

(No Model.)

G. C. PHILLIPS.
BOTTLE.

No. 584,481.

Patented June 15, 1897.

Fig. 5.

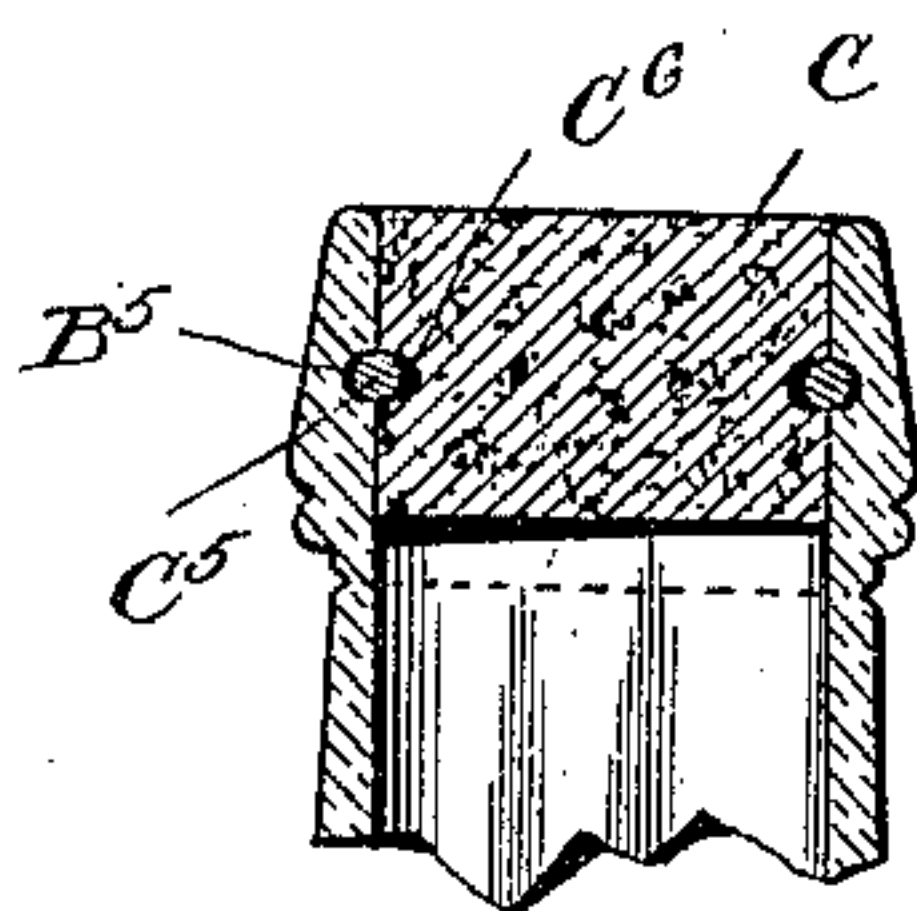


Fig. 2.

