

**DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
NALSAR UNIVERSITY OF LAW, HYDERABAD**

Advanced Diploma in Patents Law (Batch 2021 – 2022)

Take Home – Annual Examination (June, 2022)

Paper IV – Abuse / Infringement of Patents (Practical)

TOTAL MARKS: 100

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- a) Read the instructions for Take Home Examination carefully and adhere to the same.**
 - b) Please mention your name, ID No., subject name and total number of pages on the Answer Sheet.**
 - c) Clearly indicate the question numbers while answering them.**
 - d) The question paper to be interpreted as given and no additional clarification can be sought.**
 - e) You should accept the facts given in the papers and not use any special knowledge you may have.**
 - f) Assume also that the prior art given is exhaustive.**
 - g) Marks are awarded more for the points selected for discussion and reasoning displayed than for conclusions reached.**
 - h) All the candidates are required to submit only word / Pdf files containing the typed answers.**
 - i) All papers will be uploaded on Turn-it-in for plagiarism check. Any paper with more than 15% similarity will be considered to be plagiarized attracting necessary action by the University.**
 - j) Since this is a take home exam, we expect your answers to be analytical rather than straight answers.**
 - k) Copying from any source including from other students is strictly prohibited. Plagiarism is considered as a serious academic mis-conduct and the University will take action as it deems fit.**
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You are an Indian registered patent agent. You received a letter on from one Mr. Client as follows:
Please respond to Mr. Client, advising him and explaining in detail addressing all the concerns raised by him highlighting on:

- 1) claim construction,
- 2) infringement,
- 3) patent validity / revocation possibilities,
- 4) other miscellaneous issues and
- 5) your advice.

(20+20+30+20+10 Marks).

Letter from your Client

Mr. Client is the owner of company BottCap which manufactures and sells bottle caps for bottles such as alcohol bottles. Mr. Client has a patent IN 1010 titled “*Measuring Cap*” granted on 16 Jun 2012. The filing and priority date of IN 1010 is 2 Feb 2010.

One evening, Mr. Client was in a bar drinking and he noticed that the bartender used a bottle cap with integrated shot glass for his alcohol (*referred to as “ShotCap”*). To keep the integrated shot glass of the ShotCap clean, each ShotCap has a sealing top/cover that attaches to the integrated shot glass, which works exactly like the lid of his bottle cap described in IN 1010.

Mr. Client did not recall that his company sold his bottle caps to this bar, and hence asked the bartender where he got the ShotCap from. The bartender (who is also the owner of the bar) said that he got the ShotCap from a supplier in the US, and the covers separately from a local supplier, and so Mr. Client should approach his suppliers, not him. The bartender also mentioned that his US supplier has a US patent covering the ShotCap. Before Mr. Client left the bar, he passed a copy of his “*Measuring Cap*” patent IN 1010 to the bartender.

Mr. Client now seeks your advice on this matter. Specifically, Mr. Client wants to know what he can do to enforce his rights, and what remedies are available to him.

Additional Information:

You made a patent search and found the supplier’s ShotCap patent mentioned by the bartender – US 2020. US 2020 was filed on 1 Apr 2013 and is currently still pending in the US. You have also established the priority date of US 2020 to be 1 Apr 2013 as well.

You also found 2 other documents:

- 1) Document 1 – published on 1 July 2000;
- 2) Document 2 – published on 4 Aug 1999.

You are to prepare a memo to Mr. Client and advise him on how he can proceed in order to enforce his rights, and also the options and remedies available to him.

IN 1010 (Measuring Cap)

BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to bottle caps and more specifically it relates to a measuring cap, and more specifically to cap that may be used for both measurement and storage apart from the bottle or container which it closes.

A first object is to provide a measuring cap for a bottle or container that can more conveniently be used as a means to measure liquid or flowable contents being poured from the bottle.

Another object is to provide a measuring and storage cap that has a lid that is located at the upper portion of the cap.

Another object is to provide a measuring and storage cap that measures full shots or more of liquor, which shots may be poured into a glass to make a mixed drink.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become obvious to the reader and it is intended that these objects and advantages are within the scope of the present invention. To the accomplishment of the above and related objects, this

invention may be embodied in the forms illustrated in the accompanying drawings, attention being called to the fact, however, that the drawings are illustrative only, and that changes may be made in the specific constructions illustrated and described within the scope of this application.

