

(No Model.)

B. R. DILLON.  
BOTTLE.

No. 571,515.

Patented Nov. 17, 1896.

Fig. 1.

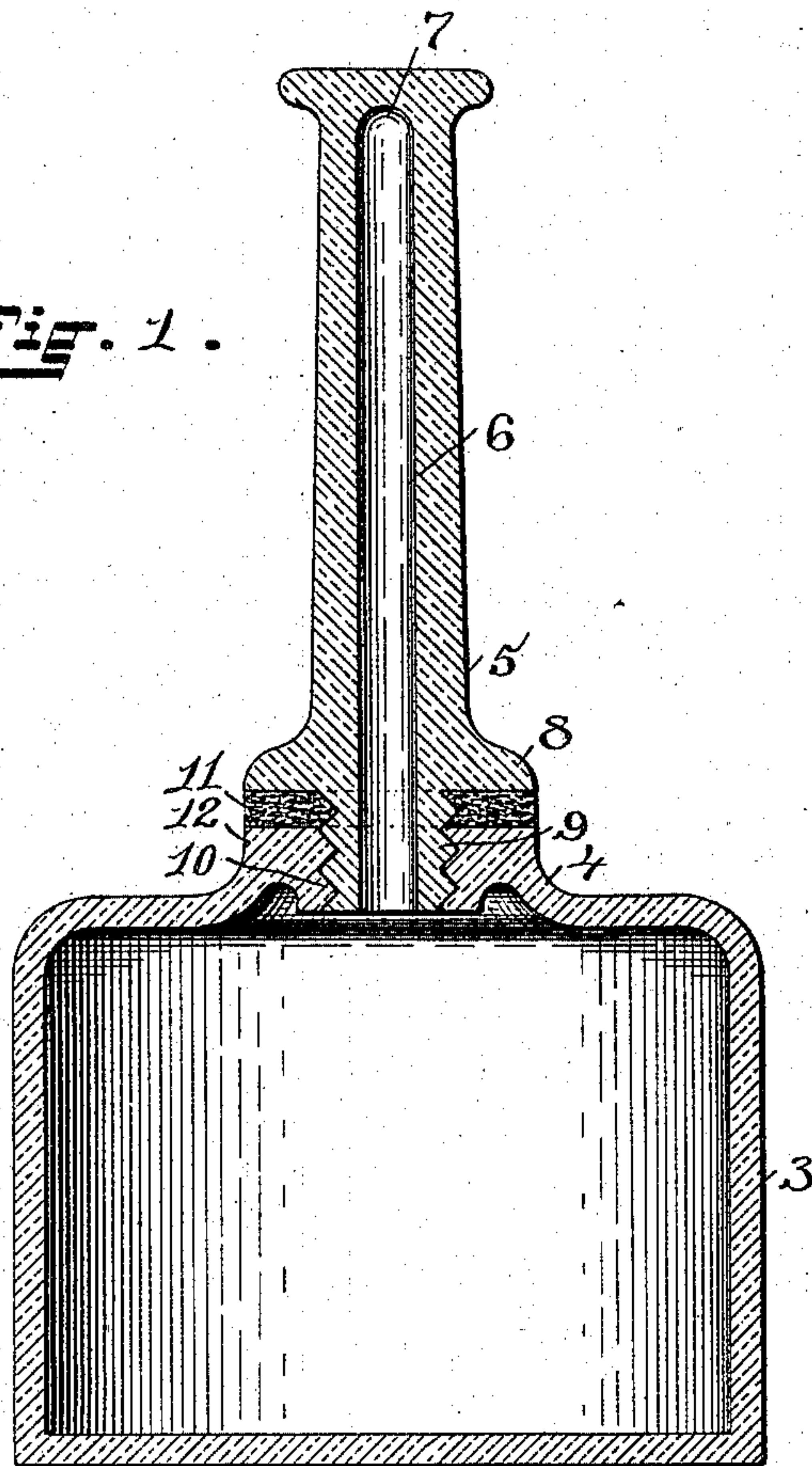
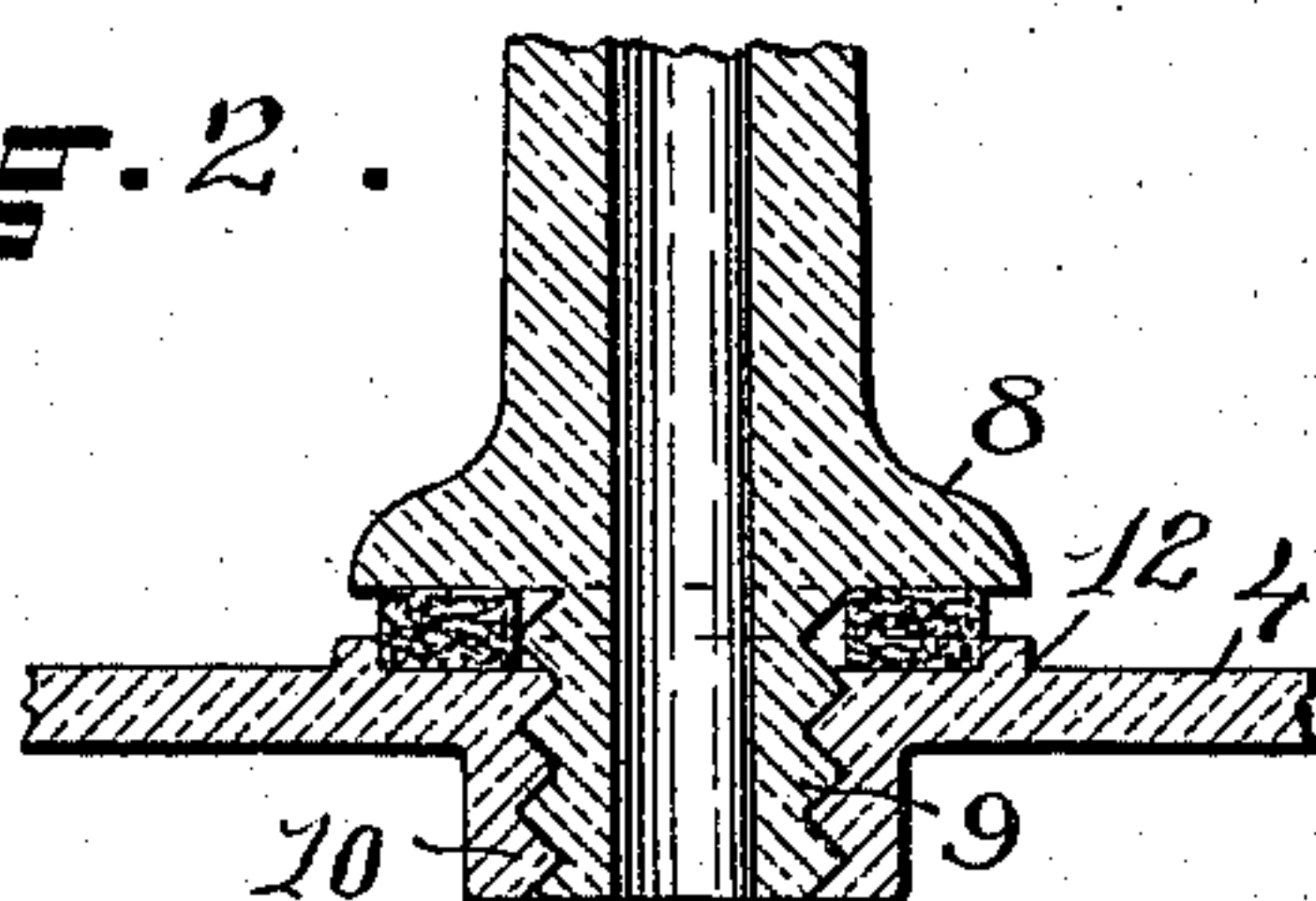


