

Patented Mar. 29, 1910.

953,256.

Fig. 1

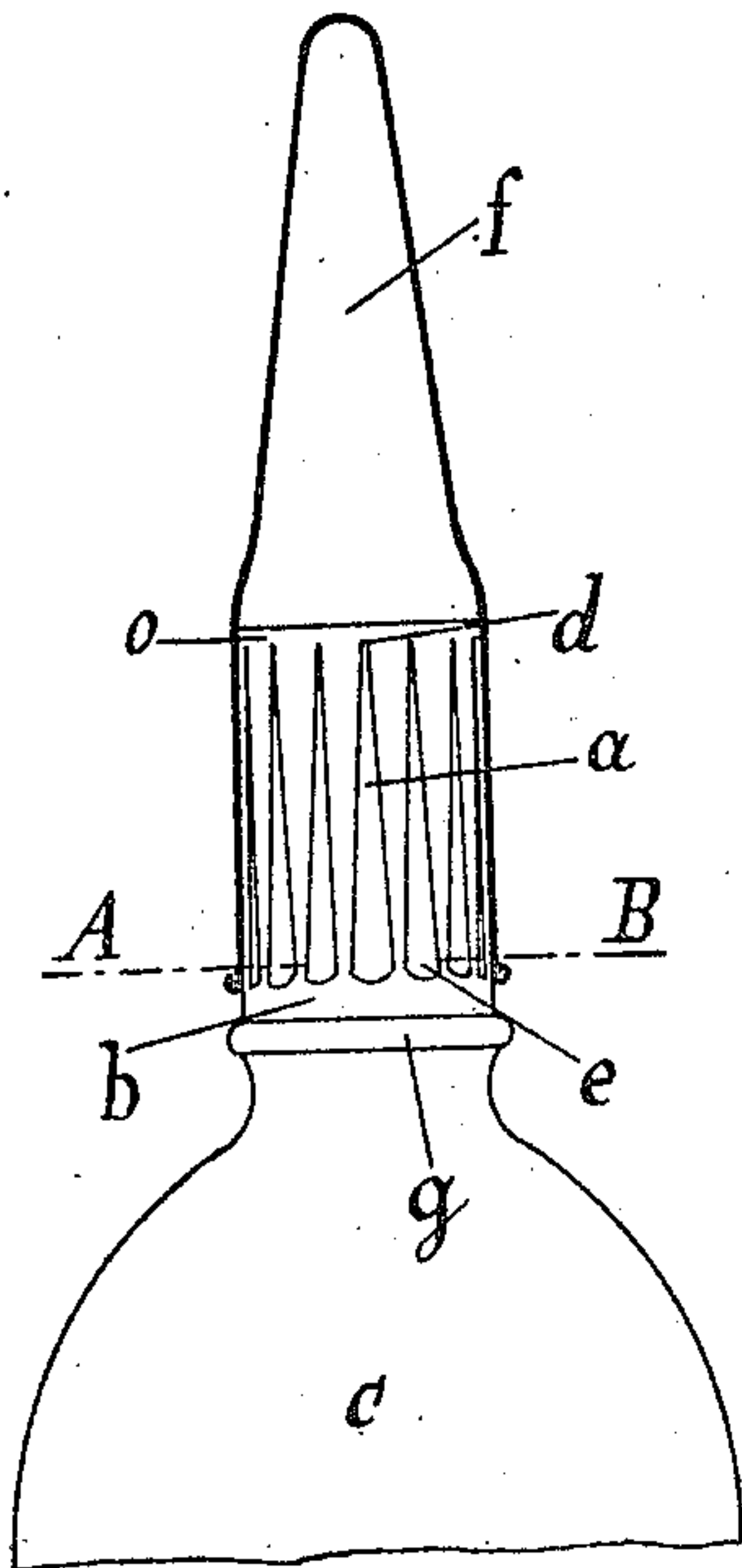


Fig. 2.

