No. 621,444. Patented Mar. 21, 1899.

A. CAHEN.

BOTTLE.

(Application filed Sept. 10, 1898.)

(No Model.)

FIG. 4.

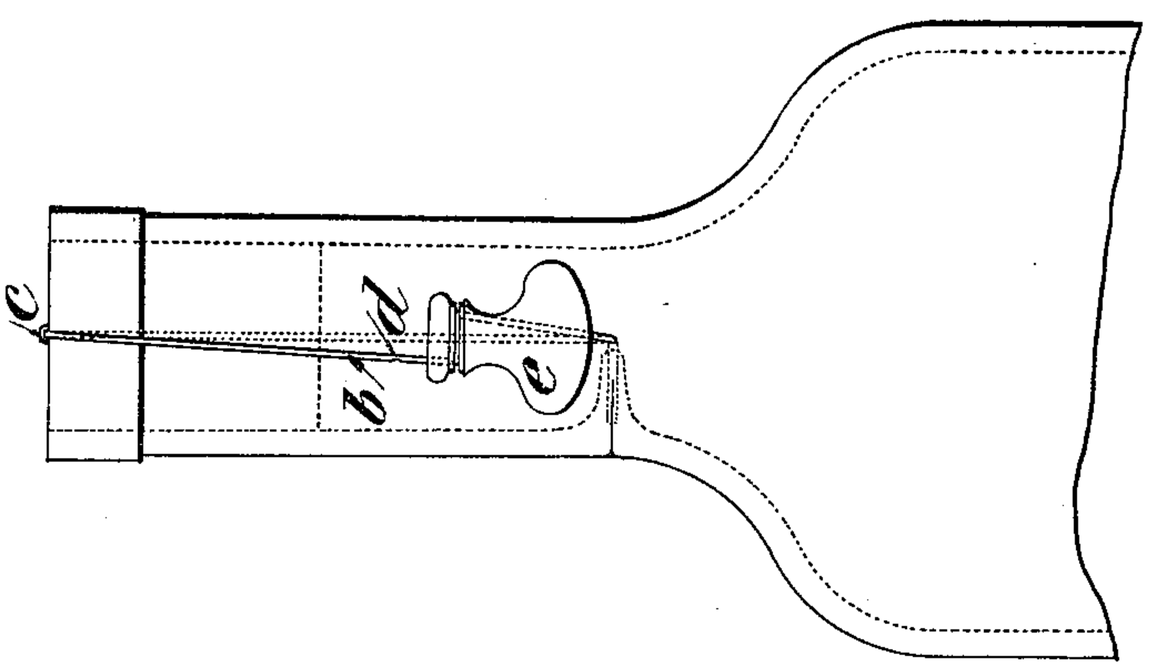


FIG. 3.

