

No. 647,344.

Patented Apr. 10, 1900.

J. W. WAYNICK.
BOTTLE TAP.

(Application filed Mar. 29, 1899.)

(No Model.)

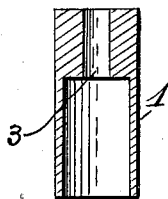
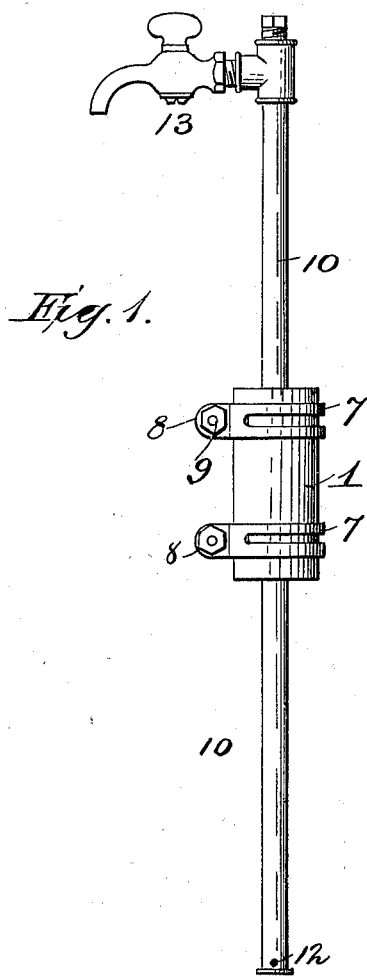
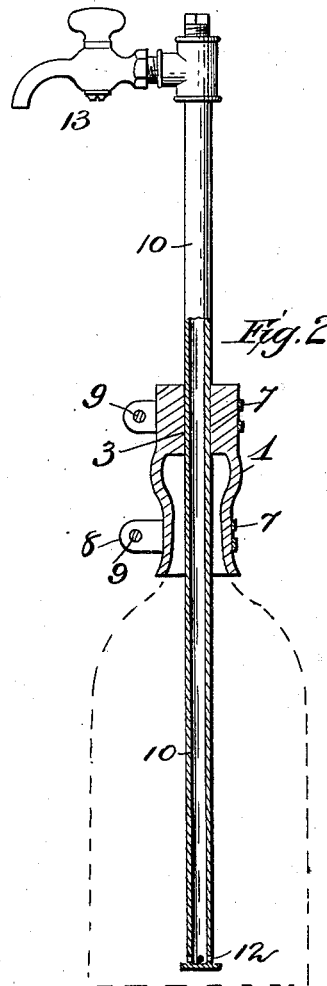


Fig. 3



WITNESSES:
Frank L. Ouraud.
J. L. Coombs.

INVENTOR.
John W. Waynick,
BY
Lawson Baggett Co.,
ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN W. WAYNICK, OF ROANOKE, VIRGINIA.

BOTTLE-TAP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 647,344, dated April 10, 1900.

Application filed March 29, 1899. Serial No. 710,989. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN W. WAYNICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Roanoke, in the county of Roanoke and State of Virginia, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Taps, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to bottle-taps to be used in connection with bottles containing mineral waters, champagne, and other effervescing liquors, whereby small quantities of the water or liquor may be drawn at times from a bottle and the tap then closed, whereby liability of the escape of gas from the bottle is prevented, so that the liquor retains its effervescing quality until the bottle is empty.

The object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of the same which shall possess superior advantages with respect to efficiency in use.

The invention consists in the combination, with a short rubber cylinder having a flange formed integral therewith at one end adapted to fit over the neck of a bottle and the spring-clamps passing around said cylinder near each end, of the tube passing through said cylinder formed with a series of holes near the end, which is inserted in the bottle and provided with a circular flange at said end, and the faucet connected with said tube, provided with a removable plug, as hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of a bottle-tap made in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail longitudinal section of the cylinder, the tube being removed.

In the said drawings the reference-numeral 1 designates a short cylinder, of rubber or other elastic material, adapted to fit over the neck of a bottle, being of such a size that it will fit snugly thereon. Formed integral with said cylinder at one end is an interior flange 3, which forms a shoulder adapted to rest on the mouth of a bottle. Connected with the cylinder near each end is a spring-clamp 7, surrounding the cylinder and provided with lugs 8, through which pass screw-bolts 9 for tightening the same. Passing through the flange 3 is a tube 10, closed at the end which is inserted in the bottle and

provided with a series of openings 12 for the escape of the liquor and with a circular flange which is adapted to engage with the cork of the bottle and force the same into the interior thereof. The opposite end of this tube is provided with a faucet or cock 13 and with a removable plug 14, which can be removed for the purpose of cleaning the tube.

The elastic cylinder 1 is accurately fitted to the tube 10 and is adjustable thereon in order that the tap may be used with bottles of any length. The tube is of a length sufficient to reach the bottom of long slender bottles, such as are used for champagne or cider, and the cylinder may be moved on the tube to any point desired to rest firmly on the mouth of a bottle of any length, and when the upper clamp is tightened an air-tight joint is formed between the tube and cylinder. The skirt or jacket portion of the cylinder is also of a length to extend well down on the bottle to form an extended bearing-surface to give greater security in attachment.

The manner of using the device is as follows: The bolts of the spring-clamps are loosened and the cylinder is drawn over the neck of a bottle until the flange 3 comes in contact with the mouth of the bottle. The screws are then tightened, clamping the cylinder to the neck. This cylinder tends to strengthen the neck and also protect the hand from injury in case the bottle should break, which is frequently the case with bottles containing highly-charged effervescing liquors. The tube is now pushed inwardly, forcing the cork into the bottle. By now opening the faucet or cock any quantity of the liquor desired can be withdrawn. The faucet is then closed, when the gases will be prevented from escaping from the bottle, so that the liquor will retain its effervescing quality until the bottle is empty.

It will thus be seen that it is not necessary to use an entire bottle as soon as opened, as after the bottle is once open the remainder of the liquor can be kept indefinitely without its quality being impaired in the slightest or its deteriorating in any way, as there is no possibility of the gas escaping.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

A bottle-tap comprising a tube having a faucet at one end, and perforations near the other end, a flexible cylinder fitted to slide on the tube, said cylinder having a thickened
5 portion and an interior shoulder to fit the top of the bottle, a clamp surrounding the thickened portion of the cylinder to clamp it to the tube to form an air-tight joint between them,
10 a flexible jacket extending from said cylinder and designed to snugly fit the necks of bottles of different contours, and a clamp surrounding said jacket to form an air-tight

connection between the bottle and jacket, said cylinder being adjustable to suit bottles of varying lengths, substantially as described. 15

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN W. WAYNICK.

Witnesses:

JOHN M. SAUNDERS,
JAMES F. WRENN.