

No. 612,574.

Patented Oct. 18, 1898.

P. J. SCHARBACH.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

(Application filed Oct. 6, 1897.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

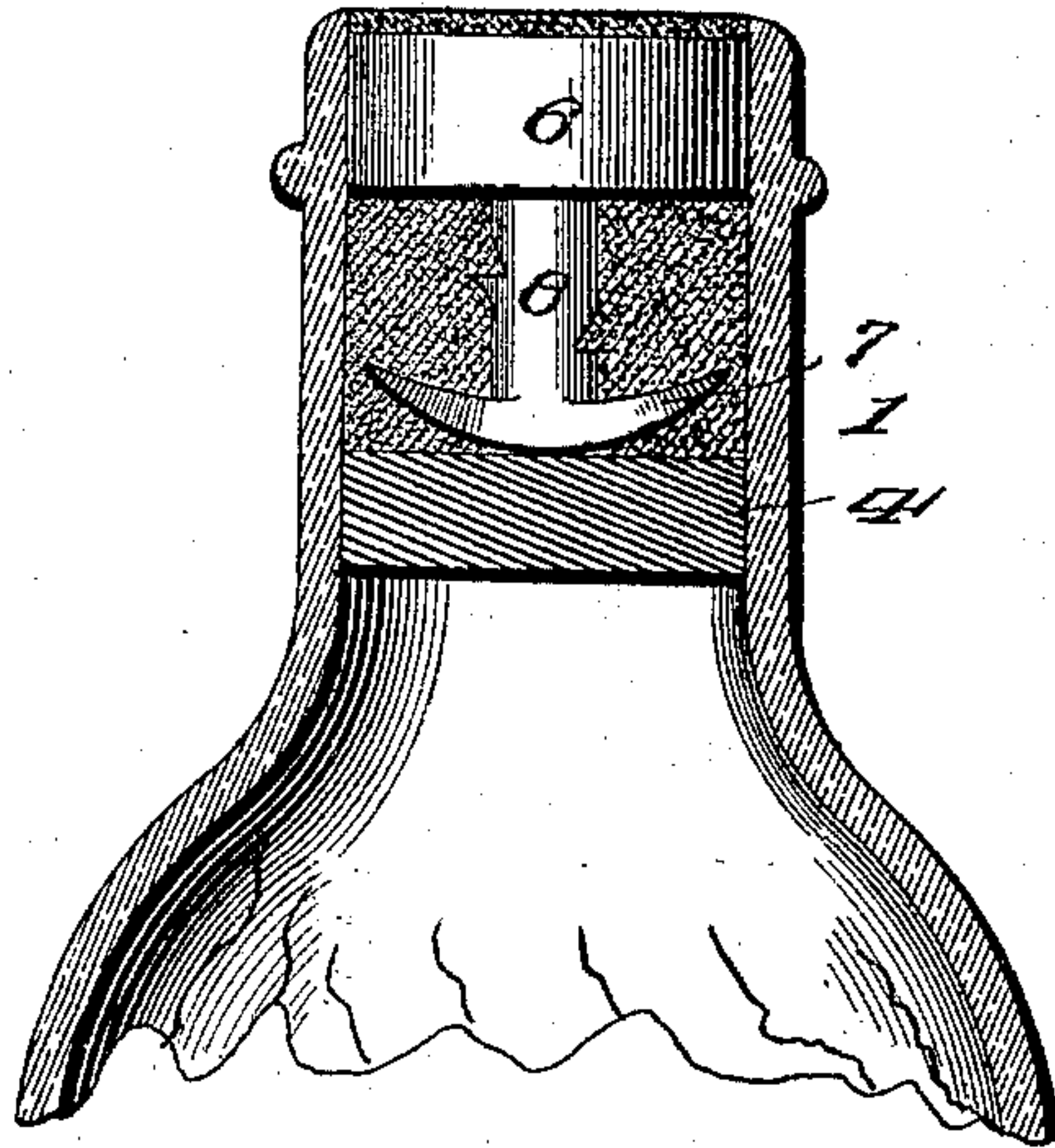


Fig. 2.

