

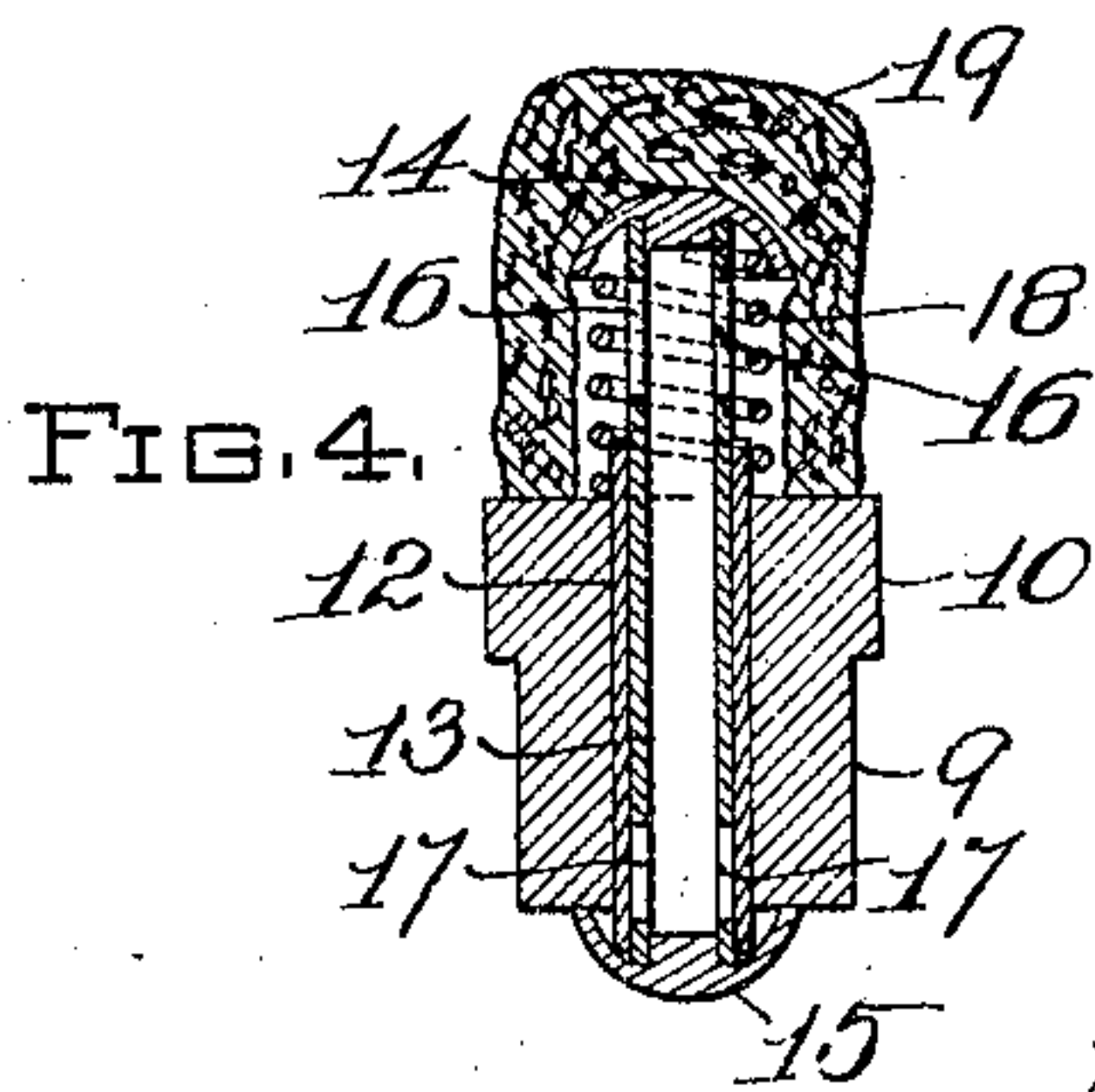