SUMMARY OF INVENTION

In one aspect, a measuring cap is provided. The measuring cap comprises (i) an inner threaded cylinder of a first vertical height having a closed upper surface and an opening at a bottom rim, and (ii) an outer cylindrical wall coupled to the inner threaded cylinder having an opening at an outer rim, and also having a second vertical height that is at least equal to the first vertical height, wherein the inner threaded cylinder forms a first fluid containing vessel and the outer cylindrical wall forms a second fluid containing vessel.

In this respect, before explaining at least one embodiment of the invention in detail, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited in its application to the details of construction or to the arrangements of the components set forth in the following description or illustrated in the drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced and carried out in various ways. Also, it is to be understood that the phraseology and terminology employed herein are for the purpose of the description and should not be regarded as limiting.

The above and other objects, effects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following description of the embodiments thereof taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an upper perspective view of the bottle and measuring cap of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the measuring cap turned upside down illustrating the inner threaded cylinder and the indicia that may be used for measuring.

FIG. 3 is an upper perspective view of the measuring cap, inverted from FIG. 2, illustrating a removable lid and the underlying storage area.

FIG. 4 is a cross-sectional elevation of another embodiment of the measuring cap and the removable lid.

FIG. 5 is a cross-sectional elevation of a further embodiment of the measuring cap and removable lid.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring to FIGS. 1 through 5, wherein like reference numerals refer to like components in the various views, there is illustrated therein a new and improved measuring cap, generally denominated 20 herein. Turning now descriptively to the drawings, in which similar reference characters denote similar elements throughout the several views, the figures illustrate a bottle, a measuring cap with an inner threaded cylinder, an outer cylindrical wall, and a removable lid.

Bottle: As illustrated in FIG. 1, the bottle 10 may be of any typical construction commonly used in industry, with a base 11, a top shoulder 12, and a bottle neck 13 and contains liquid or flowable contents. Measuring cap 20 has a base or bottom rim 21 and an upper edge or outer rim 22, and seals off the contents of bottle 10 in a typical threaded bottle cap configuration. However, inside measuring cap 20 is an inner threaded cylinder 24 defining an inner storage area 23 (not illustrated in FIG. 1) which can be used for measuring. Optionally, and also measuring cap 20,

consuming the opposing space occupied by inner storage area 23 is an outer storage area 30, which is optionally in turn is sealed at the top by the removable lid 40. When the lid 40 is removed, the storage area 30 is accessible. The cap and bottle combination illustrated herein may be in any number of combinations and designs. Instead of a bottle a container made of a carton, plastic liner or otherwise may suffice. Instead of the measuring cap as illustrated, it may be in any number of forms for example, but not limited to large, thermos-style lids or wide, elongated, dish-shaped caps, and so on.

