

No. 864,361.

PATENTED AUG. 27, 1907.

I. B. COY.  
BOTTLE STOPPLE.  
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 18, 1907.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

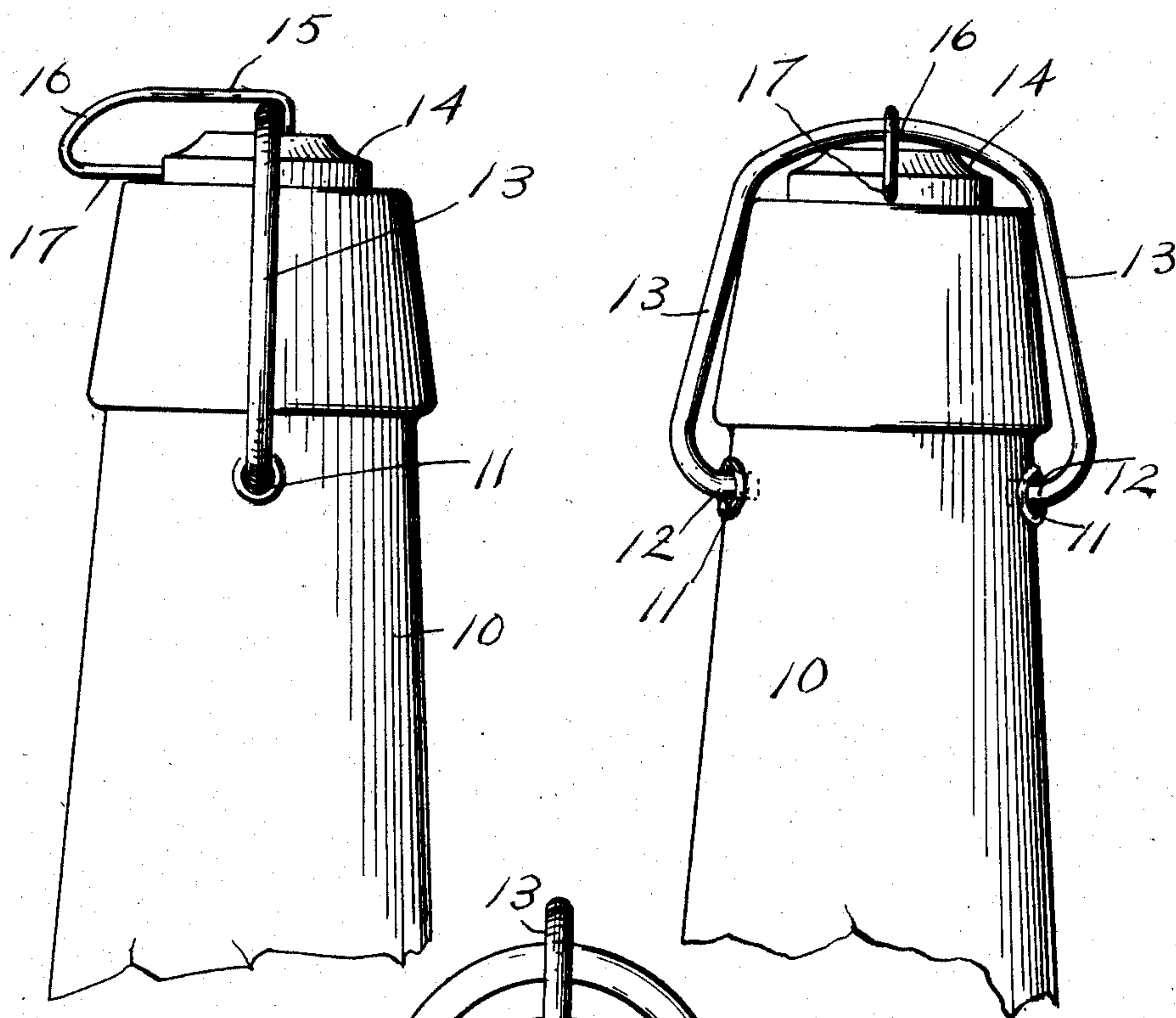
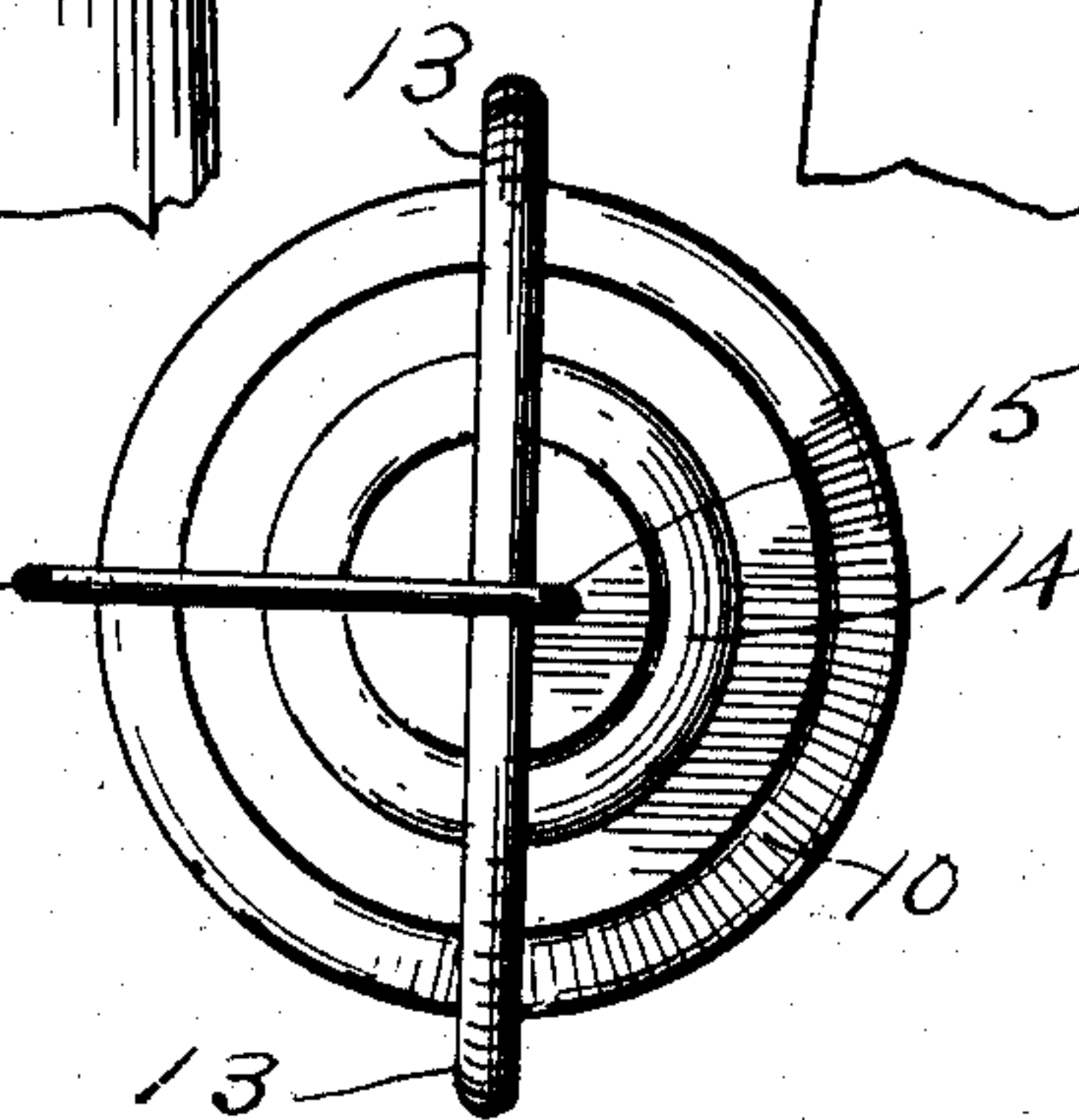


Fig. 5.



