No. 675,779. Patented June 4, 1901.

T. E. LANE.

BOTTLE DECANTING APPARATUS.

(Application filed July 30, 1900.)

(No Model.) 2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1.

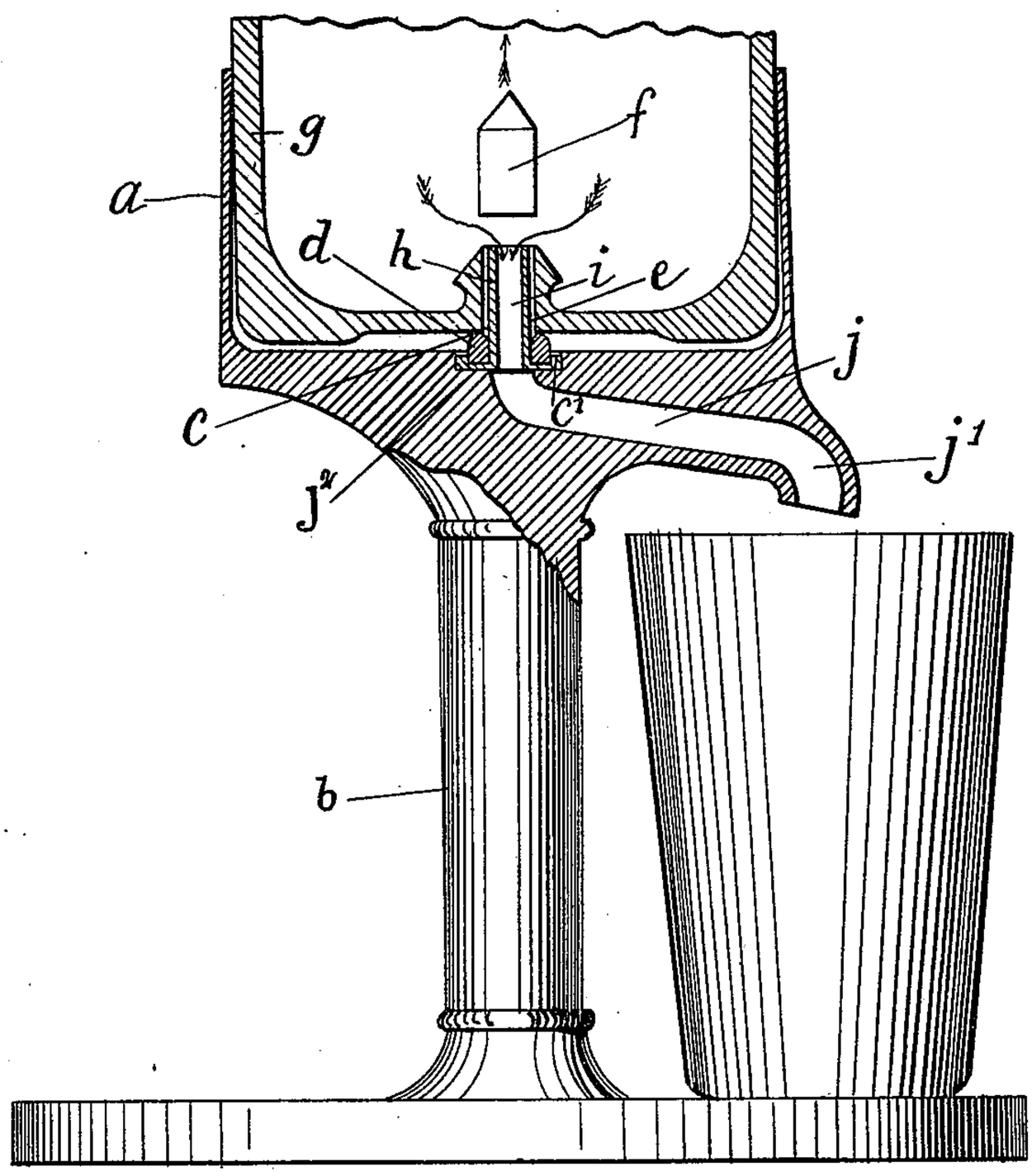
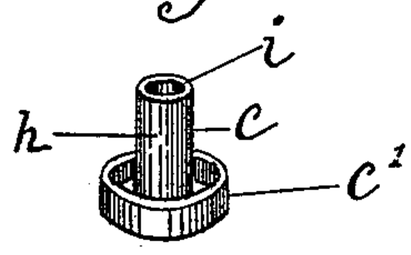


Fig. 2.



