

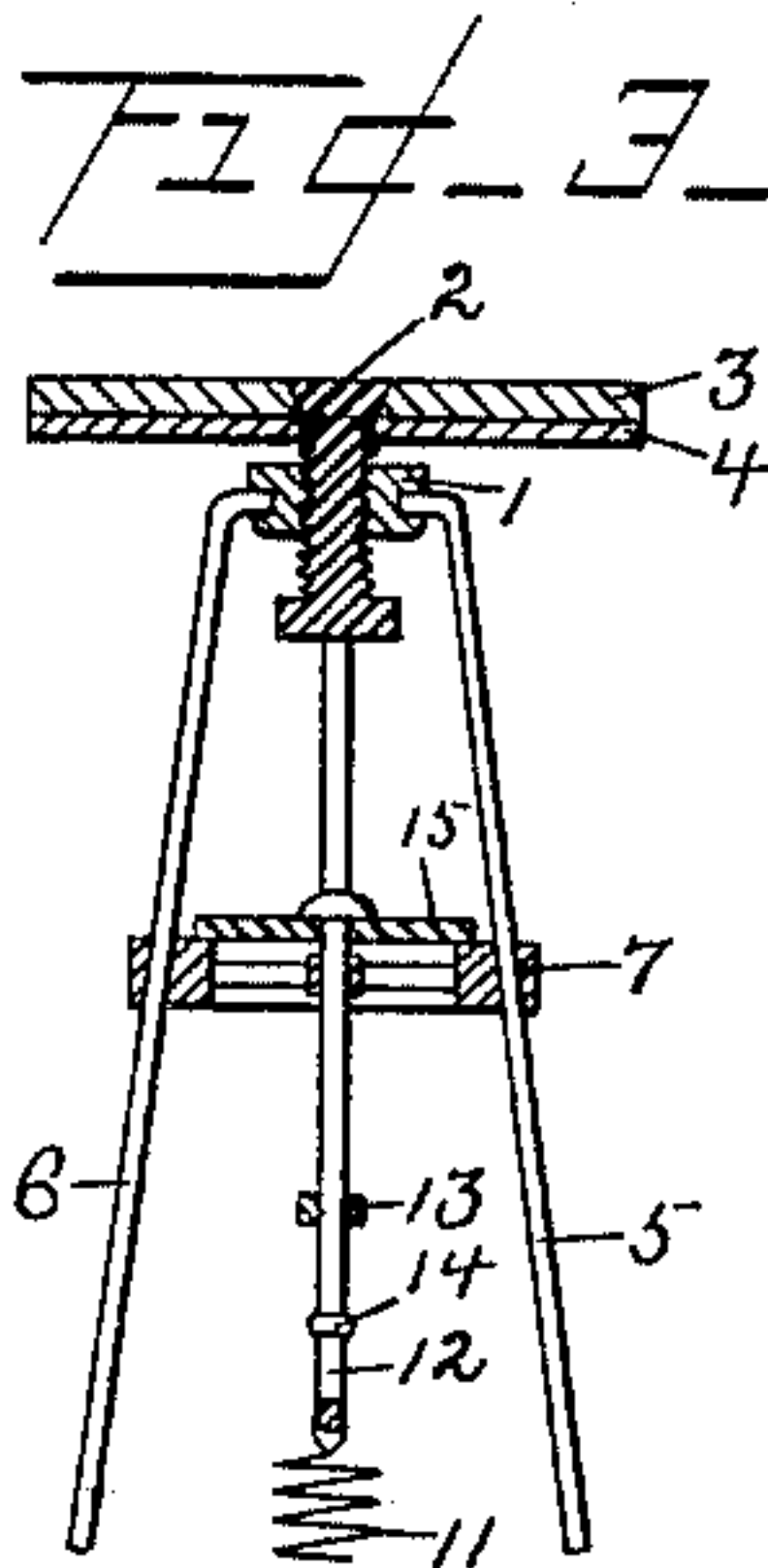
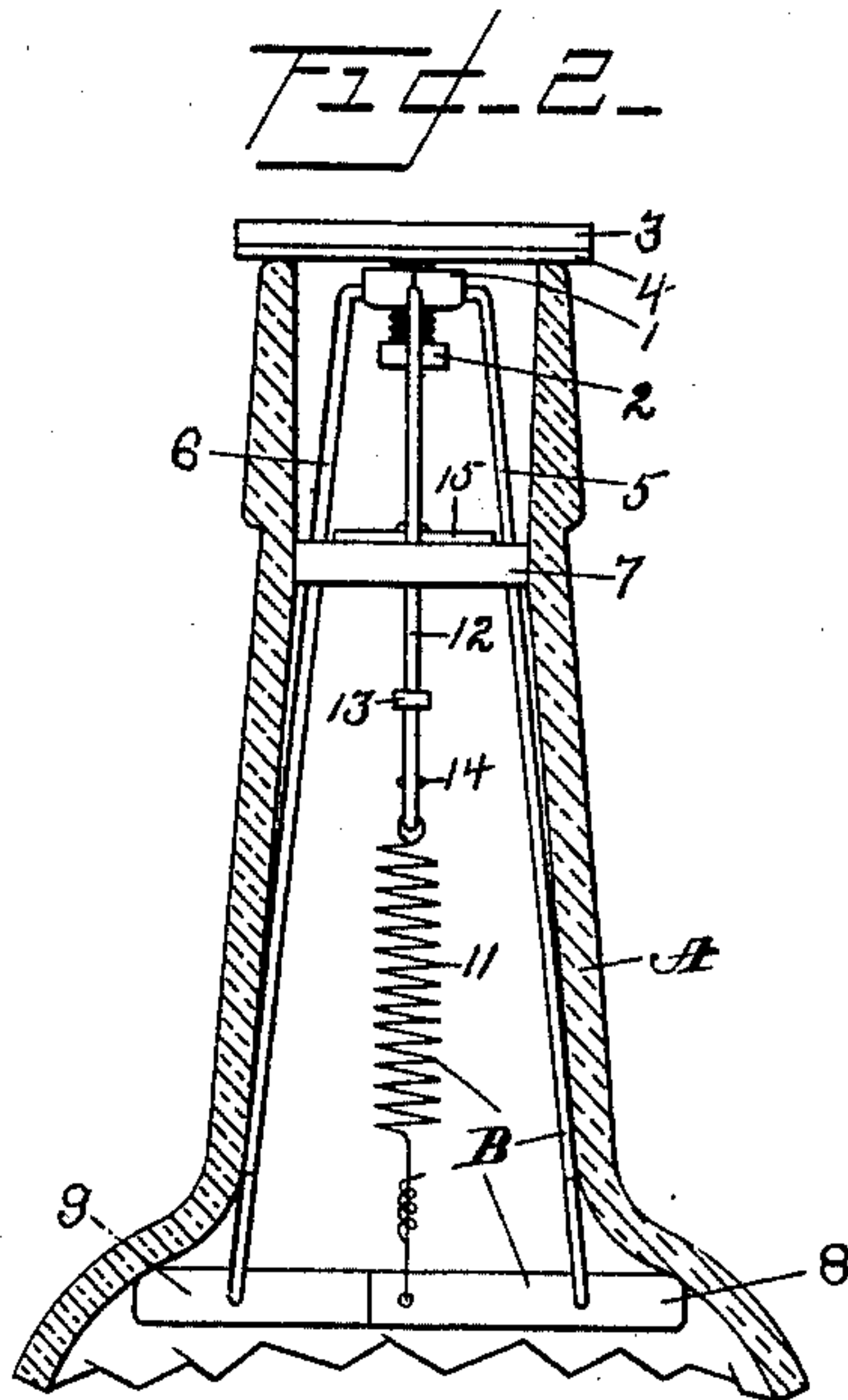