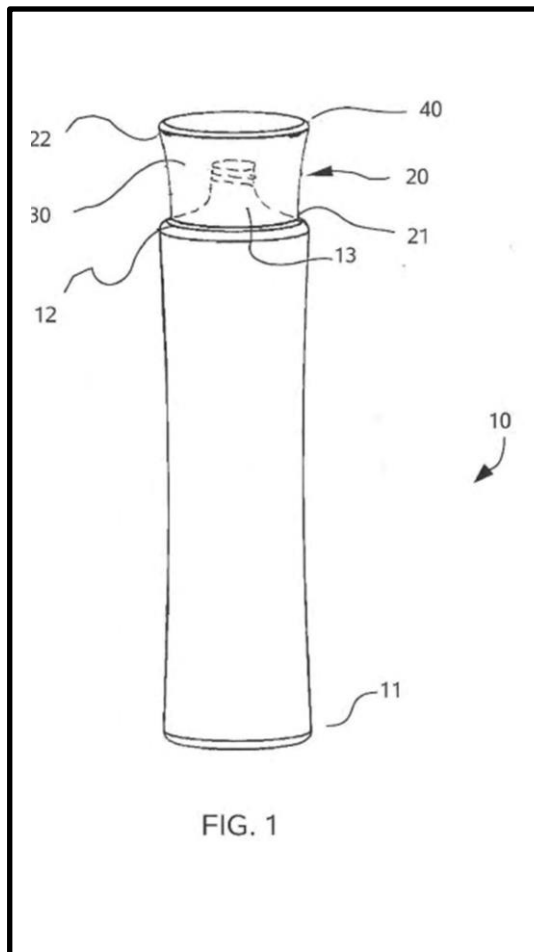


FIG. 1

Measuring Cap: As illustrated in FIG. 2, measuring cap 20 is inverted and is comprised of the bottom rim 21 (now it is positioned as the uppermost edge), the outer rim 22 which now defines the edge of a base, which base may rest on a level surface, and inside has the inner threaded cylinder 24 that is used to measure liquid or flowable contents. In this inverted position inner threaded cylinder 24 is defined by the threaded wall 25, and an inner upper wall 26. The threaded wall 25 is sealed 35 at the end opposite the bottom rim 21.

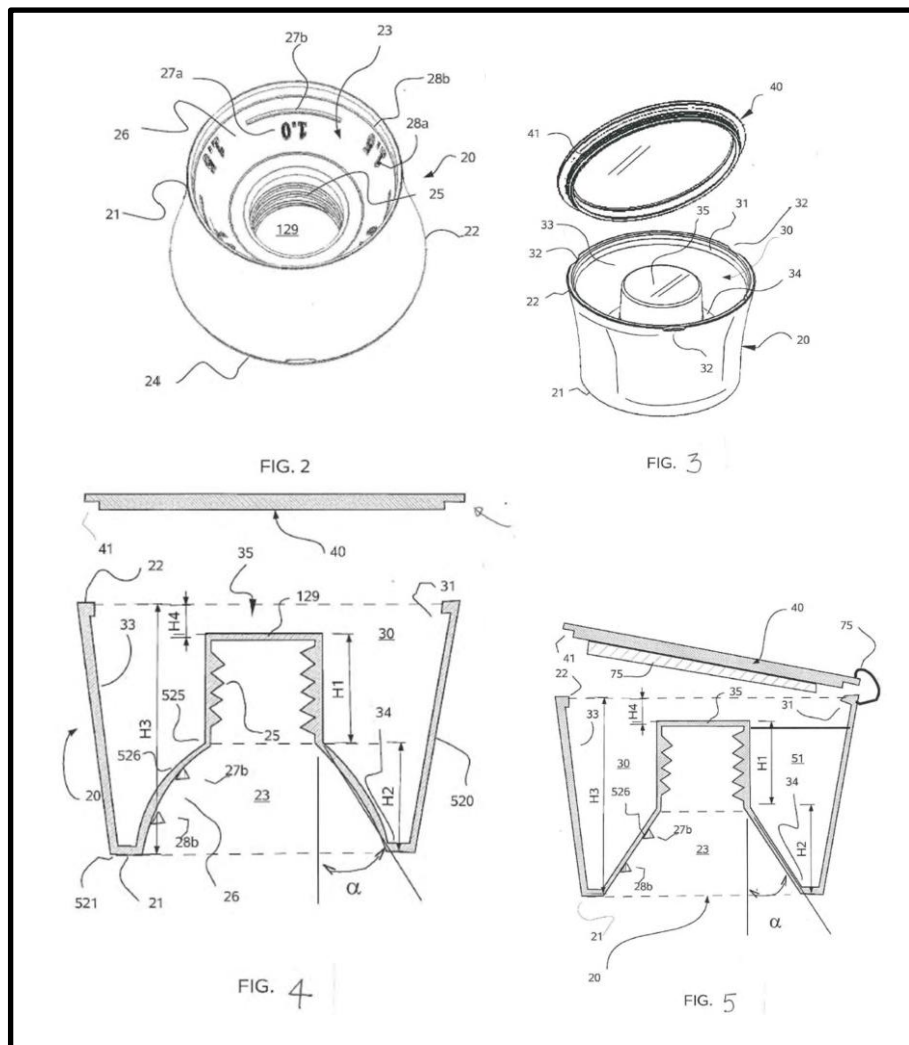
The inner threaded cylinder 24 is suitably designed with predetermined measuring points defined by indicia 27 a and 27 b (hash marks), and 28 a and 28 b (illustrated as a solid delineation line), respectively, which indicia in this example are placed on the inner upper wall 26. There is no restriction on the shape and formation of this type of measuring cap and its inner threaded cylinder. The indicia used for measuring may be one or two gradients or many more incremental amounts and may be made by any number of means such as a score line, a ridge defined during molding, printed means, labels, and so on.

