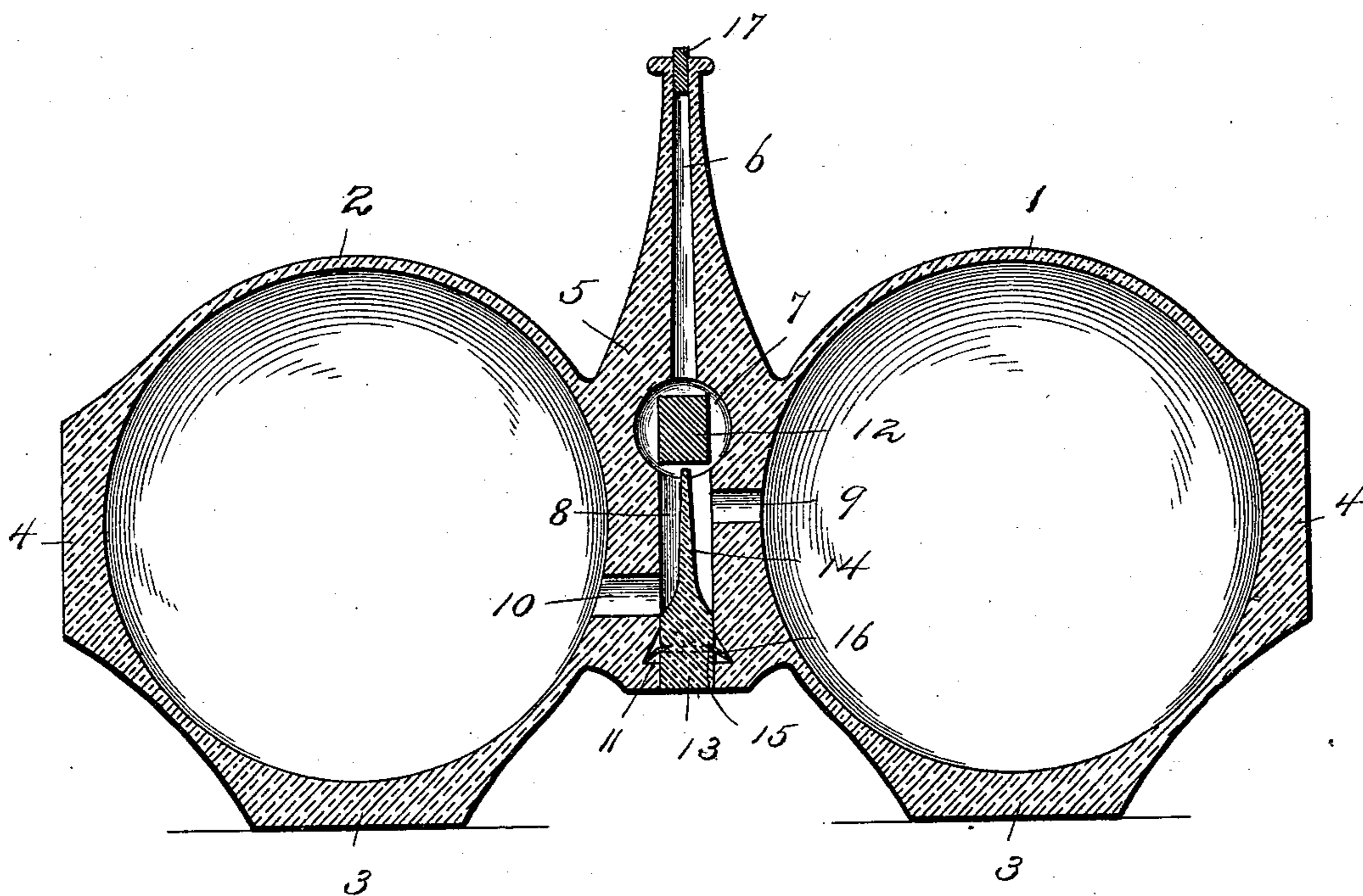


(No Model.)

H. L. BROWN.
BOTTLE.

No. 587,426.

Patented Aug. 3, 1897.



WITNESSES

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HOMER L. BROWN, OF HAWTHORN, FLORIDA.

BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 587,426, dated August 3, 1897.

Application filed September 16, 1896. Serial No. 606,006. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HOMER L. BROWN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hawthorn, in the county of Alachua and State of Florida, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles; and I do hereby 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 bottles.

My object is to provide a more simple and cheap bottle which can be readily filled initially and can be emptied whenever desirable, but which, owing to its peculiar construction, cannot be refilled without immediate detection.

Having this object in view, my invention consists of a bottle of improved and peculiar construction, as will appear more fully in the following description, the appended claims, and the accompanying drawing, which represents my improved bottle in vertical section.

The numerals 1 and 2 designate glass globes, each of which is provided with a thickened base 3 and a side 4. The numeral 5 designates the neck of a bottle which is located between the globes and joins them, being of thick glass. This neck is tapering at its upper portion, and in said upper portion there is the fluid-passage 6, which is of quite small diameter, but flares outwardly into a substantially circular chamber 7. This chamber is in connection with an enlarged fluid-passage 8 in the lower portion of the neck.

The numeral 9 designates a passage which leads from passage 8 into globe 1, while 10 is a somewhat-larger passage which leads from passage 8 into globe 2, the passage 10 being located farther down than passage 9. The passage 8 is made into an annular recess or groove 11 near its lower end.

At 12 is shown a cork interfering-stopper which is of somewhat less length than the diameter of chamber 7 and of greater diameter than the upper fluid-passage 6.

