

No. 629,038.

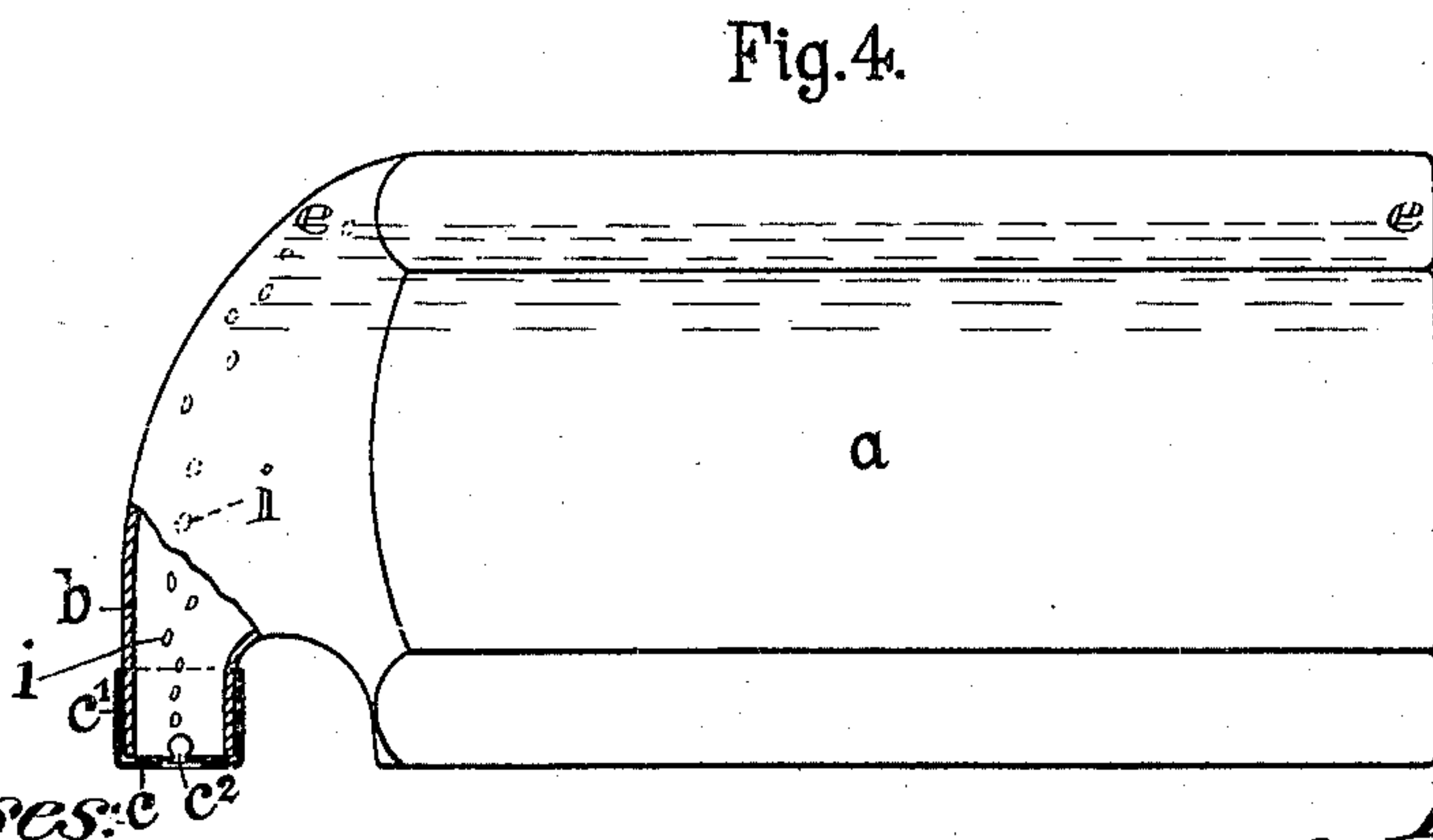
