

(No Model.)

K. A. KLOSE.  
BOTTLE.

No. 567,103.

Patented Sept. 1, 1896.

Fig. 1.

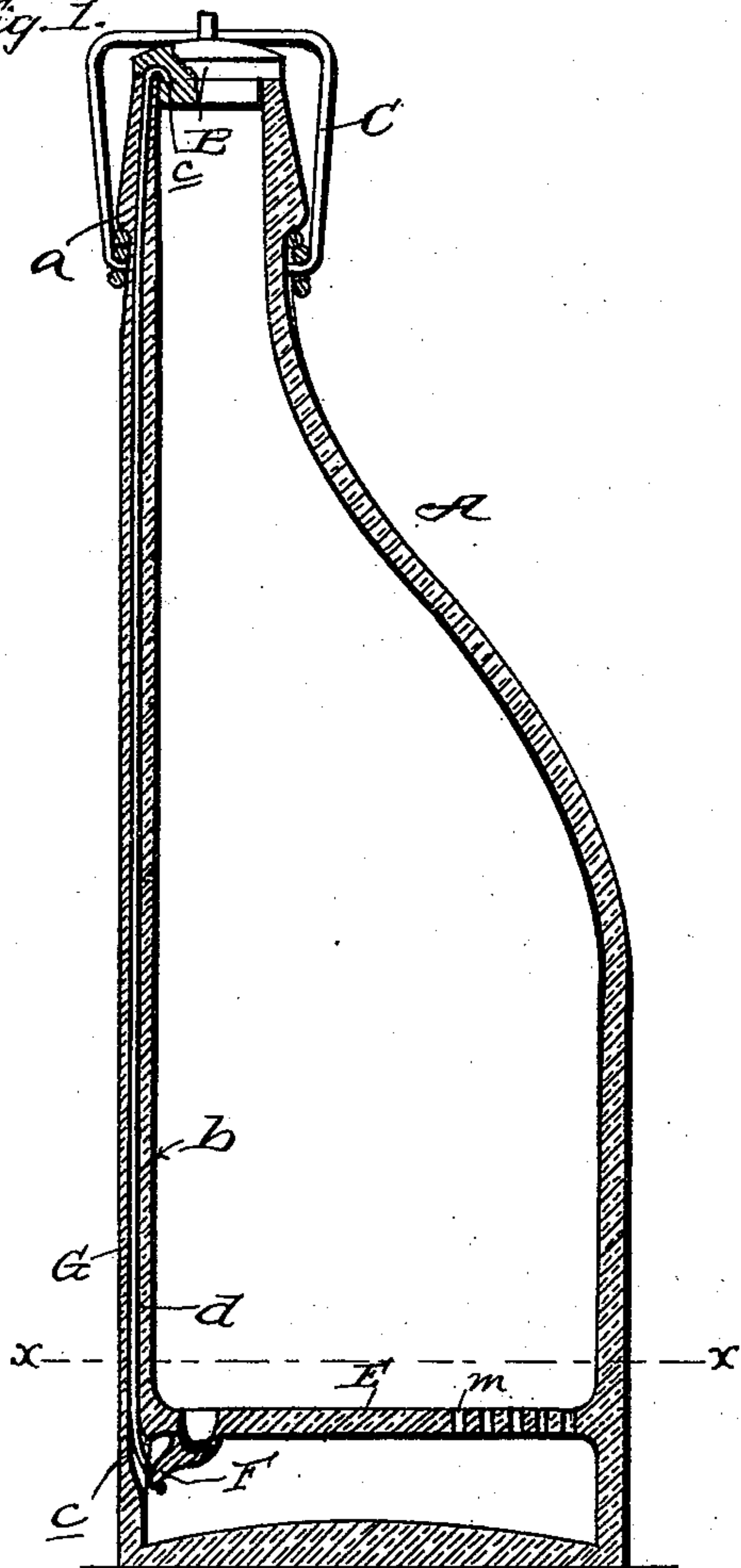


Fig. 2.