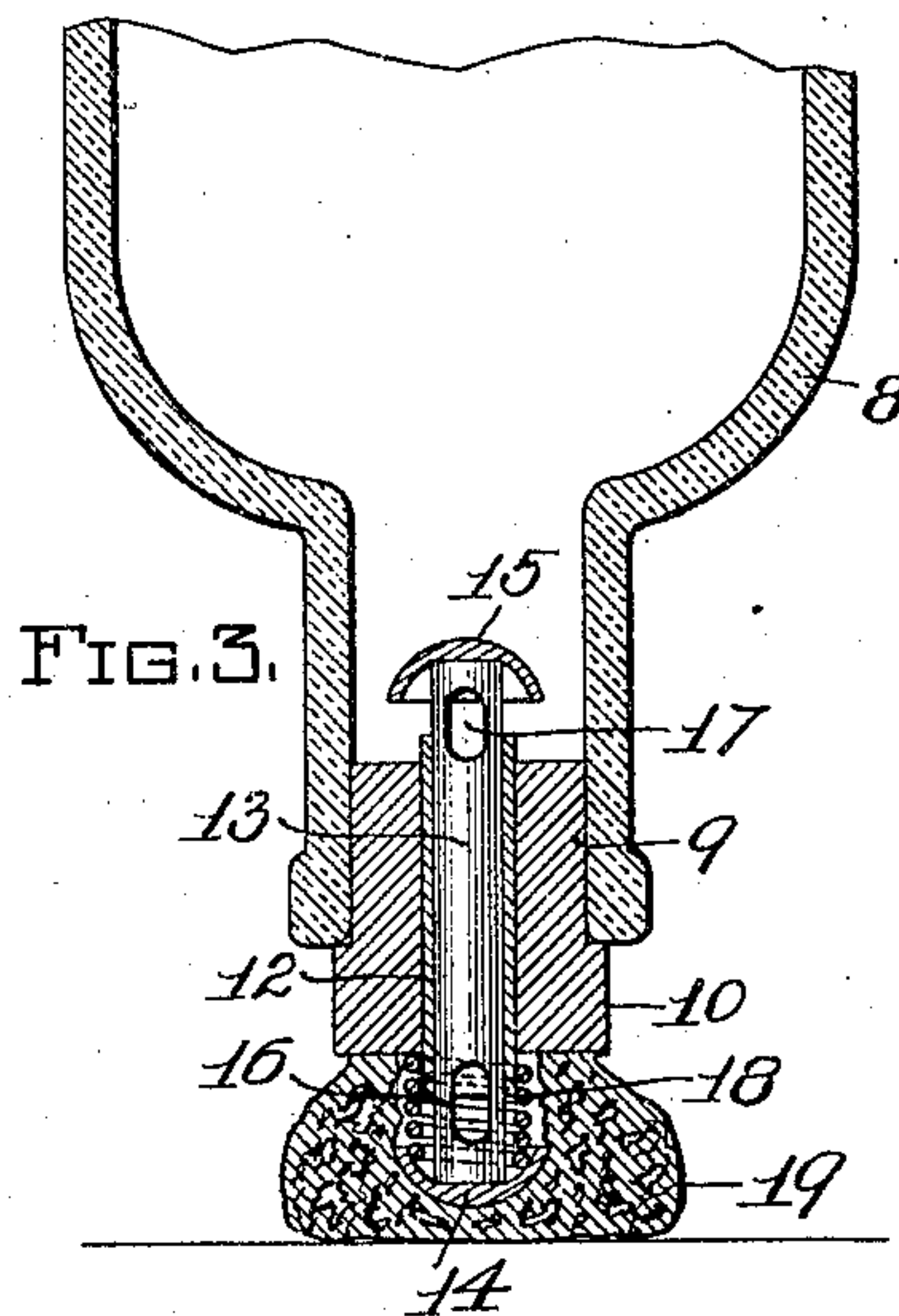