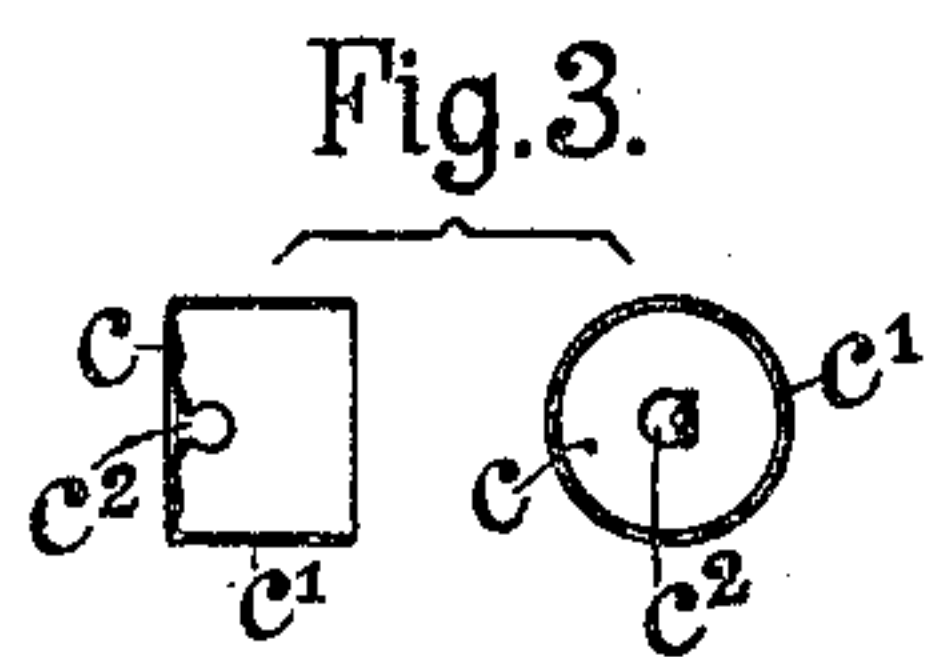
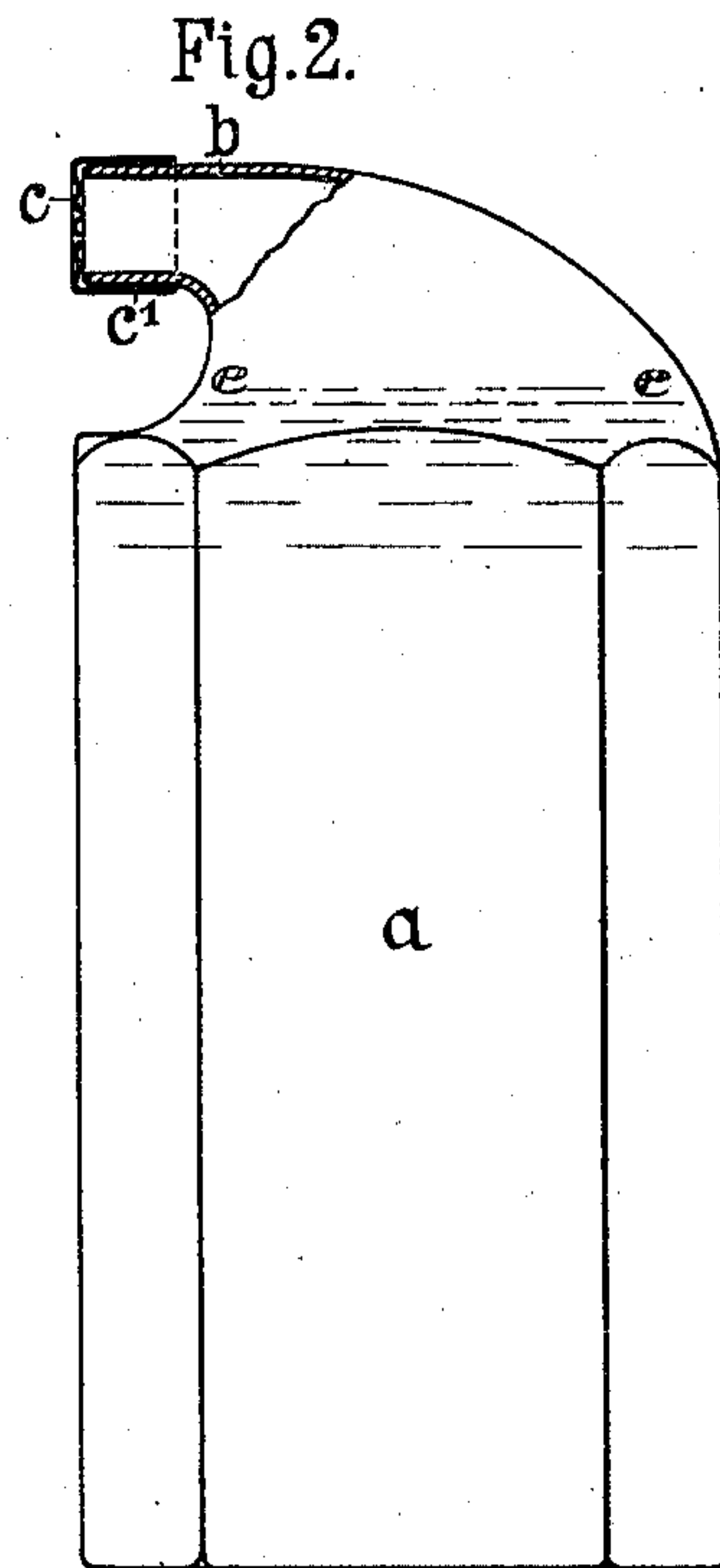