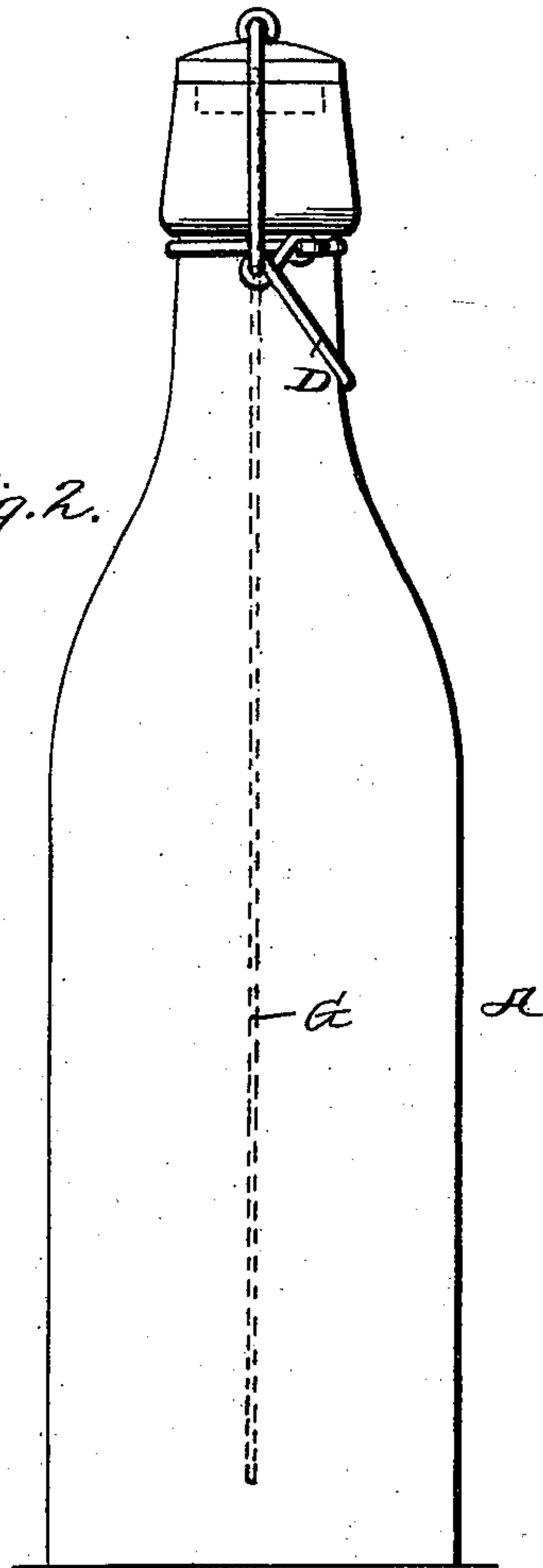
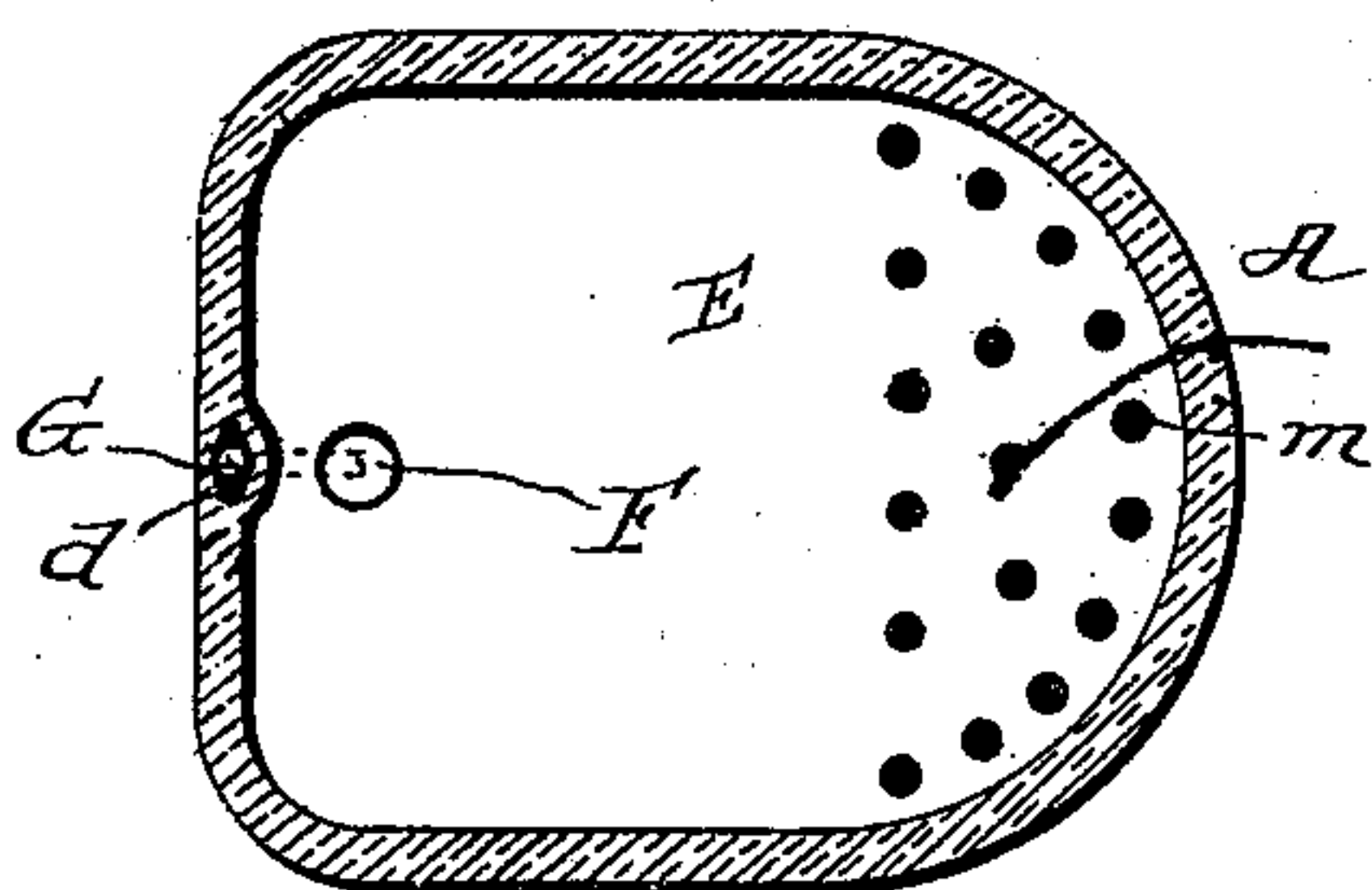


