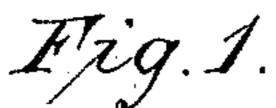
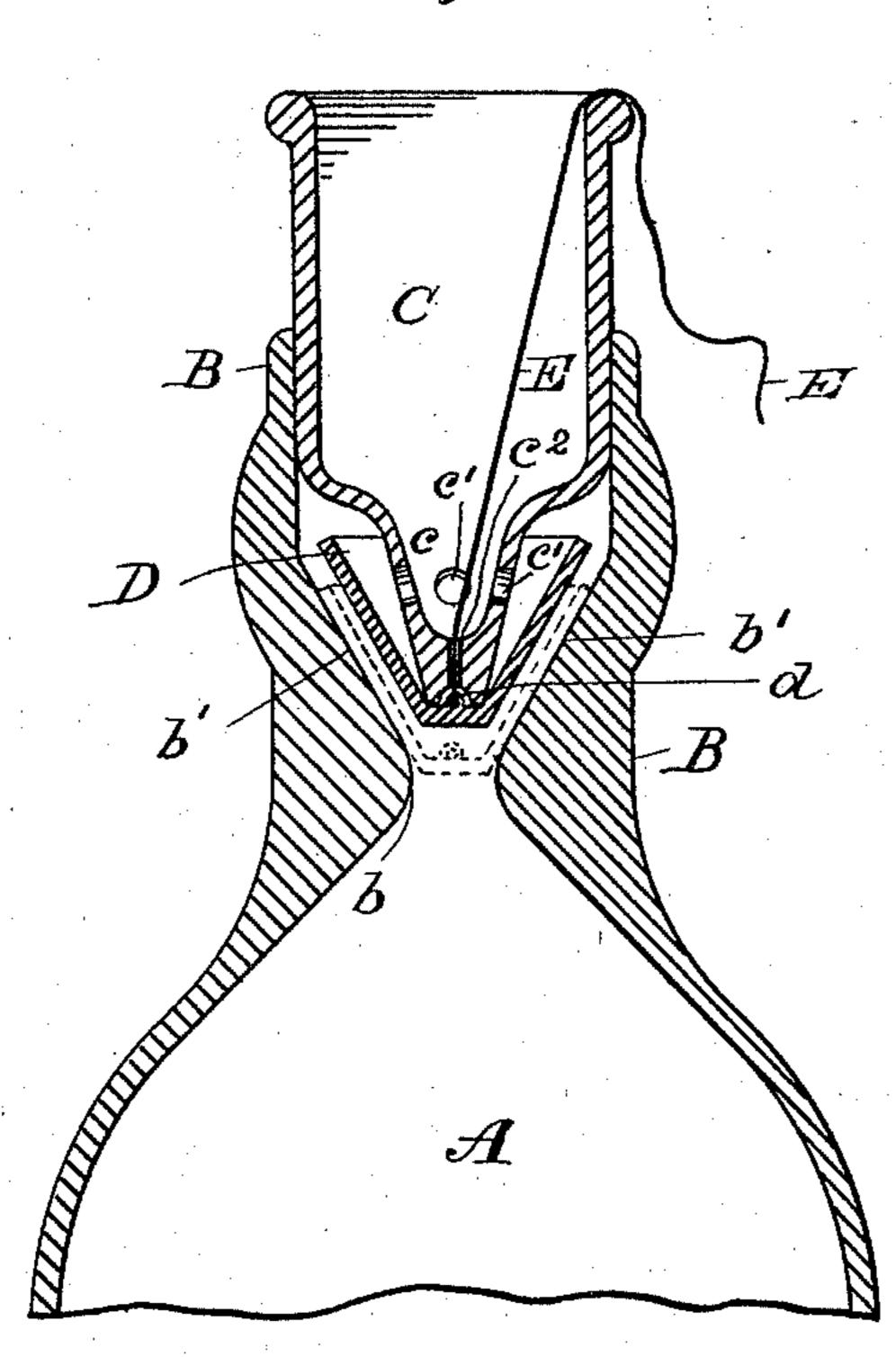
(No Model.)

