No. 717,099. Patented Dec. 30, 1902.

R. E. KABISCH.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

(Application filed Apr. 18, 1902.)

(No Model.)

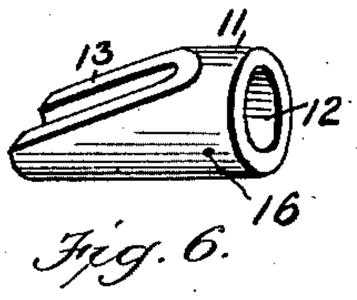

Fig. 6.

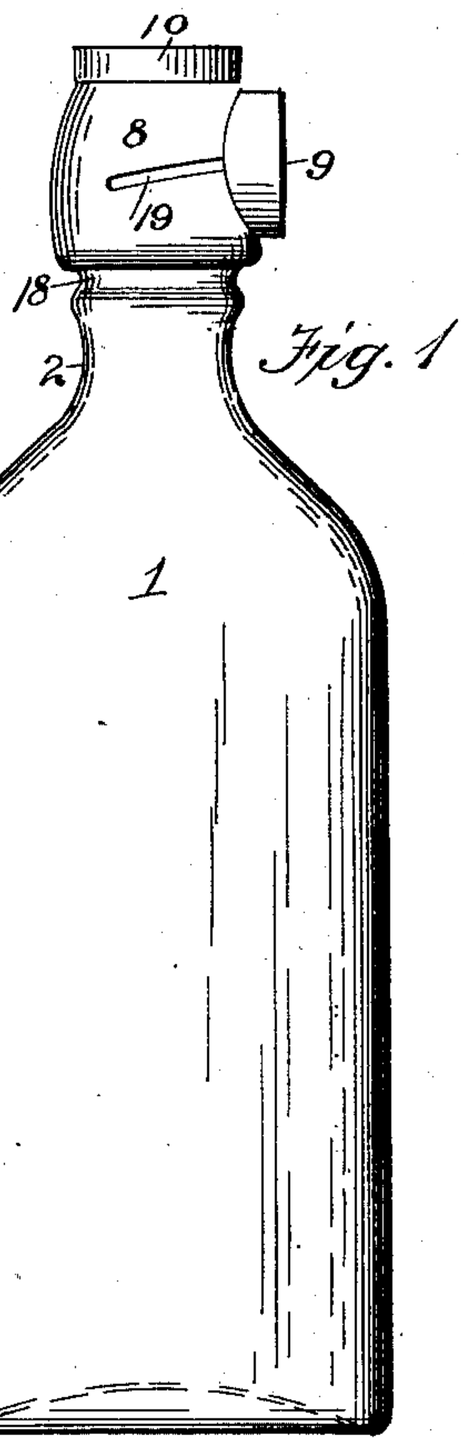

Fig. 1

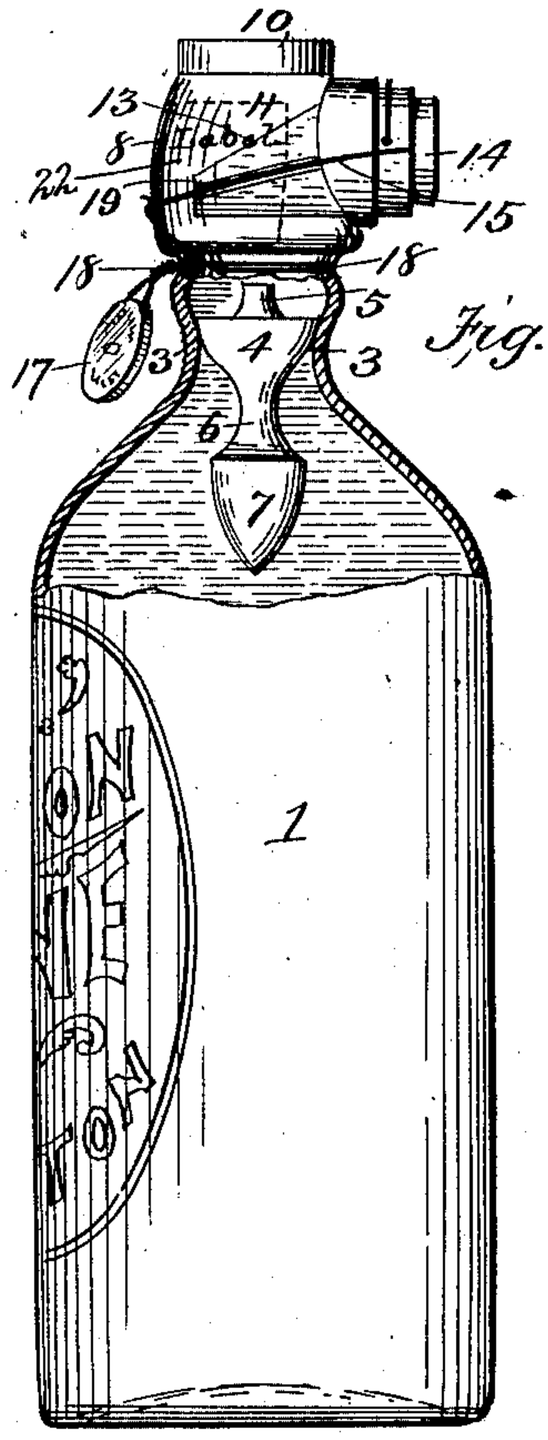

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4

Fig. 5.

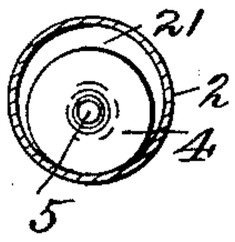

Fig. 3

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ROBERT E. KABISCH, OF LEBANON, PENNSYLVANIA.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 717,099, dated December 30, 1902.

Application filed April 18, 1902. Serial No. 103,497. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT E. KABISCH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lebanon, in the county of Lebanon and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Non-Refillable Bottles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to bottles, and has especial reference to that class of bottles known as "non-refillable," for the storage of fine or high-priced viands or other liquids; and it consists in certain improvements in construction, which will be fully disclosed in the following specification and claims.

In the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, Figure 1 represents a side elevation of a bottle as it comes from the factory; Fig. 2, a like view, partly in section, showing the valve on its seat and the stopples in the bottle; Fig. 3, a like view showing the bottle in position for discharging the contents of the bottle; Fig. 4, a side view of the valve detached; Fig. 5 a transverse section on line 5 5, Fig. 3; and Fig. 6, a perspective of the tubular stopple detached.

Reference being had to the drawings and the numerals thereon, 1 indicates the body of the bottle, 2 the neck of the bottle, which is contracted and forms a seat at 3 for the valve 4, which is provided with an extension 5 above the valve, a neck 6, and a pendant 7, which serves to draw the valve to its seat 3 in the neck by gravity.

