

No. 771,488.

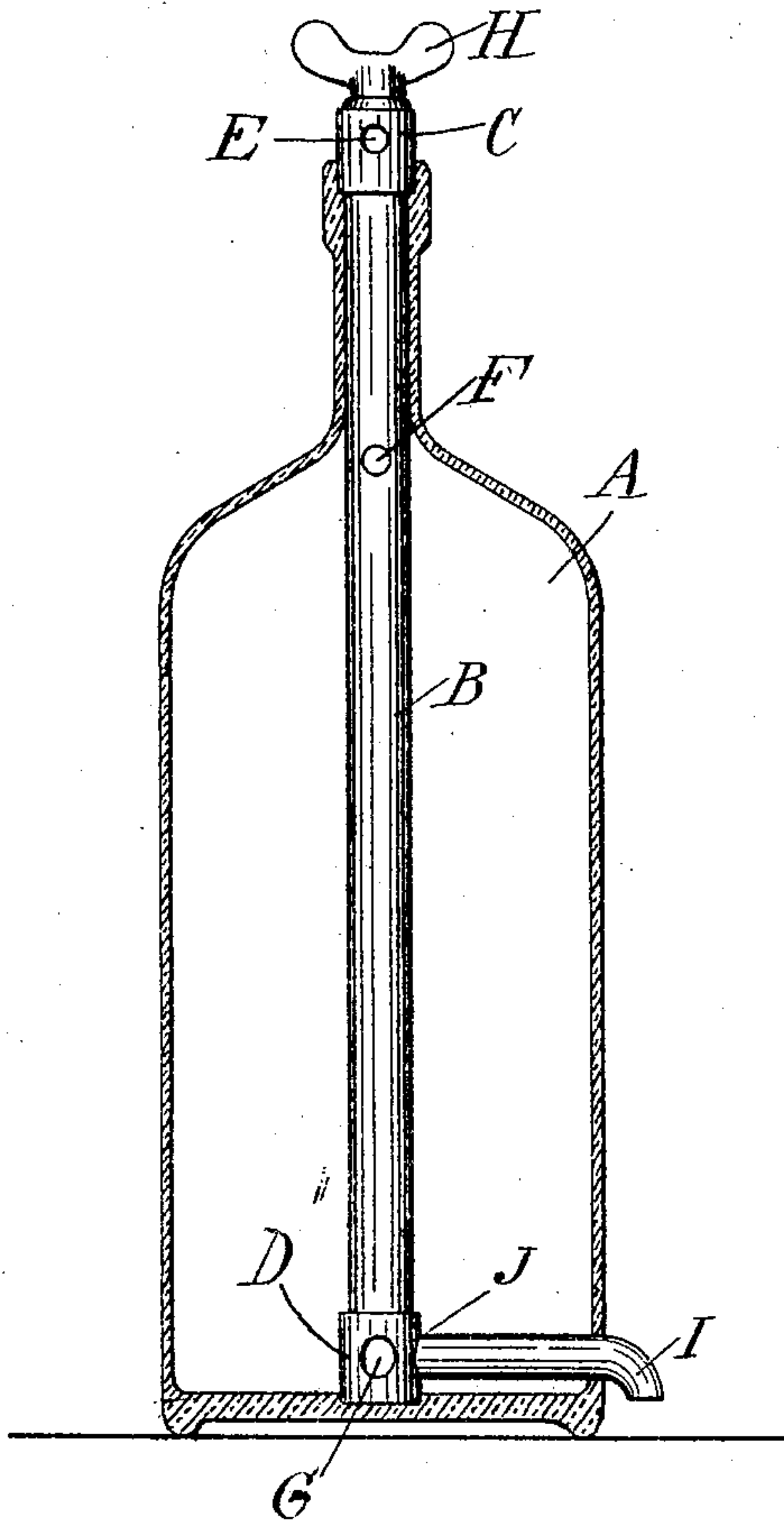
PATENTED OCT. 4, 1904.

