

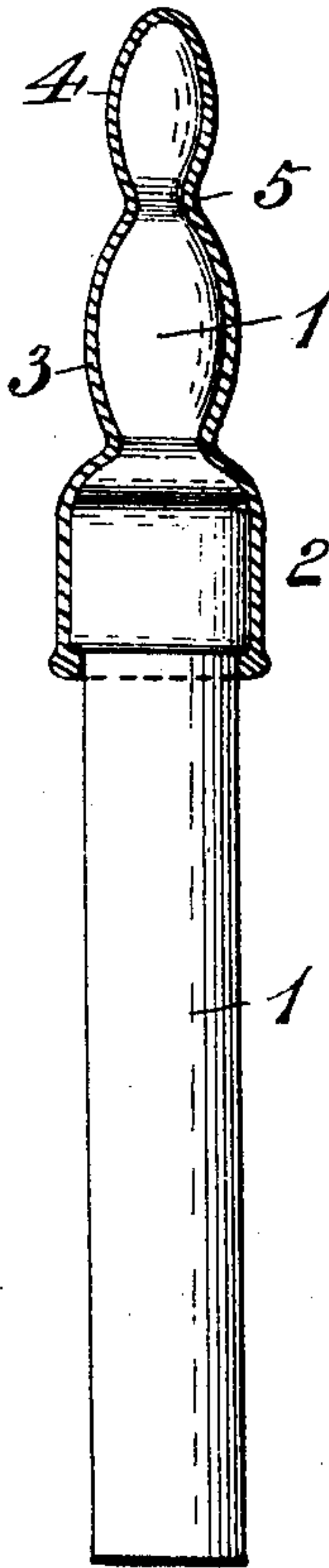
No. 774,848.

PATENTED NOV. 15, 1904.

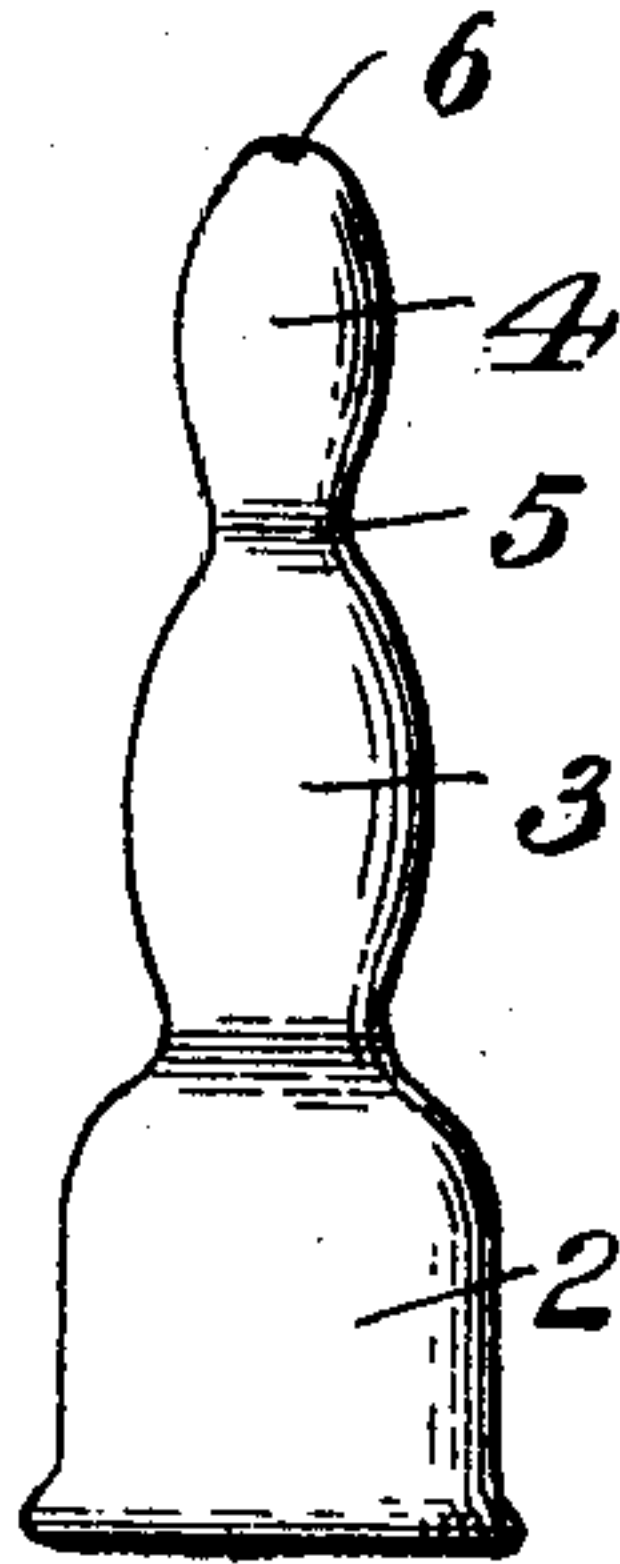
C. A. LINDSAY.  
NIPPLE OR MOUTHPIECE.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 8, 1904.

