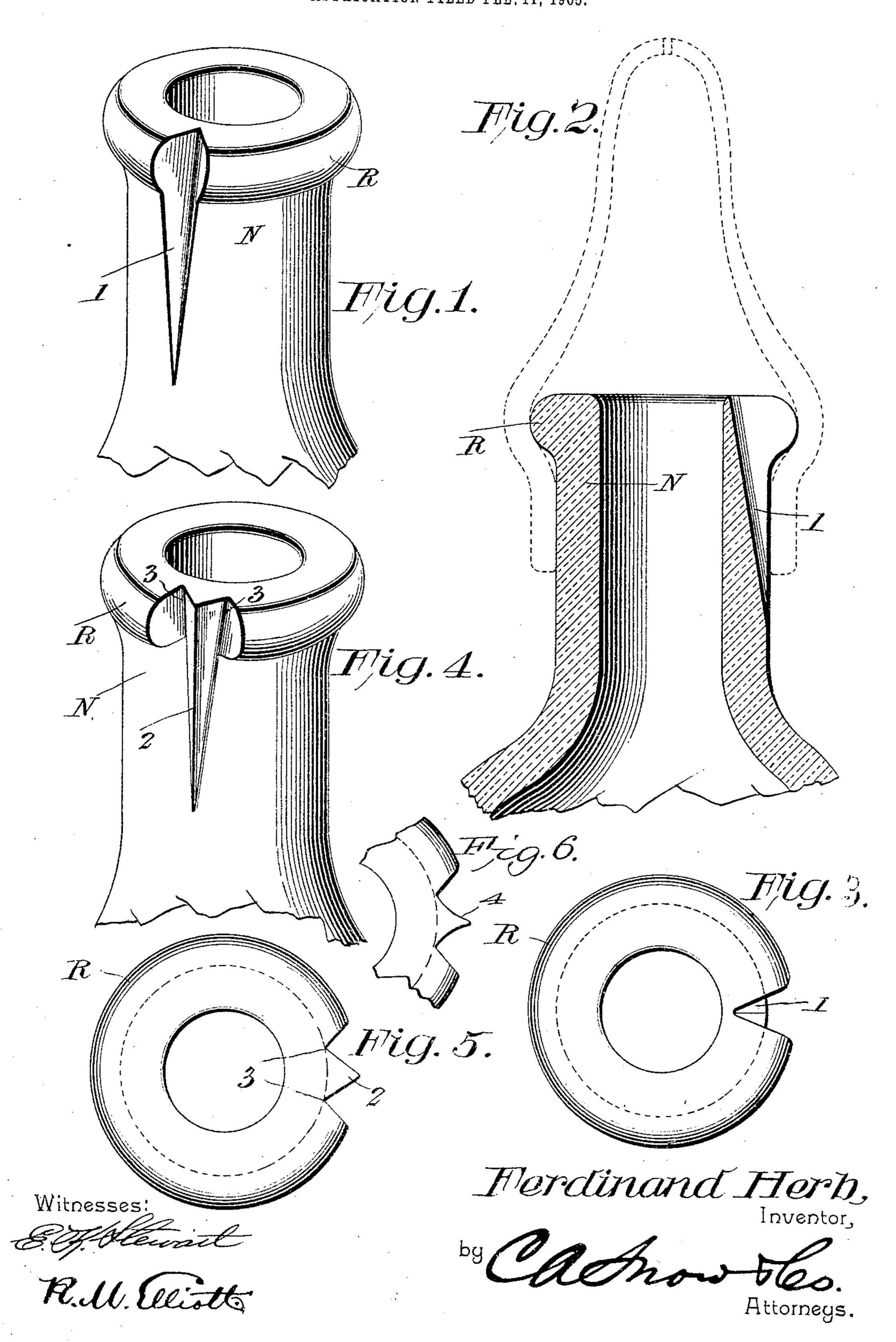
F. HERB. NURSING BOTTLE. APPLICATION FILED FEB. 11, 1905.



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,

FERDINAND HERB, OF SUPERIOR, WISCONSIN.

NURSING-BOTTLE.

No. 803,590.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 7, 1905.

Application filed February 11, 1905. Serial No. 245,287.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, Ferdinand Herb, a citizen of the United States, residing at Superior, in the county of Douglas and State of Wisconsin, have invented a new and useful Nursing-Bottle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to nursing-bottles.

