F. J. SEYBOLD.
Stopper-Fastener.

No. 198,221. Patented Dec. 18, 1877.

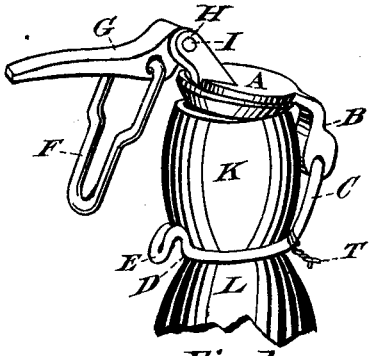

Fig. 1.

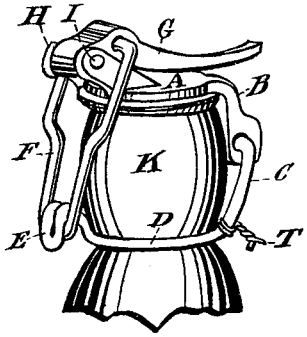

Fig. 2.

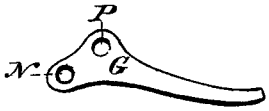

Fig. 4.

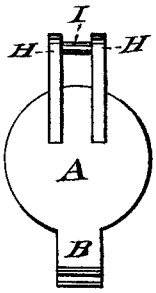

Fig. 5.

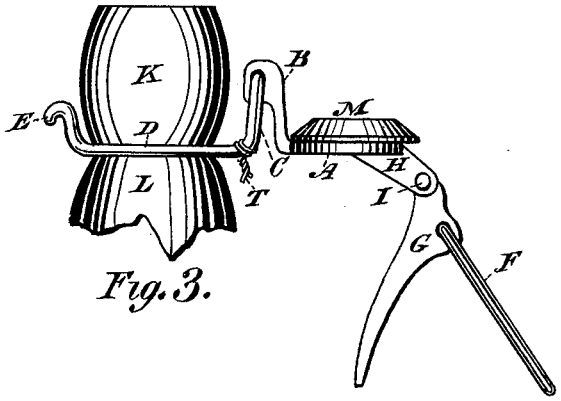

Fig. 3.

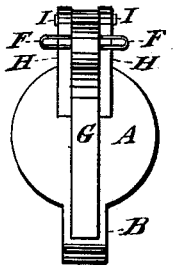

Fig. 6.

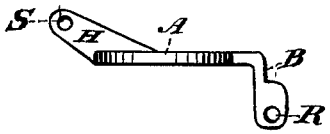

Fig. 7.

WITNESSES:
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FREDERICK J. SEYBOLD, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOPPER-FASTENERS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **198,221**, dated December 18, 1877; application filed September 10, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK J. SEYBOLD, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Stopper-Fasteners, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention pertains to that class of articles denominated, in a general way, "stopper-fasteners," and may be used with like facilities on a bottle, jar, flask, and similar articles; and consists, in a general way, of a plate resting on top of a bottle, jar, can, flask, or similar articles. To the under side of this plate is appended a nipple or stopple that projects downward into the neck of the bottle or other receptacle. This plate is hinged at one of its sides by means of a hinge which is formed of one end of the neck-wire, which is bent upward from the neck-wire where it passes around the neck of the bottle, below the flange or shoulder formed on the neck of the bottle or other receptacle. One or both ends of the neck-wire may form this hinge on which the plate on top of the bottle or other receptacle turns. In case both ends are used, they both pass into a horizontal hole in a lug on the plate, the two ends of the hinge meeting at or about the center of the hole. On the opposite side of the bottle or other receptacle from the side on which the plate is hinged a hook is constructed in or attached to the neck-wire. On the side of the plate over this hook are two lugs, in which a lever is pivoted, and in this lever is hung a link. The lever is turned down alongside of the bottle or other receptacle, which action allows the link to be caught by the hook. The lever is then turned up on top of the bottle or other receptacle, resting on the plate to which the stopper is attached. This brings the link astride of the lugs in which the lever is pivoted, and presses the stopper or nipple down into the mouth of the bottle or other receptacle.

In the various figures like letters designate the same parts of the fastener.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents my stopper-fastener in the position just before the link is caught on the hook on the neck-wire.

In Fig. 1, A is the plate. B is a lug on the rear part of the same, to which is attached the hinge formed by the neck-wire. C is the end of the neck-wire, bent upward, so as to pass through the lug B, and form a hinge, on which the plate A turns in opening or closing the bottle or other receptacle. D is the neck-wire. E is the hook on the neck-wire, on which the link suspended in the lever catches. F is the link that is suspended in the lever, and which catches on the hook E on the neck-wire. G is the lever pivoted in lugs on the plate A. H are the lugs to which G is pivoted. I is the pivot on which the lever G turns. K is the head of the bottle or other receptacle. L is the neck of the bottle or other receptacle.