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Inventor
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Fig. 3.

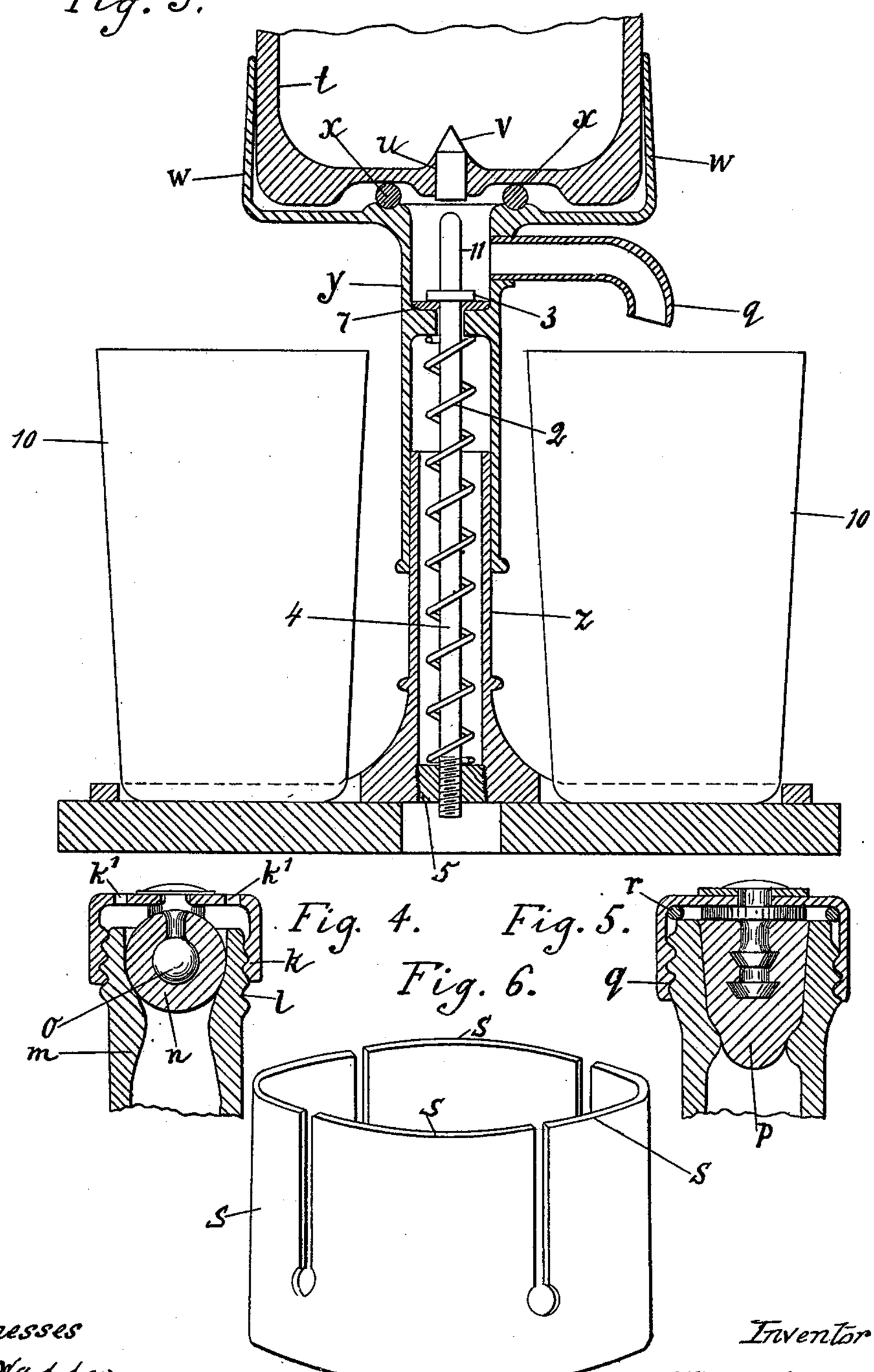

Fig. 4. Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS EDWARD LANE, OF SOUTH KENSINGTON, ENGLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO GEORGE THEODORE TEMPLE AND JAMES McRAE, OF LONDON, ENGLAND.