NO MODEL.

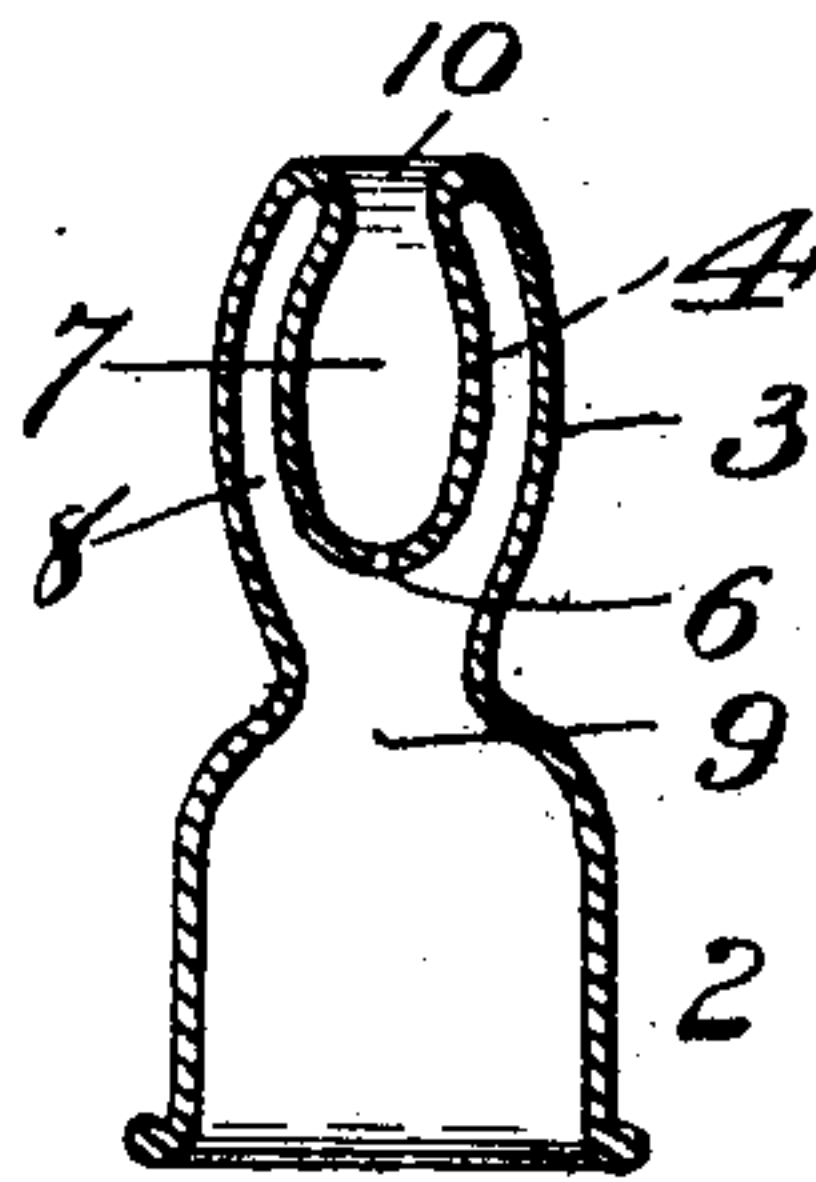
*Fig. 1.*



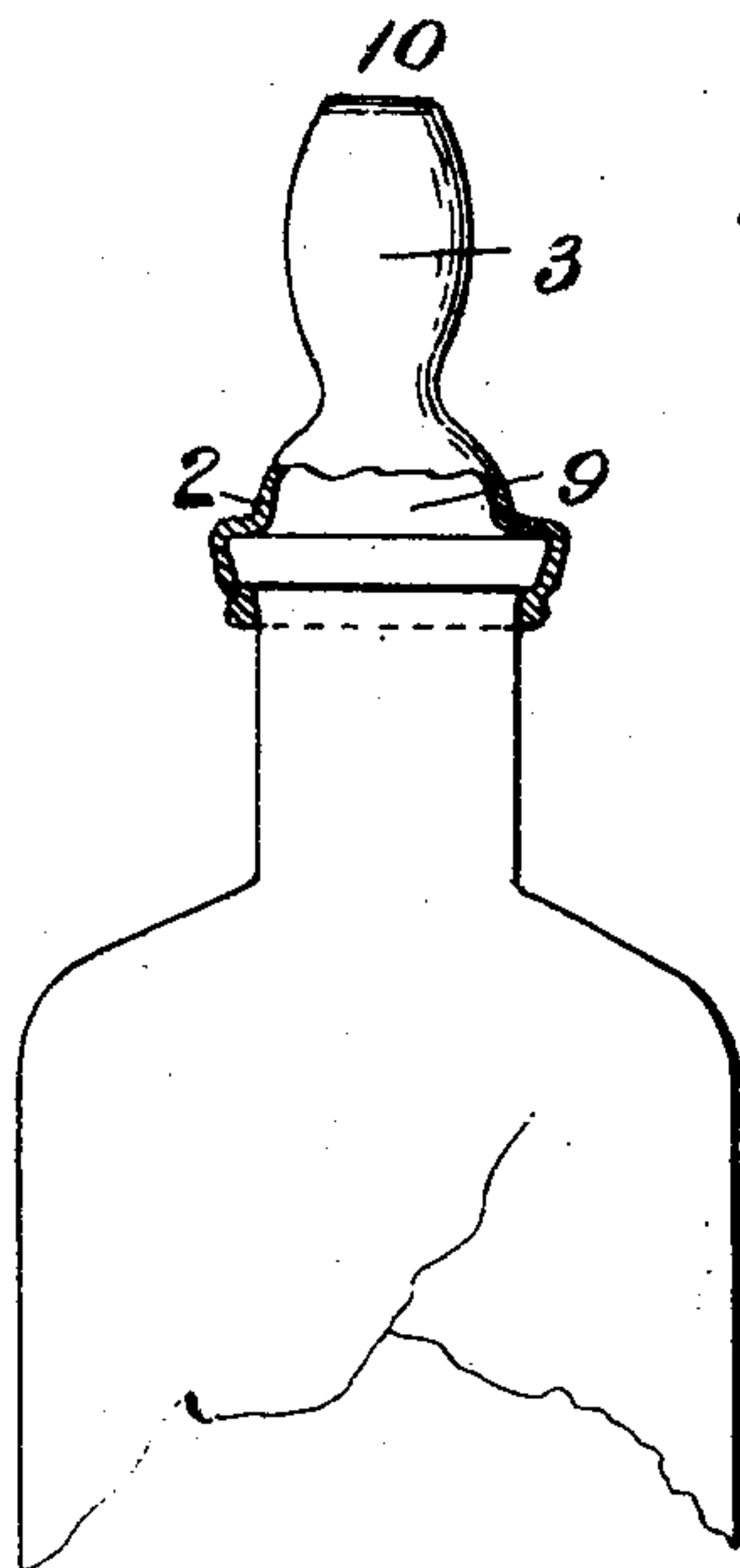
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## NIPPLE OR MOUTHPIECE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 774,848, dated November 15, 1904.