P. J. McNAMARA.  
BOTTLE.

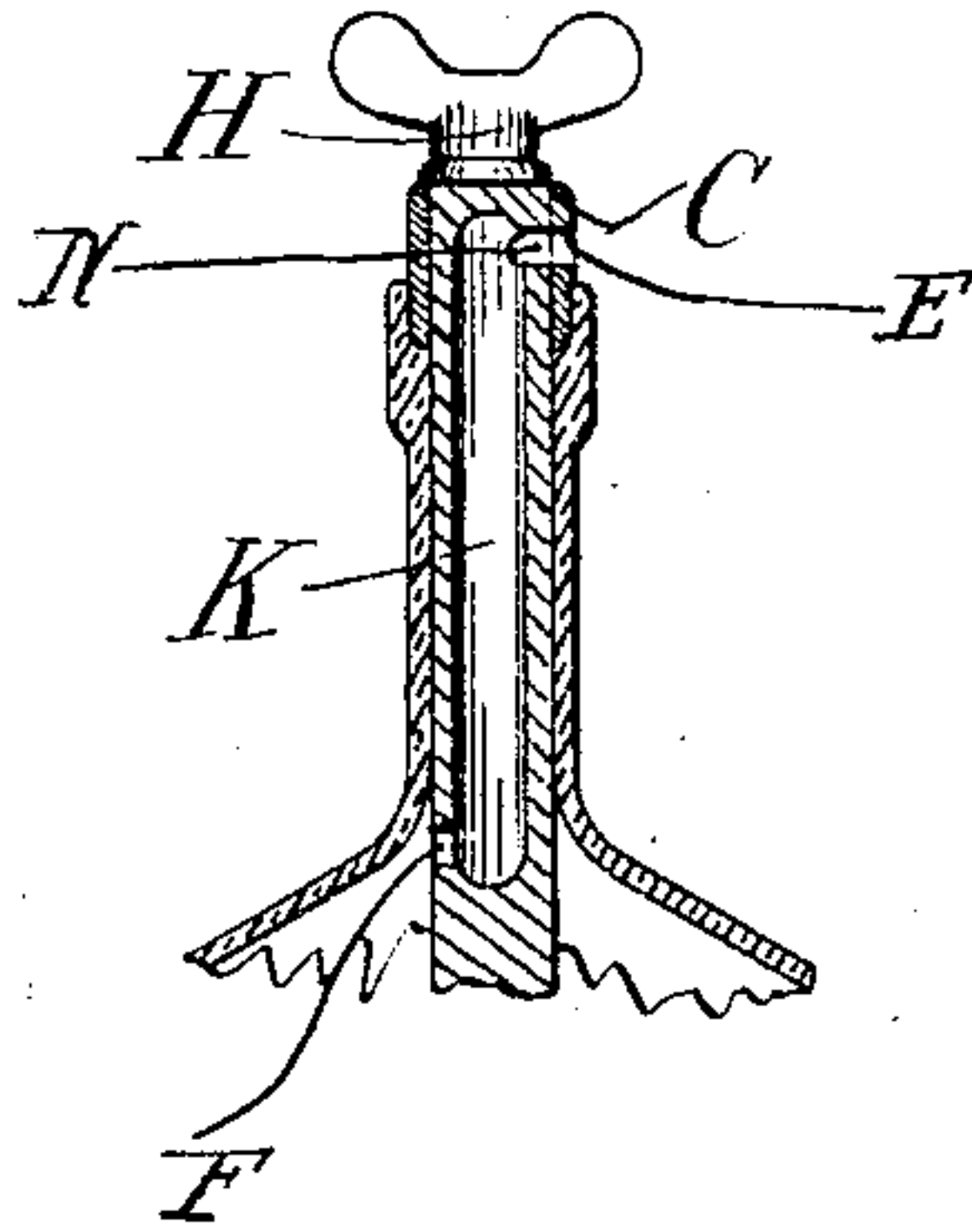
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 2, 1903.

NO MODEL.