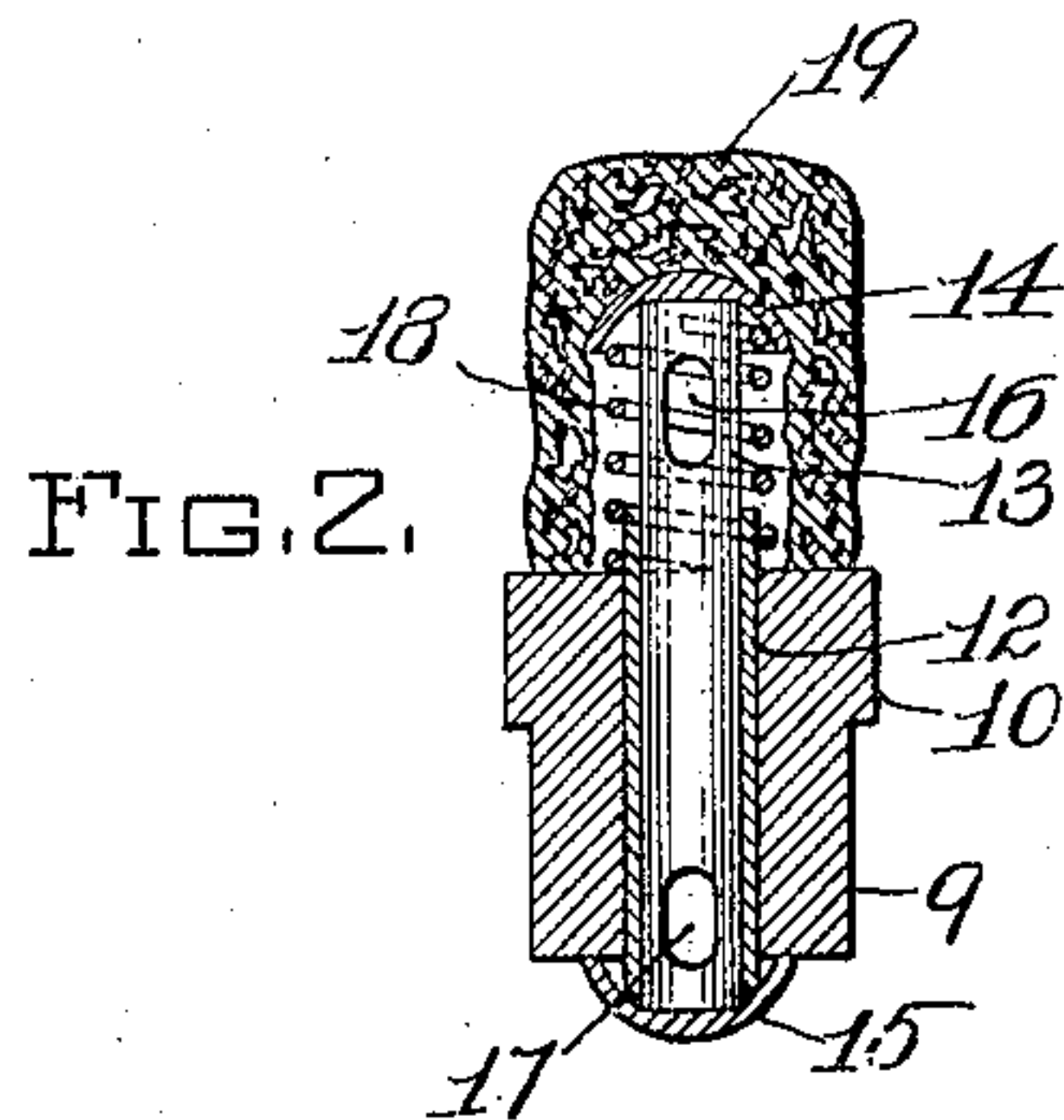