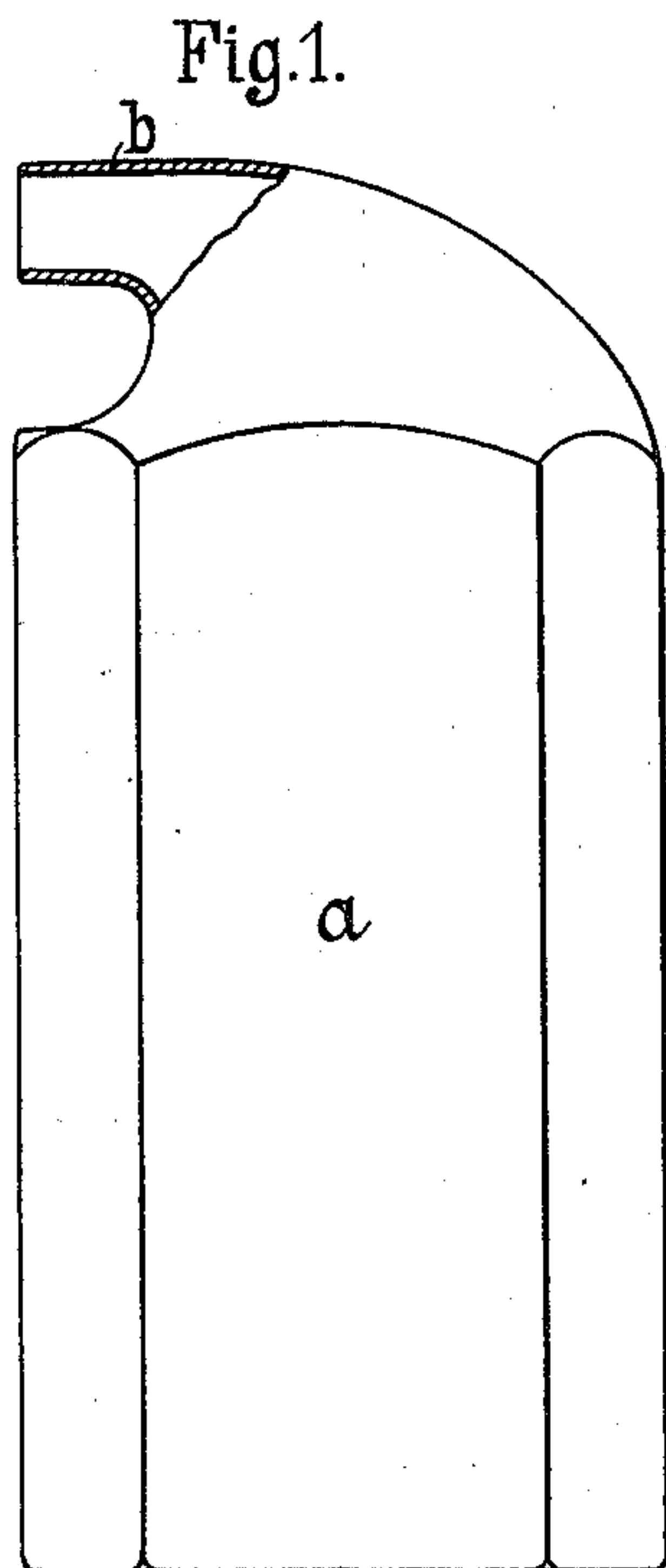
Patented July 18, 1899.

