

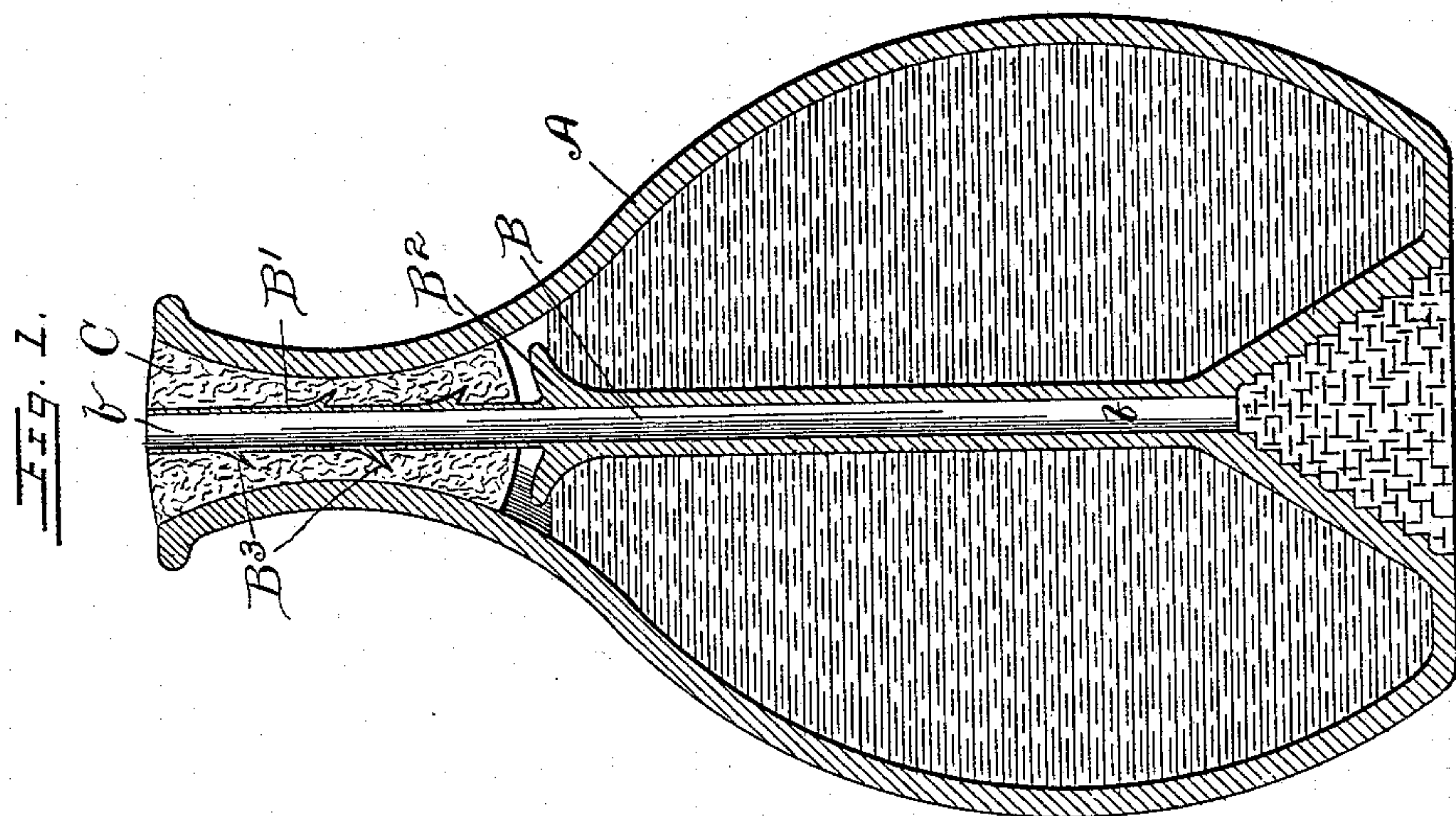