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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

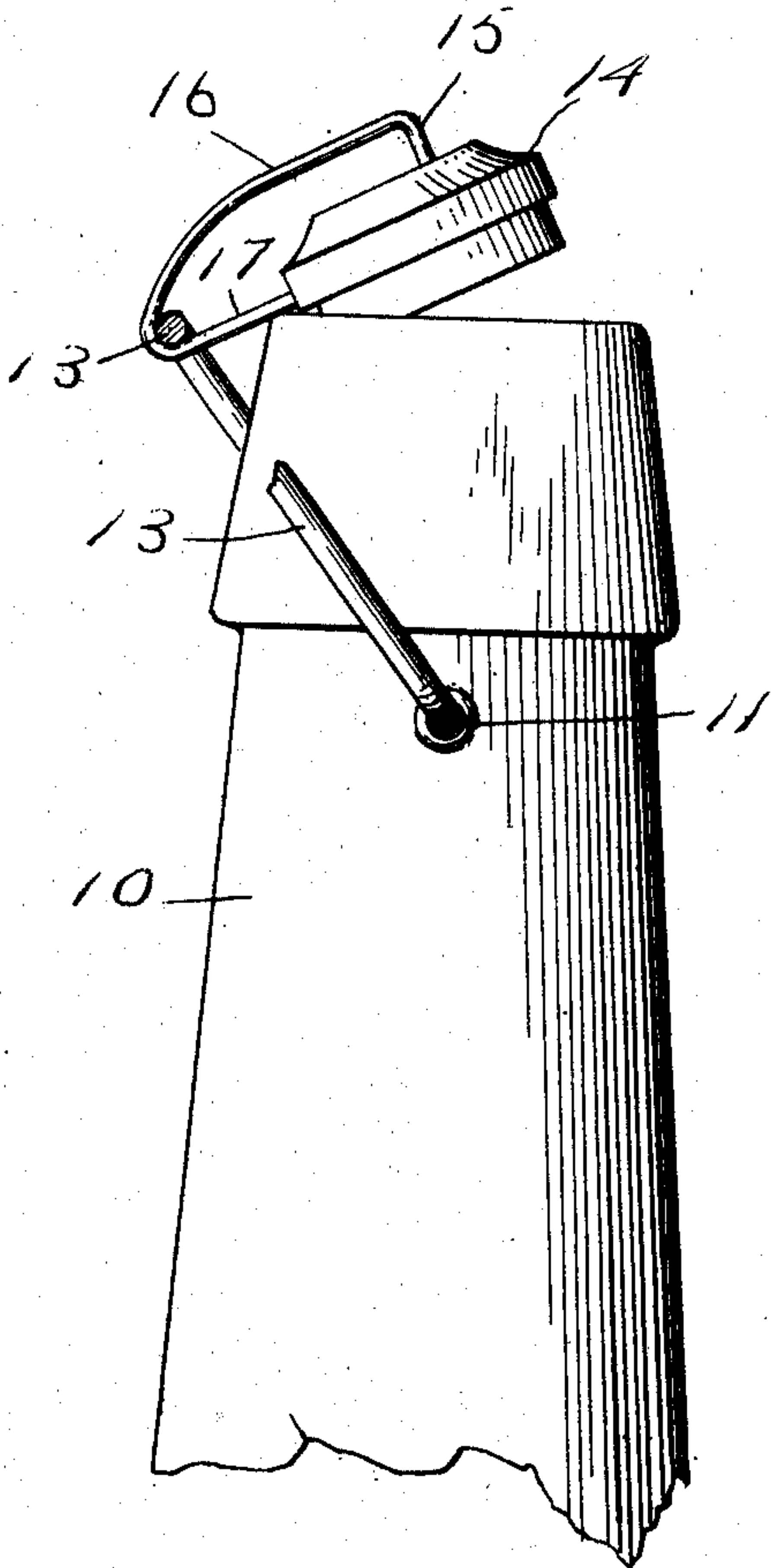


Fig. 3.

