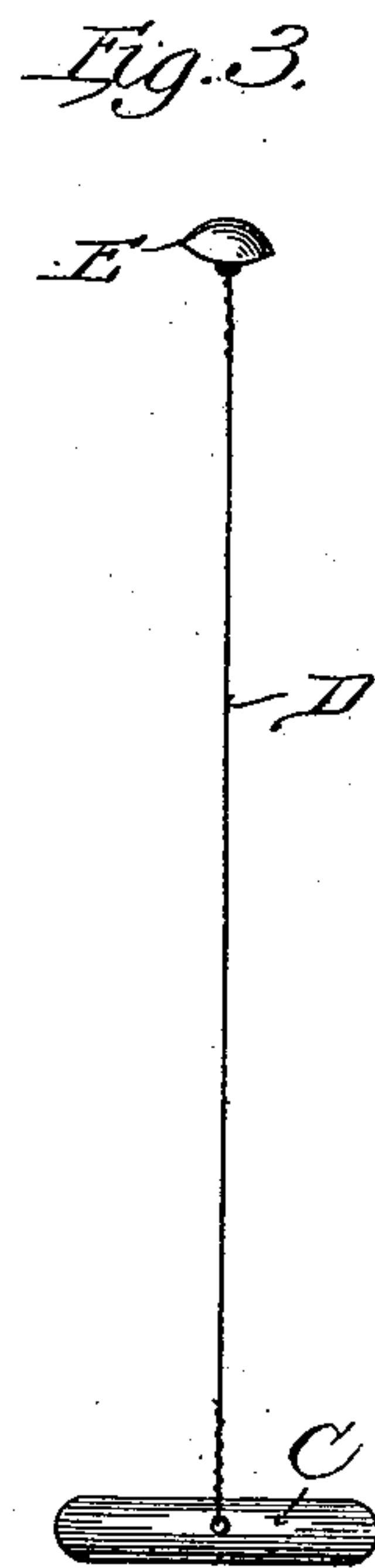
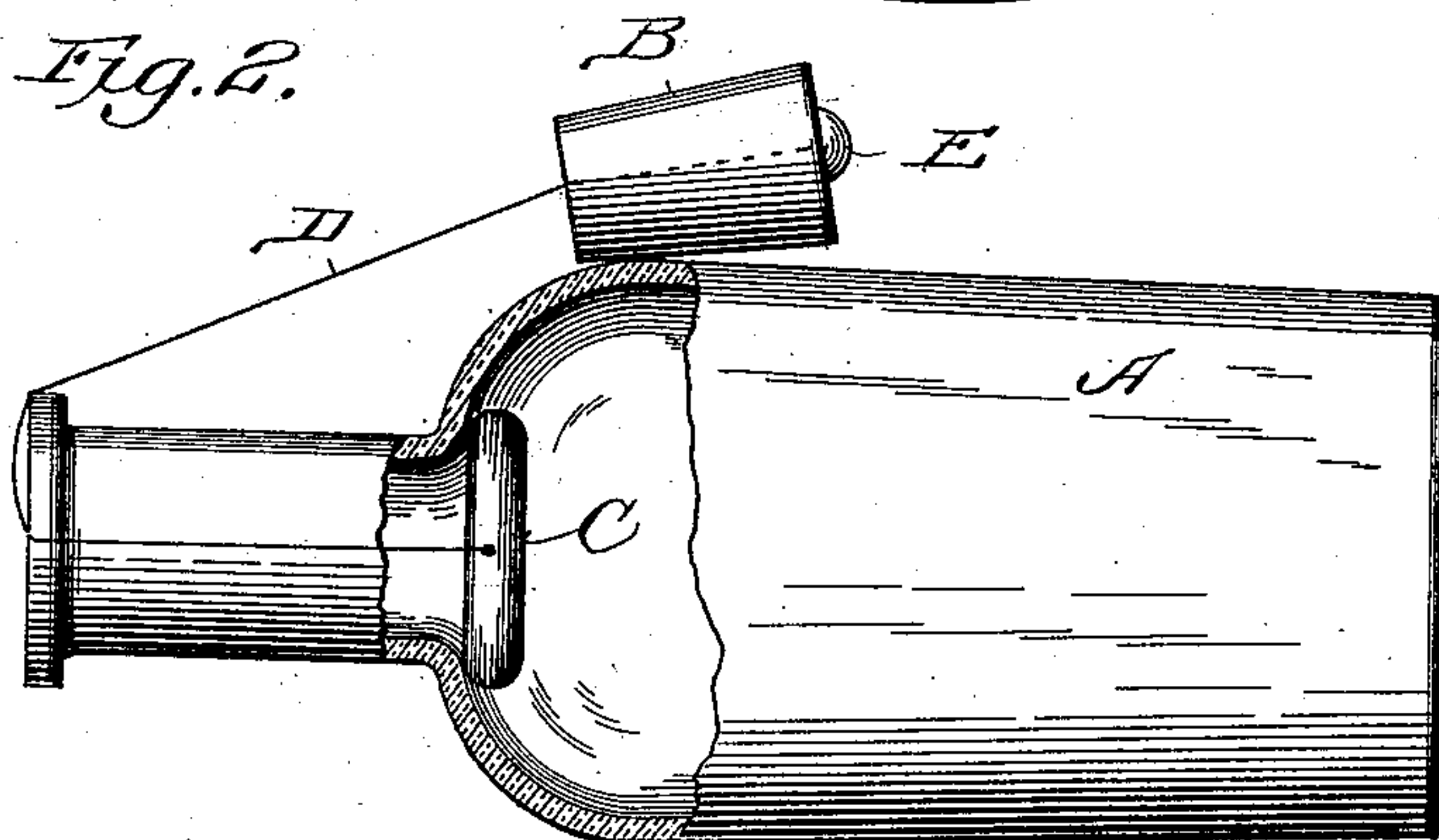