The object of the invention is to provide a bottle having a neck of such construction as to cause the requisite supply of external air to a bottle and an attached nipple to permit the contents of the former readily to be withdrawn, and, further, to provide a novel means whereby the feed of air may be regulated at will.

With the above and other objects in view, as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the various novel details of construction of a nursing-bottle as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts, there are illustrated three forms of embodiment of the invention each capable of carrying the same into practical operation, it being understood that changes in the arrangement of the parts therein exhibited may be adopted without departing from the spirit thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a bottle-neck, exhibiting the improvements constituting one form of the invention applied thereto. Fig. 2 is a view in vertical longitudinal section through the bottle-neck shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a view in top plan of the bottle-neck shown in Fig. 1.

40 Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a bottle-neck, exhibiting the improvements constituting a modified form of the invention applied thereto. Fig. 5 is a top plan view of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a fragmentary detail view in plan of a slightly-modified form of the invention.

Referring to the drawings and to Figs. 1, 2, and 3 thereof, in which the preferred form of the invention is exhibited, N designates the neck of a nursing-bottle of the usual or so any preferred construction, and R the rim thereof. Formed in the neck and extending through the rim is a channel or groove 1, in this instance approximately **V** or wedge shaped, although it may be of any other presented contour. The widest and deepest part of the channel is at the rim, and thence it

gradually decreases in width and depth to its point of termination below the rim, which may be any preferred distance therefrom. By this arrangement the amount of air sup- 60 plied to the nipple and bottle may readily and accurately be controlled at will, it being seen that if the collar of the nipple be located adjacent to the rim a relatively large amount of air will be allowed to pass to the nipple 65 and bottle, while by moving the collar down upon the neck the supply of air will gradually be decreased, and if the collar be moved beyond the terminal of the channel the supply of air will be cut off entirely. The channel 70 is shown as extending longitudinally of the neck, and this will generally be the preferred arrangement; but it may be otherwise disposed and still be within the scope of the invention.

In the modified forms of the invention shown in Figs. 4 and 5 the neck is provided with a rib or fin 2, which is shown as extending longitudinally of the bottle-neck, although it may be otherwise disposed and may be of any de- 80 sired length, height, and width, that illustrated being exhibitive of one way in which the invention may be carried out. The rib in cross-section is approximately V-shaped with the apex outward and gradually narrows from 85 the rim to its terminal, where it merges into the neck. The rim is provided on each side of the rib with a channel 3, which permits passage of air into the nipple and bottle in the same manner as the channel 1. (Shown 90) in Figs. 1 to 3.) As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the sides of the rib 2 are straight; but, as shown in Fig. 6, the sides of the rib 4 may be curved, if so desired, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

It will be seen from the modifications last described that by moving the collar of the nipple to and from the rim the supply of air to the nipple and bottle may be increased or diminished at will and that by moving the nipple until the collar is beyond the reduced terminal of the rib the supply of air will be entirely cut off.

By the provision of the channel and ribs shown a positive feed of air may at all times 105 be supplied to the bottle and nipple, allowing the contents of the former to flow out evenly, and serving to prevent any collapsing of the nipple, and, further, all objectionable features are eliminated, such as the retention of 110 milk or other foods within the nipple that will sour and are apt to sicken an infant.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed is—

1. A nursing-bottle having its neck provided with a channel of a contour to allow an adjust5 able quantity of air to enter the interior of the bottle and an attached nipple while the contents of the former is being withdrawn.

2. A nursing-bottle having its neck provided with a channel which gradually decreases in depth from the mouth of the bottle toward

the shoulder thereof.

3. A nursing-bottle having its neck provided with an approximately V - shaped channel which gradually decreases in depth from the mouth of the bottle toward the shoulder.

4. A nursing-bottle having its neck provided with an approximately V-shaped channel which gradually decreases in depth and width from the mouth of the bottle toward the shoulder.

5. A nursing-bottle having its mouth-rim intersected by a channel that gradually de-

creases in depth toward the shoulder.
In testimony that I claim the foregoing as

my own I have hereto affixed my signature in 25 the presence of two witnesses.

FERDINAND HERB.

Witnesses:

HENRY BEGLINGER, Jr., F. J. KENYON.

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