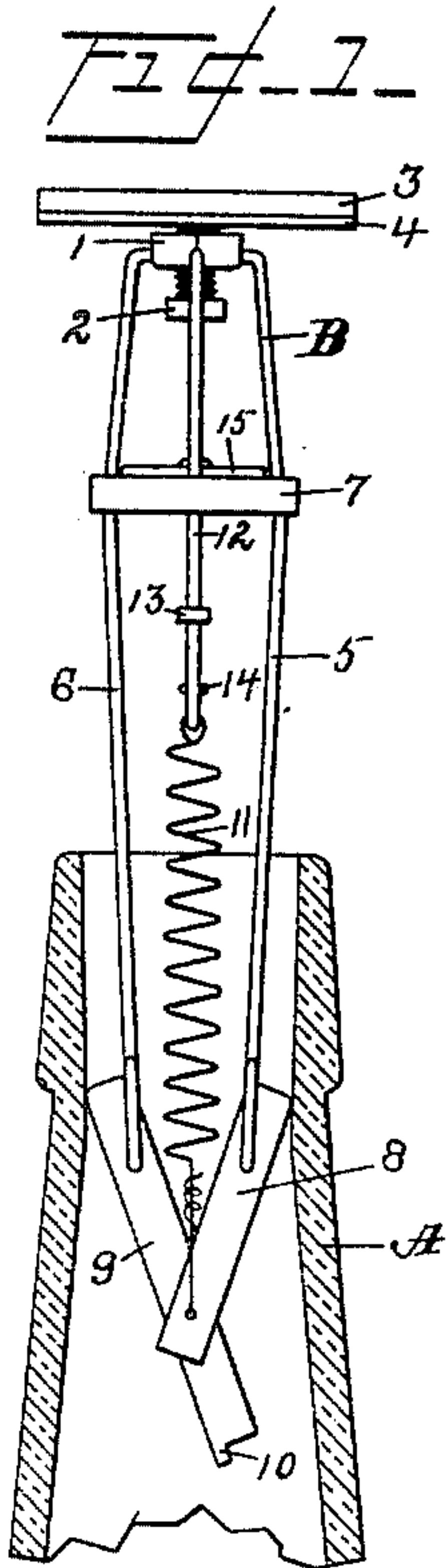
No. 679,516.