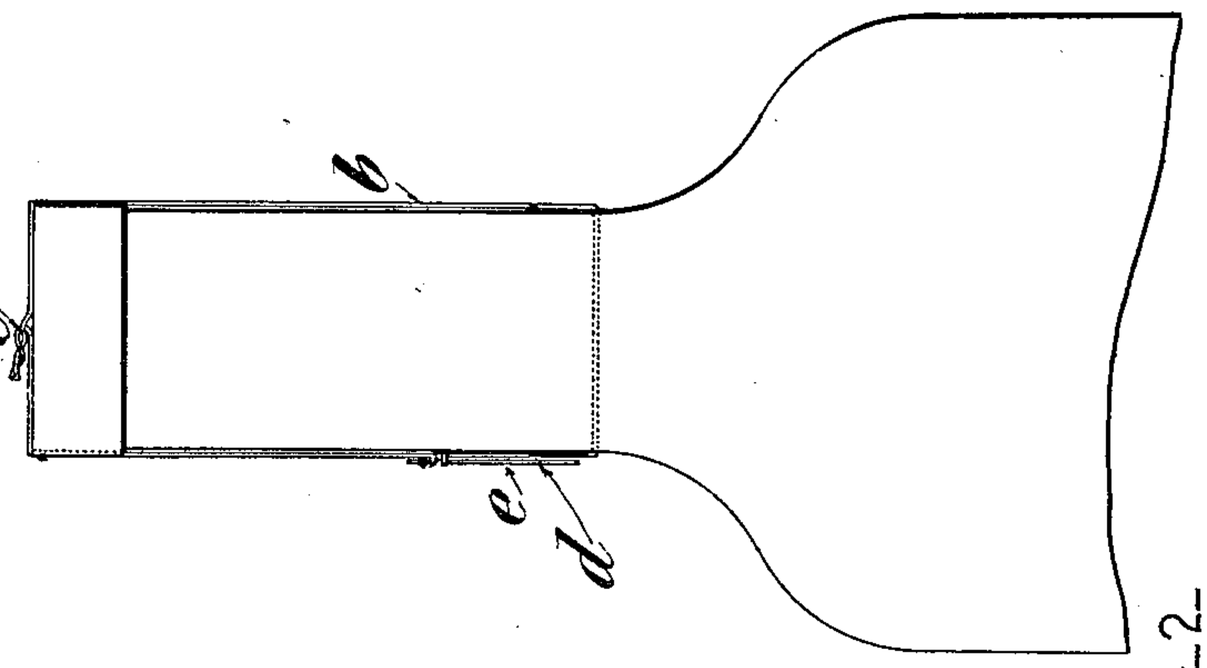


FIG. 1.

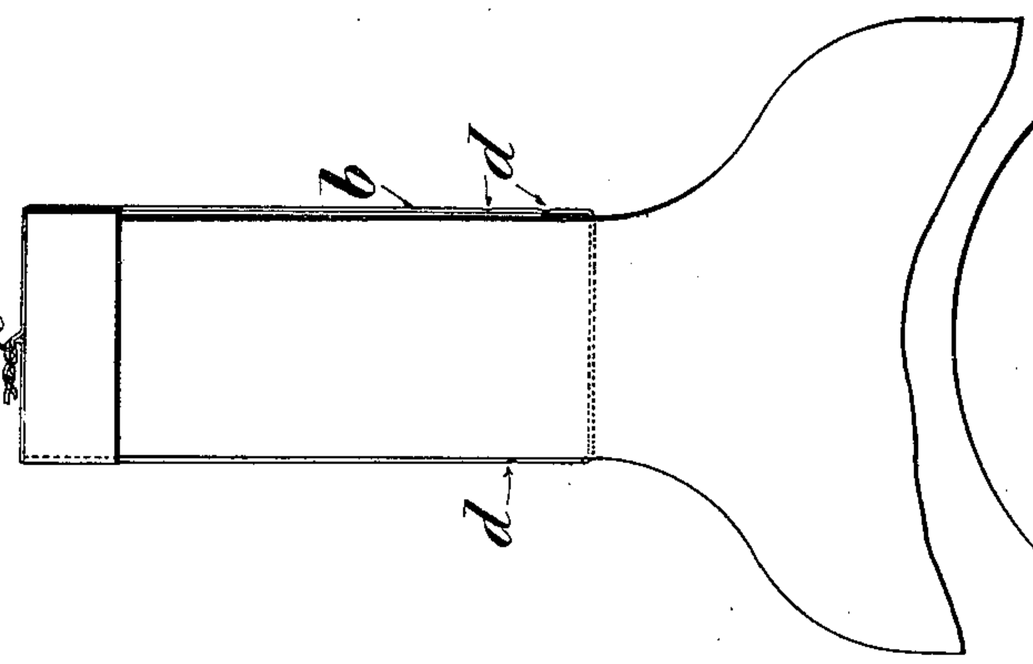
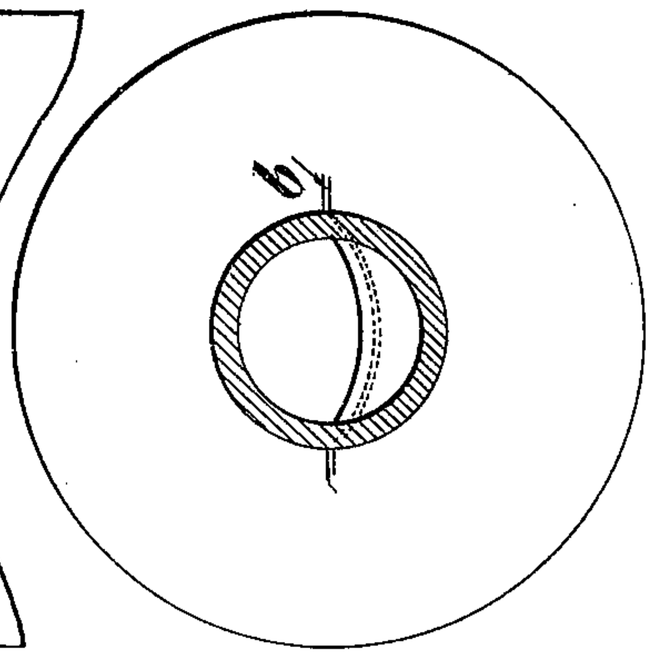


FIG. 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALBERT CAHEN, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 621,444, dated March 21, 1899.