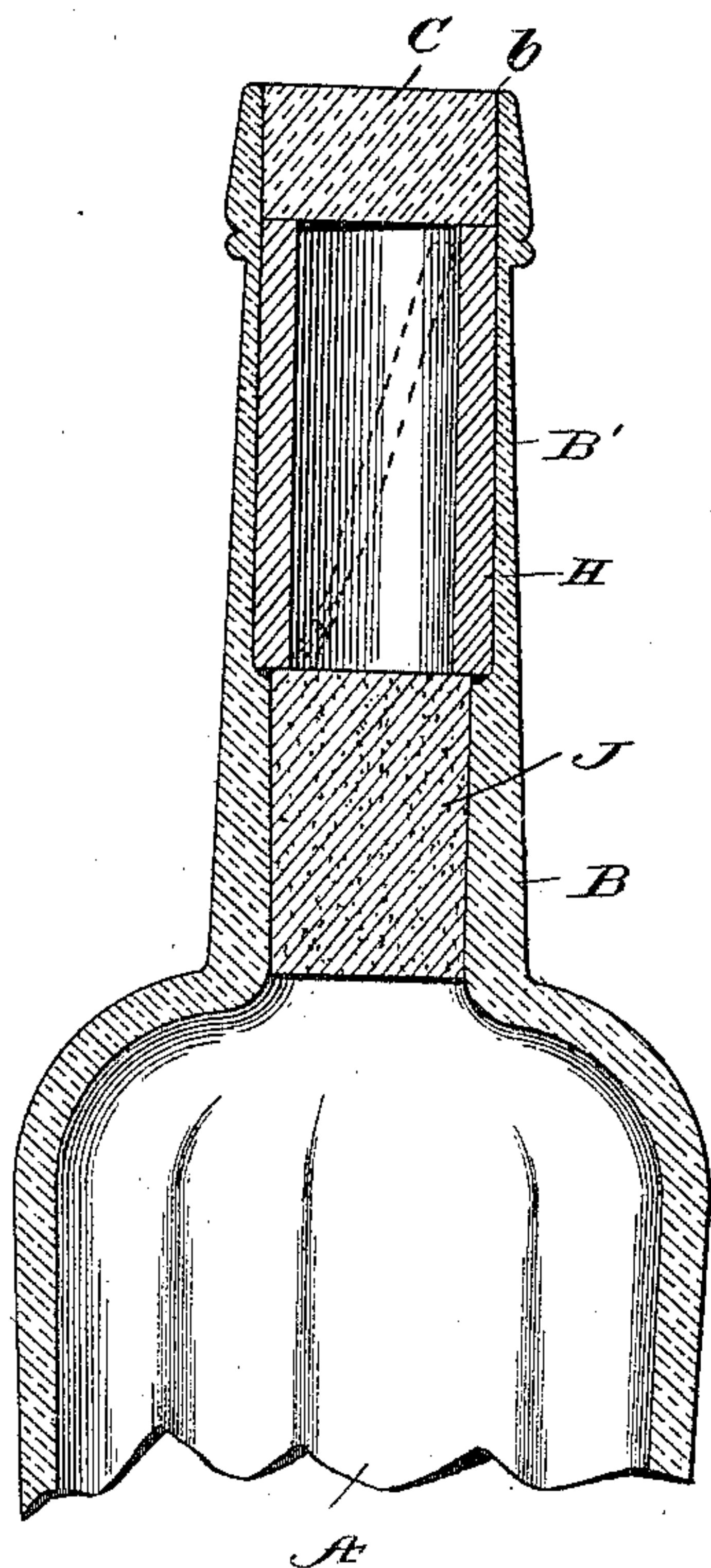


Fig. 1.