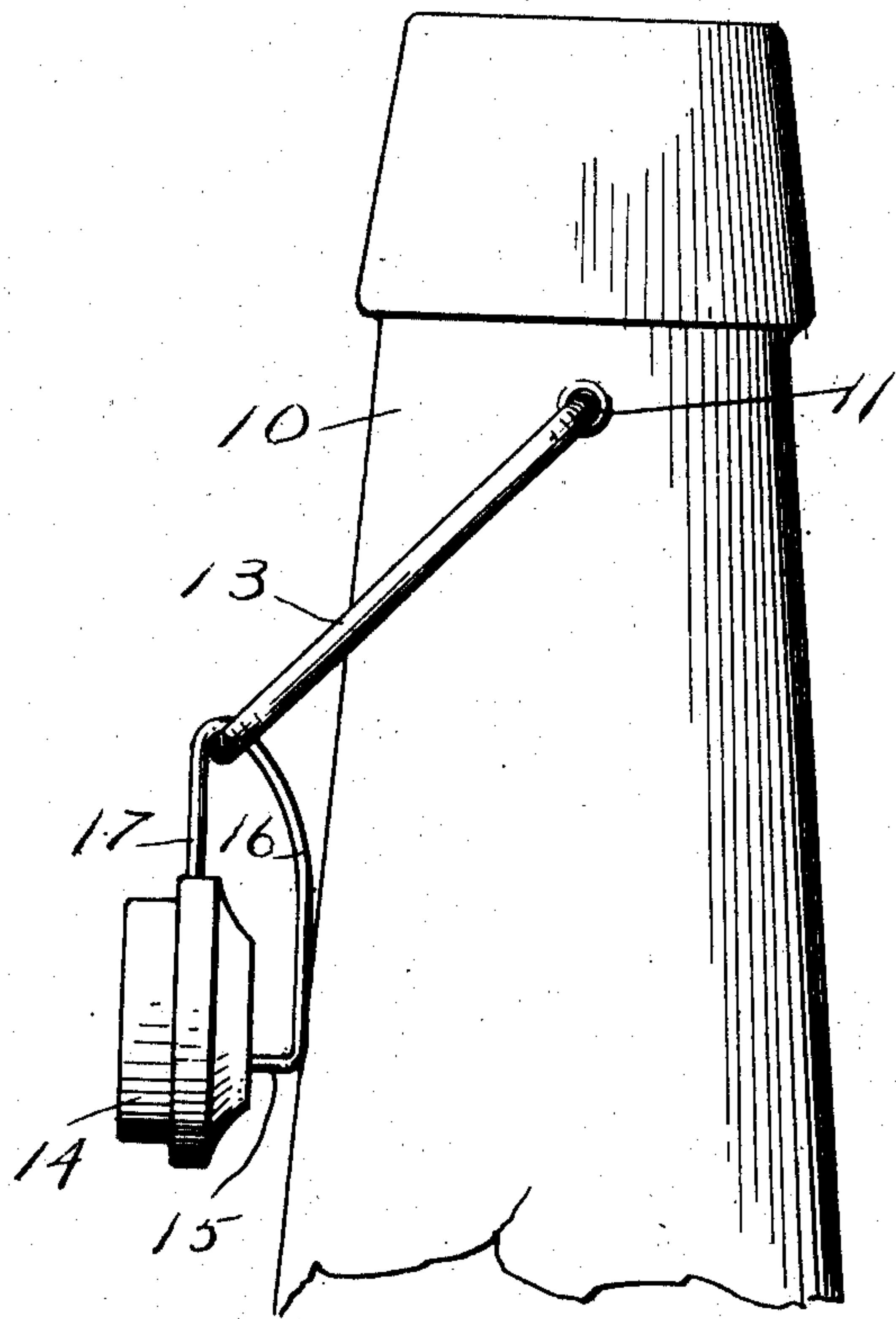


Fig. 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

IRA B. COY, OF BEAVER CREEK TOWNSHIP, GREENE COUNTY, OHIO.

## BOTTLE-STOPPLE.

No. 864,361.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 27, 1907.

