

L. INGLEE & C. M. HART.
ATTACHMENT FOR POISON BOTTLES.
APPLICATION FILED FEB. 6, 1909.

950,484.

Patented Mar. 1, 1910.

Fig. 1.

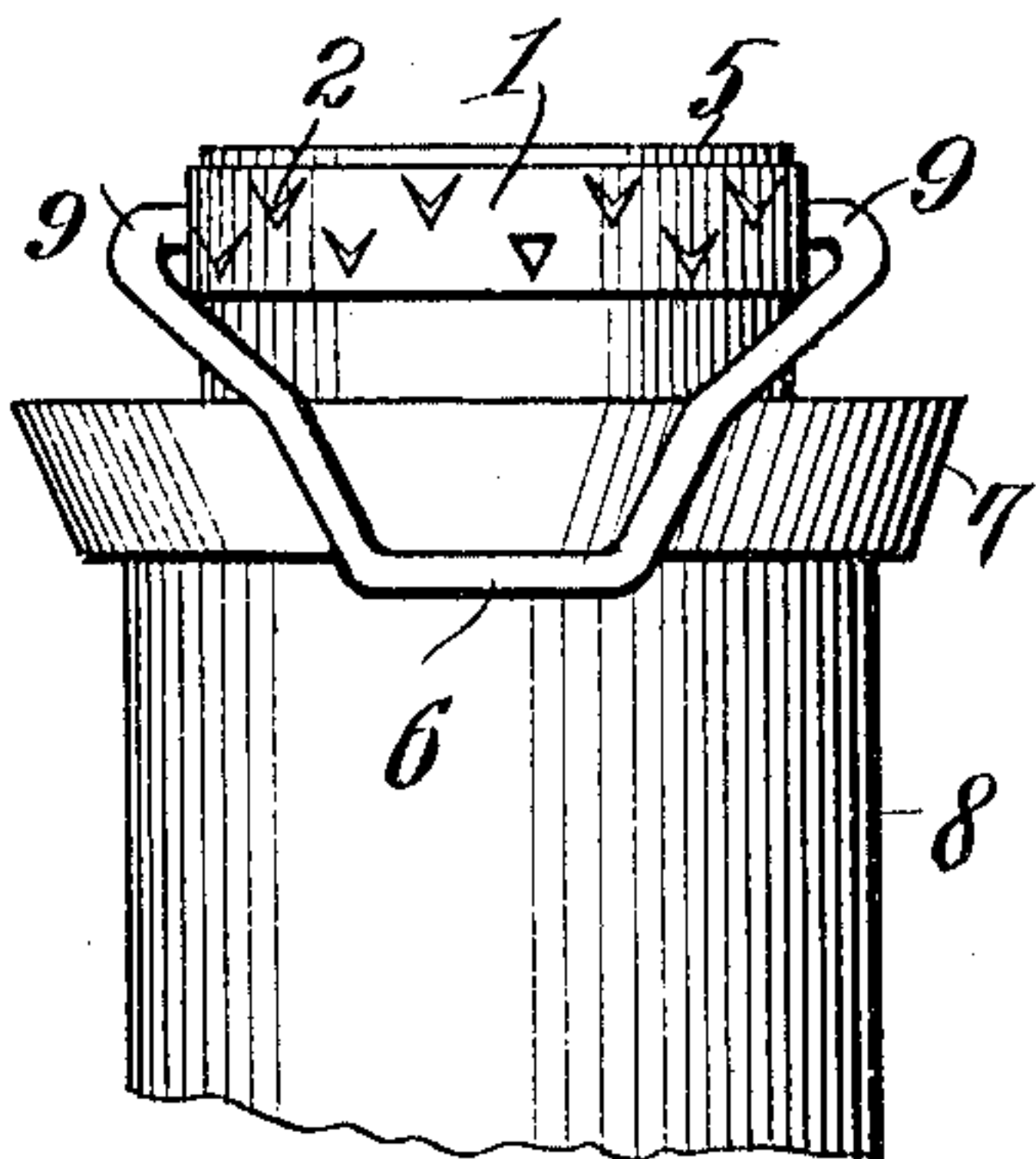


Fig. 2.