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENJAMIN R. DILLON, OF PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

## BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 571,515, dated November 17, 1896.

Application filed September 11, 1895. Serial No. 562,131. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENJAMIN R. DILLON, of the city of Providence, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles; and I hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of  
10 this specification.

Proprietary medicines, wines, and liquors are sold in bottles having distinct and peculiar forms, shapes, or proportions, so as to give to them a distinct individuality readily recog-  
15 nized by the purchaser to indicate the origin of the goods. In the ordinary and general use after the bottle is emptied it is set aside, thrown into a cellar, corner, or ash-receptacle as waste material and kept thus until an enterprising peddler purchases or secures the  
20 same and after cleaning and assorting the bottles frequently disposes of them to persons who make a business of selling spurious imitations of standard goods.

25 One object of this invention is to facilitate the loss of an essential part of such bottles.

Another object of this invention is to produce a bottle having readily-distinguishable characteristics.

30 Still another object of this invention is to provide a bottle with a tubular neck closed at the upper end and made of transparent glass, while the body of the bottle is made of non-transparent glass or other material or is  
35 covered with a substance impervious to light, or nearly so, so that liquids that are injured by being exposed to the light may be contained in the body of the bottle and can be inspected by holding the bottle so that the  
40 liquid will enter the tubular neck to be examined without exposing the body of the liquid.

45 The invention consists in the peculiar and novel construction of the neck and the combination of the neck and body, as will be more fully set forth hereinafter.

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a bottle provided with a separate tubular neck closed at the upper end and secured to the  
50 bottle. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view of a modified form of the connection of the neck with the body of the bottle.

In the drawings, 3 indicates the main body of a bottle; 4, the upper part of the bottle, to which the neck 5 is secured. The neck is  
55 made tubular, but is not open, so that the liquid cannot be poured from the end of the neck, the tubular neck being preferably closed at the upper end 7. The neck 5 may be secured to the body 3 of the bottle in any  
60 desired manner by which a tight joint can be secured. In the drawings the lower part of the neck is provided with the flange 8 and with the screw-threaded portion 9, the bottle  
65 being provided with the internal screw-thread 10, and the cork or other yielding washer 11 is placed between the flange 8 and the shoulder 12, surrounding the inlet-opening in the main  
70 body of the bottle. This shoulder 12 may be surrounded by a raised rim, as is shown in Fig. 2, to prevent the spreading of the washer. The detachable neck is provided with an an-  
75 nular projecting head at the upper end and is made, as shown in the drawings, of such length as to form a convenient handle for the bottle.

When the bottle is filled, it is closed by securing the neck 5 to the body 3. When opened, the neck is removed, and under the ordinary  
80 circumstances, particularly usual in families, the neck and body remain separated and can seldom be reassociated for a renewed use of the bottle.

The so-constructed bottle is readily recognized when it is to be opened from the usual  
85 form of bottles, because the stopper is at the bottom instead of the top of the neck.

The main body of the bottle may be made opaque or of non-transparent material, or it may be covered with tin-foil or paper, so as  
90 to protect the contents from the effect of sunlight, and the liquid can be examined as it enters the tube in the neck made of transparent glass.

I do not claim as my invention any of the  
95 well-known forms of glass stoppers, whether tubular or solid, usually used on the old form of open-end bottle-necks.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure  
100 by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a bottle, the combination with the main body of the bottle opaque to actinic rays provided with an opening for the reception and discharge of the liquid, of a trans-

parent tubular neck the internal tube of which is closed at the upper end of the neck and open at the lower end of the neck, and the means substantially as described for securing the detachable neck to the main body of the bottle, whereby the liquid is all contained in the body of the bottle where it may be protected from the action of light, but may be made to flow into the tube in the neck for examination and comparison, as described.

2. In a bottle, the combination with the main body of the bottle 3 opaque to actinic rays, the internally-screw-threaded opening

10 for the discharge of the liquid and the shoulder 12, of the detachable neck 5 extending from the body of the bottle, the internal tube closed at the upper end of the neck and open at the lower end thereof, the flange 8, the screw-threaded extension 9 of the neck and the washer 11, whereby the neck may be secured to or detached from the body of the bottle and when secured form a convenient handle for the bottle, as described.

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Witnesses:

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