(No Model.)

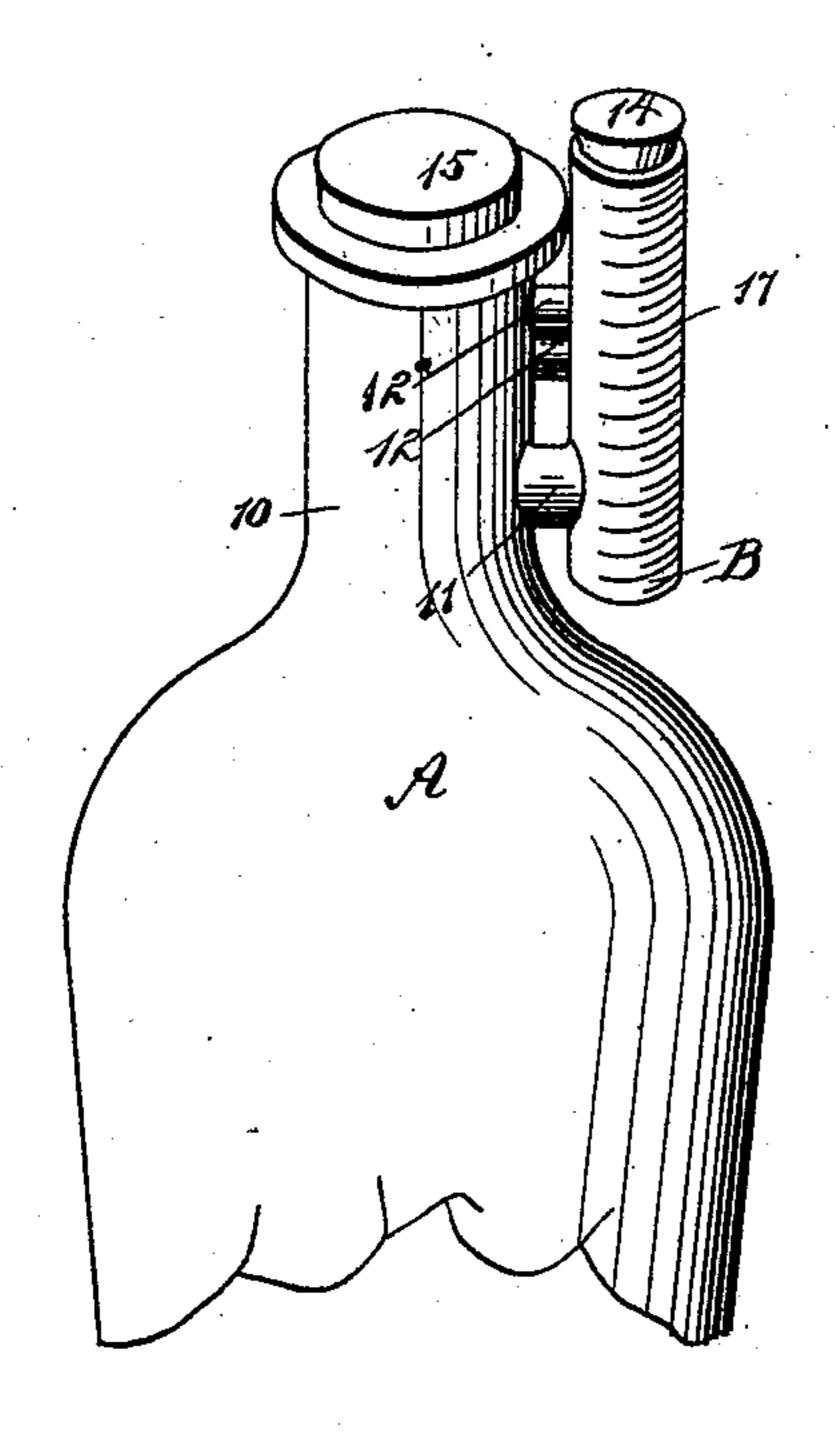
L. K. LARRISON.