Measuring Cap Storage Area: As shown in FIG. 4 measuring cap 20 also has the outer storage area 30 that may contain additional items to be added to a mixture. The outer storage area 30 lies generally atop the inner threaded cylinder 24, when the measuring cap 20 is in its upright position and is typically covered by the removable lid 40. The girth and width of the measuring cap of the present invention would depend upon various factors such as the type of liquid or content to be measured and how it would facilitate the such as the type of liquid or content to be measured and how it would facilitate the be used providing the inner threaded cylinder is of sufficient girth for a user to see, and therefore use, the measurement indicia.

Removable Lid: Illustrated in FIG. 4, the lid 40 typically covers the top of the measuring cap 20 and is used to seal off or expose the underlying outer storage area 30. The combination of removable lid 40 and outer storage area 30 may be in any number of configurations including snap-on lids, screw-on lids, tongue and

groove, and so on. The lid may or may not remain attached to the measuring cap after it has been removed to expose the outer storage area. The contents therein may be in any imaginable form or type.

Operation of Preferred Embodiment: As seen in FIG. 1, the bottle 10 comprises the base 11, the top shoulder 12, and the screw-on bottle neck 13. The measuring cap 20 comprises the bottom rim 21, the outer rim 22, and the inner threaded cylinder 24. Enclosed within the lid 40 and the outer cylindrical wall 31 is the outer storage area 30. Removable lid 40 is securely attached to the measuring cap 20 at the adjacent outer rim 22. As illustrated in FIG. 1, bottle 10 may be any number of commonly used containers, such as those used for liquor, liquid and dry soaps, or any number of chemicals, sauces or compounds. The advantage of having the measuring cap 20 suitable for measuring eliminates the need for additional measuring devices.



In FIG. 2 the measuring cap 20 has been inverted illustrating the inner threaded cylinder 24 (the space defined inside – inner storage area 23), with threads on the threaded wall 25, and the inner upper wall 26. On the inner upper wall 26 are indicia 27 a defining a measurement of 1.0 unit with its corresponding hash mark 27 b, and indicia 28 a defining a measurement of 1.5 units with its corresponding delineation line 28b. To use, a user unscrews the measuring cap 20 from the bottle neck 23, inverts the measuring cap 20 as illustrated and pours the liquid or flowable contents to be measured into the inner storage area 23. The liquid or flowable contents would usually come from the bottle itself and after measuring, be poured into a separate

container. For example, a user would perform this operation to mix 1.5 oz. of vodka and then pour the contents into a glass to be subsequently mixed with a mixer, such as tonic water. Similarly, a liquid or flowable content from an external source may be mixed into the inner storage area 23, which in turn may be poured into the bottle thereby altering the make-up of the bottle's contents. This may be useful to blend certain ingredients such as adding spices to a salad dressing or added catalyst to a plastic resin. It goes without saying that the measuring cap 20 may be made of any number of materials such as plastic, metal, glass and so on. With indicia 27 a and 27 b, and 28 a and 28 b, clearly marked on the inside of the inner threaded cylinder 24 and easily readable, the user can quickly, conveniently, measure a desired amount and pour it out.

In FIG. 3, the measuring cap 20 sits upright with the lid 40 removed thereby exposing the outer storage space 30. There is an upper thread ring 31 at the outer rim 22 that receives a lid thread 41 of the lid 40. Slots 32 adjacent upper thread ring 31 are present, making it easy for a user to pry off lid 40 with his or her fingertips. The outer storage area 30 is defined by the outer cylindrical wall 33, a storage area base 34, and the inner threaded cylinder 24. The threaded wall 25 connects to the storage area base 34 by an annular sloped or curved wall, being the reverse side of the inner upper wall 26 of the inner threaded cylinder 24. Items (contents) may be stored into the outer storage area 30 and added to the mix as desired. The additional contents may come in any number of forms such as liquid, pellets, chemicals, salts, and so on. When a user places his/her fingertips under slots 32 of the measuring cap 20, the lid 40 may be quickly removed thus providing access to storage area 30 underneath. Once opened the user may extract a stored item (contents) and adds it to the mixture or use otherwise. After extracting the desired contents, the lid 40 is simply snapped back in place, screwed back on or otherwise. Together the bottle 10, the measuring cap 20 with its inner storage area 23, the outer storage area 30 and the removable lid 40 provide a convenient, self-contained measuring system. An example of their use may be a user who is preparing a mixed liquor drink that requires 1.5 shots of vodka and a slice of lime. The vodka is measured in the inner storage area 23 and the lime is extracted from the outer storage area 30.