K. A. LINGNER.

SPRINKLING FLASK, &c., FOR TOILET PURPOSES.

(Application filed Apr. 25, 1894.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
George Barry,
O. Sundgren

Inventor:
Carl August Lingner
By Attorney
Brown & Howard.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KARL AUGUST LINGNER, OF DRESDEN, GERMANY.

SPRINKLING-FLASK, &c., FOR TOILET PURPOSES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 629,038, dated July 18, 1899.

Application filed April 25, 1894. Serial No. 508,912. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KARL AUGUST LINGNER, of Dresden, in the Kingdom of Saxony, German Empire, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sprinkling Flasks, Flagons, or Bottles for Toilet Purposes, of which the following is a specification, and for which patents have been granted as follows: in Great Britain, No. 15,513, dated August 15, 1893; in Belgium, No. 106,343, dated September 13, 1893; in France, No. 233,037, dated September 25, 1893, and in Austria-Hungary, tom. 43, folio 4960, and tom. 27, folio 4798, dated December 29, 1893.

The object of this invention is to provide a sprinkling bottle, flask, or flagon for containing perfumery, cosmetics, antiseptics, toilet-water, and like liquids and from which such liquids may be ejected in predetermined quantities, or nearly so, by turning the bottle from its vertical position into a horizontal or nearly horizontal position without the objectionable effects which result from the ejection of such liquids from the sprinkling bottles and vessels in common use for the purpose—viz., that the air contained in the upper part of the bottle and the air entering into the bottle in proportion to the ejected liquid bubbles through the whole body of the liquid in the bottle, such bubbling of air through the body of the liquid not only stirring up any sediment at the bottom of the bottle, but when repeated in the regular use of the bottle damaging very delicate volatile oils contained in the contents of such bottles by exposing them so extensively to air in a finely-divided state.

According to the present invention the sprinkling-bottle is constructed mainly of an upright body which contracts into a narrow neck, terminating in a position at a right angle, or nearly so, to the vertical axial line of the main body of the bottle. This form of bottle, with the contracted narrow neck at a right angle to the main vertical axial line of the bottle, insures safety in handling by requiring the bottle for the outlet of a predetermined quantity of fluid to be turned only a distance of ninety degrees, whereby the sprinkling of the desired quantity of liquid out of the bottle takes place, while the air which was previously in the bottle remains

undisturbed at the top of the liquid therein, and the additional small quantity of air which enters the bottle to take the place of the liquid ejected has only to pass through the small quantity of liquid contained in the neck of the bottle. By this construction of the bottle I dispense with all those more or less complicated devices hitherto made and proposed for sprinkling fluids in small quantities from bottles containing them, such as small perforations, in combination with screws, plugs, &c.

Figure 1 is a side view of my improved sprinkling-bottle, the mouth part of said bottle being shown in section and without any cap or closure. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the closing-capsule on the mouth part. Fig. 3 represents a central section and an inner side view of the capsule perforated for the use of the bottle. Fig. 4 is a side view, partly sectional, of the bottle in a horizontal position.

The bottle consists, mainly, of the upright body *a* with a contracted neck *b*, the said body having a substantially flat base, upon which it may stand in an upright position, and the neck being at or nearly at a right angle to the body, so that it is horizontal, or nearly so, when the bottle stands upright. The bottle thus constructed has its mouth fitted with a perforable cover or closure. In the example represented the closure consists of a cap of suitable material, as thin metal, cemented over the mouth. In this cap a hole of suitable size is made. In the detached view, Fig. 3, *c*² is the hole in the middle of the cap. Such a hole may be easily made by the butt of a wooden match or such like. The hole is to be large enough to allow the desired quantity of liquid to be ejected from the bottle if the same is turned into the position Fig. 4 for sprinkling action.

To illustrate the operation of the bottle in sprinkling, I have indicated by a line *e e* in Figs. 2 and 4 the level of the liquid in the bottle in its upright and horizontal positions. It may be understood by reference to these figures that the air contained in the space above the liquid does not in moving the bottle from the former to the latter position have to pass through the liquid, as it does in an ordinary bottle, which has to be completely or almost entirely inverted for sprinkling, but the said air remains undisturbed on the sur-

face of the liquid. It may also be understood by reference to Fig. 4 that the small quantity of air entering at c^2 to take the place of the liquid ejected although it has to pass in bubbles, as indicated by $i i$, through the liquid in the bottle has to pass but a short distance and only through the small quantity of the liquid which is in the neck and not a long distance through the bulk of the liquid contained in the body of the bottle, as it must do in a common bottle.

What I claim as my invention is—

A sprinkling-bottle for toilet purposes consisting of a body having a base on which it stands upright and having its end opposite

the base developed into a contracted curved neck which projects at a right angle, or nearly so, to the body and having, at the end of the contracted neck, the sole opening to and from the interior of the bottle, the said neck being fitted at its open end with a perforable cover, substantially as herein described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my invention I have signed my name in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

KARL AUGUST LINGNER.

Witnesses:

HERNANDO DE SOTO,
OSCAR KELLER.