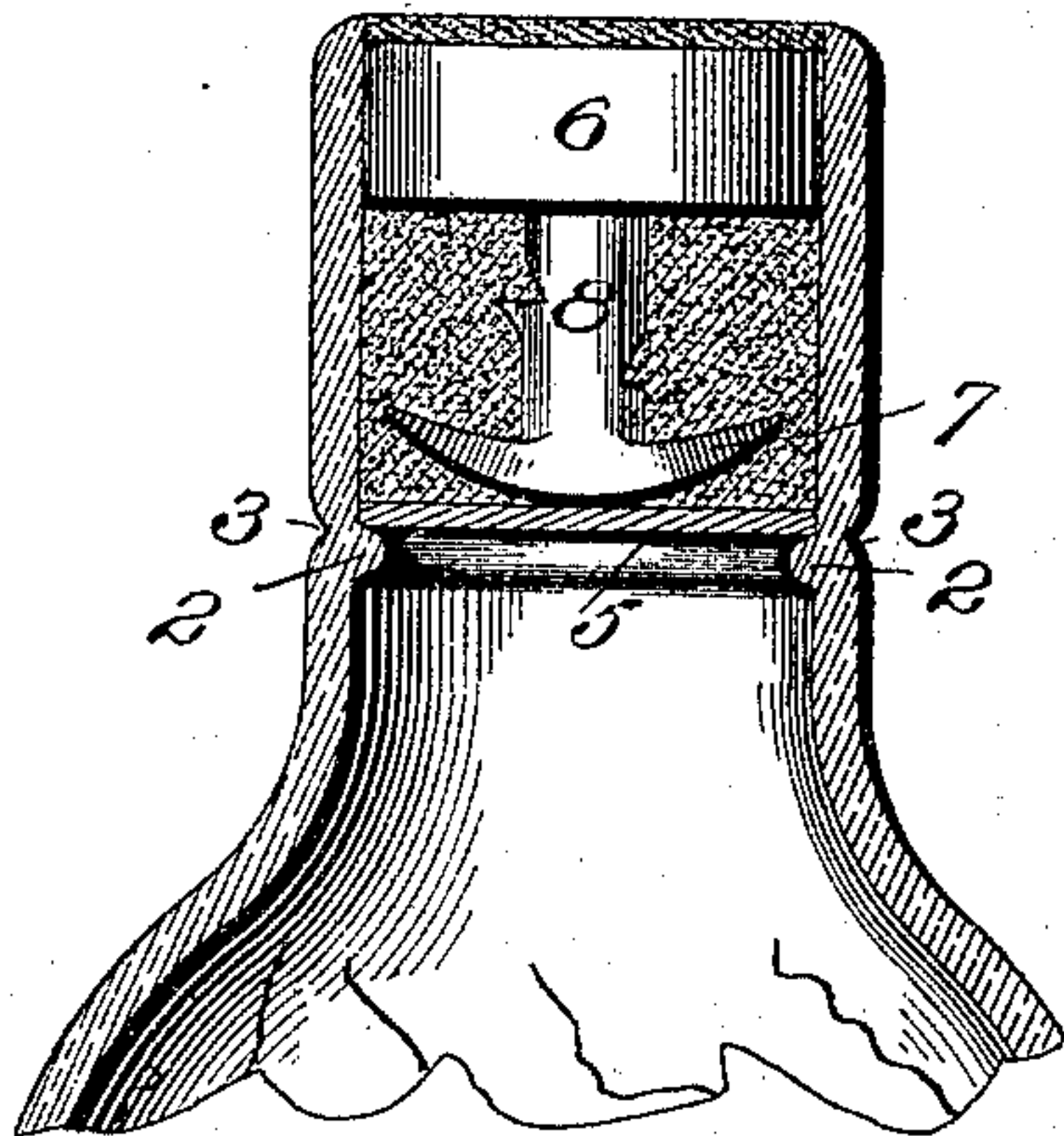
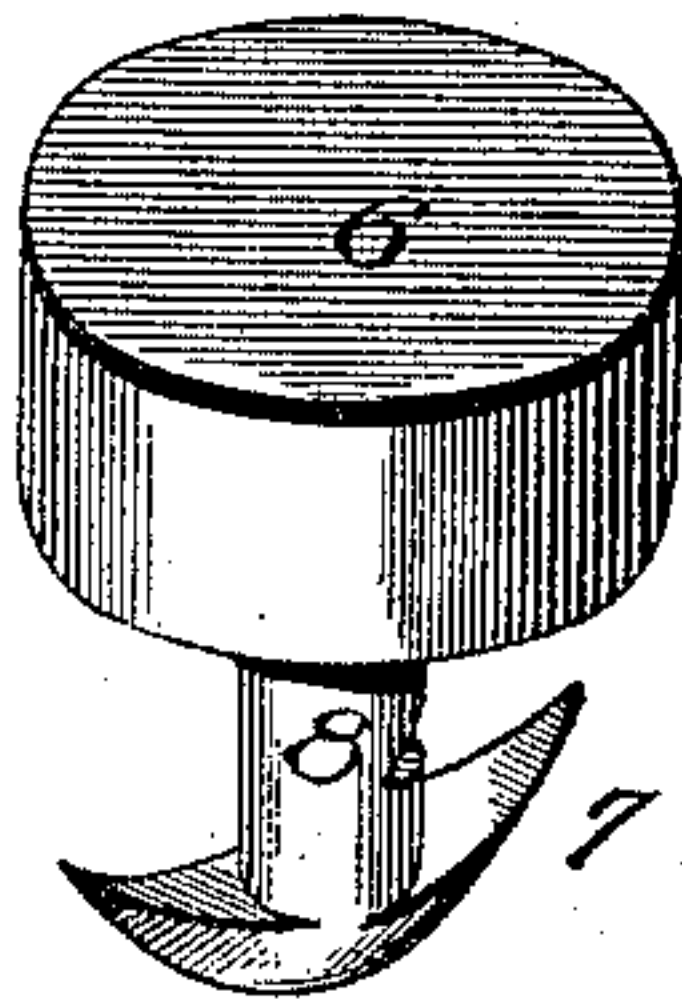