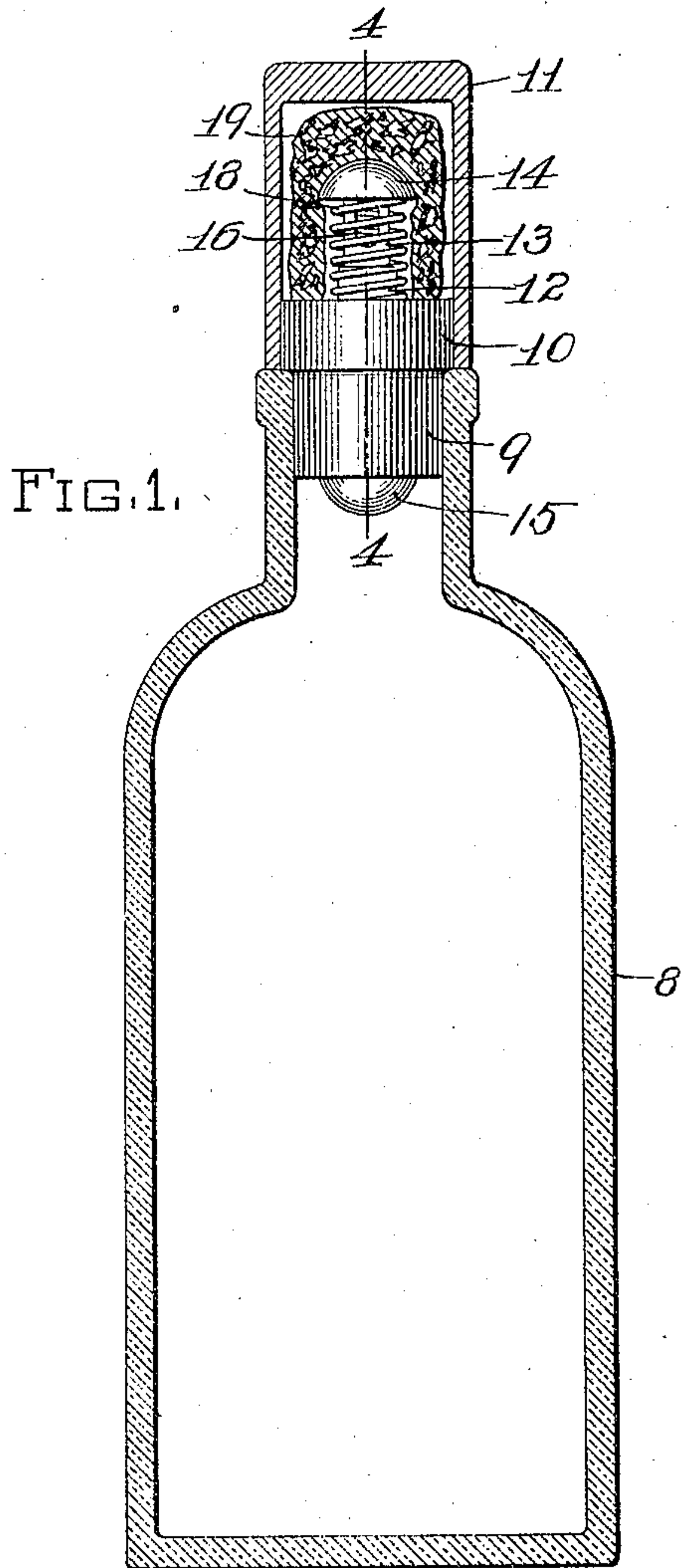
No. 775,411.