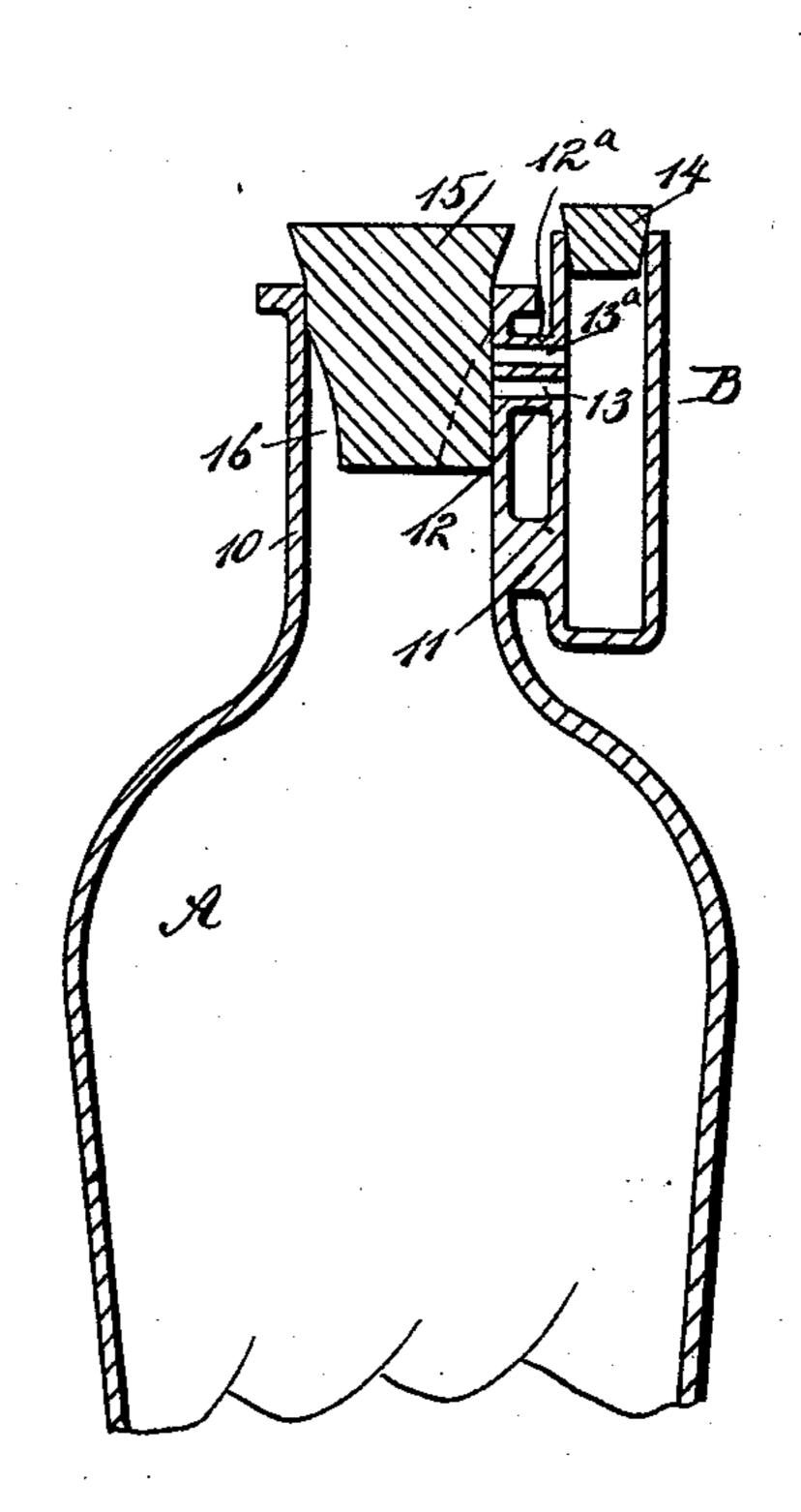
BOTTLE.

No. 602,338.

Patented Apr. 12, 1898.

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WITNESSES:

INVENTOR Selv. Larrison. BY Munice ATTORNEYS.

United States Patent Office.

LEWIS K. LARRISON, OF SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, NEW JERSEY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 602,338, dated April 12, 1898.