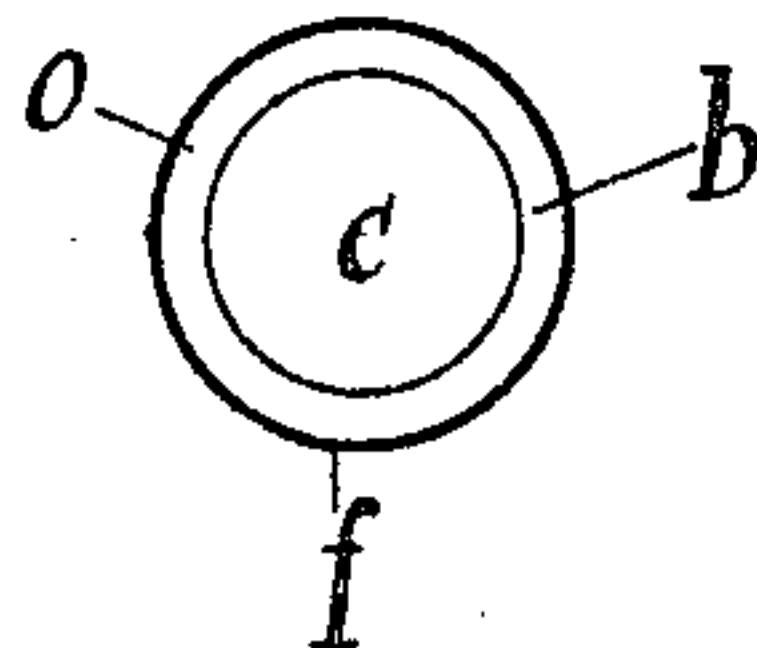


Fig. 3.

Section: A-B.

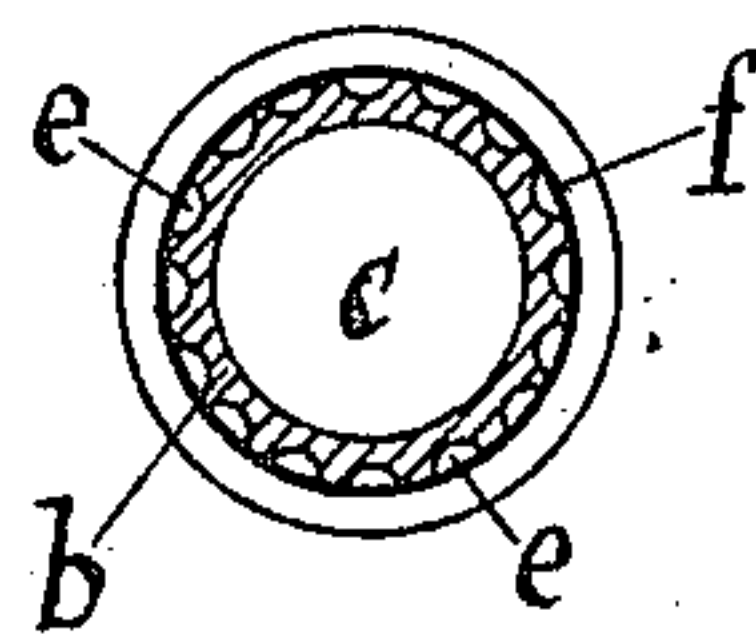


Fig. 4.

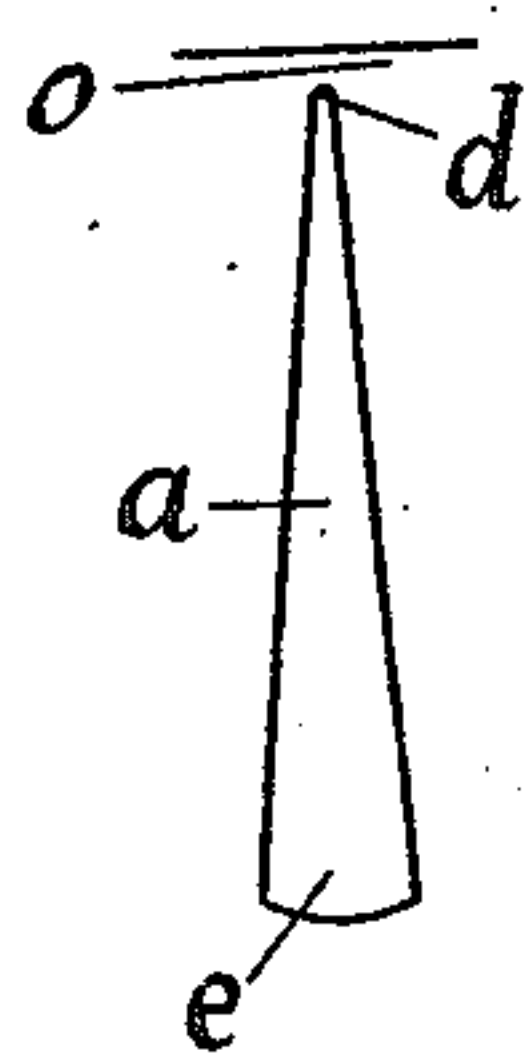


Fig. 5.

