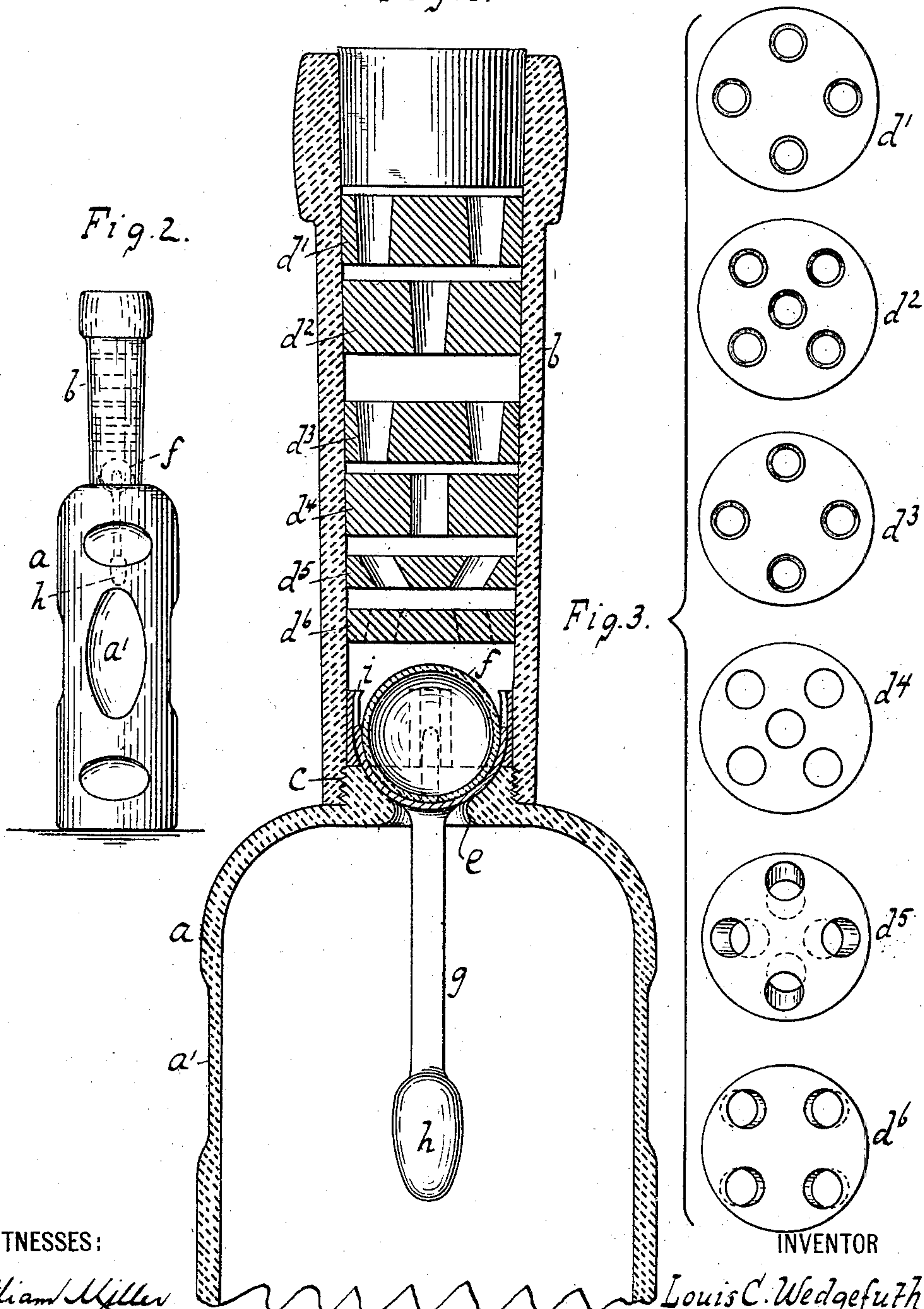


L. C. WEDGEFUTH.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

(Application filed Oct. 19, 1901.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.



WITNESSES:

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LOUIS C. WEDGEFUTH, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 704,994, dated July 15, 1902.