The numeral 13 designates a locking-stopper, preferably of glass, which is provided with a tapered upper end 14, and the body of this locking-stopper fits snugly within that portion of the passage 8 which lies below passage 10, that leads into globe 2. An annular

groove 15 is made in the locking-stopper, and 16 designates a locking-spring which has a bent portion that lies in the groove 15 and extends about two-thirds therearound, and the ends of this locking-spring are bent outwardly and received in the annular groove 11.

It will be observed that the stopper 12 rests on the upper end of the tapered portion 14 of the locking-stopper 13 when the bottle is in upright position, so that said stopper cannot be pushed down into the passage 8, but the fluid can be poured out from the bottle, if desirable.

At 17 is shown an ordinary removable stopper which is located in the upper end of the neck.

The bottle is filled and sealed in the following manner: After the stopper 17 has been inserted it is first set up, so that it rests on the side 4 of globe 1. A suitable funnel having a bent spout is now employed to fill the globe 1. After this has been done the interfering-stopper 12 is forced in the passage 8 until it closes passage 9, that leads into globe 1. The bottle is now reversed, so that it rests on side 4 of globe 2 as a base. Globe 2 can now be filled in the same manner as globe 1. Before turning the bottle again the locking-stopper 13 should be inserted in the neck. When this is done, the interfering-stopper 12 will be pushed up into the chamber 7 and the passage 8 at the same time sealed, so that the fluid in the two globes cannot run out. After the locking-stopper has been pushed completely in the ends of the locking-spring fly out and are received in the annular groove 11, whereupon said stopper is locked against removal.

The operation of removing the contents from the bottle is carried on in the following manner: The bottle is turned so that the globe 1 will be uppermost and will lean slightly out of the perpendicular. When this is done, the fluid will pass out of said globe, past the interfering-stopper, and out of the neck, the movable stopper 17 having first been taken out. The bottle is now reversed, so that the fluid in globe 2 will run into globe 1, whereupon the aforesaid operation can be repeated. The fluid will not return to globe 2, as the space it occupied has become filled with air.

It will be seen, therefore, that this bottle after being once emptied cannot be refilled.

This is because in refilling the same the steps first taken must be repeated, and since the glass locking-stopper cannot be removed it will be impossible to carry out these steps.

5 If it is attempted to refill the bottle from the mouth, it is of course obvious that a certain amount of liquid would be passed into the globes 1 and 2, but that it would be impossible to place any more liquid in these globes above
10 the level of the passages leading to the same. Therefore it is impracticable, for in the first place the operation would be so tedious that it would be undesirable. In the second place the bottle could be filled only partially. It is
15 true, of course, that each globe being partially filled by turning the bottle toward one side, the contents of one globe would pass into the other, but then, as soon as the bottle was brought to an upright position, the liquid
20 would again seek its level, and it will be seen that it is impossible to move the interfering-stopper 12 to close either of the passages of the globes, owing to the stem or tapered upper end portion of the locking-stopper 13, and
25 that, owing to the small size of the passage 6, it will be difficult to break and remove the interfering-stopper 12.

There are many slight and immaterial changes which might be resorted to in carrying out the present invention without detracting from any of its advantages, and hence it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise construction herein shown and described, but consider myself entitled to
30 all such variations as properly come within the spirit and scope of the invention.

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

40 1. In a bottle, the combination with a bottle-body, of a neck independent thereof and having a fluid-passage extending from its top to bottom and in communication with the body at a point intermediate with the ends
45 of the neck, an interfering-stopper in the neck above the passage leading into the body, and a locking-stopper in the neck below said latter passage.

50 2. In a bottle, the combination with a bottle-body, of a bottle-neck having a passage extending therethrough from end to end, and provided with an upper chamber and a lower groove, being in fluid communication with the body between said chamber and groove,
55 an interfering-stopper movable in the chamber, a locking-stopper in the lower portion of

the neck and on the upper end of which the interfering-stopper rests, and a locking device connected to the locking-stopper and adapted for reception in the groove.

60 3. In a bottle, the combination with a bottle-body, of a bottle-neck having a passage extending therethrough from end to end and in communication with the bottle-body, said passage in the neck being made into an upper enlarged chamber, and the passage being
65 formed into a groove at its lower end, a movable interfering-stopper in the chamber, a locking-stopper in the lower portion of the neck which is provided with a groove, the interfering-stopper resting on the upper end of
70 the locking-stopper, and a locking-spring received in the groove of the locking-stopper and having ends which are received in the groove of the neck.

75 4. In a bottle, the combination with bottle-bodies, of a single neck for said bodies which has a fluid-passage and branch passages located one above the other which lead into the bodies, a locking-stopper in the neck,
80 and an interfering-stopper also in the neck.

5. In a bottle, the combination with bottle-bodies, of a single neck therefor which is provided with a fluid-passage that extends through from end to end and is made into
85 branch upper and lower passages which lead into the respective bottle-bodies, an interfering-stopper in the upper portion of the neck, and a locking-stopper in the lower portion of the neck.

90 6. In a bottle, the combination with bottle-bodies, of a single neck therefor which is provided with a fluid-passage that extends therethrough from end to end and has branch upper and lower passages which lead into the
95 respective bottle-bodies, said fluid-passage of the neck being formed into an upper chamber and the lower portion of said neck being made into a groove, an interfering-stopper in the chamber, a locking-stopper in the lower
100 portion of the neck on the upper end of which the interfering-stopper rests, and a spring-lock connected to the locking-stopper and adapted for reception in the groove.

In testimony whereof I have signed this
105 specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HOMER L. BROWN.

Witnesses:

A. E. WILES,
J. H. CAPREL.