Fig. 3.



Witnesses

For Inventor
Alfred Robertson

Inventor

Peter J. Scharbach
By T. J. M. Robertson

Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER J. SCHARBACH, OF WOODBURN, OREGON.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 612,574, dated October 18, 1898.

Application filed October 6, 1897. Serial No. 654,256. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER J. SCHARBACH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Woodburn, in the county of Marion, State of Oregon, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Non-Refillable Bottles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

This improvement relates to that class of non-refillable bottles that are designed to be broken to open the same; and the invention consists in the peculiar construction herein-after more particularly described, and then definitely claimed at the end hereof.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a central vertical section of part of a bottle constructed according to my improvement. Fig. 2 is a similar section of part of a bottle, showing another mode of carrying out my invention. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a sealing-button detached.

Referring now to the details of the drawings by numerals, 1 represents the neck of the bottle, which in Fig. 1 is of the ordinary shape, but in Fig. 2 is provided with a small flange 2 and a comparatively deep groove 3.

At 4 (see Fig. 1) is shown a cork, above which cement 5 is dropped into the neck, and then the sealing-button 6 is forced down into the cement, which rises around the anchor 7, forming the lower part of the sealing-button, and which is connected with the button by a grooved or notched stem 8. The lower part of this anchor is brought to an edge or beveled off, so that it will readily pass into the cement even when quite stiff, and as the latter rises it closes tight around the anchor and stem and thus holds it fast in the neck. This cement is composed of plaster-of-paris, coarse emery powder, and glue. This when set becomes very hard and cannot be cut out, as the emery would soon dull the edge of any tool if an attempt were made to cut it out of the neck of the bottle.

The parts should be so proportioned that there would be a space left above the top of the seal-button to allow of a sufficient quantity of cement or sealing-wax for the impression of a trade-mark or the name of the proprietor or manufacturer.

When a bottle such as is shown in Fig. 2 is used, a thin metallic or wood disk 5 rests on the flange 2 and thus prevents the cement from dropping into the bottle. This style of stopping bottles may be used either with a plain outer neck or with a groove 3 around the edge, whereby the neck of the bottle may be easily severed by a suitable tool. A bottle stopped by either of these means cannot be refilled without it being discovered that it is a refilled bottle.

I consider the plan shown in Fig. 1 as being very advantageous, as it can be used on any ordinary bottle.

What I claim as new is—

1. The combination with a bottle, of a sealing-button having anchoring-arms wedge-shaped in cross-section, with the point of the wedge downward, extending horizontally from a central stem and a suitable cement to secure the same in the bottle, substantially as and for the purpose described.

2. The combination with a bottle of a sealing-button having anchoring-arms wedge-shaped in cross-section, with the point of the wedge downward, extending horizontally from a central stem, a cement to fasten the same in the bottle and means for preventing the cement dropping into the body of the bottle, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses, this 29th day of September, 1897.

PETER J. SCHARBACH.

Witnesses:

A. OHLHOFF,

W. G. HORNBERG.