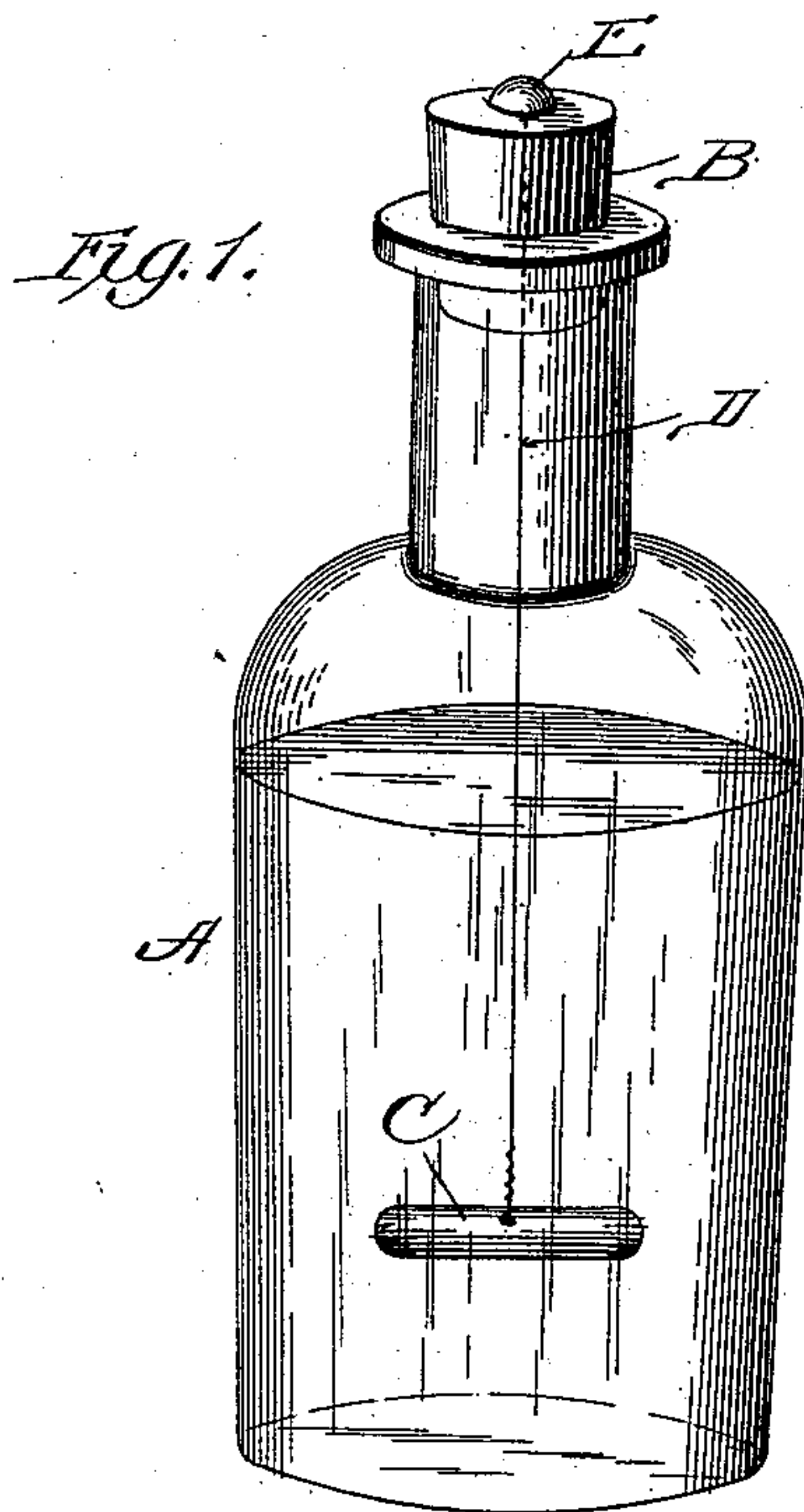