FIG. 4 illustrates the prior embodiment of the invention in a cross sectional elevation to better define various preferred embodiments. As seen in Fig.4, the measuring cap 20 comprises the threaded wall 25 having a first vertical height (H1), a closed top 35 and the bottom rim 21 with a tilted or inclined and outward extending inner upper wall 26 proceeding downward having a second vertical height (H2) from the threaded wall 25, terminating at the bottom rim 21. The outer cylindrical wall 33 having the outer rim 22 is coupled to the bottom rim 21 of the inner threaded cylinder 24 in sealed connection having a third vertical height (H3) that exceed the sum of the first and second vertical height (i.e. $H3 > H1 + H2$) to the outer storage area 30 when the measuring cap 20 is resting on the bottom rim 21, and the threaded wall 25 and the inner upper wall 26 form the inner storage area 23 when the measuring cap 20 is resting on the outer rim 22.

It should be appreciated from the foregoing description that the outer storage area 30 will have a wider rim than the inner storage area 23. However, depending on the diameter of the rim 21, and the difference in height between H3 and the sum of H1 and H2, the volume of the inner storage area 23 and outer storage area 30 can be comparable, or one can be much greater than the other. While it is generally preferred developed so that volumes are comparable, one may be considerably larger than the other depending on the intended end use of each storage area. For example the

outer storage area 30 may be configured to store salt or sugar that is used to decorate the rim of a drinking glass, rather than another liquid or for measurement purposes. If the outer vessel is used for measurement purposes, volumetric gradations may be placed on any of the horizontal, inclined or vertical surface. Such gradations in either the inner storage area 23 or outer storage area 30 may take the form of lines, or discrete steps, or transition in shape. In the case of steps, volume may be printed on the horizontal portion of the steps, as either numbers, letters or symbols, as well as in the same format on any other portion.

The lid 40 can be totally detached from the measuring cap 20, or attached, or removable but still partially attached by tether or hinge 75, as shown in FIG. 5. Further, in additional embodiments, the lid 40 may contain a mirror 71 on either the internal, external or both surfaces.

The tilted or inclined surface of the inner upper wall 26 is optionally curved inward or outward (Fig.4), or is straight as shown (Fig.5), but is preferably disposed at an inclination angle α that is at least about 30°, but more preferably greater than about 40° and most preferably greater than about 45°. The higher inclination angle has several advantages. First, it reduces splashing when fluid is poured in from the bottle 10. Second, the incline spaces apart the gradation lines and markings 27 and 28, making them easier to read and distinguish from above. In particular, the concave incline annular surface of FIG. 5 reduces the height of the fluid meniscus, as the flatter the fluid produces less reading and accuracy error by making it easier to observe the fluid edge and align it with measuring lines 27 b and 28 b when viewed from above. Further, as the meniscus consumes less of the total fluid volume the accuracy is increased.

While the invention has been described in connection with various preferred embodiment, these are not intended to limit the scope of the invention to the particular form set forth, but on the contrary, it is intended to cover such alternatives, modifications, and equivalents as may be within the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims. Those skilled in the art will recognize that many variations are possible within the spirit and scope of the invention in which all terms are meant in their broadest, reasonable sense unless otherwise indicated. It should be particularly appreciated that the various alternative embodiments can be selectively combined to form additional embodiments which are intended to be embraced by the scope of the claims.

The terms, descriptions and figures used herein are set forth by way of illustration only and are not meant as limitations. Any headings utilized within the description are for convenience only and have no legal or limiting effect.

CLAIMS

1. A measuring cap, comprising:
 - a) an inner threaded cylinder of a first vertical height having a closed upper surface and an opening at a bottom rim, and
 - b) an outer cylindrical wall coupled to the inner threaded cylinder having an opening at an outer rim, and also having a second vertical height that is at least equal to the first vertical height, wherein the inner threaded cylinder forms a first fluid containing vessel and the outer cylindrical wall forms a second fluid containing vessel.
2. A measuring cap according to claim 1 wherein the outer cylindrical wall extends from the portion that is coupled to the inner threaded cylinder upwards to the outer rim, away from the bottom rim.