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:

*W. A. James*

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Inventor

*K. A. Klose*

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KARL AUGUST KLOSE, OF RICHFIELD, MINNESOTA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF  
TO NORMAN C. RICHARDSON, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

## BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 567,103, dated September 1, 1896.

Application filed February 7, 1896. Serial No. 578,405. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, KARL AUGUST KLOSE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Richfield, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in bottles; and it has for its general object to provide a cheap and simple bottle which, when opened and discharged of its contents, is rendered unfit for use and cannot therefore be refilled with inferior substance and sold without detection as containing the substance with which it was originally filled.

With the foregoing end in view the invention will be fully understood from the following description and claims, when taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a bottle embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is an elevation of the same, taken at right angles to Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a transverse section taken in the plane indicated by the line  $xx$  of Fig. 1.

In said drawings similar letters designate corresponding parts in all of the views, referring to which—

A indicates my improved bottle, which is preferably formed in one piece of glass or other fragile material and may have the usual enlargement  $a$  at its upper end, and B indicates the bottle-stopper. This stopper B and the mechanism for opening and closing it and securing it in its closed position may be of any construction suitable to the purposes of my invention. I prefer, however, to mount the stopper B on a pivoted bail C and connect said bail with an operating bail-lever D, which, when resting in its lower position against the neck of the bottle, as shown in Fig. 2, will hold the stopper tightly in its closed position and when raised will lift the stopper from its seat in the usual well-known manner, so as to permit of the bottle being emptied of its contents.