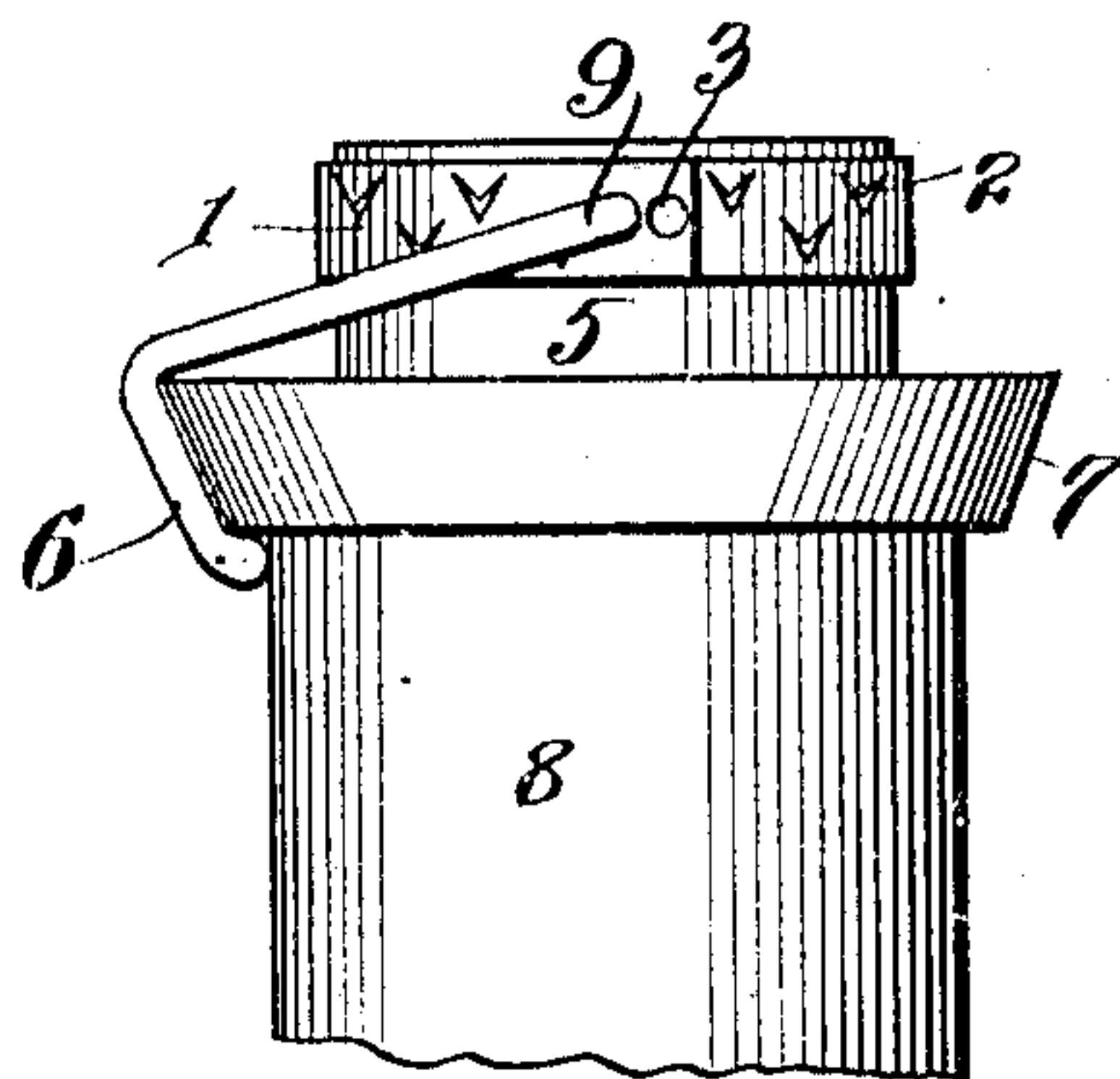


Fig. 3.

