(No Model.)

L. JORDAN.

BOTTLE OR FLASK.

No. 458,906. Patented Sept. 1, 1891.

Fig. 1.

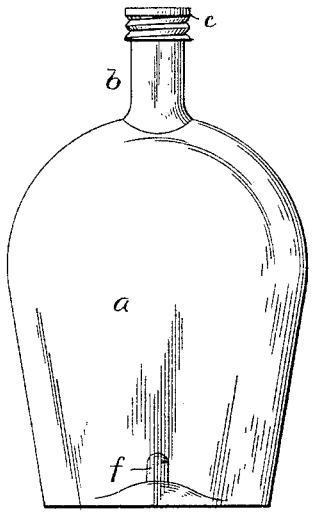


Fig. 4.

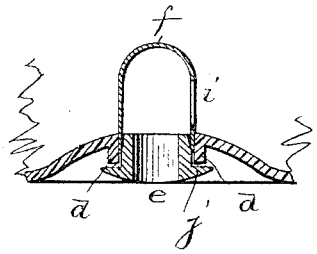
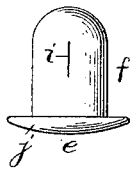


Fig. 2.



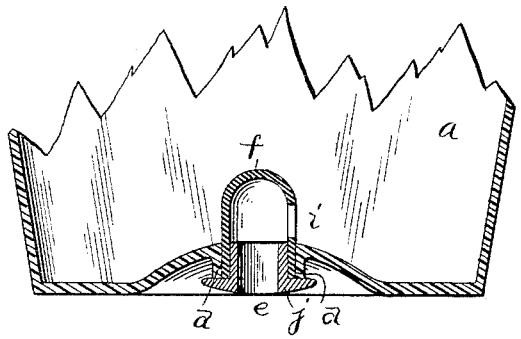


Fig. 3.

Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LOUIS JORDAN, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO THE MANIFOLD NOTION COMPANY, OF SAME PLACE.

BOTTLE OR FLASK.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 458,906, dated September 1, 1891.

Application filed September 24, 1890. Serial No. 365,977. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS JORDAN, of New York, in the county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles or Flasks; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form part of this specification.

This invention relates to certain improvements in bottles or flasks; and it consists in certain novel features of construction and in combinations of parts more fully described hereinafter, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 shows, in elevation, a bottle provided with my invention. Fig. 2 is a detail enlarged elevation of the valve. Fig. 3 is a section through the bottom of the bottle and the valve located therein. Fig. 4 is a detail section showing the valve-tube so constructed and arranged that it may be adjusted to bring the slit or slits therein partly between the plug and wall of the opening.

In the drawings, the reference-letter *a* indicates a bottle or flask having the receiving and discharging mouth or opening *b*, as usual, provided with a suitable closure *c*.

It is well known how difficult and unpleasant it is to drink or pour liquid from a bottle or flask when air cannot freely pass through the discharge-opening into the bottle as the liquid passes out. To avoid this difficulty I provide the bottle with a second opening *d*, preferably (although not necessarily) located in the bottom or end of the bottle opposite the opening *b*. This opening *d* is surrounded by an outwardly-extending neck, as shown, and in flasks or other bottles having flat bottoms or bases the bottom is slightly raised at or about the center and the neck extends down in the recess thus formed, so that its lower end will be above or flush with the bottom plane of the bottle. In this opening *d* an adjustable valve *e* is located and so arranged as to admit air into the bottle when anything is drawn from the bottle, but prevent air or liquid flowing from the bottle except at discharge *b*. This valve *e* consists of a tube *f* of rubber or other elastic impervious substance closed at one end and open at the other. The tube near its closed end is provided with one or more narrow slits or openings *i*, so formed that inward pressure on the tube will close said opening or openings air and fluid tight and prevent escape of fluid or liquid from the bottle, but outward pressure will open the same and allow air to flow into the bottle. This tube *f* is inserted, closed end in, into the opening *d*, and is held rigidly clamped therein by the longitudinally-perforated or hollow plug *j*, having the lateral head or flange extending over the end of the rubber tube and the neck around the bottle-opening *d*. The slit or slits *i* are formed longitudinally of the tube *f* and usually of considerable (longer than necessary) length, so that the supply of air admitted can be regulated by moving the tube *f* farther in or out the opening *d*. Fig. 4 shows the valve-tube of such length and so constructed that it may be adjusted to bring the slit or slits *i* partly between the inner end of the plug and below the bottom surface of the bottle, whereby the size of said slits can be varied. Of course the number or size of the slits can be increased at any time by cutting, and the valve and its plug can be removed at any time for any reason.

The valve is adapted for use in other bottles than that here shown.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A bottle having the liquid-opening and another and opposite opening surrounded by a neck, and a valve *f* in said opening, consisting of a hollow elastic flexible tube provided with one or more longitudinal side slits, and means, substantially as described, to adjustably clamp said tube in said opening, so that it can be moved in and out to vary the opening size of said slits, as set forth.

2. The bottle having the usual discharge-opening, the centrally-raised bottom, the opening in said raised bottom, surrounded by a downwardly-projecting neck flush with or above the plane of said bottom, and the valve in said opening, consisting of the hollow rubber cylinder closed at its inner end, open at

its outer end, and provided with one or more longitudinal slits in its side, and the perforated plug in the outer end of and holding said cylinder in the opening, as set forth.

3. A bottle having two apertures, an air-inlet valve located in one of said openings and consisting of a hollow elastic tube closed at its inner end and open at its outer end, so that its interior forms a chamber, one or more longitudinal narrow side cuts or slits in said tube, the outer open end thereof located and fitted in said bottle-opening, and the removable perforated plug in the outer end only of said tube and clamping the same against the wall of said opening, as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

LOUIS JORDAN.

Witnesses:

JOHN T. M. BREWSTER,

STEPHEN WALLIS.