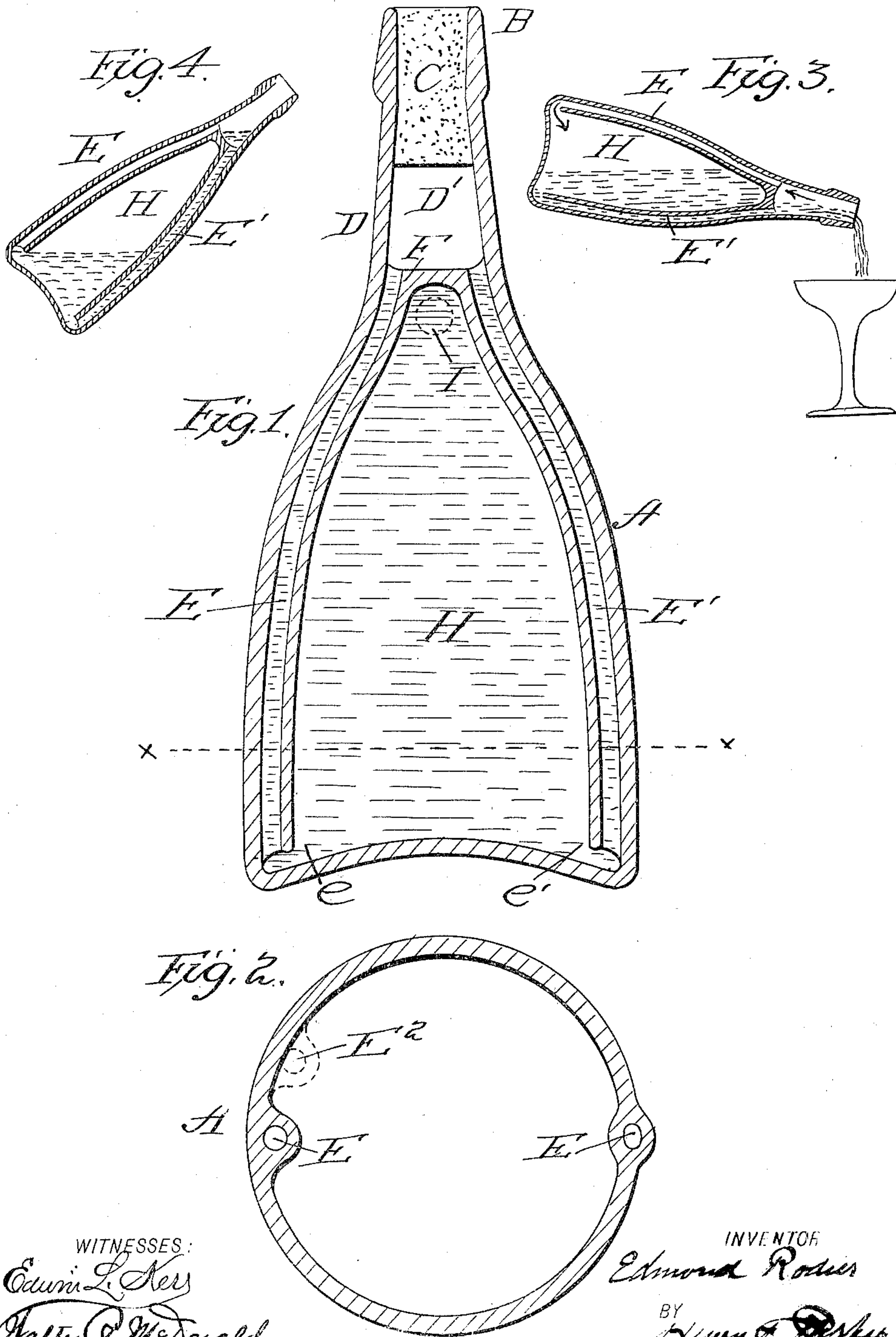


(No Model.)

E. RODIER.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

No. 604,845.

Patented May 31, 1898.



WITNESSES:
Edwin L. Kers
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDMOND RODIER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 604,845, dated May 31, 1898.

Application filed September 25, 1897. Serial No. 453,024. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDMOND RODIER, a subject of the Queen of Great Britain, and a resident of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Non-Refillable Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to non-refillable bottles designed for the purpose of preventing the fraudulent substitution of inferior liquors in bottles provided with labels or marks designating the quality of the original contents.

My invention consists in a novel construction of bottle adapted by internal formations to permit the extraction, but prevent the introduction of spurious liquor, owing to the action of air confined by said formations.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a vertical section of a bottle embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross-section at $x x$, Fig. 1. Fig. 3 represents, on a smaller scale, the operation of pouring out the contents from the bottle. Fig. 4 represents the manner in which the air is confined when an attempt is made to refill the bottle.

The body A of the bottle may be constructed in any suitable or usual form, and the neck D and the mouth B may also be of conventional form, as shown, C representing an ordinary cork. The novel internal formations consist in a partition F and channels E E', connecting the interior D' of the neck D with the bottom of the main chamber II of the bottle, said channels opening at $e e'$. The channels are shown at opposite sides of the bottle, but the same may be located in proximity to one another. For instance, the channel E' may be located at E², as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 2.

I represents a sealed filling-inlet, by means of which the original contents are introduced,

said inlet being afterward permanently sealed in such manner that the sealing cannot be broken or counterfeited without detection. 45

In operation the original contents may be poured out by removing the cork C and holding the bottle in the position indicated in Fig. 3, in which one channel—for instance, E'—serves as an outlet for the liquor and the other channel E serves as an inlet for the air to enter the chamber II, allowing the contents to be discharged. If an attempt be made to refill the bottle, the first portion of the liquor introduced when the bottle is held in an upright position, or nearly so, will seal the uppermost channel, such as E, Fig. 4, preventing the escape of air from the chamber II, making it impossible to fill the same. Even the small quantity indicated in Fig. 4 cannot be introduced if the channels are located in proximity, as indicated at E E² in Fig. 2. 50 55 60

My invention is not limited to the species of construction shown in the drawings; but What I claim is— 65

1. As an article of manufacture, a non-refillable bottle having its liquor-containing chamber permanently closed at its upper portion and communicating at different points in its bottom portion by means of channels with the mouth of the bottle above said chamber. 70

2. In a non-refillable bottle, the combination with a body portion and a neck, of a partition at the neck, a filling-aperture in said body adapted to be sealed, and channels extending through said partition to and opening into the lower portion of the body of the bottle respectively at different points. 75

Signed in the city, county, and State of New York this 24th day of September, A. D. 1897. 80
EDMOND RODIER.

Witnesses:

EDWIN L. KERR,

WALTER R. McDONALD.