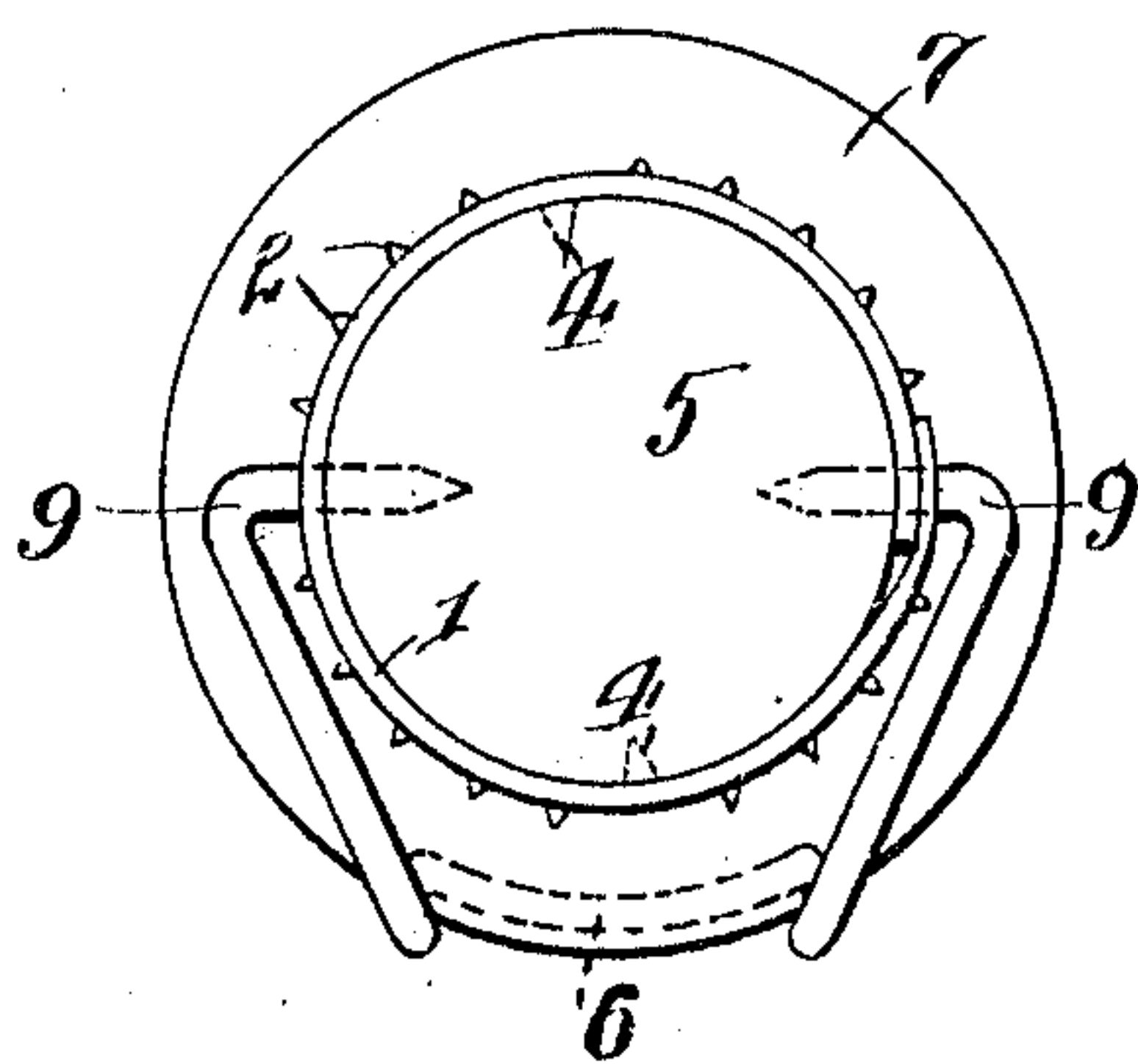


Fig. 4.