Patented July 30, 1901.

J. SENICH.
BOTTLE STOPPER.

(Application filed June 3, 1901.)

(No Model.)



WITNESSES

Chas. L. Hyde.

Mattie McGinnis.

INVENTOR

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BY HIS ATTORNEYS

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN SENICH, OF PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
PETER YELICH, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

BOTTLE-STOPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,516, dated July 30, 1901.

Application filed June 3, 1901. Serial No. 63,025. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN SENICH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pasadena, in the county of Los Angeles, State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Stoppers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to stoppers for bottles which are designed to be filled with liquids; and the object thereof is to produce a stopper for such bottles so constructed that when the bottle has been once filled and the stopper applied the bottle may be emptied of its contents, but cannot be refilled or the stopper removed therefrom. I accomplish this object by the mechanism described herein and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the stopper partially inserted in the fragment of the neck of a bottle shown in section. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the stopper inserted in the fragment of the upper portion of the bottle, shown in section. Fig. 3 is a central section of the upper part of the stopper with some of the parts in elevation.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the bottle, and B the bottle-stopper, which is placed in the bottle after it is filled with liquor, which stopper will permit, when desired, the flow of liquor out of the bottle and will prevent its flow into the bottle. This stopper is also used in lieu of a cork to prevent any liquor from flowing out of the bottle when desired. This stopper is formed as follows: Nut 1 is screwed upon bolt 2, the end of which is then rigidly riveted into metallic disk 3. Surrounding the bolt immediately below the disk is washer 4 to make an air-tight contact between the top of the bottle and the disk when the stopper is to be used to retain the liquor in the bottle. Connected to the nut are two oppositely-disposed wires 5 and 6, which pass through the rim of valve-seat 7, which lies in liquor-tight contact with the neck of the bottle when the stopper is in place in the bottle. The lower end of wire 5 is pivotally connected to bifurcated stop-bar 8, and the lower end of wire 6 is pivotally connected to stop-bar 9, which is pivoted in the furcations of stop-bar 8 and has stop 10 on

the end thereof, which limits the movement of the end of bar 9 in the furcations of bar 8 in one direction. The pivot which unites these stop-bars together is the lower end of spring 11, whose upper end is attached to wire yoke 12, which yoke passes through the valve-seat and is connected to the nut. Affixed to this yoke intermediate the valve-seat and the lower end thereof is guide-bar 13, which guides the stem 14 of valve 15. This valve-stem also passes through the spider of the valve-seat, so that the valve may be guided upon its seat when an attempt is made to force liquor into the bottle after the stopper is placed therein. After a bottle is filled with liquor the stop-bars are brought to the contracted position shown in Fig. 1, when the stopper easily slips into the bottle. When the stop-bars pass below the neck of the bottle, the spring causes the ends thereof to project beyond the neck and contact with the sides thereof when the stopper is held firmly in place, as shown in Fig. 2. The parts are so constructed with reference to the bottle in which the stopper is to be used that when in place therein the valve-seat rests a little above the throat of the bottle and the ends of the stop-bars against the sides below the neck, as shown in Fig. 2. When it is desired to draw liquor out of the bottle, the disk at the top of the stopper and the bolt to which it is attached are rotated to cause the disk to leave the mouth of the bottle, when the liquor can be poured out. When the desired quantity is obtained, the disk is rotated in the reverse direction until the washer thereunder contacts tightly with the mouth of the bottle and the bottle is securely corked. It will be observed that when the bottle is in position so that liquor could be forced therein under the disk the valve will fall upon its seat, and thereby prevent any liquid from getting into the body of the bottle, thereby preventing it from being refilled, and that when the bottle is turned so that the liquor will run out of the bottle the valve leaves its seat, so that the liquor may pass through the seat and on out of the bottle.

Having described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

The herein-described bottle-stopper, comprising a nut, a bolt passing therethrough in threaded contact therewith; a disk rigidly affixed to the end of the bolt opposite the head
5 thereof, wires oppositely disposed, connected at one end to the nut passing through the rim of the valve-seat, and pivotally attached to stop-bars; stop-bars pivotally connected together, one of which bars is bifurcated,
10 and the other of which enters the furcation of the other bar, and is provided with a stop to limit its movement in one direction in the furcations of the other bar; a spring attached to said stop-bars at one end, which end forms
15 the pivot which unites the stop-bars together,

said spring being connected at its other end to a wire yoke; a wire yoke passing through the rim of the valve-seat; a valve-seat; a valve on said seat, having a stem projecting through the spider of the valve-seat; all constructed substantially as described herein in combination with a bottle.

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 14th day of May, 1901.

JOHN SENICH.

Witnesses:

G. E. HARPHAM,
MATTIE MCGINNIS.