Application filed September 10, 1898. Serial No. 690,629. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALBERT CAHEN, merchant, of 66 Rue Hauteville, Paris, in the Republic of France, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a closing device for bottles, flasks, and other glass receptacles and which safely prevents dishonest persons from selling in the said receptacles a liquid different from the one with which they were filled in the first instance.

According to my invention I let into the walls of the bottle-neck when the bottle is being made a wire, which is fixed at its middle. After the cork is put in place the ends of the wire are brought up along the neck of the bottle, bent over above the cork, and twisted together, after which the twisted part is cut off near the bottom, and then several incisions are made in the wire at a short distance from the point where the wire is let into the glass. The said incisions determine the rupture of the wire when the bottle is opened. The ends which remain let into the glass appear to a certain extent at the outside and constitute a sure and lasting sign that the bottle has been previously opened.

In the accompanying drawings I have shown my closing device as applied to a glass flask.

Figures 1 and 2 are respectively an elevation and a plan of a closed flask provided with my closing device. Figs. 3 and 4 show a modification of the said device.

When the flask is being made, the glass still being soft a wire *b* is pressed across the neck of the bottle and deep into the glass, which is forced inward. When the bottle is finished and has become cold, the wire let into the glass cannot be torn out. When the flask has been filled and corked, the wire is brought up on each side of the neck and the two ends are twisted together above the cork, the twisted part being then cut off close to the bottom. The remaining twisted part is covered with solder or wax to prevent the twist from becoming undone of itself, and finally with pincers having a stop-notch one or more incisions or weakening-notches *d d* are made at a short distance from the points where the wire is let into the glass. When it is required to uncork a bottle thus closed, a direct rupture must be made in the wire or the twisted ends must be undone, which operation always leads to a rupture of the wire at one of the incised parts.

If through the particular care taken the wire is not broken in opening the bottle, the closing device cannot be used again, it being impossible to bring the bent-out ends back again, any effort in that direction being sure to result in the rupture of the wire, which had not given way in the first instance.

The arrangement shown in Figs. 3 and 4 only differs from the one just described by the addition of a wire-breaking device or handle *e*, placed in a loop of the wire *b* and affording a pull on the same, which is thus easily broken.

I reserve to myself the right of using for the construction of the hereinbefore-described closing devices metal strips of any cross-section instead of wires and also of applying my invention to receptacles of any form or dimensions and containing any product susceptible of being falsified.

I do not claim a bottle having several short wires the lower ends of which are embedded in the walls of the bottle and the upper ends of which are connected above the bottle-cork, nor do I claim a bottle having doubled wires the centers of which are secured in the walls of the bottle, with the two ends of each wire on the same side of the bottle. The ends of the wire which I use extend from the bottle on opposite sides. One of the advantages of my construction is that it reduces the number of wires to be handled and secured to the bottle. Further, the part of the wire crossing the bottle-neck may serve to prevent the cork being accidentally pushed into the bottle.

I claim—

1. The combination of a bottle, a closing device therefor, and a continuous length of wire passing through the bottle transversely and having free ends adapted to be connected together to secure the closing device.

2. The combination of a bottle, a closing device therefor, and a continuous length of wire the central part of which is embedded in the glass of the bottle below the closing device, the ends of the wire being adapted to be

brought together and twisted over the closing device.

3. The combination of a bottle, a closing device therefor, a continuous length of wire the central part of which is embedded in the glass of the bottle, the ends of the wire being adapted to be passed over the closing device and twisted together, and a key for breaking the wire forming a permanent attachment thereto.

Signed at Paris, in the Republic of France, this 20th day of August, 1898.

ALBERT CAHEN.

Witnesses:

GEORGES LAURENT,

EUGENE WATTIER.