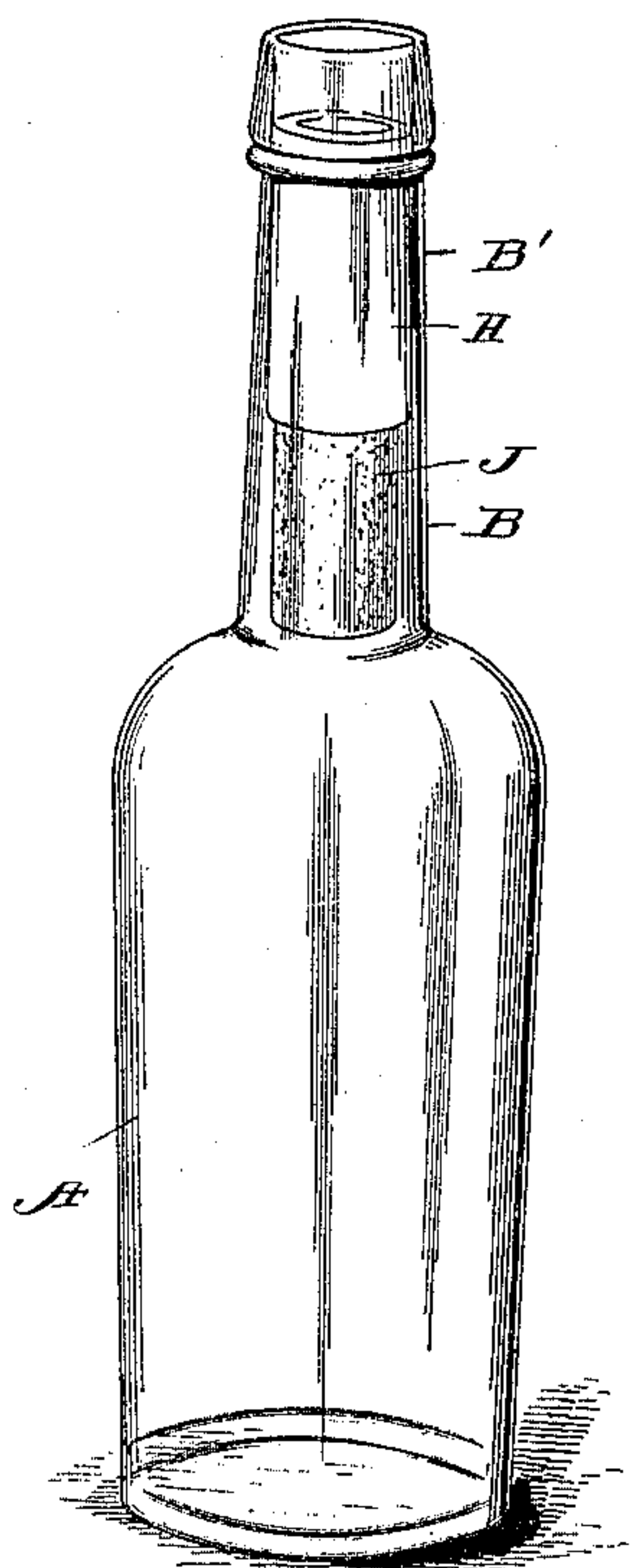


Fig. 6.

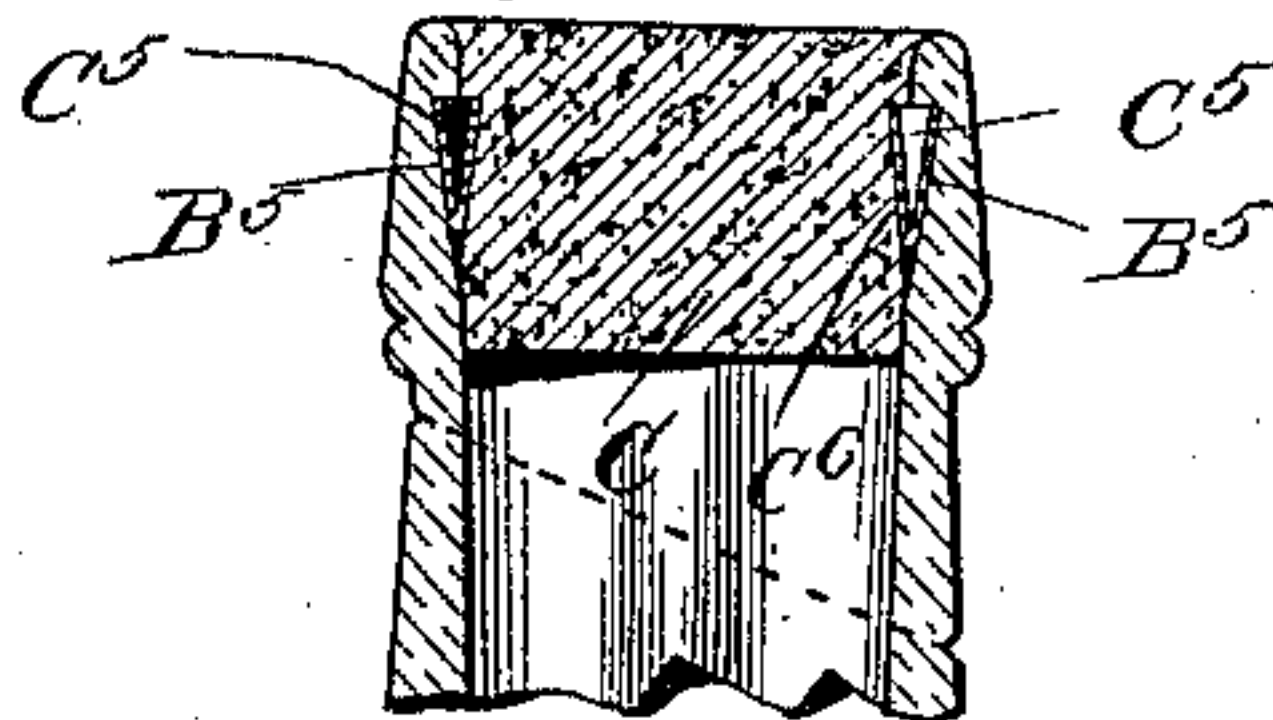


Fig. 3.