Fig. 2 is a perspective front and side view, and represents the fastener closed, and the bottle or other receptacle securely stopped.

Fig. 3 represents the stopper-fastener opened.

Fig. 4 is a side view of the lever. In this figure (4) N is the hole through which the pivot passes that pivots the lever G to the lugs H on the plate A. P is the hole through which the link passes that is suspended in the lever G.

Fig. 5 is a top view of the plate. In this figure (5) A is the body of the plate. B is the lug to which the hinge C is attached. H are the lugs to which the lever G is pivoted. I is the pivot that passes through the hole *n* in the lever G.

Fig. 6 is a top view of the plate and lever. I is the pivot, pivoting the lever G to the lugs H. F is the link which passes through the hole P in the lever G, and which, when the fastener is closed, straddles the lugs H.

Fig. 7 is a side view of the plate. In this figure (7) S is the hole in the lugs H through which the pivot I passes.

To close this fastener when in the position shown in Fig. 3, place the finger under the plate at A, and, raising the plate with its attachments upward, bring it over and across the top of the bottle or other receptacle into the position shown in Fig. 1. Then place the link F beneath the hook E, and carry the lever upward and backward until it rests in the position shown in Fig. 2, when the fastener is closed and the bottle or other receptacle securely stopped.

In this invention I do not limit myself to the exact form of the hook as shown at E;

but it may be either formed as a part of the neck-wire D, or it may be attached to the neck-wire D, or it may be a loop instead of a hook, and the link F may be terminated in a hook instead of a loop, and hooked into this loop, which, it has just been seen, might be substituted for the hook E. In any case, the principle involved remains the same, the varied forms simply being substitutes.

Neither do I confine myself to the form of lever shown, but it may be simply a wire, the holes N and P, as shown in Fig. 4, being formed simply by a turn, bend, or loop in the wire, the principle, in that case, remaining the same.

Neither do I limit myself to the form of plate here shown and described, as, instead of the lugs H and B, there may be one continuous wire attached to the plate A, the two ends reaching down toward the hinge C, and the middle of this wire forming a loop at I, on which the lever G might turn. The two ends reaching downward toward C might terminate in a bend that might catch around the neck-wire D. In this case the supposed modifications would be simply a substitution of parts, and the principle would remain the same as here shown. The neck-wire D may be made to pass entirely or almost entirely around the bottle or other receptacle, as here shown, the two ends forming the hinge on which the plate A turns, this neck-wire being held fast around the bottle by an auxiliary neck-wire, shown at T. (Shown in Figs. 1, 2, and 3.) The middle of this neck-wire D is formed into the shape of a hook, as shown at E.

In Figs. 1, 2, and 3, the neck-wire D may only pass half-way, or thereabout, around the neck of the bottle or other receptacle, one end terminating in the hinge C, while the other terminates in the hook E, this neck-wire passing half-way around the bottle or other receptacle, being secured there by an auxiliary neck-wire, T, as seen in Figs. 1, 2, and 3, as in the case above, and as shown in the drawings and specification, the principle remaining the same.

It will be apparent to the careful observer that the hook E, instead of being a hook, may be a loop reaching upward to the top of the bottle or other receptacle, in which loop the lever G might be pivoted through the hole P, while the hole N might be in the form of a fork, which may be placed on the pivot I, and the lever turned over on top of the bottle, the same as in the present case, and the result would be the same as in the present case. Or, instead of the hook E being carried up in the form of a loop to the bottle or other receptacle, the link F might be made permanently fast to the neck-wire D at or about E, and the lever pivoted in the link F through the hole P, and, the hole N being a fork, the lever G could be turned upward on top of the plate A, as in the case last supposed, and as represented and described in the drawings and specification, the result being the same in either case; but I regard these modifications as simply the use of equivalents, apparent to any reasonably-careful observer, and as no change in the principle involved or in the action of the mechanism employed in the fastener shown and described in the drawings and specification.

What I claim as new, and as my invention, and wish to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a bottle-stopper fastener, the plate A, having lug H, pivot-hole I, lever G, and link F, in combination with neck-wire D, having hook E, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

2. In a bottle-stopper fastener, the plate A, having the lug B, the lug H, pivot I, lever G, and link F, in combination with the neck-wire D, having hook E, tying-wire T, and upward projection C, forming a hinge with lug B, substantially as shown and described, and for the purpose set forth.

FREDERICK J. SEYBOLD.

Witnesses:
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HENRY C. STRONG.