3. A measuring cap according to claim 2 wherein the outer cylindrical wall is coupled to the bottom rim of the inner threaded cylinder, such that the outer cylindrical wall surrounds the inner threaded cylinder and the second fluid containing vessel is defined between the inner threaded cylinder and the outer cylindrical wall.
4. A measuring cap according to claim 2 further comprising a top that attaches to the outer rim of the outer cylindrical wall to seal said second fluid containing vessel.
5. A measuring cap according to claim 1 wherein at least one of the inner threaded cylinder and outer cylindrical wall is marked with one or more volumetric graduations

US 2020 (Shot Glass Bottle Cap)

ABSTRACT

The proposed invention is single entity that combines the utility of a typical shot glass drinking vessel with the utility of a bottle cap top. The shape and size of the proposed invention is preferably similar to that of a shot glass drinking vessel.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates generally to devices for capping a bottle.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a first embodiment, a bottle cap is disclosed. The bottle cap preferably comprises a cylindrical liquid holding device and a connection for a bottle.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The present disclosure may be better understood, and its numerous features and advantages made apparent to those skilled in the art by referencing the accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a bottle cap with a drinking vessel.

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the bottle cap with a drinking vessel.

FIG. 3 shows how the bottle cap with a drinking vessel can be fastened to a bottle to seal the bottle.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In a preferred embodiment, a shot glass with a built-in bottle cap top is disclosed. The proposed invention is a single entity that combines the utility of a typical shot glass drinking vessel with the utility of a bottle cap top. The shape and size of the proposed invention is preferably similar to that of a shot glass drinking vessel. The proposed invention serves the same function as a shot glass drinking vessel, and also the function of a typical bottle cap top.

Embedded in the interior of the base of the drinking vessel are the interior threads of a typical bottle cap top. In the same way that a bottle cap top seals liquid into a bottle by fastening itself to counterpart threads on the exterior of the bottle's mouth to create a liquid tight seal, so does the proposed invention presented here. In summary, the proposed invention is preferably a single entity that is a shot glass drinking vessel and a bottle cap top.

In reference to FIG. 1, a shot glass drinking vessel/bottle cap top 10 is seen. The shot glass drinking vessel/bottle cap top 10 has a top portion 11 which is a shot

glass, and a bottom portion 12 which is a bottle cap. The shot glass top portion 11 has a reservoir 21 for containing liquid. The bottle cap bottom portion 12 also has a reservoir 22 for receiving the mouth of a bottle (see 30 in FIG.3). The reservoir 21 of the shot glass top portion 11 is separate from the reservoir 22 of the bottle cap bottom portion 12. Threads 15 can be seen at the inner surface of the bottle cap reservoir 22. The threads 15 fasten the shot glass drinking vessel/bottle cap top 10 to the mouth 30 of the bottle 35 as shown in FIG.3.