PATENTED NOV. 22, 1904.

G. W. WHEELER.
BOTTLE STOPPER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 3, 1904.

NO MODEL.



WITNESSES:

Louis A. Jones.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. WHEELER, OF HYDEPARK, MASSACHUSETTS, ASSIGNOR OF
ONE-HALF TO JOHN ALBERT CHESSMAN, OF WALTHAM, MASSACHU-
SETTS.

BOTTLE-STOPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letter Patent No. 775,411, dated November 22, 1904.

Application filed February 3, 1904. Serial No. 191,791. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. WHEELER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hydepark, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Stoppers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a stopper for bottles containing liquid boot-blackening, mucilage, and the like, the object of the invention being to provide a stopper having a device attached thereto by means of which the liquid contained in the bottle may be fed in small quantities from the interior of the bottle at the will of the person using the same.

The invention consists in the combination and arrangement of parts set forth in the following specification and particularly pointed out in the claim thereof.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of my improved stopper, illustrating the same attached to a bottle adapted to contain blacking with a sponge attached thereto in section, said bottle being also shown in section. Fig. 2 is a section, partly in elevation, of my improved bottle-stopper, the feed device being shown closed. Fig. 3 is a section similar to Fig. 2, the feed device being shown open and inverted with a portion of a bottle attached thereto in section. Fig. 4 is a section taken on line 4 4 of Fig. 1.

Like numerals refer to like parts throughout the several views of the drawings.

In the drawings, 8 is a bottle of any suitable shape and size. 9 is a stopper adapted to fit in the neck of said bottle and provided with a flange 10, which rests upon the top of said neck.

11 is a cylindrical cap which fits closely around the periphery of the flange 10 and rests upon the top of the bottle-neck.

The stopper 9 is preferably constructed of wood. Two tubes 12 and 13 extend longitudinally through the stopper 9. Said tubes are of unequal length, the tube 12 being shorter than the tube 13 and fastened rigidly to the stopper 9. Said tube 12 projects beyond the opposite ends, respectively, of the stopper 9 and forms a bearing in which the

inner tube 13 is constructed to slide. The tube 13 has fastened to its opposite ends hollow hemispherical flanges 14 and 15, respectively. Adjacent to the opposite ends of said inner tube 13 are provided holes of suitable shape 16 and 17, respectively. A spiral spring 18 encircles the portions of the tubes 12 and 13 which project beyond the upper end of the stopper 9, the upper end of said spring bearing against the under side of the flange 14 and the lower end of the spring bearing against the upper end of the stopper 9. A sponge or other absorbent material 19 surrounds the portions of the tubes which extend beyond the top of the stopper 9 when the device is used for blacking. It will be noted that when the device is closed so that the blacking cannot pass out of the bottle the spring 18 holds the rim of the flange 15 firmly in contact with the under side of the stopper 9 and also in contact with the lower end of the outer tube 12.

The operation of the device is as follows: Assuming the parts to be in the position shown in Figs. 1 and 2 and it is desired to obtain blacking from the interior of the bottle and supply the same to a shoe, the person using said device inverts the bottle and presses downwardly thereon, thus compressing the spring 18 and moving the tube 13 longitudinally of the tube 12 from the position shown in Fig. 2 to that shown in Fig. 3. The liquid blacking then flows through the holes 17 into the interior of the tube 13 lengthwise thereof and outwardly through the hole 16 into the sponge 19, whence it is evenly and easily distributed over the surface of the shoe in a well-known manner.

It will be noted that the blacking is prevented from flowing out of the bottle through the stopper 9 both by the flange 15, which rests against the under side of the stopper 9, and also by said flange where it rests against the lower end of the tube 12.

The advantages derived from my improved bottle-stopper are its extreme simplicity, durability, and the fact that it seals the bottle very securely. The cap 11 encircles and fits tightly upon the flange 10 of the stopper 9 and

also forms an air-tight fit with the top of the neck of the bottle, so that when the cap is in position as shown in Fig. 1 the air will be excluded from the interior of the cap, thus
5 preventing the outside air from coming in contact with the sponge.

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

10 As an article of manufacture, a stopper adapted to fit the neck of a bottle, two tubes of unequal lengths projecting longitudinally therethrough, the shorter of said tubes fast to said stopper, the longer tube adapted to
15 slide in said shorter tube and provided with a

hole adjacent to each end thereof, respectively, a flange fast to each end, respectively, of said longer tube, a spring encircling said longer tube between said stopper and one of said flanges, and a sponge into which the portions 20 of said tubes which extend beyond the top of said stopper project.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GEORGE W. WHEELER.

Witnesses:

CHARLES S. GOODING,
ANNIE J. DAILEY.