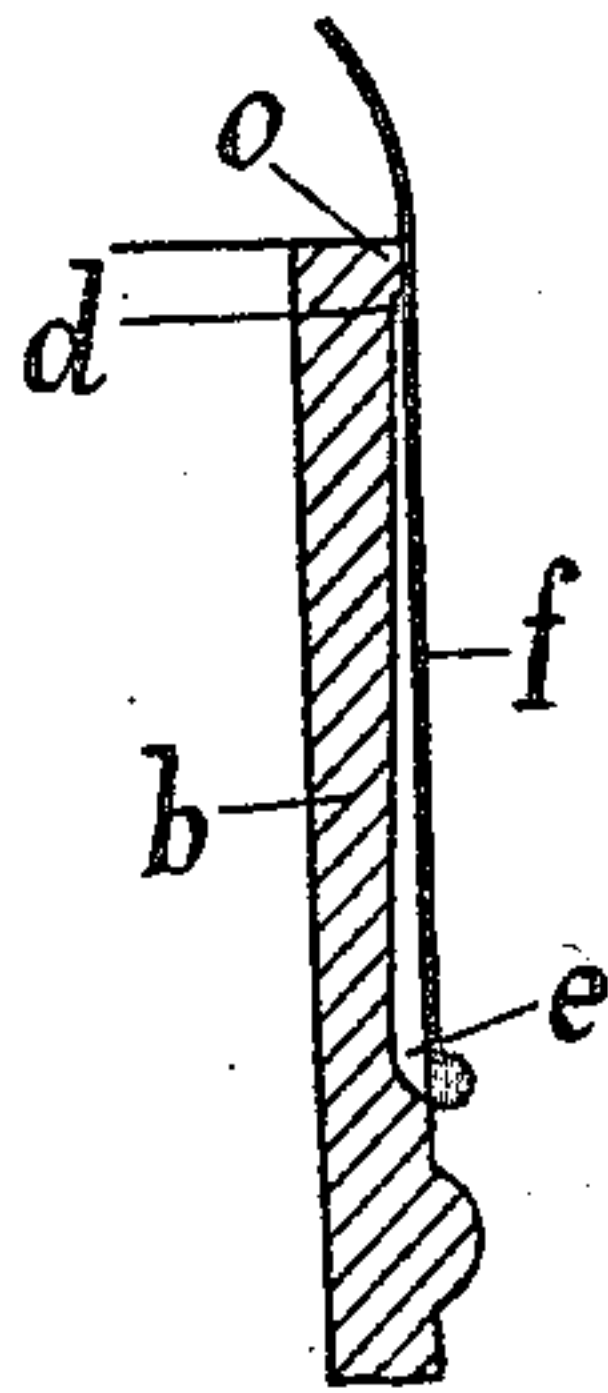
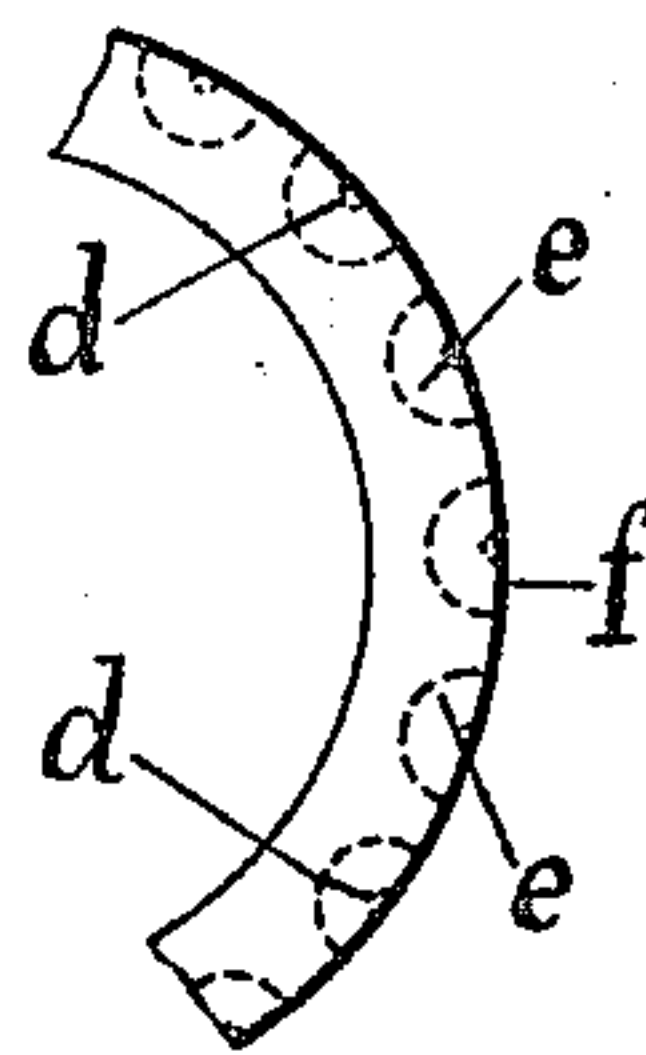