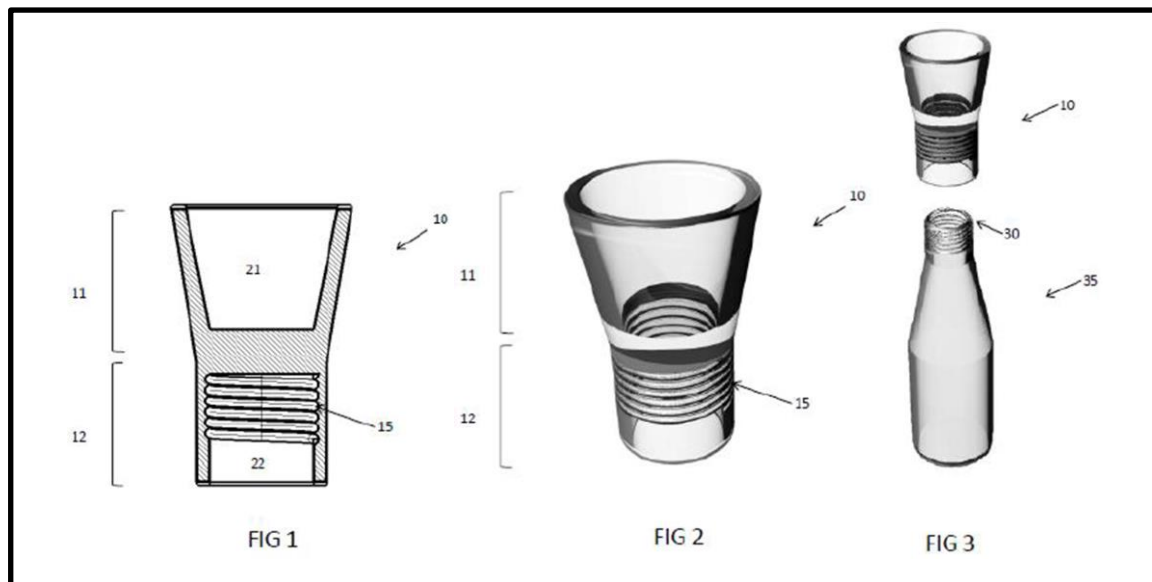


FIG. 2 shows a perspective view of the shot glass drinking vessel/bottle cap top 10. Preferably, the threads 15 form a watertight seal with the bottle. The shot glass drinking vessel/bottle cap top 10 is a cylindrical liquid holding device. While closing the bottle with threads is used in a preferred embodiment, skilled practitioners will appreciate that the bottle can be closed using other closing methods.

The preferred materials of the shot glass drinking vessel/bottle cap are plastic, metal, and glass. In a preferred embodiment, the shot glass can hold at least 1.5 fluid ounces, the typical size of a shot of alcohol.

CLAIMS

Omitted

Document 1

As best seen in Fig. 2 a measuring device or container 10 consisting of a base 11 and a sidewall 12 integral therewith along its periphery has a cylindrical portion 13 secured to the upper surface 14 of the base 11 and extending vertically therefrom. The inner surface of the cylindrical member 13 has a plurality of threads 15 adapted to engage corresponding threads on the neck of a bottle 16 and be secured thereto. Located at spaced intervals at the juncture of the cylindrical member 13 with the upper surface 14 of the base 11 are a plurality of perforations or openings 17 which permit the flow of liquid from inner chamber or compartment 18 to the outer chamber or compartment 19 and vice versa. Leading from each of said openings 17 and extending upwardly the height of the cylindrical member 13 are a plurality of grooves or channels 20. The exterior surface 21 of the measuring utensil 10 has a series of marks or graduations 22 disposed at appropriate intervals thereon.

For use, the bottle cap and measuring device 10 is unscrewed from the bottle 16 and held in the position illustrated in Fig. 2 of the drawing. The liquid from the bottle 16 is poured into the measuring utensil 10 and immediately enters both of the chambers 18 and 19 formed by the cylindrical member 13 and the sidewall 12 respectively. Since both of the chambers 18, 19 are open to each other by means of the passages 17, the liquid in the utensil 10 will, of course, seek its own level if it is below that of the rim 23 of the cylindrical member 13. When the liquid is to be poured out, it will necessarily flow from the outer compartment 19 and the liquid within the inner compartment 18 will pass into compartment 19 by means of the openings 17 and when the device 10 is tipped to a sufficient degree, liquid will also flow out along the grooves or channels 20 and into compartment 19. The presence of channels 20 is of particular importance particularly if the liquid has a thick consistency, since it can flow along the grooves instead of flowing over each of the several threads disposed within the inner surface of the cylindrical member 13. This assures greater accuracy since the entire contents of the chambers 18, 19 can be poured out of the device into another receptacle. To insure a tight fit between the rim of the bottle 16 and the upper surface 14 of the base 11 defined within the cylindrical member 13 when the bottle is capped, a circular recess 24, conforming in size to the rim of the bottle, is formed within the base 11 so that the rim of the bottle may be received therein.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention the measuring device is formed of either a transparent or translucent material, such as Celluloid, polyethylene, glass, and the like. This permits the user of the device to see the height of the liquid within the measuring device and to measure the amount by means of the marks or graduations 22 on the outer surface 21 of the device. It is appreciated that the device of this invention need not be made of either a transparent or translucent material, in which instance the graduations 22 are placed along the inner surface of sidewall 12 so that a person may see the height to which the liquid is poured by looking into the interior of the measuring device 10.

