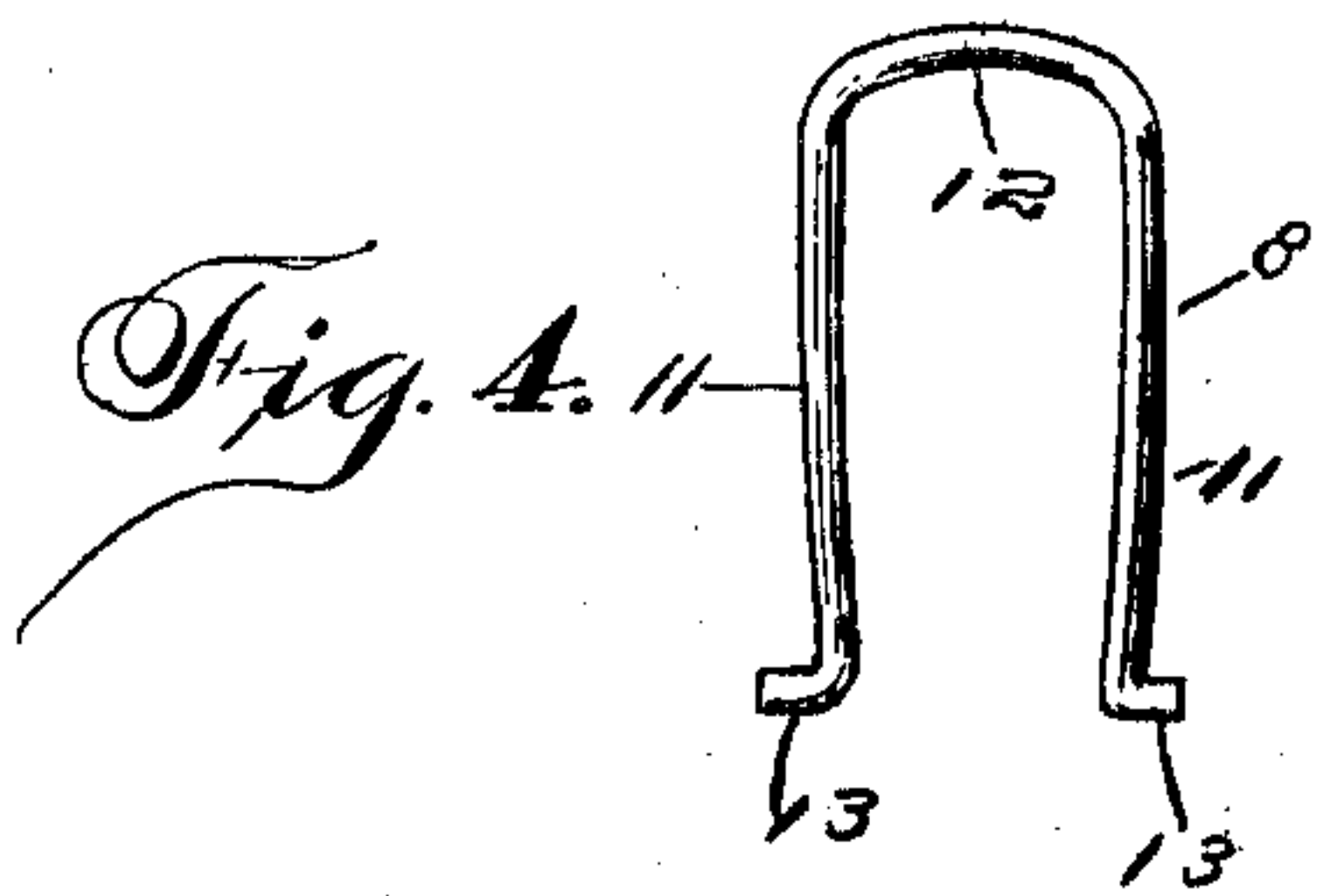