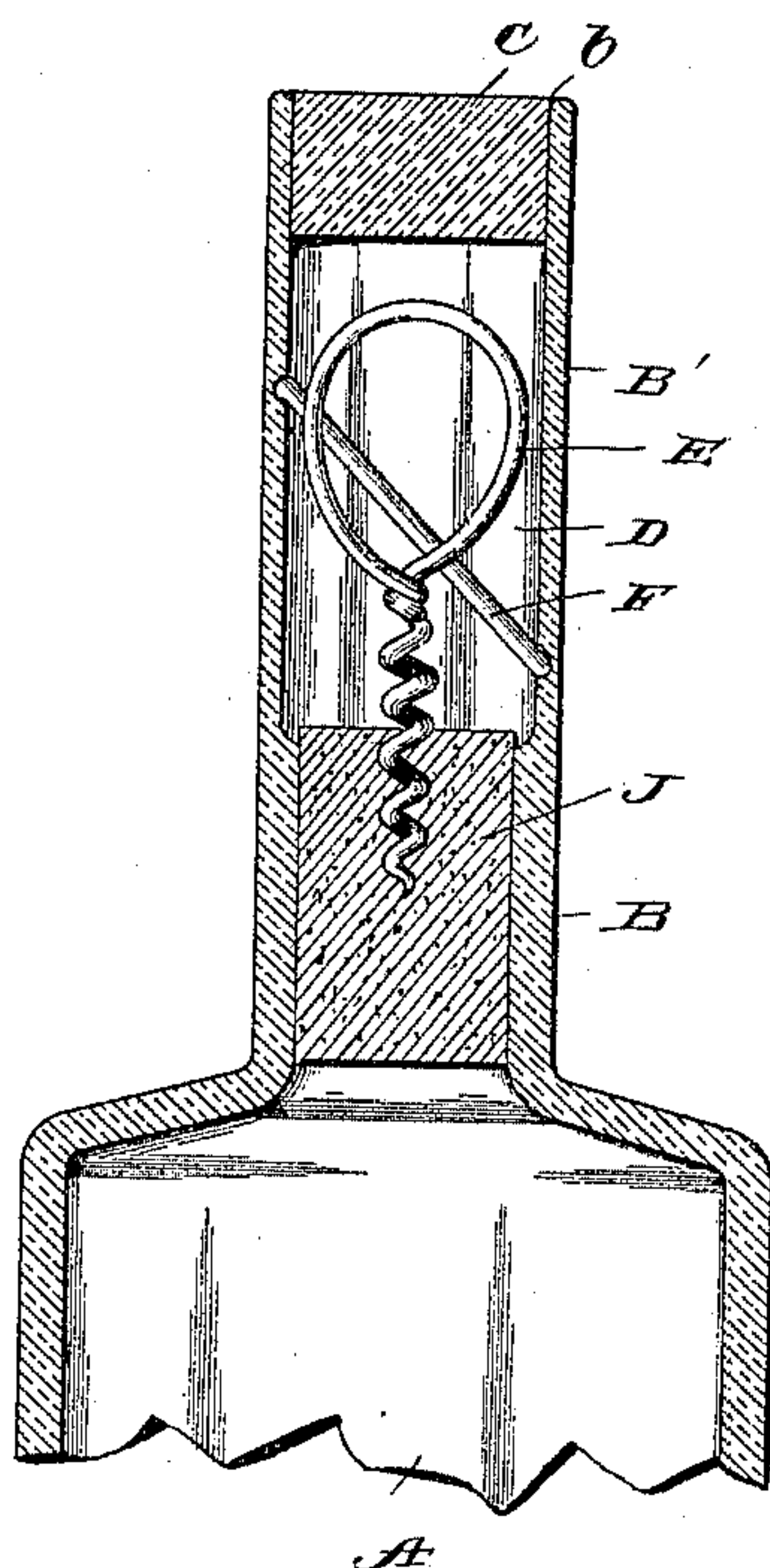
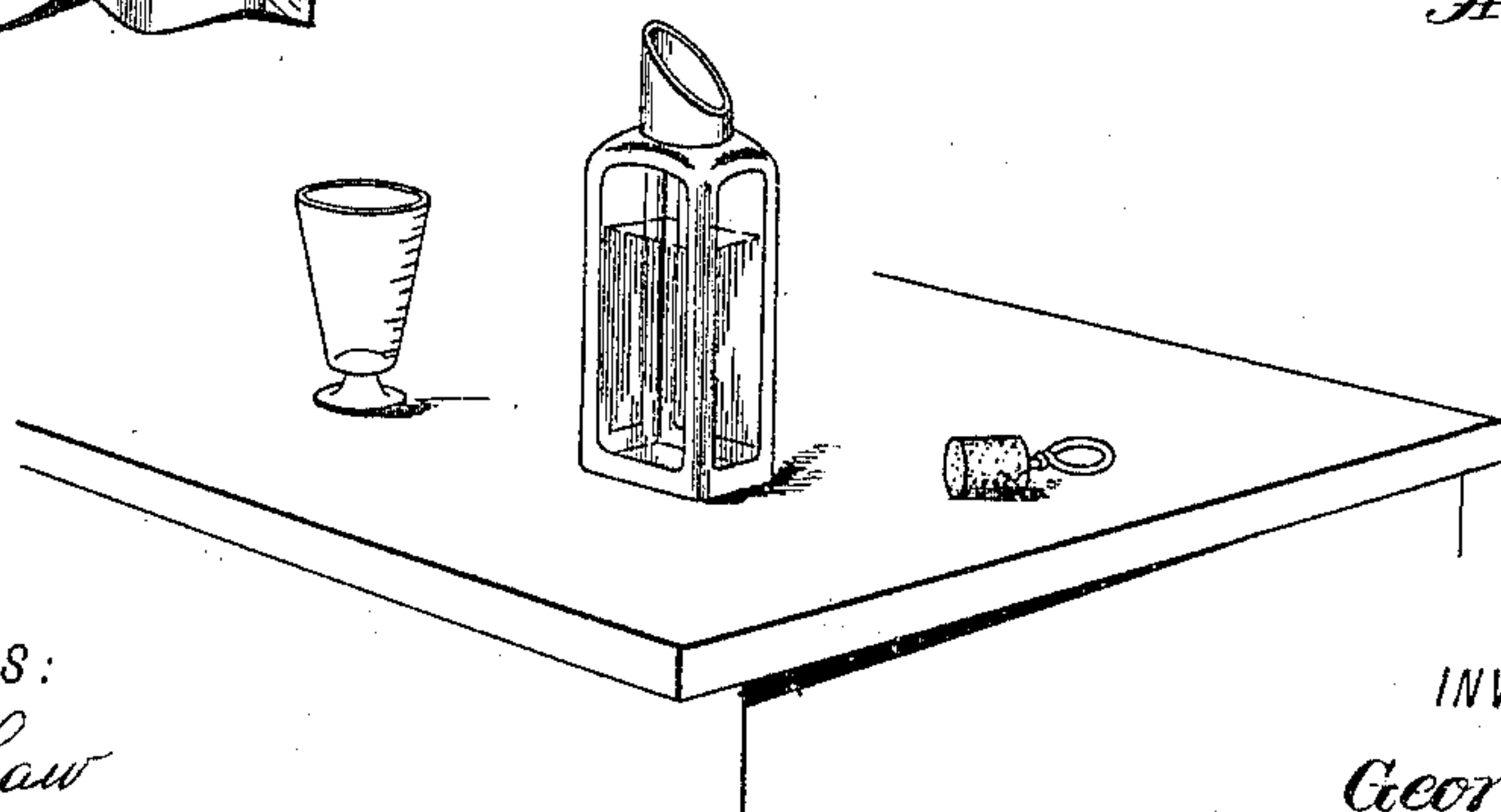