The bottle A may be of the ordinary general form, but I prefer, for reasons which will

presently appear, to make it with one of its sides  $b$  flat, as better shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The said bottle is provided adjacent to its bottom and lower end with a false bottom E, and this false bottom is provided with a depending bulb F, which is made thin and preferably in the form of a hook, as shown, and is designed for the connection of the wire G. (Better illustrated in Figs. 1 and 3 of the drawings.) This arm G is looped over or otherwise suitably connected to the bulb F, and it is passed up through an opening  $d$  in the flat side  $b$  of the bottle to the upper end thereof and is provided at its upper end with a hook  $c$ , which is designed to be inserted in the stopper B, as better shown in Fig. 1, so that when the bail-lever D and the stopper are raised to open the bottle the wire G will be drawn taut and the bulb F will be snapped off or broken, so that if the bottle is refilled with inferior substance with a view of selling it as containing the substance with which it was originally filled the fraud may be readily detected.

When the bottle is to be opened, it is preferably held in an approximately horizontal position with its flat side  $b$  uppermost, and the bail-lever D is then raised. This, as before stated, will raise the stopper and open the bottle and will simultaneously snap or break the bulb F. When the bottle has been opened, it is inclined so as to permit its contents to pass out of its open end. The broken bulb F and any particles of glass will fall into the space between the two bottoms of the bottle and will be effectually prevented from getting into the space above the false bottom E.

In order to permit the contents of the bottle to pass from the space below the false bottom E to the space above the said bottom and yet prevent the fragments of such glass from getting into the space above the false bottom, the said false bottom is provided adjacent to the rounded side of the bottle with a series of minute apertures  $m$ , as shown.

It will be seen that when the bulb F is broken, which is a necessary incident to the opening of the bottle, the bottle is rendered unfit for use and cannot therefore be refilled by unscrupulous persons with inferior sub-



stance and sold without detection as containing the substance with which it was originally filled.

5 The flat side *b* of my improved bottle is advantageous, since it permits of the wire *G* lying straight and being readily rendered taut, and the opening *d* is desirable, because when the wire is in it it is not liable to catch into anything or be broken during the handling of the bottle.

10 When desirable, the wire *G* may be connected with ordinary stoppers of bottles, so that the bulb *F* will be broken when the stopper is drawn by a stopper-puller, and in order that the hooked end of the wire may be readily inserted in the stoppers said end may be and preferably is sharpened or pointed.

15 It will be appreciated that notwithstanding its material advantages my improved bottle may be manufactured almost as cheaply as the ordinary bottle and may be as easily opened and discharged of its contents, and this without danger of getting any of the broken glass in such contents.

20 Having described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A bottle having a false bottom provided with a fragile bulb, a stopper arranged in the bottle, and a connection between the fragile bulb and the stopper, whereby, when the stop-

per is raised the fragile bulb will be broken, substantially as specified.

2. A bottle having a false bottom provided with a fragile bulb, and also having an opening *d*, in one of its walls extending from the upper end of the bottle to the space below the false bottom and communicating with such space, a stopper arranged in the upper end of the bottle, and a wire connected at one end to the fragile bulb and at its opposite end to the stopper and extending through the opening *d*, substantially as specified.

3. A bottle having a false bottom provided with a fragile bulb and with openings *m*, and also having one of its sides flat and provided with an opening *d*, which extends from the upper end of the bottle to the space below the false bottom and communicates with such space, a stopper arranged in the upper end of the bottle, and a wire connected at one end to the fragile bulb and at its opposite end to the stopper and extending through the opening *d*, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

KARL AUGUST KLOSE.

Witnesses:

T. S. MAYER,  
A. L. BULER.