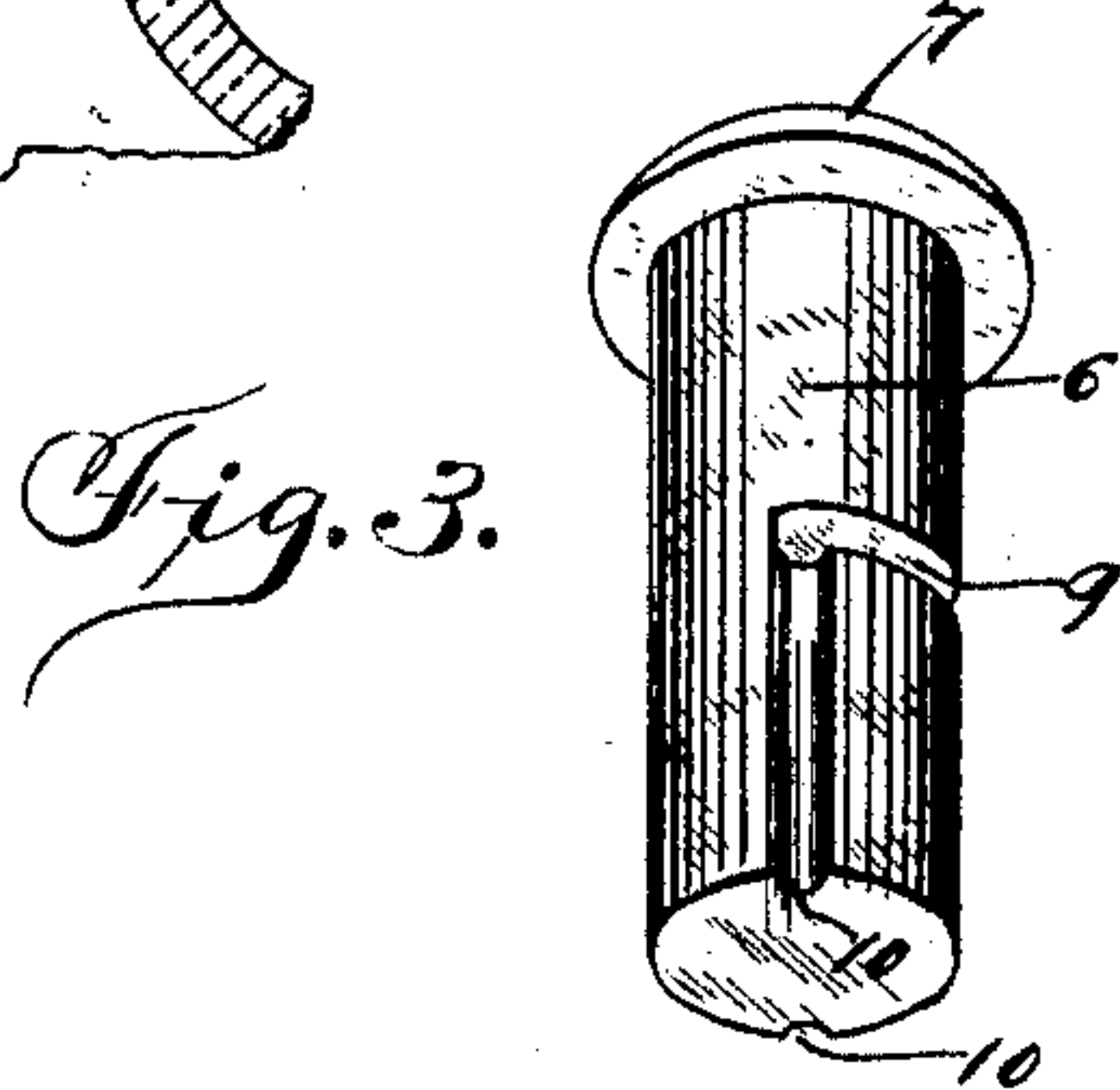
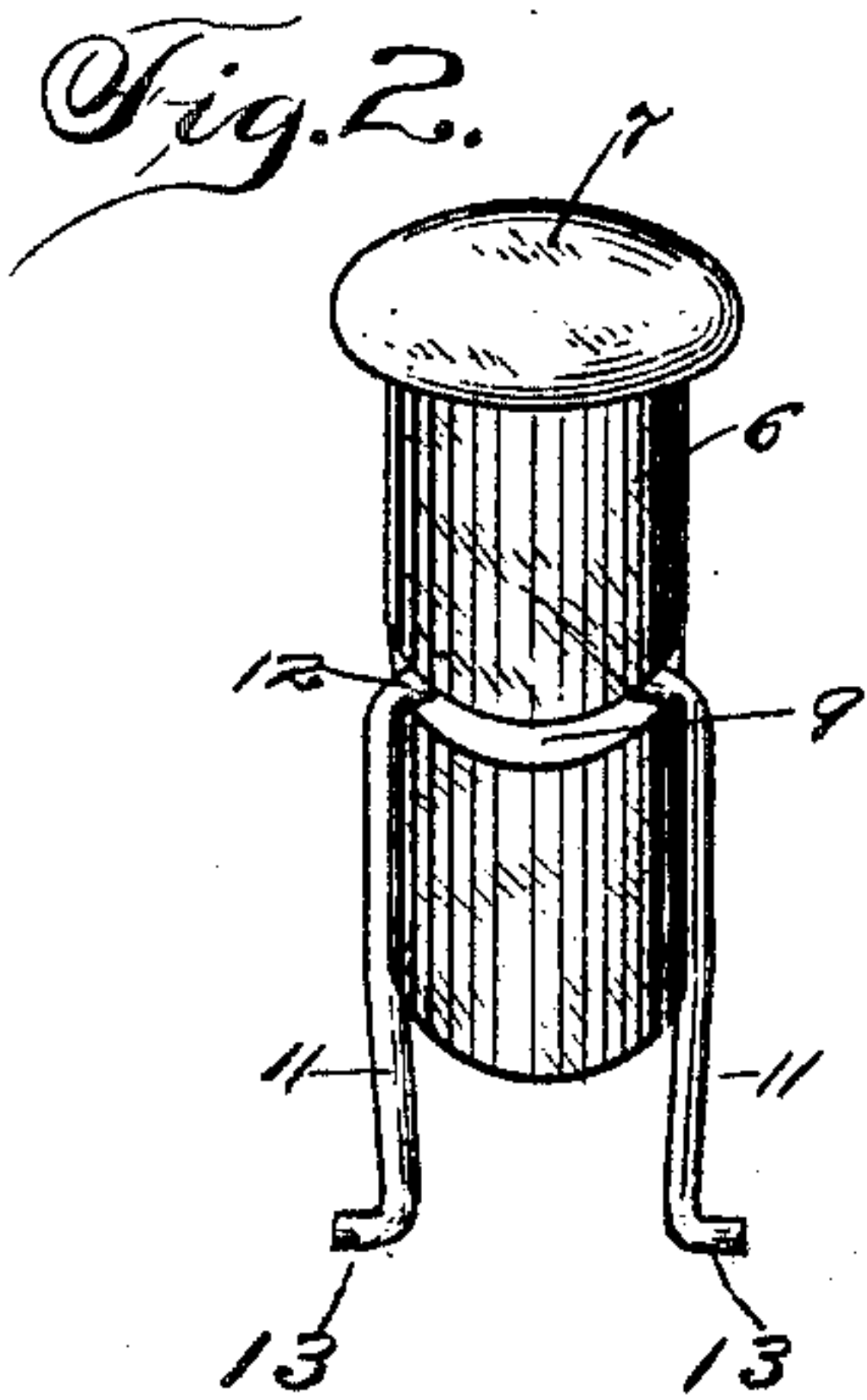