Application filed February 18, 1907. Serial No. 357,956.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, IRA B. COY, a citizen of the United States, residing in Beaver Creek Township, in the county of Greene, State of Ohio, (post-office address rural route No. 8, Dayton, Ohio,) have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Stopples; 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.

This invention has relation to bottle stopples of the class employing a yielding stopple that is held in place on the top of the bottle by a bail engaged with the neck and pressed over the stopple to maintain it in place.

It is the object of the invention to provide a construction wherein when the bail that holds the stopple normally in closed position, is swung from its holding position, it will move against the side of a loop connected with the stopple and resting against the edge of the bottle neck, and when swung further against said arm, which it engages at a point beyond the edge of the bottle neck, it will press against said arm as a lever having its fulcrum on the edge of the bottle neck, to force the stopple out of the bottle.

The nature of the invention is to be ascertained from the device portrayed in the annexed drawings, forming a part of this specification, in view of which it will first be described in detail with respect to its construction and manner of operation and then be pointed out in the subjoined claims.

Of the said drawings—Figure 1 is a side view of the bottle as it would appear when stoppled. Fig. 2 is a front view of the same. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the bail as partially removed and in the act of prying the stopple off the top of the bottle. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the bottle completely unstoppled. Fig. 5 is a plan.

Similar numerals of reference designate similar parts or features, as the case may be, wherever they occur.

In the drawings, 10 designates the neck of the bottle, provided in its sides with sockets 11 in which the angular ends 12 of the bail 13 are pivoted. The position of the sockets and form of the bail as well as the length of the latter will be such that when the stopple 14 is in place in the mouth of the bottle, the bail may be pressed over the stopple in the usual manner to hold it down in place.

15 designates an angular end of a loop of wire which is secured in the top of the stopple 14 just to one side of the bail 13 and extends thereover and out over the top of the stopple beyond the neck of the bottle where it is bent downward as at 16 and then returned horizon-

tally inward as at 17 and engaged with the side of the bail. It will be particularly noted upon reference to Fig. 1 of the drawings that when the stopple is in closed position, the portion 17 is almost against the end of the bottle neck, and upon reference to Fig. 3 it will be seen that when the bail 13 is swung from its holding position against the member 17, said member 17 will be forced against the edge of the bottle neck as a fulcrum so that when the bail is moved into the position shown in Fig. 3, the portion 17 will act as a lever to pry the stopple out of the bottle. This overcomes the well known tendency of the stopple of this type to cling to the glass of the bottle after it has been in place some time.

The essential point in this invention is to pry the stopple upward off the bottle when the loop is pressed off and disengaged therefrom. This is possible by reason of the fact that the diameter of the stopple is less than the diameter of the end of the bottle neck while the member 17 of the loop lies practically in touch with the end of the bottle neck when the stopple is in closed position. When the bottle is decanted, the stopple will hang to one side of the neck and be engaged by the bail and the wire loop above it so that it will not be liable to become lost.

In filling the bottle, it may be recorked or stoppled in an obvious manner that is by bringing the stopple into proper position on the top of the bottle, and pressing the bail over the top thereof as shown in Fig. 1.

Any other means than sockets formed in the sides of the bottle to pivot the arms of the bail thereto will subserve the purposes of the invention as well.

What is claimed is—

The combination with a bottle neck, of a stopple therefor adapted to engage in the bottle neck and project therefrom, the stopple having a diameter sufficiently less than the exterior diameter of the end of the bottle neck to expose substantially the entire end face of the bottle neck, a loop comprising upper and lower connected members extending laterally from the stopple a distance greater than the thickness of the bottle neck, whereby when the stopple is in place said loop will project beyond the side face of the bottle neck, the lower member of the loop engaging the side of the stopple in such position that when the stopple is in place said member will lie very close to the end face of the bottle neck, and a bail pivoted to the bottle neck and passed through the loop, the length of the bail and its pivotal points being such that when the bail is moved in one direction it will engage over the stopple and when moved in the opposite direction it will leave the stopple and strike the upper face of the lower member of the loop at a point beyond the side face of the bottle neck.

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

IRA B. COY.

Witnesses:

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L. C. MOYTON.