BOTTLE-DECANTING APPARATUS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 675,779, dated June 4, 1901.

Application filed July 30, 1900. Serial No. 25,363. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS EDWARD LANE, distiller, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, residing at 108 Drayton Gardens, South Kensington, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Decanting Apparatus, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists of improvements in or relating to bottles for containing beers, wines, and other liquids, and particularly what are known as "sedimentary" liquids, and in or relating to apparatus for use therewith.

The objects of the present invention are principally to better enable such sedimentary liquids to be drawn from their bottles without disturbing the sediment in the bottles and with the minimum of waste, also to enable this to be done conveniently and with a saving of time and trouble.

For purposes of illustration I will now refer to the annexed drawings, which show convenient forms of carrying the invention into practice.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of a bottle-stand, the lower part of a bottle, and a glass; Fig. 2, a perspective view of striker or plug for use therewith; Fig. 3, sectional side elevation of modification of this invention; Fig. 4, a vertical section of a form of stopper which I find convenient to employ; Fig. 5, vertical section of modified form of stopper; Fig. 6, perspective view of the bottle holder or clip, being part of the bottle-stand.

Referring to Fig. 1, *a* is a bottle holder or clip, which is carried by a stand *b*. A passage-way *j* extends from the base of the bottle-holder to a suitable spout *j'*. Where the passage-way *j* terminates in the floor of the bottle-holder a seating j^2 is made. *c* is a striker or hollow tubular plug which is provided with a flange *c'* to engage in the seating j^2 and an india-rubber washer *d* for the purpose of insuring a tight joint between the bottom of the bottle and the flange. The bottom of the bottle *g* is provided with an aperture *e*, which is closed by a cork or the like *f*. The bottom of this bottle is so shaped as to retain the sediment which might be present, and this shaping of the bottom of the bottle is arranged so as to allow of the maximum quantity of liquid being withdrawn without the admixture of the sediment therewith. Of course it will be seen that this arrangement of the bottom of the bottle in order to carry out this object may be varied or modified as the qualities of different liquids may require. When it is required to withdraw the contents of the bottle, the bottle is pressed into the holder *a*, and it will be seen that the tubular part *h* of the striker or hollow plug *c* will force the cork *f* inward, and the cork, owing to its buoyancy, will rise to the top of the liquid and the aperture *i* will then be free for the passage of the contents of the bottle, which when they pass through the aperture *i* will do so through the striker or hollow plug *c* toward the passage *j* and thence into the glasses or receptacles. The arrangement and dimensions of the passage *j* and the other parts herein referred to may of course be modified according to the circumstances in which they are used, as it will be readily understood that the invention does not consist in the particular dimensions or shape shown. I would state here that, if desirable, I may provide the tube of the striker *c* with a roughened or corrugated surface in order to carry a covering or sleeve of cork or other suitable material. In the case of liquids under pressure the pressure unless previously relieved will be sufficient to cause the contents to pass toward the outlet; but in the case of what may be called "still-wines" or other liquids not under pressure the delivery may be regulated according to the amount of air which may be allowed to enter the bottle through the medium of the stopper in the ordinary mouth of the bottle, for which reason it is preferable to use some form of screw-stopper—as, for example, in Fig. 4 or Fig. 5.

In the stopper illustrated the outer cap may be screwed or secured upon the neck of the bottle without necessitating the rotation of the plug or cork, which is movably carried by the cap. Referring to Fig. 4, *k* is the screw-cap, which engages upon the screw-thread *l* upon the neck of the bottle *m*. *n* is

the cork or plug of any suitable material, which is carried upon the support *o*, this support being free to rotate in the cap *k*. *k'* are holes in the cap *k* to admit air.