Application filed December 22, 1897. Serial No. 663,021. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Lewis K. Larrison, of Schooley's Mountain, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, have invented a 5 new and useful Improvement in Bottles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of my invention is to combine with a bottle or like receptacle a vial or 10 smaller vessel capable of receiving desired quantities of material from the larger receptacle without admitting air to or exposing the contents of either receptacle.

Another object of the invention is to pro-15 vide a gaged vessel connected with a bottle in such manner that without uncorking either receptacle a dose of medicine, for example, may be poured from the larger into the smaller receptacle and then communication 20 between the two receptacles be cut off, enabling the dose in the smaller receptacle to be taken directly therefrom.

Another object of the invention is to convert the cork or stopper for the larger recep-25 tacle into a valve for controlling the passageway between the two receptacles.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, 30 and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both figures.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of a portion of a bottle having the auxiliary receptacle applied thereto, and Fig. 2 is a vertical section through the bottle and auxiliary receptacle. and the stoppers for both receptacles.

A represents a bottle or like receptacle of any desired character. At the neck portion 10 of the bottle or receptacle A a vial B or other small vessel is located, the lower portion of the smaller vessel or vial B having 45 preferably a solid connection at 11 with the neck of the bottle, while near the upper end of the neck tubular connections 12 and 12a are provided between the said neck and said vial, as is particularly shown in Fig. 2, one 50 of said tubular connections being adapted to | into the annexed vial.

supply liquid, and the other to supply air, to the vial. Under this construction two passage-ways 13 and 13^a are formed between the neck of the bottle A and the vial B.

The vial B is provided with a cork or stop- 55 per 14 of any approved construction or of any desired material, and a stopper 15, of cork or other material, is likewise provided for the mouth of the bottle A, the said stopper 15 being of such length that when fully intro- 60 duced into the neck of the bottle the stopper will close the end of the passage-way 13, leading into the neck, and thus prevent any of the contents of the bottle passing into the vial B should the bottle be upturned. The 65 stopper 15, however, for the bottle is virtually a valve, and to that end a recess 16 is made in one side of the stopper, as is also shown in Fig. 2. When the stopper is so turned as to bring the recess 16 opposite the 70 passage-way 13 between the neck of the bottle and the vial, if the bottle be upturned or tilted sufficiently the contents of the bottle will be free to pass in any desired quantity from the bottle through the passage-way 13 75 into the vial B. When a sufficient amount of material has been emptied into the vial B, the valve-stopper 15 is turned until a plain side thereof is again brought opposite the passage-way 13, closing the same, whereupon 80 the cork 14 may be removed from the vial and the contents of the vial poured off without any danger of the contents of the bottle spilling, and a dose of medicine, for example, in the vial may be drank directly therefrom. 85 Preferably the vial B is provided with graduations 17 and the said graduations may be in ounces, drams, or any fraction of an ounce.

It is evident that a bottle constructed as above set forth will be found exceedingly 90 useful and convenient, especially in the administration of medicine, since there is no necessity for the use of a spoon. A dose may be accurately measured in the vial and the medicine may be poured from the bottle 95 into the vial without exposing said medicine to the air, since there will always be sufficient air in the neck of the bottle to permit the liquid to readily flow from said bottle

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Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters

Patent—

1. The combination with a bottle or like 5 receptacle, of a smaller receptacle, the lower portion of which has a solid connection with the neck of the bottle and two tubular connections forming passage-ways between the upper part of the neck of the bottle and the ro said smaller receptacle, substantially as de-

scribed.

2. The combination with a bottle or like receptacle, of a smaller receptacle connected with the neck portion of the larger receptacle 15 and communicating with the interior thereof, the said smaller receptacle having its mouth end extending upward beyond the top of the larger receptacle, and a valve-stopper for the

larger receptacle capable of opening or closing the communication between the two re- 20

ceptacles, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a bottle or like receptacle, of a vial secured to the neck portion of the said bottle, two tubular connections forming passage-ways between the up- 25 per part of the neck portion of the bottle and vial, the mouth portion of the said vial projecting above the top of the bottle, a stopper for the vial and a valve-stopper for the bottle adapted to open and close the passage- 30 ways between the neck of the bottle and the vial, substantially as described.

LEWIS K. LARRISON.

Witnesses:

JOHN L. LARRISON, EUGENE J. COOPER.