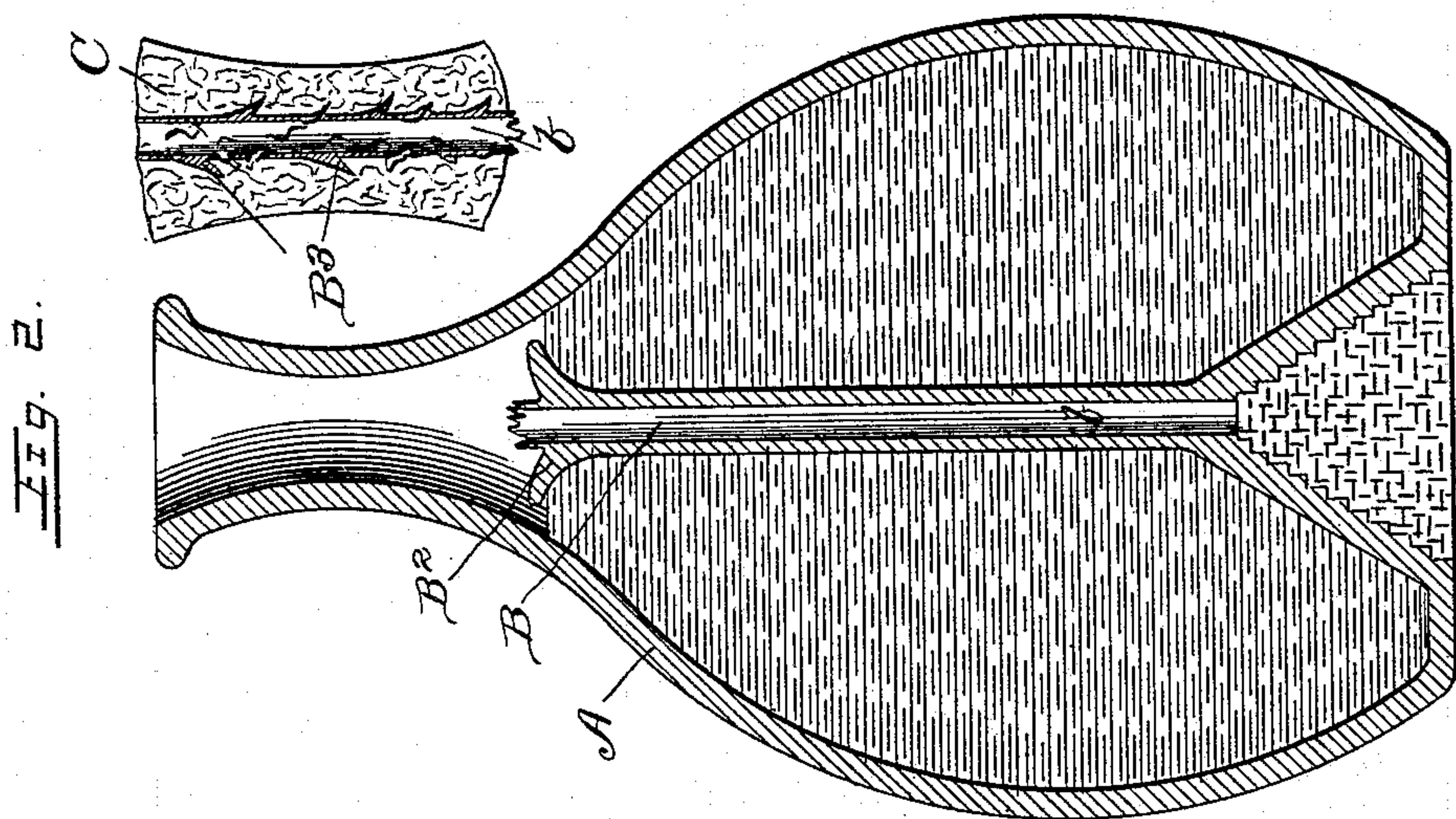
No. 612,288.