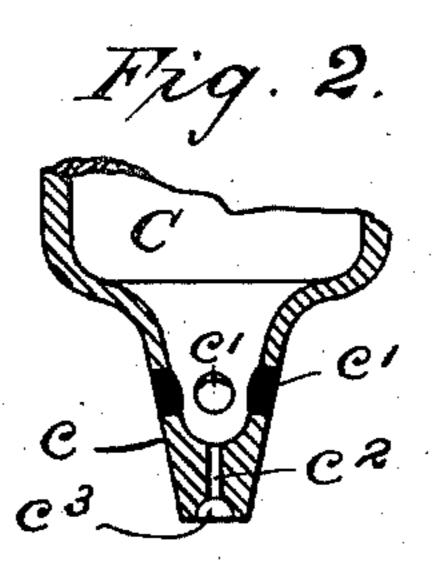
BOTTLE.

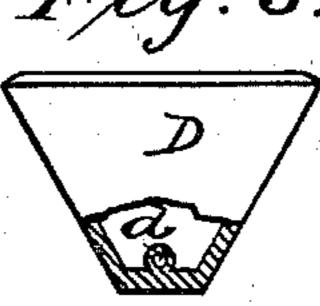
No. 590,040.

Patented Sept. 14, 1897.









Inventor

Witnesses

Arbert Flanders
By his Attorney & Murston

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HERBERT FLANDERS, OF MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 590,040, dated September 14, 1897.

Application filed November 14, 1896. Serial No. 612,050. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HERBERT FLANDERS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manchester, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire, 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.

This invention relates to bottles designed for use by manufacturers of bottled goods, the object being to provide a bottle which

15 cannot be refilled.

It is a common practice among a certain class of dealers to refill bottles having labels of well-known manufacturers with a spurious or inferior quality of goods; and this invention consists, broadly, in providing the neck of a bottle with a conical cup or valve and a conical seat upon which said valve may rest and with means for raising the valve for filling the bottle.

The invention will be readily understood by reference to the following specification and claims, and to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of the same, of which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section showing the upper portion of a bottle and its neck embodying my improved construction, Figs. 2 and 3 being sectional details.

Similar reference-letters denote correspond-

ing parts in all the views.

A represents the upper portion of a bottle,

To carry my invention into effect, I reduce

and B is its neck.

the interior of the neck so as to form a small opening b into the bottle, the upper part of the reduced portion being of conical form, as seen at b', and the remainder of the interior of the neck being substantially of equal diameter, thus affording ready means for grinding the conical seat b', if required, and upon this seat rests a conical cup or valve D, upon which is provided an eye d for attaching a wire E, by which it may be raised. In order to prevent the removal of said valve D, I pro-

vide an interior bushing C for the neck B, having at its bottom a hollow projection c of 50 smaller diameter and greater length than is the valve D, and having in its side perforations c', through which liquid may pass, and with a perforation c^2 in its bottom for the passage of a wire E, which attaches to the eye d 55 of the valve D and enables the latter to be held up from the conical seat b' for the purpose of filling the bottle.

After the neck with its conical seat for the valve has been formed the bushing C, through 60 which the wire E has previously been passed and connected to the valve D, as shown, is then placed in position within the neck and sealed therein, so as to form an inseparable

part thereof.

The eye d of the valve is made very frail, so as to be easily broken, and when it is desired to fill my improved bottle the wire E is drawn upward until the valve comes in contact with the bottom of the hollow projection 70 c of the bushing C, when the surplus of wire is bent down on the outside of the bushing or neck, thus sustaining the valve D in the position shown in full lines in Fig. 1, leaving plenty of room for the liquid with which the 75 bottle is to be filled to enter the same by passing through the perforations c' into the valve or cup D, over the sides of which it flows down upon the conical seat b' and through the opening b of the neck B into the bottle.

When the bottle has been filled to the point desired, the operator pulls the wire E, which breaks the eye d of the valve or cup, permitting the valve to drop to the position shown by dotted lines in Fig. 1, and as no liquid can 85 pass into the bottle except when the valve D is elevated, and as the only means of accomplishing this has been destroyed by breaking the eye d of the valve and removing the wire E, the bottle can never be refilled, while its 90 contents can be readily poured out either in

small or large quantities.

Having described my invention, what I claim is—

As a new article of manufacture, a bottle 95 provided with an interior contracted portion

the top of which is conical, a conical shell or valve fitting the conical portion of said neck provided in its bottom with a centrally-located eye, a bushing rigidly secured within said neck above said valve having a hollow projection at its bottom provided with apertures in its side and a small perforation in its bottom, and a wire passing through the latter

and attached to the eye of said valve, substantially for the purpose set forth.

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

HERBERT FLANDERS.

Witnesses:

J. B. THURSTON, GEO. H. WARREN.