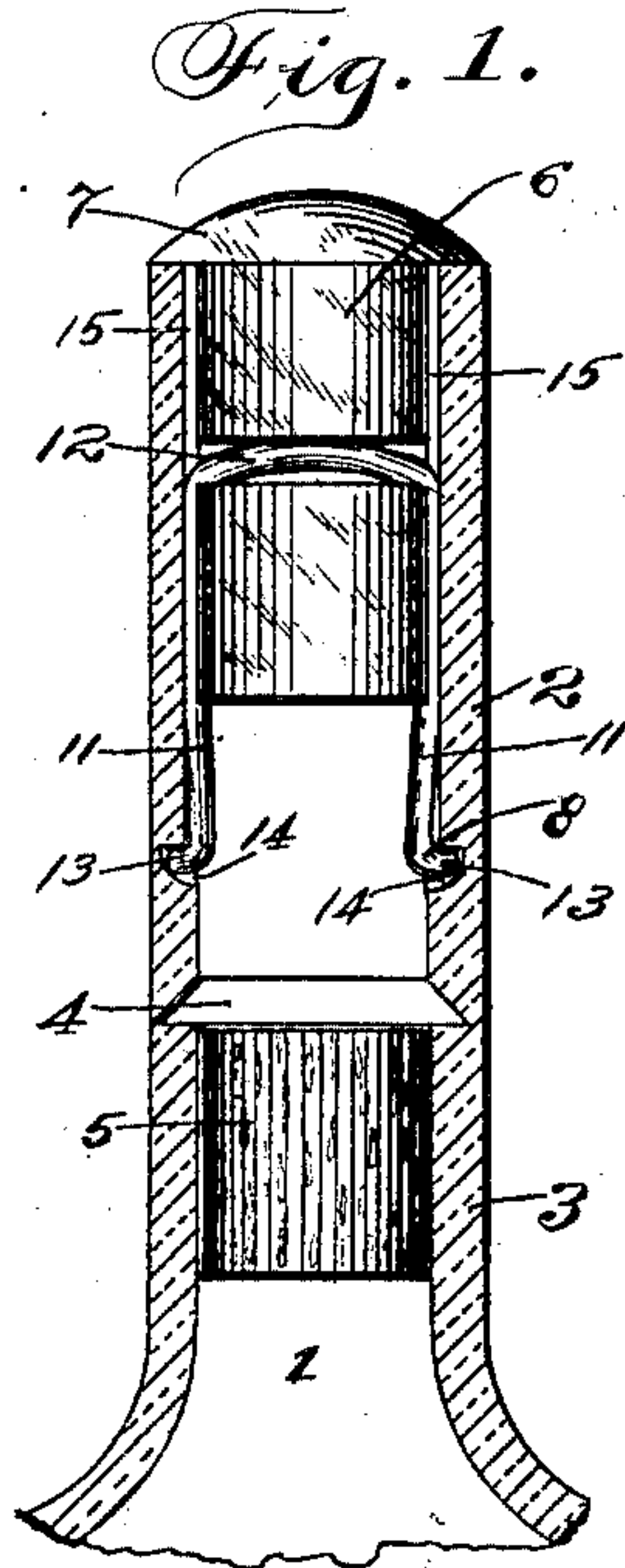