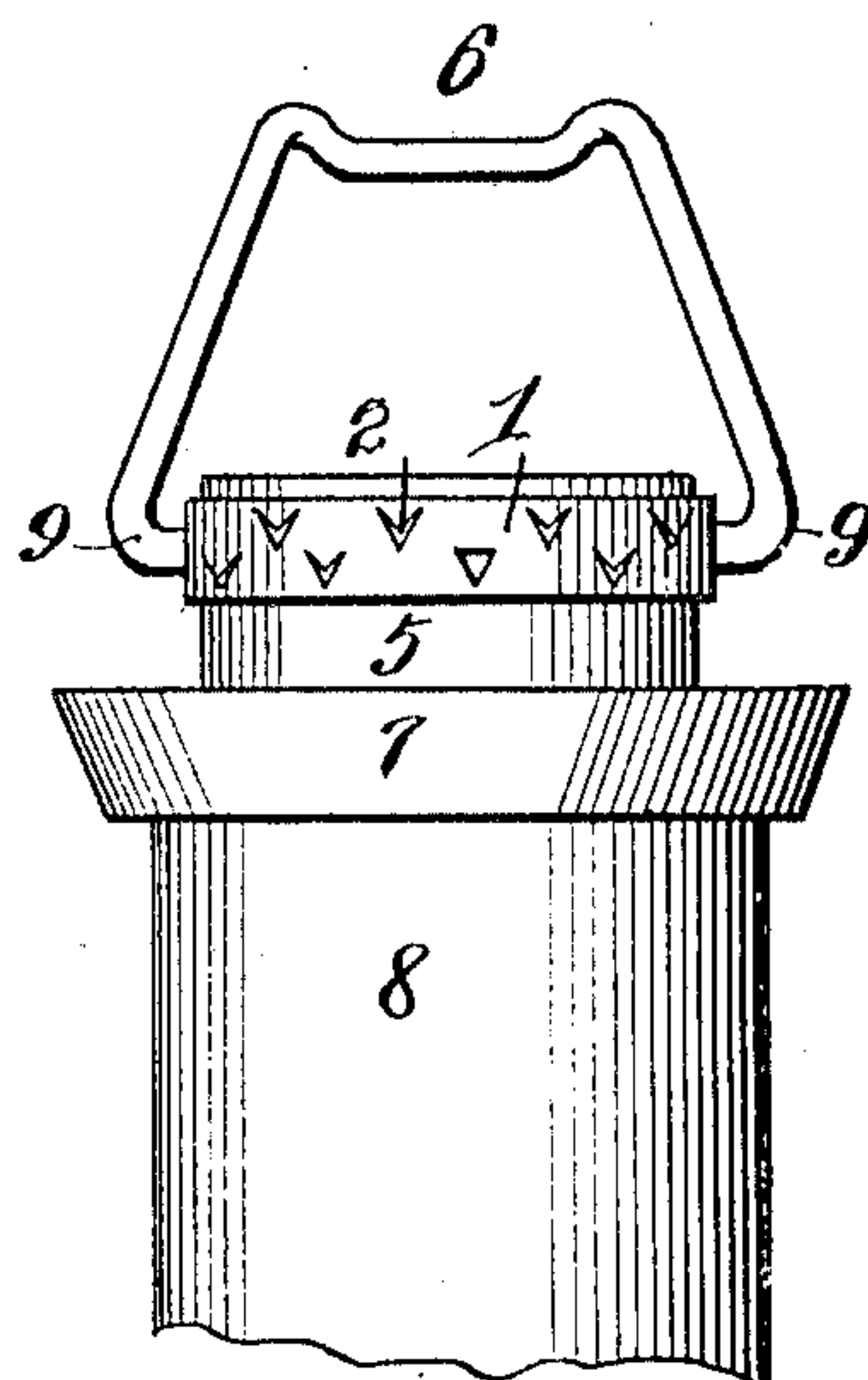
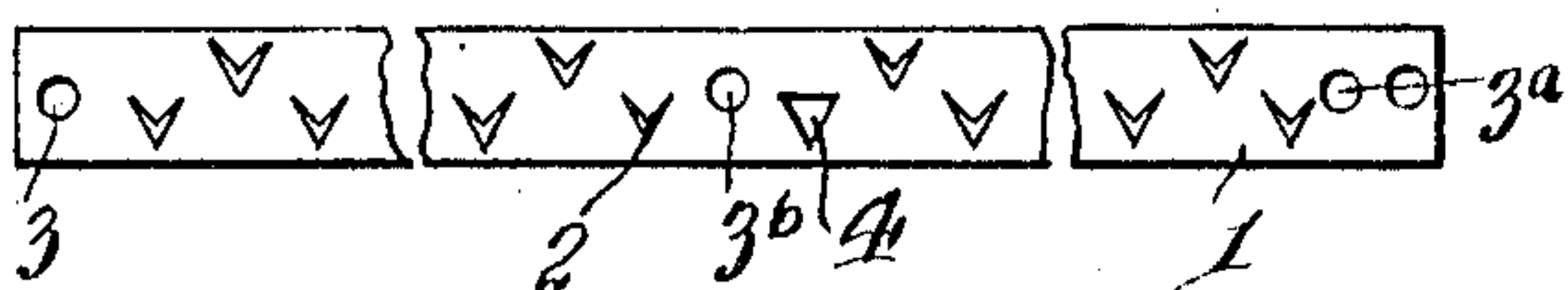


