

No. 656,513.

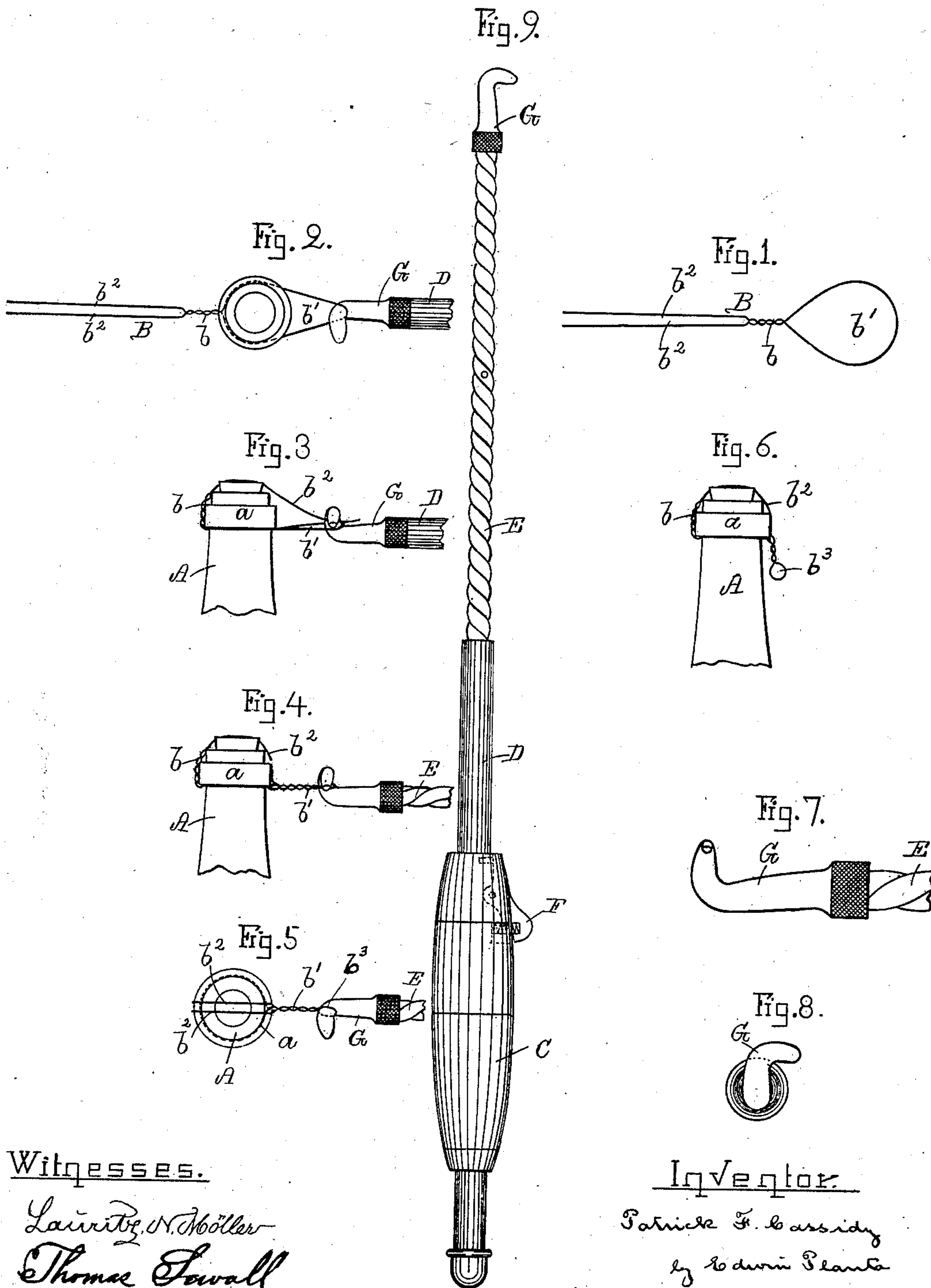
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P. F. CASSIDY.

METHOD OF AND MEANS FOR WIRING BOTTLES.

(Application filed June 26, 1899.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses.

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METHOD OF AND MEANS FOR WIRING BOTTLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 656,513, dated August 21, 1900.

Application filed June 26, 1899. Serial No. 721,865. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK F. CASSIDY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Methods of and Means for Wiring Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention contemplates certain new and useful improvements in wiring bottles.

The object is to provide an improved method and means for securing or fastening the cork or other stopper, whereby the operation may be quickly and easily accomplished by means the embodiment of simplicity and inexpensiveness.