While it is contemplated to manufacture the bottle cap and measuring device of this invention by molding or casting it in a unitary structure, it is understood that the measuring device 10 and cylindrical member 13 may be slightly above the openings 17 in the lower portion of the cylindrical member 13. As liquid tends to seek its own level, the contents of the bottle will be forced outwardly through the openings 17 and into the chamber 19 of the measuring device 10. When the liquid

risks in the chamber 19 and approaches the desired graduation indicated on the exterior surface of the device 10, the bottle cap and measuring device is rotated toward a closing position. As the liquid level reaches the desired two ounce graduation, the bottle cap and measuring device is quickly rotated until the rim of the

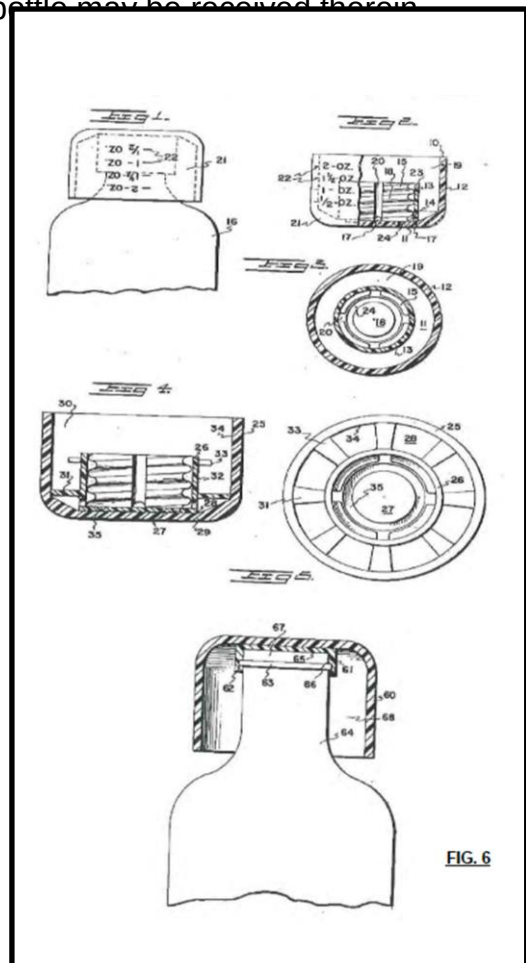


FIG. 6

bottle enters the recess 24 in the base of the measuring device and prevents further flow made separately and the latter then secured to the upper surface 14 of the base 11 of the former in any desirable manner.

In the embodiment of the invention shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the basic features of the measuring device and the cylindrical portion 26 are similar to those just described. However, the cylindrical member 26 may have a base portion 27 secured thereto along its bottom edge, which base portion 27 is in turn secured to or in engagement with the upper surface 28 of base portion 29 of the measuring device 25. The threaded cylindrical member 26 is held in place within the compartment 30 of the measuring device 25 by a plurality of arms 31 extending laterally from and integral with the outer surface 32 of the cylindrical member 26. The ends 33 of the arms 31 are in frictional engagement with the inner wall surface 34 of the measuring device 25. In this embodiment, the measuring device 25 and the bottle cap 26 may be made separately and the latter then inserted within the former to a position similar to that illustrated in Fig. 4 of the drawing. The base 27 of the bottle cap 26 has a circular recess disposed therein for receiving the rim of the neck of a bottle.

While the various embodiments of the invention thus far disclosed have pertained to bottle caps and measuring devices wherein the inner surface of the bottle cap or cylindrical member is threaded, it is anticipated that a snap-on type of bottle cap, such as the one illustrated in Fig. 6 may be used. The measuring device 60 (Fig. 6) has a cylindrical member 61 disposed therein with the inner surface of the cylindrical member 61 being formed with a groove 62 adapted to snap on to and engage a flange 63 located on the neck of the bottle 64 near its rim 65. Of course, the inner surface 66 of the cylindrical member 61 has provided therein openings and vertical grooves or channels (not shown) which will permit the passage of the fluid of any consistency from the chamber 67 formed by the cylindrical member 61 to the chamber 68 of the measuring device 60 in the manner previously described for the other embodiments of this invention.

Document 2

Wine bottle cap with integrated drinking glass.

Sometimes we might not be able to find a wine glass or have enough wine glasses to pass around. This allows someone to have a glass for drinking immediately. Also compact and easy to bring while travelling.

One end is drinking glass, whereas the other end is the traditional cork bottle cap. As we all know, cork is commonly used as a wine bottle cap as it is natural, recyclable and porous, hence creating the perfect air-wine ratio for cellar aging.

