

S. S. NEWTON.
BLACKING-BOTTLE.

No. 185,693.

Patented Dec. 26, 1876.

Fig. 2

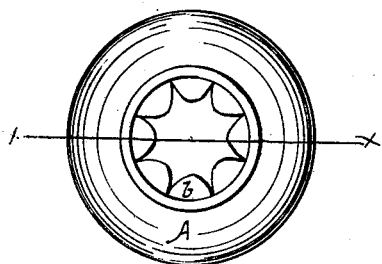


Fig. 4.

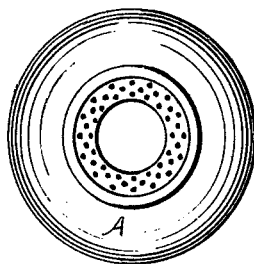


Fig. 1.

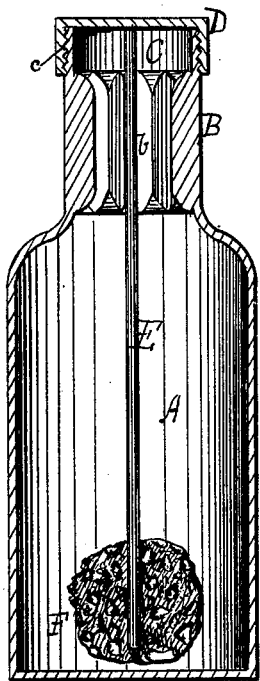
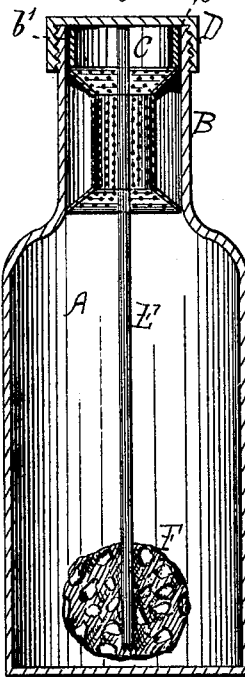


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

STEPHEN S. NEWTON, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORKY.

IMPROVEMENT IN BLACKING-BOTTLES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **185,693**, dated December 26, 1876; application filed October 27, 1876.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, S. S. NEWTON, of Binghamton, county of Broome, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bottles, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Figure 1 is a vertical section of my improved bottle, taken on line *x x* of Fig. 2. Fig. 2 is a transverse section, taken on line *y y*, Fig. 1. Figs. 3 and 4 show a modification of the invention.

The invention relates to the manufacture of bottles or other receptacles for liquid blacking or bronze, which is designed to be applied to various articles by means of a brush, a piece of sponge attached to a handle, or other equivalent device.

The object of the invention is to insure that the liquid may be readily removed from the bottle, by means of the sponge, without soiling the mouth of the bottle; and to this end it consists in so constructing the neck of the bottle that as the sponge, brush, or equivalent device is withdrawn from the liquid, and passes through the neck, a portion of the contents of the sponge will be pressed out, and will return to the lower part or body of the bottle, as will be hereinafter fully set forth.

In the drawings, A represents the body of the bottle, B the neck, and C the mouth. The interior surface of the neck is fluted or corrugated by means of ribs *b*, which are arranged vertically. The mouth is, by preference, expanded, as indicated, but this may not be essential. D is a cap or stopper, provided with a screw-thread upon the inside of its flange or rim, which thread engages with a corresponding thread, *e*, upon the outside of the mouth of the bottle, as is plainly indicated in Fig. 1. E is a stem or shank projecting downwardly from the central portion of cap D. F represents a piece of sponge attached to the lower end of the stem E. In practice I usually prefer to make the stem of two strands of wire twisted together, and inclosing the sponge at their lower ends.

From an examination of the drawings it will be seen that if the body A of the bottle be filled with a liquid, such as, for instance,

one of the various blackings or bronzes which are commonly used upon ladies' boots, and the sponge F be withdrawn from the position shown in the drawings, the sponge will be compressed in passing through the neck B, and a portion of the liquid will be thereby squeezed out, and, as such excess can readily flow back into the body of the bottle through the grooves between the ribs *b*, there is little or no liability to soil the mouth of the bottle, or the cap or stopper D, or the hands of the operator.

When preferred, the internal diameter of the neck B may be much greater at the bottom than at the top, as such funnel shape will greatly facilitate the withdrawal of the sponge.

I do not claim, broadly, fluting or grooving the upper part or mouth of a bottle; but I believe that I am the first to provide the neck or throat of a bottle with grooves, channels, or other passage opening at the lower end into the body of the bottle in such manner that the sponge or its equivalent shall be compressed, and the excess of liquid squeezed out and returned to the bottle as the sponge is being withdrawn. Hence, I do not wish to be confined to the specific construction here shown.

Under some circumstances I may prefer to use an ordinary cork stopper, with a stem projecting therefrom, and carrying a sponge. I do not, however, wish to be limited to any of the constructions shown and described, as many other modifications might be made without departing from the principles involved or embraced in my invention; which consist, essentially, in first compressing the sponge or brush, or their equivalents, by means of a contracted neck or throat provided with open spaces for the return of the liquid to the body of the bottle; and, secondly, in providing the bottle with a mouth of greater diameter than the diameter of the neck below it, it being apparent that with the wide mouth shown the liquid which, in the ordinary construction of bottle, would run over and down the outside of the bottle, will, in my bottle, run down upon the inside.

What I claim is—

1. The herein-described bottle, having its

neck contracted, and provided with openings to permit the return of the liquid to the body of the bottle, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination, with the bottle, of the removable contracted neck or throat, Fig. 3, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 6th day of October, 1876.

STEPHEN S. NEWTON.

Witnesses:

D. T. PECK,
EDWARD L. LEWIS.