Fig. 6.



Witnesses:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER BRUDERS, OF AACHEN, GERMANY.

FEEDING-BOTTLE FOR CHILDREN.

953,256.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Mar. 29, 1910.

Application filed November 17, 1909. Serial No. 528,573.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PETER BRUDERS, a subject of the Emperor of Germany, residing at Aachen, Germany, have invented certain  
5 new and useful Improvements in Feeding-Bottles for Children, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact specification.

The present invention relates to a feeding bottle for children, which although allowing  
10 the entrance of air into the bottle yet effectively prevents the escape of milk from the same when in or out of use. This result is obtained by arranging the customary air conduits in the neck of the bottle in such a  
15 manner, that they end within a short distance from the bottle top, leaving a small smooth margin between said top and the upper ends of said conduits. When then the customary nipple is drawn over the bottle  
20 neck, the same will tightly fit over the smooth margin at the upper end of the bottle's neck and prevent the escape of milk, but at the same time will allow the free passage of air through the air conduit and over  
25 the small smooth margin, meanwhile the tight and elastic rubber nipple by the creation of a partial vacuum through the suction and the pressure of the atmosphere, is slightly lifted, thus admitting air into the bottle.

30 In the accompanying drawing, Figure 1 is a side view of a feeding bottle with the air conduits, showing the rubber nipple drawn over the bottle's neck in longitudinal section. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the bottle's neck. Fig. 3 is a section through the bottle's neck on line A—B of Fig. 1. Fig. 4  
35 is a detail view of one of the conical shaped air conduits. Figs. 5 and 6 are sectional de-

tail views on an enlarged scale of the air conduits, showing their relation to the bottle's neck.

The air conduits *a* in the neck *b* of a bottle *c* are conically shaped and their apexes *d* end a short distance before the mouth of the bottle, forming with the same a small  
45 smooth margin *e*, the rubber nipple *f* is drawn in the customary well known manner over the bottle's neck, covering the same to a distance a trifle below the bases *e* of the conical air conduits, and fitting tightly against  
50 the margin *e*, thus preventing the escape of milk, while during the creation of a partial vacuum in the nipple by the suction and the atmospheric pressure, the same will be lifted a trifle from the smooth margin, and allow  
55 the passage of air through the air conduits over said margin into the bottle.

Having thus described my invention what I claim is:—

A feeding bottle for children, comprising  
60 a neck having longitudinally extending conical air conduits upon its outer surface, a smooth margin between the apexes of said air conduits and the bottle's mouth, to be engaged by a rubber nipple drawn over the  
65 full length of said air conduits, for the purpose of preventing the escape of milk and yet allowing the entrance of air into the bottle, substantially as described, and for  
70 the purpose set forth.

In testimony of all I have hereunto subscribed my name.

PETER BRUDERS.

Witnesses:

FREDERICK ACHENBACH,  
HENRY QUADFLIEG.