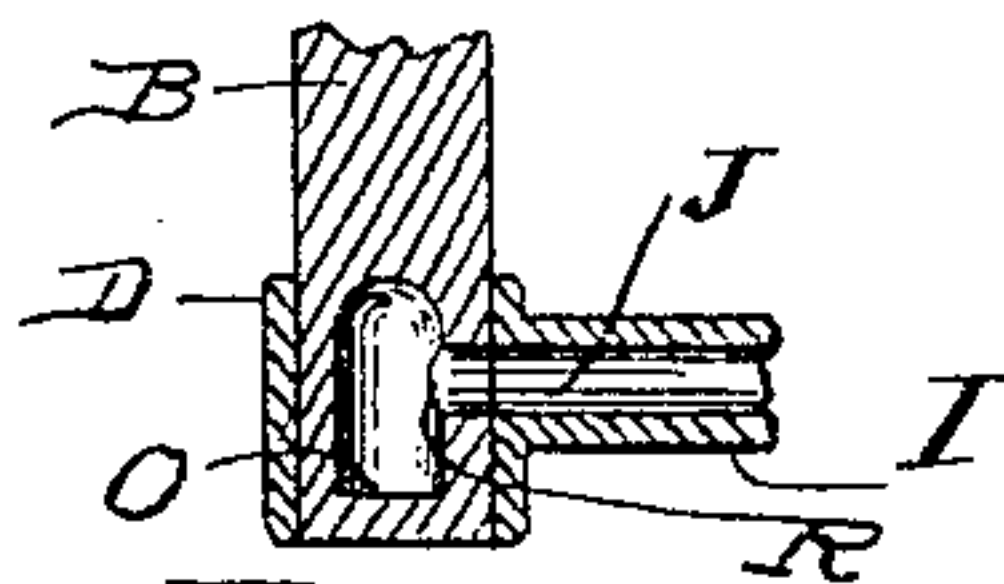
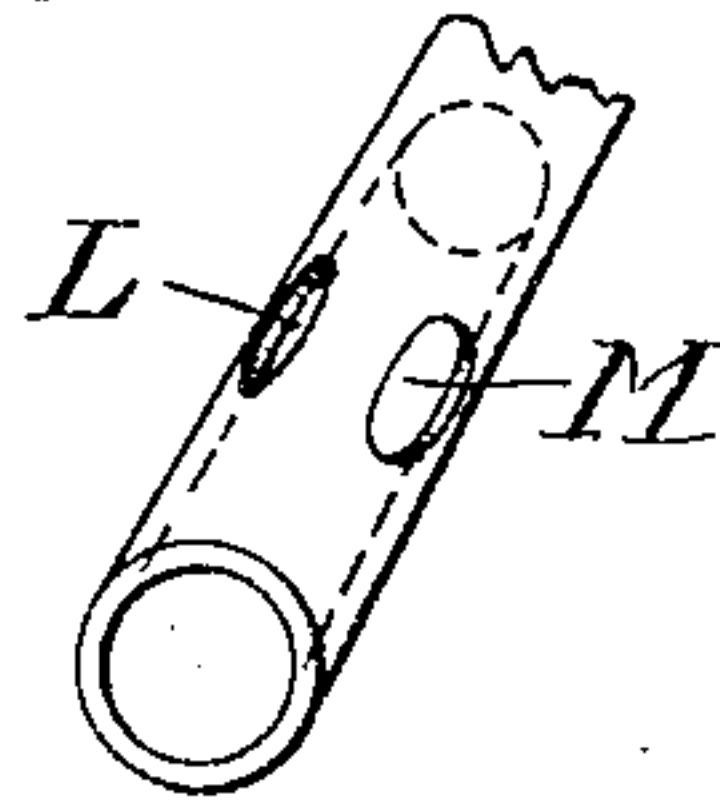
*Fig. 1*



*Fig. 2*



*Fig. 3*



*Fig. 4*

Witnesses  
Evan Honigsberg.  
Agnes Anderson.