Patented Oct. 11, 1898.

W. C. VAN HORN.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

(Application filed Feb. 20, 1897.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses:
Geo B Wilson.
Jean Jacques

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL VAN HORN, OF HOOPESTON, ILLINOIS.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 612,288, dated October 11, 1898.

Application filed February 20, 1897. Serial No. 624,449. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CAMPBELL VAN HORN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Hoopeston, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Non-Refillable Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in non-refillable bottles, and has for its object the provision of means of such a novel character and combination of parts as to render a bottle made with my improvement utterly useless for mercantile purposes after the original contents have been removed, except the bottle is resealed to exclude the air, when the main object of my improvement is destroyed and the deceit is at once discovered in the simple manner to be hereinafter described, reference being now had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a bottle provided with my improvement, showing the bottle filled with fluid and sealed in the manner to be described. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a bottle provided with my improvement, showing the cork removed and a portion of the bottle broken, thus rendering it incapable of further use for mercantile purposes.

In the accompanying drawings, A represents a bottle or vessel of any desired shape or material, having located within its interior a central stem B, extending the whole length of the bottle and passing up through the center of the cork C and having a hole or opening *b* its entire length.

The stem B is made of varying thickness or strength. The portion of the stem B extending from the bottom of the bottle A up to the bottom of the cork C is of a greater diameter than that portion B' extending up into and through the cork C, and the part B' is, if anything, thinnest or weakest at a point directly beneath the cork C.

At a point just above the fluid-line I provide an enlarged portion of a cup-shaped nature B² on the stem B, the virtue of which will be described.

On the part B' of the stem B, I provide a series of spurs B³, adapted in their operation to embed themselves firmly into the cork C when the bottle or receptacle is sealed for mercan-

tile use, thus rendering it impossible to remove the cork C from the bottle A without mutilating or breaking the part B' of the stem B. 55

In the process of preparing a fluid or substance of any nature for mercantile use in receptacles having my improvement a small hole or perforation is made through the center of the cork C, thus supplying a path of small resistance to the end B' of the stem B, when the cork C is forced into the neck of the bottle, thereby reducing the liability of crushing the fragile end B' of the stem B, and the cork C, being of a soft spongy nature, will adhere tightly around the stem B' and cause the spurs B³ to penetrate into the said cork C. 60 65

The bottom of the bottle is depressed or cup-shaped, having a series of jagged projections arranged in irregular order around the entire surface, thus rendering it difficult to insert a plug or to in any way close the central passage through the bottle. 70

A receptacle having my improvement being filled with a fluid or other substance and the cork inserted, as previously described, the bottle is hermetically sealed the same as any ordinary bottle and has the general appearance of an ordinary bottle; but a purchaser selecting a preparation put up in a bottle having my improvement has simply to ascertain if vision through the central opening of the stem is unobstructed, which is conclusive evidence as to the genuineness of the contents. 75 80

If the bottle contains the label or wrapper of the original compounder and the central opening through the stem is closed, he may know at once that the contents of the bottle is of fraudulent nature, because the opening through the stem is not closed against vision unless the cork has been removed and the stem consequently broken, when the bottle cannot be again hermetically sealed without closing the opening through the stem B. The virtue of the enlarged portion B² of the stem B now becomes pertinent, because without that enlarged portion B² a long cork could be inserted which would extend down into the bottle far enough to encircle the top of the broken-off stem, and thus again seal the bottle. I do not wish to confine myself to the exact construction shown or as only being applicable to a bottle, because I consider a receptacle for mercantile use of any de- 85 90 95 100

scription having a portion extending entirely through it and having a visual opening there-through as new and novel.

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

1. A hermetically-sealed vessel or receptacle having a diametrically-extending central portion, said diametrically-extending central portion being formed integral with the said hermetically-sealed vessel or receptacle, a free and unobstructed visual opening or passage extending entirely through the said diametrically-extending central portion while the said vessel or receptacle is hermetically sealed.

2. A hermetically-sealed vessel or receptacle having a diametrically-extending central portion, said diametrically-extending central portion being formed integral with the said vessel or receptacle, and a free and unobstructed opening or passage extending entirely through the said diametrically-extending central portion, all adapted in the process of opening the said hermetically-sealed vessel or receptacle to cause an irreparable separation between the said hermetically-sealed vessel or receptacle and the said diametrically-extending central portion.

3. In a hermetically-sealed vessel or receptacle having a diametrically-extending portion of varying thickness or strength, a visual opening extending entirely through the said diametrically-extending portion, a series of spurs or projections located on the said diametrically-extending portion, said spurs or projections adapted to engage a part of the said hermetically-sealed vessel or receptacle

and in the process of opening the said vessel or receptacle the said spurs to cause an irreparable separation between the said hermetically-sealed vessel or receptacle and the said diametrically-extending central portion.

4. In a bottle or like vessel a stem or elongated portion formed integral with the said bottle and extending from the bottom of the said bottle up through the inside of the said bottle and up into the cork, a visual opening extending entirely through the said stem or elongated portion, a series of spurs or projections located on the upper end of the said stem, said spurs adapted to engage or penetrate into the said cork, and in the process of removing the said cork from the said bottle the said spurs to cause an irreparable separation between the said bottle and the said stem.

5. In a bottle or like vessel having a diametrically-extending stem or elongated portion, a series of spurs or projections located on said stem, a visual opening extending through the said stem said spurs or projections engaging into the cork or seal in said bottle, the said spurs in combination with the said cork to cause an irreparable separation between the said bottle and the said stem, an enlarged portion located on said stem operating to prevent the insertion of any object to again hermetically seal the said bottle, and still have a visual opening extending through the said stem.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL VAN HORN.

Witnesses:

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