Application filed October 19, 1901. Serial No. 79,291. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, LOUIS C. WEDGEFUTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Manhattan borough, New York city, in the county
5 and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Non-Refillable Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention resides in certain novel features of construction set forth in the following specification and claims, and illustrated in the annexed drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a sectional elevation of a bottle. Fig. 2 is an elevation of Fig. 1. Fig. 3
15 shows a series of disks.

In the drawings is shown a bottle *a* with neck *b*. The latter may be somewhat tapered. The neck and bottle are separately made and secured or fluxed together. The joint is
20 shown at *c*. A screw-thread and suitable cement applied thereat will serve to secure or fix the parts to one another. In the neck are shown a series of disks or obstructions *d'* to
25 *d''* for preventing or baffling the entrance of a tool or frustrating any attempt to tamper with the device. The disks are placed suitably close to one another, but need not be uniformly spaced. These disks have perforations or passages therethrough, and the
30 disks are so placed that the channel or passages through one disk will not register with those of another, or, as seen in the case of disk *d''*, its channels are placed at an incline to the axis of the neck *b*, so as to point to a
35 closed or imperforate part of disk *d'*. A tortuous outlet or passage is thus formed, which, while allowing outflow or discharge of liquid from the bottle, will prevent insertion of a wire or tampering instrument.

The bottle has a seat *e*, and a ball *f* is adapted to close this seat or passage *e*. The ball is weighted by stem *g* and weight *h*, and when the bottle stands upright the ball closes or stops the seat. When the bottle is upset,
45 the ball drops away from the seat a suitable distance, the disk *d''* being made to limit the play of the ball or its movement away from seat *e*. The upper end of the stem *g* terminates in outwardly-spreading curved arms *G*,
50 that clasp the hollow ball *f* and to which said

ball is fused or otherwise suitably secured, so as to move therewith.

The letter *i* indicates ribs or guides for the arms *G*.

The arms *G* and guides *i* may be of any
55 suitable number—say, for example, four. The upper ends of the ribs or guides *i* are contracted or bent inwardly, so as to arrest the movement of the arms *G* when the ball *f* falls
60 away from its seat. The arms *G* are disposed between the ribs *i*, and the latter operate to guide the ball in its movement away from and toward its seat. This ball being made hollow and of fragile material, a tool which
65 should succeed in coming into contact with such ball would during tampering, destroy or break the latter, and thereby betray the interference. By being made hollow the ball is also light.

A method of fraud or of refilling suggested
70 was to exhaust the air in the bottle and then submerge the bottle or its neck-mouth in the refilling liquid or liquor, so that the latter would work its way into the bottle. By making the bottle collapsible under vacuum or
75 weakened or thinned at certain places an exhaustion of air to create a void in the bottle for refilling would result in collapse or breakage of such bottle or of one or more of the
80 weakened or breakable spots, (indicated at *a'*.) The thin or fragile ball would also collapse under the breakage consequent on the formation of the vacuum.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure
85 by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a non-refillable bottle, the combination with the bottle-neck having a tortuous outlet or channels and provided at its bottom with a concave valve-seat, of a ball arranged to fit said seat, a weight disposed in the bottle and provided with a stem, the upper end of said stem terminating in outwardly-spreading curved arms that clasp the ball and are firmly attached to the latter, and vertical ribs on the interior of the neck between which the
90 said curved arms are longitudinally movable, substantially as described.

2. In a non-refillable bottle, the combination with the bottle-neck having a tortuous outlet or channels and provided at its bottom
100

with a concave valve-seat, of a ball arranged
to fit said seat, a weight disposed in the bot-
tle and provided with a stem, the upper end
of said stem terminating in outwardly-spread-
5 ing curved arms that clasp the ball and are
firmly attached to the latter, the said neck
being provided with vertical internal ribs be-
tween which are disposed the said arms and
which act as guides for the ball, the upper
10 ends of the said ribs being contracted or

curved inward to limit the movements of the
ball, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set
my hand in the presence of two subscribing
witnesses.

LOUIS C. WEDGEFUTH.

Witnesses:

CHAS. E. POENSGEN,
E. F. KASTENHUBER.