The invention will be hereinafter fully set forth, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a view of a wire ready to be applied to a bottle-neck. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the top of a bottle-neck with the wire applied and drawn out by a tool. Fig. 3 is a side view of the same with the ends of the wire turned over the cork and under the end of the tool. Fig. 4 is a similar view showing the wire after the tool has been rotated to twist the same. Fig. 5 is a plan or top view of the same. Fig. 6 is an elevation showing the wire turned down after the twisting. Fig. 7 is a side view of the end of the tool for twisting the wire, and Fig. 8 is an end view of same. Fig. 9 is a side view of the complete tool employed for twisting the wire.

Referring to the drawings, A designates a bottle-neck, and α the rim around the top of such neck, forming an annular shoulder.

B is a wire which is bent back upon itself to form the loop b' and two parallel ends b^2 , the two sections of the wire being twisted together at their centers. The loop is considerably larger than the neck of the bottle to which the fastener is to be applied, and the free ends beyond the central twisting are of sufficient length to enable them to be carried up over the top of the bottle in engagement with the cork or stopper, and thence down to the other side of the bottle-neck. In practice the loop is inserted over the bottle-neck and is somewhat elongated as it is drawn lengthwise in such manner as to bind the end

of the twist against the neck. While the loop is then held tight the free ends of the two sections are carried up, then over the cork, and then down at the other side, and placed in engagement with the elongated end of the loop, whereupon the latter and the two ends of the wire are twisted together by suitable means in such manner that the inner end of the twist will extend up to the bottle-neck beneath the shoulder formed by the rim α . In thus twisting the loop and the ends of the wire a small ring b^3 is formed or left in the end of the loop by grasping which the fastener may be easily broken or untwisted in opening the bottle.

In applying the wire to a bottle-neck I preferably employ a specially-constructed device, which embodies a handle C, sleeve D, spiral rod E, and holding-catch F. The outer end of the spiral rod carries a peculiarly-constructed tool G in the form of a crook, which is so bent as to insure the twisting together of the loop and the free ends of the wire. In starting to wire a bottle the device is in a closed position—that is to say, the spiral rod E is within the sleeve D. The end of the tool G is first inserted into the loop b' and drawn up so as to somewhat elongate the latter and cause it to engage one side of the bottle-neck, as shown in Fig. 2. While the loop is thus held the ends b^2 of the wire are then bent over the top of the cork and carried down the other side and placed under the crooked end of the tool, as shown in Fig. 3. The device is then given a slight turn, whereupon the catch F is pressed down and the handle C is drawn out, causing by reason of the turning of the spiral the wire to be twisted, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, when the tool is readily removed by turning it slightly back and leaving a small ring formed of the loop-wire. Then this twisted portion of the wire is bent down, as shown in Fig. 6, the operation being completed. When desired to remove the cork, the small ring b^3 , formed by the tool G, can be taken hold of and the wire readily untwisted, thus dispensing with any tool for breaking the wire.

I claim as my invention—

1. The method herein described of wiring bottles, consisting of bending a wire and twisting the two sections at their centers, forming a loop and two free ends, placing the

loop around a bottle-neck, elongating the loop
endwise, at one side of the bottle-neck, pass-
ing the free ends of the wire up the other side
of the bottle-neck, then over the stopper and
5 then down at the side of location of, and into
engagement with, the elongated loop, and
then twisting or winding together the loop
and the said free ends of the wire, as set
forth.

10 2. As an article of manufacture, a bottle-
stopper fastener consisting of a single wire
bent back upon itself to form a loop and two
parallel ends, the two sections of the wire be-
ing twisted together, forming a common cen-
15 ter, said twisted portion being designed to fit
against one side of the neck of a bottle in-
serted through the loop, the free ends of the
wire being extended upwardly and down-
wardly to accommodate and engage a bottle-
20 stopper, and means for uniting together said
free ends and the loop at the side of the bottle-
neck opposite to that with which the twisted
portion is in engagement.

3. As an article of manufacture, a bottle-
stopper fastener consisting of a single wire 25
bent back upon itself to form a loop and two
parallel ends, the two sections of the wire be-
ing twisted together, forming a common cen-
ter, said twisted portion being designed to fit
against one side of the neck of a bottle in- 30
serted through the loop, the free ends of the
wire being extended upwardly and down-
wardly to accommodate and engage a bottle-
stopper, and means for uniting together said
free ends and the loop at the side of the bot- 35
tle-neck opposite to that with which the
twisted portion is in engagement, and a ring
formed by the wire at the end of the twisted
portion of the loop and the free ends, as set
40 forth.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my sig-
nature in presence of two witnesses.

PATRICK F. CASSIDY.

Witnesses:

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