Patrick J. McNamara Inventor  
By his Attorney John P. Canavan

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK J. McNAMARA, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 771,488, dated October 4, 1904.

Application filed November 2, 1903. Serial No. 179,459. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PATRICK J. McNAMARA, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates particularly to a venting and discharging device for bottles and contemplates that type of device wherein the contents of a bottle may be discharged by a simple operation and without the necessity of removing a cork or wasting any of the contents of the bottle.

The invention may be stated generally to consist of a member located within the bottle or other receptacle and containing chambers which are adapted to be simultaneously placed in communication with the exterior of the bottle, thereby providing for an air-vent to the bottle through one chamber and a liquid-outlet to the bottle through the other.

The invention will be understood from the following description thereof, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 shows a bottle in sectional elevation with the venting and discharge device therein in elevation. Fig. 2 shows both the neck of the bottle and the upper part of the venting and discharge mechanism in sectional elevation, and Figs. 3 and 4 are detail views showing the liquid-outlet to the bottle.

The bottle I have designated A, and extending through the neck thereof is a member B, which is provided with a chamber in both ends thereof. The chamber K in member B, located near the neck of the bottle, is provided with an upper opening N and a lower opening F. The lower chamber O has one or more openings therein, L and M, said chamber being incased in or surrounded by a collar or sleeve D, which also contains openings, one of which is shown at G, adapted to register with the opening or openings L and M, thereby establishing a communication between the interior of the bottle and chamber O. The chamber O also contains an outlet, which may be in the bottom or side thereof, through which liquid may flow from the chamber to

the exterior of the bottle. In the form illustrated this opening is shown at R, Fig. 4, and is adapted to be placed in register with the interior J of the pipe I.

Surrounding the upper chamber in the member B is a collar or sleeve C, which, as shown, is non-rotatable and is provided with an air or vent inlet E, adapted to register with the opening N of chamber K, thereby establishing communication between the chamber K and the outside of the bottle. The perforations in the upper and lower chambers of member B are so arranged that when the upper chamber is vented the lower one has a free outlet to the exterior of the bottle.

The upper end of member B is provided with a key H or other device, whereby the said member may be rotated.

From the foregoing description the operation of the device will be clear; but it may be briefly set forth as follows: Assuming that the bottle contains liquid and that the perforations in the upper and lower chambers of member B are out of registration with the perforations in their surrounding sleeves, upon manipulating the key H to rotate B the opening C is brought into registration with the opening N, thus establishing communication through the chamber K and opening F with the interior of the bottle. At the same time and by the same operation the openings in chamber O are brought into registration with the passages leading into said chamber from the bottle, as G, and with the outlet from chamber to the exterior of the bottle, as J. The bottle being freely vented the liquid will continue to flow from the bottle until emptied or until the flow is stopped by rotating member B, thus closing the vent and outlet to the bottle.

While I have described my invention in connection with a bottle, it will be obvious that it may be applied to any liquid-dispensing receptacle.

Furthermore, it will be understood that many changes and modifications may be made in the invention as described without departing from the spirit or principle thereof or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus described my invention, what



I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A liquid-containing receptacle provided with a rotatable chambered member, one end  
5 of said member serving as an air-inlet to the receptacle and the other as a liquid-outlet to the receptacle.

2. A liquid-containing receptacle having a member provided with two independent cham-  
10 bers in vertical alinement, one of said chambers being adapted to serve as an air-inlet or vent to the receptacle and the other as a liquid-outlet to the receptacle.

3. A liquid-containing receptacle provided  
15 with a rotatable member, chambers therein provided with inlets and outlets, and collars

or sleeves incasing said chambers, and containing openings adapted to be placed in and out of registration with the inlets and outlets to said chambers.

4. A liquid-containing receptacle provided with two fixed sleeves or collars having openings therein, a member rotatable within said sleeves and having openings adapted to register with the openings in the sleeves and means  
25 for rotating said member.

PATRICK J. <sup>his</sup> × McNAMARA.  
mark

Witnesses:

W. J. DARGEON,  
M. W. MESKE.