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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ATTACHMENT FOR POISON-BOTTLES.

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Specification of Letters Patent.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, LEWIS INGLEE and CHARLES M. HART, citizens of the United States, residing at Amityville, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Attachments for Poison-Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention relates to improvements in safety attachments for poison bottles.

The primary object of the invention is the provision of an attachment of this character which may be readily and quickly applied to the cork of a poison bottle, which shall be simple, durable and efficient, and which may be manufactured and sold at a comparatively low cost.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a safety attachment for poison bottles which shall be provided with means adapted to secure the cork to which the attachment is applied in the bottle against accidental displacement.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a safety attachment for poison bottles wherein the securing means shall be adapted to secure the attachment to the cork.

A still further object of the invention is the provision of a safety attachment for poison bottles wherein the securing means may be utilized as a cork pull.

With the above and other objects in view the invention consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, wherein:—

Figure 1 is a plan view illustrating the application of our improved safety attachment for poison bottles. Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, looking at the attachment from another direction. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the safety attachment in applied position. Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 1, the cork securing means being shown in position to be used as a pull, and Fig. 5 is a plan view of the blank from which the band of the safety attachment is formed.

Broadly and generally speaking the safety attachment comprises an indicator which is preferably in the form of a metal band or ring provided with a plurality of prongs. The attachment also comprises a securing element which is preferably in the form of a

bail. The securing element retains the indicator on the cork, is adapted to secure the cork in the bottle against accidental displacement, and is adapted to be used as a pull for the cork.

1 designates the indicator which is constructed of a single strip of any material suitable for the purpose. The indicator is provided with a plurality of outwardly and downwardly projecting prongs 2 and with a plurality of inwardly projecting prongs 4. At one end the indicator is provided with a single opening 3 and at its other end with a plurality of openings 3^a. At a point centrally between its ends the indicator is provided with an opening 3^b. The openings 3 and 3^a permit the indicator to be applied to corks of various sizes and when in applied position the prongs 4 enter the cork.

The securing element is preferably constructed of a single length of wire, and it includes a hook 6 adapted to engage the flange 7 of the bottle neck 8 to secure the cork 5 in applied position against accidental displacement. The securing element is provided with journal members 9 which enter the cork to pivotally secure the element thereto. One of the journal members 9 passes through the opening 3 and through one of the openings 3^a and the other journal member passes through the opening 3^b, said member securing the strip in indicator form and securing the indicator to the cork.

As the securing element is pivotally mounted upon the cork 5 it may be swung to position its hook 6 in engagement with the flange 7 of the bottle neck when it is desired to secure the cork against accidental displacement. When it is desired to remove the cork the securing element is swung out of engagement with the flange 7 and the cork removed through the medium thereof.

It should be apparent from the above description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing, that the safety attachment is of such a nature that it directs the mind of a person who picks up the bottle to which the attachment is applied to the fact that the bottle contains poison before such person can remove the cork.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:—

1. An attachment for poison bottles comprising an adjustable indicator, and means

adapted to secure the indicator in adjusted and in applied positions.

2. An attachment for poison bottles comprising an adjustable indicator, and a securing element.

3. The combination with a bottle and stopper therefor, of an indicator provided with outwardly and inwardly projecting prongs, the inwardly projecting prongs entering the cork, and a securing element hav-

ing journal members passing through the indicator and entering the cork.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

LEWIS INGLEE.
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Witnesses:

CLARK B. DAVIS,
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