Application filed February 8, 1904. Serial No. 192,600. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, CLARENCE ALFRED LINDSAY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Nipples or Mouthpieces; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to nipples or mouthpieces for nursing-bottles and other purposes, and has for its object the prevention of the discharge of the contents of the bottle in projected streams and the collapse of the nipple; and the invention consists in certain improvements in construction, which will be fully disclosed in the following specification and claims.

The nipples in use discharge the milk or other liquid from the bottle in a fine stream or streams projected from the bottle with such force as to frequently strangle an infant while nursing, and the nipple collapses completely in the mouth of a child after the wall becomes weakened by use, thus cutting off the flow of the milk from the bottle.

It is my purpose to overcome both of these defects, first, by causing the milk to flow from the nipple evenly in an unbroken body, and, secondly, by providing a double bulb at the discharge end of the nipple, said bulbs being concentrically arranged and the inner bulb surrounded by an air-chamber in open communication with the interior of the nipple.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a vertical transverse section of a mold with a nipple formed thereon; Fig. 2, a side elevation of a nipple, showing its bulbs, whose axes are in the same plane; Fig. 3, a vertical transverse section of a nipple, showing the bulbs in position for use; and Fig. 4, a side elevation of a bottle with a nipple attached.

Reference being had to the drawings and the designating characters thereon, the numeral 1 indicates a mold or form on which the nipple 2 is formed by successive dipping

in a bath of liquefied rubber. The nipple is provided with a primary bulb 3 and a supplemental bulb 4, whose axes are in the same plane, the latter being of less diameter than the former and separated by a neck 5 of a diameter equal to about one-half the mean diameter of the supplemental bulb, and the length of the bulb 4 must be at least one-half the diameter of the neck 5, the object being to make the opening 6 below the plane of the discharge-opening 10 under all constructions and prevent the inner bulb or member being drawn out of the outer bulb or member by the child in nursing. The outer end of the supplemental bulb 4 is provided with a fine perforation or opening 6, through which the milk from the bottle enters the cup or reservoir 7, formed by the supplemental or secondary bulb 4 when inverted in the primary bulb 3. The nipple 2 as it proceeds from the form 1 after having been provided with the opening 6 is manipulated so as to invert the bulb 4 by turning it back into the bulb 3, as shown in Fig. 3, when the bulbs become concentric, and the inner bulb is surrounded by a chamber 8 between it and the interior of the primary bulb 3, which communicates with the interior chamber 9 of the nipple, and the internal diameter of the neck 5 becomes the diameter of the discharge-opening 10 of the nipple. This opening 10, formed by the neck 5 and being of about one-half the diameter of the mean diameter of the bulb 4, prevents the bulb 4 being withdrawn from its position within the bulb 3 by the suction produced by the nursing child. The concentricity of the bulbs or members 3 and 4 and the chamber 8 between them prevents total "collapsing" or closing of the nipple, and the milk passing through the opening 6 is collected in the cup or reservoir 7, from which it flows in a solid body through opening 10 into the mouth of the child.

To cleanse the nipple, the bulb or member 4 is pushed out of the bulb or member 3 and the nipple washed thoroughly outside and inside by turning the inside out, after which the bulb 4 is again restored to its position in the bulb 3, when it is ready for use.

Having thus fully described my invention,  
what I claim is—

1. A nipple having an inverted and punctured member forming a cup or reservoir in  
5 the discharge end of the nipple and open at its outer end.
2. A nipple having a primary and a supplemental member separated by a neck of a diameter less than the mean diameter of the  
10 supplemental member.

3. A nipple having an inverted member open at its outer end, a member surrounding the inverted member, and a chamber intermediate said members.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in 15  
presence of two witnesses.

CLARENCE A. LINDSAY.

Witnesses:

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