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

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GEORGE C. PHILLIPS, OF HESTER, LOUISIANA.

BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,481, dated June 15, 1897.

Application filed April 24, 1896. Serial No. 588,866. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE C. PHILLIPS, residing at Hester, in the parish of St. James and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and Improved Bottle, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates generally to improvements in bottles, but more particularly refers to that class of bottles having their neck and the stopper devices arranged so that the bottle must be broken before the contents can be used and such bottle thereby rendered unfit for use the second time as an original package.

My invention primarily has for its object to provide a bottle having its neck or cork-receiving portion extended above the cork and having such extension formed of a greater internal diameter than the cork-receiving portion, whereby to admit of the escape of the air held in the bottle-neck as the cork is inserted, such extended portion also having a sealing-stopper held spaced apart from the cork, whereby to form an interior space adapted to receive a brush or corkscrew, the said extended portion of the neck being also made thinner or more brittle than the base or cork-receiving portion to readily break when tapped.

My invention also seeks to provide a bottle of this character having an extensible neck portion above the cork, having a sealing-stopper in the upper end and a circumscribing portion of reduced thickness extended diagonally about such extensible portion, whereby when the said neck is broken the end of the bottle will be funnel shape, to practically adapt it for use as a medicine-bottle, from which portions of the contents can be frequently poured out.

Furthermore, my invention seeks to provide a bottle of this character having the supplemental or breakable portion provided at the upper end with a sealing-stopper and an intermediate hollow or solid member of wood or other cheap material which will hold the cork from being blown up into the extended neck portion by the gas produced by fermentation of the bottled contents.