No. 679,646.

Patented July 30, 1901.

A. THEBARGE.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.
(Application filed Nov. 1, 1900.)

(No Model.)



Witnesses
Fred. Draynard.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ALFRED THEBARGE, OF LACONIA, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 679,646, dated July 30, 1901.

Application filed November 1, 1900. Serial No. 35,160. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED THEBARGE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Laconia, in the county of Belknap and State of New Hampshire, have invented a new and useful Non-Refillable Bottle, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in non-refillable bottles.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of non-refillable bottles and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient one, which must be sufficiently mutilated in obtaining access to its contents to prevent it from being ever afterward used as an original package.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts, hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claim hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a portion of a non-refillable bottle constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a detail perspective view of the upper stopper and the resilient locking device. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the upper stopper. Fig. 4 is a similar view of the locking device.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates the neck of a bottle; but the invention is applicable to various other receptacles having necks similar to bottles, and the said neck 1 is provided with a breakable upper portion 2, which is connected with the lower portion 3 by a frangible ligament or weakened portion, preferably formed by an interior groove 4. The weakened portion, which is adapted to permit the upper portion of the neck to be readily broken off, may be formed in any other suitable manner, and the lower portion 3 of the neck is designed to receive an ordinary cork or stopper 5. The lower cork or stopper 5, which is arranged below the groove 4, may be readily forced into the neck by a suitable plunger, and any suitable sealing material may be applied to the lower cork or stopper, if desired.

The upper portion of the neck receives an upper stopper 6, of glass or other suitable

material, provided at its upper end with a head 7, extending over and covering the upper edges of the neck of the bottle, as clearly illustrated in Fig. 1 of the accompanying drawings. The upper stopper, which forms a guard or shield, is preferably provided with a convex face at the head or cap 7, and it is secured in place by a resilient locking device 8. The cap or head 7 may be of any other configuration, and the body portion of the stopper 6 terminates short of the lower end of the upper breakable portion of the neck and is provided with a transverse slot 9 and side grooves 10.

The resilient locking device, which is approximately U-shaped, is composed of sides 11 and a connecting cross-piece 12, the cross-piece 12 being arranged in the transverse slot or recess 9 and the sides 11 being engaged with the grooves 10, whereby the resilient locking device is positively secured to the upper stopper. The sides 11 are spread or expanded in applying the resilient locking device to the upper stopper, and it is thereby firmly held in position. The lower ends of the sides 11 are provided with outwardly-extending engaging portions or arms 13, which extend into opposite recesses or sockets 14 of the neck 1, and the said neck is provided at opposite sides with vertical grooves 15, arranged at opposite sides of its interior and forming guides for directing the engaging portions or arms 13 to the sockets 14. The sockets 14 form opposite shoulders, and the sides 11 project sufficiently below the lower end of the upper stopper to enable them to be readily compressed in introducing the upper stopper into the neck. The grooves 10 are arranged centrally of the sides of the upper stopper and the horizontal slot or recess extends from one side of the stopper to the center thereof and connects the grooves.

When it is desired to obtain access to the contents of the bottle or other receptacle, the neck, or rather the upper portion thereof, is broken off and the lower stopper will prevent any fragments of glass from falling into the receptacle. It is impossible to obtain access to the contents of the bottle or other receptacle without mutilating the same, and it will be perfectly clear that after the bottle or other receptacle has been mutilated it can-

not be refilled and resold as an original package. It will also be apparent that the device will insure the genuineness of the contents of a receptacle, as the latter cannot be adul-
5 terated.

What I claim is—

In a device of the class described, the combination of a receptacle having a neck provided with an upper breakable portion, said
10 breakable portion being provided with interior shoulders and having guide-grooves extending from the upper edges of the neck to the said shoulders, a stopper provided with a head, and the fastening device provided with
15 approximately parallel sides clamping the

lower portion of the stopper and extending a considerable distance below the same and provided with outwardly-extending arms engaging the shoulders of the neck and adapted to be guided into such engagement by 20 the longitudinal grooves, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

ALFRED THEBARGE.

Witnesses:

LOUIS R. DAVISON,
TIMOTHE DAOUST.