(No Model.)

A. T. PLUMMER.
BOTTLE.

No. 601,166.

Patented Mar. 22, 1898.



Witnesses:

Harry S. Rohrer.
Geo. M. Copenhaver.

Inventor:
Albert T. Plummer
by Miles & Greene,
Attorneys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT T. PLUMMER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 601,166, dated March 22, 1898.

Application filed December 23, 1897. Serial No. 663,198. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT T. PLUMMER, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it ap-
10 pertains to make and use the same.

The object of this invention is to provide without material cost security against dispensing or otherwise using poisons by mistake. To this end the stopper of each bottle
15 containing or intended to contain poisons is attached to the bottle in such manner that it may be withdrawn and inserted readily but cannot be carried beyond a short distance from the mouth of the bottle. The sudden
20 resistance of the stopper to further advance when the limit is reached necessarily arrests the attention and thus makes practically impossible the frequent serious mistakes occurring under the present system.

25 The invention in its preferred form is illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a closed bottle provided with my devices. Fig. 2 shows the bottle inclined as in pouring out a liquid,
30 the stopper being removed and in position to be held by the thumb and finger of the hand that holds the bottle itself. Fig. 3 shows, detached, all the devices except the bottle itself and its stopper.

35 In the drawings, A represents a bottle, and B a stopper, both being of ordinary form.

C is a body in the bottle and not readily removable therefrom through the mouth, and D is a flexible connection uniting the body
40 with the stopper but longer than the distance from the body of the bottle to the stopper when the latter is inserted. The connection D is preferably made of asbestos, which is not affected by most liquids; but I have used plati-
45 num and other metals and materials.

The body within the bottle is usually of glass; but, like the stopper, it may be of cork, rubber, or other suitable material.

As shown, the wire is passed through a
50 transverse opening in the middle portion of the block and then twisted upon itself to prevent disengagement, and its other end is passed axially out through a common cork

and then attached to the eye of a button-like knob E, which normally rests upon the outer
55 end surface of the cork. The block is of a diameter less than the internal diameter of the neck of the bottle, and hence is readily dropped into the bottle; but its length is greater than that diameter, and because it is
60 held at the middle it is always transverse to the neck when raised by the wire and of course cannot be withdrawn by such lifting. When the body is of glass or other hard substance, movement causes the body to rattle
65 against the bottle-walls.

It is plain from the construction that when the stopper is removed it is suddenly arrested at a short distance from the bottle's mouth, and that therefore any one removing it is at
70 that instant reminded or informed that caution is necessary. There are, then, two distinct signals or warnings, either as fully operative in the dark as in the light and neither interfering with ordinary use of the bottle—
75 as, for example, in holding the bottle in one hand and pouring from it into a graduated glass held in the other. If asbestos be used, none of the dangerous liquids ordinarily used in medicine either affect the device or are af-
80 fected by it.

It is to be observed that the bottle is not of special form, that the stopper need not be, that the special devices can be used with any
85 ordinary bottle even when attached after the bottle is in use and by unskilled persons, and that externally the bottle is free from all objectionable irregularities, projections, or at-
90 tachments.

What I claim is—

As a bottle-closure, the combination with a
bottle-stopper, of a hard body adapted to be inserted within any bottle fitted by the stop-
per but not to be readily removed therefrom, and a flexible device longer than the ordinary
95 bottle-neck, connecting the body and stopper; whereby rattling of the body against the bottle and the sudden arrest of the stopper's outward movement give warning of danger.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
100 in presence of two witnesses.

ALBERT T. PLUMMER.

Witnesses:

WM. A. PUTNAM,
W. E. CRITTENDEN.