With other minor objects in view, which will hereinafter appear, my invention consists in a bottle constructed in the peculiar and novel manner first described in detail

and then specifically pointed out in the appended claim, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a bottle constructed in accordance with my invention and more especially adapted to hold fermented liquors. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of the same. Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the bottle constructed in accordance with my invention adapted for use as a medicine-holder. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the bottle shown in Fig. 3 as it appears after the top end is broken off and the cork removed. Fig. 5 is a detail perspective view of the split spring-ring. Fig. 6 is a detail sectional view illustrating the manner of securing a stopper by the spring-ring. Figs. 7 and 8 are views illustrating modified means for holding the upper stopper in the bottle-neck.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A indicates the body of the bottle, which may be round or any other desired shape, the upper end of which has the usual cork-receiving contracted or neck portion B, which in the present construction is made with an extensible portion B', having the same external diameter but of a less internal diameter than B, whereby to admit of the ready passage or insertion of the cork through the open end b and at the same time allow for a free egress of the air contained in the neck portion as the said cork is inserted. By reducing the thickness of the extension B' it is manifest that the same will readily break at a point above the cork when tapped. If desired, however, such extension B' may be made more brittle than the body or base of the neck. In the upper end of the neck portion B' is fitted a glass stopper C, which, before it is inserted, is dipped into a suitable glass-cement to make it adhere firmly to the neck.

It will be readily observed by reference to Fig. 2 that a space D is formed between the seal-stopper C and the regular cork J, which space serves as a holder for a brush adapted to be used to brush off the broken glass from the broken edges of the neck, or a corkscrew E, which when the bottle is used as a medicine-holder may be held inserted in the cork and form a handle member, as clearly shown in Fig. 4.

When the said bottle is to be used as a

medicine-holder, I prefer to weaken the extension B' in a diagonal line by materially reducing the thickness externally or internally in a diagonal direction, as at F, forming an inclined frangible ligament, so that when the outer end of the bottle is tapped its neck portion B' will break off diagonally and leave a funnel-like lip or mouth G (see Fig. 4) for the discharge of the medicine in small quantities.

When the bottle is to be used to hold fermented liquors, a supplemental stopper member H, made of wood or other cheap material, is inserted in the space D, with its upper and lower ends, respectively, in engagement with the seal-stopper and the cork stopper, and such member H may either be a solid member or a tubular one, as shown, it being, however, manifest that instead of using the member H a filling may be placed in the space D to hold the cork down, but I prefer a tubular member H, as such admits of the utilization of the space D for holding a corkscrew or brush, as before stated.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the drawings, it is thought the many advantages of my improved bottle will be readily appreciated, especially by manufacturers of patent medicines and liquors, as such bottle is equally adapted for a complete destruction to preclude a second use for holding the original contents or for a continuous use for slowly measuring or pouring out medicine.

It will also be readily apparent that manufacturers can have their trade-marks blown partly in the neck portion B and the portion B', so that when the neck B' is broken the representation of the mark will be destroyed. The label can also be placed around the neck of the bottle and would of course be destroyed when the bottle-neck was broken.

Instead of weakening the neck of the bottle by reducing the thickness internally or externally in a diagonal line as the bottle is blown

or molded, such bottle, especially so when the neck is of a short nature, can be weakened by cutting an exterior line in any suitable manner, which, while practically not visible to the eye, would materially weaken the bottle-neck so as to enable the upper end being broken off when desired, it being understood that when the neck is of a suitable length such exteriorly-cut line may be extended in a diagonal direction, so that when the top of the neck is broken off the funnel-like neck G will be left, as heretofore described. Furthermore, instead of securing the seal-stopper C by cementing it is manifest that the same may be held secure by means of a split spring-ring C⁵, adapted to fit a groove C⁶ in the stopper and to spring out into engagement with an annular internal groove B⁵ in the bottle-neck, as shown in Fig. 5. Instead of providing a split ring a spring sheet-metal ring, such as shown in Fig. 6, may be employed for the same purpose.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

An improved bottle having an extended neck portion a removable stopper in the lower end thereof, and a sealed or fixed stopper in the upper end, the said neck portion being of a reduced thickness, at a point above the lower stopper, said upper and lower stoppers being spaced apart to form the ends of an intermediate chamber, said neck having a diagonally-extending, circumscribing portion at a point between the upper and lower stoppers and a tubular internal member held in the chamber having an external diameter equal that of the internal diameter of the said chamber, and an internal diameter less than that of the cork stopper, whereby it seats on such stoppers as specified.

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Witnesses:

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