In Fig. 5 a modification is shown of the plug or cork *p* and the carrier. This carrier may be corrugated, screwed, or otherwise adapted to carry the plug or cork *p* and is again rotatable in the cap *q*, made without air-holes. When required, I may provide a washer *r*, of suitable material, for the purpose of further insuring the sealing of the bottle.

In a modification shown in Fig. 3, *t* is the bottle, having the aperture *u* therein, which is closed by a suitable plug or cork *v*. The bottle *t* is carried in the holder *w*, provided with the washer or india-rubber ring *x* for insuring a tight joint between the bottom of the bottle *t* and the holder *w*. This holder *w* is continued so as to form a sleeve *y*, which slides upon the pillar *z*. The spring 2 tends to maintain a tight joint between the shoulder 3 upon the pillar or rod 4, which is secured in the base 5, and the seating 7 formed or carried by the sleeve *y*. *q* is an outlet for the purpose of delivering the contents of the bottle to the required vessel or receptacle. The required number of glasses 10 may be provided and adapted to fit into recesses in the base 5. It will be seen that the holder *w*, carrying the bottle *t* and the outlet *q*, may be rotated, and thus the required number of receptacles or glasses may receive the contents of the bottle as required. The action is as follows: When the bottle *t* is placed in position in the holder *w*, the bottle and holder may be depressed and the end 11 of the rod or pillar 4 will force the cork or plug *v* into the interior of the bottle, and by allowing the holder carrying the bottle to return to its initial position the contents of the bottle will flow toward the outlet *q* and thence to the receptacles or glasses, the escape of liquid in other directions being prevented by the tight joint formed between the seating 7 on the sleeve *y* and the shoulder or projection 3 upon the rod or pillar.

I declare that what I claim is—

1. The combination of a bottle having at the upper end an air-inlet and at the lower end an outlet the interior lip of which is raised to a more or less sharp edge above the level of the interior of the bottom of the bottle, means for adjustably closing said air-inlet, a stopper for said outlet adapted to be forced freely into the bottle, a stand adapted to receive said bottle and having a passage-way in continuation of the outlet of the bottle and a striker in said stand adapted by downward thrust of the bottle to push the stopper freely into the bottle for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination of a bottle having at the upper end a perfectly-closable and easily-adjustable air-inlet and at the lower end an outlet, the interior lip of which is raised to a more or less sharp edge above the level of the interior of the bottom of the bottle a screw-stopper for said inlet, a taper-ended cork for said outlet adapted to be forced freely into the bottle a stand adapted to receive said bottle and having a passage-way in continuation of the outlet of the bottle and a striker in said stand adapted by downward thrust of the bottle to push the cork freely into the bottle for the purpose set forth.

3. The combination of a bottle having at the upper end an air-inlet and at the lower end an outlet, the interior lip of which is raised to a more or less sharp edge above the level of the interior of the bottom of the bottle means for adjustably closing said air-inlet, a stopper for said outlet adapted to be forced freely into the bottle, a stand adapted to receive said bottle and having a passage-way in continuation of the outlet of the bottle and a tubular striker in said stand in prolongation of said passage-way adapted by downward thrust of the bottle to push the stopper freely into the bottle for the purpose set forth.

4. The combination of a bottle having at the upper end an air-inlet and at the lower end an outlet, the interior lip of which is raised to a more or less sharp edge above the level of the interior of the bottom of the bottle means for adjustably closing said inlet, a stopper for said outlet adapted to be forced freely into the bottle, a stand adapted to receive said bottle and having a passage-way in continuation of the outlet of the bottle and a shouldered recess about the entrance of said passage-way, a tubular striker in said recess adapted by downward thrust of the bottle to push the stopper freely into the bottle and a washer about said tubular striker for the purpose set forth.

In witness whereof I have signed this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

THOMAS EDWARD LANE.

Witnesses:
ALFRED DONNISON,
HERBERT JESSE COLEMAN.