8 is an enlarged valve-chamber, having a lateral opening 9, through which the bottle is filled and discharged and the valve 4 inserted, the upper end 10 of the neck or valve-chamber being permanently closed in the manufacture of the bottle.

11 indicates a tubular stopple which fills the opening 9, extends nearly across the valve-chamber, and limits the upward movement of the valve when discharging the contents of the bottle through the passage 12 in the stopple 11, and prevents the insertion of a wire or other implement to hold the valve 4 away from its seat to allow the bottle being refilled fraudulently. The primary stopple 11 is cut away at an angle on its upper side at 13 to afford ready egress of liquid from the valve-chamber to the passage 12, which passage is controlled by a supplemental stopple 14. The stopple 11 may be made of glass, porcelain, wood, or other material, which may be cemented in the opening 9 and may be further secured by wire 15, engaging holes 16 in the stopple, wrapped around the neck of the bottle and secured in a concentric groove 18, adjacent to the lower end of the enlarged portion or valve-chamber 8 of the bottle, the wire preferably lying in grooves 19 in the sides of the neck and the ends of the wire secured in a seal 17.

On the inside of the neck, opposite the groove 18 and adjacent to the lower end of the chamber 8, is a concentric projection 20, which is produced in the formation of the groove 18 on the outside of the neck and upon which projection the perimeter of the valve 4 rests when the bottle is tilted and forms a crescent-shaped passage 21 for the discharge of liquid, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, and in which position of the bottle and the valve the extension 5 strikes against the lower side of the stopple 11 and limits its movement, and the edge of the upper end of the pendant 7 rests against or upon the curved portion 22 of the bottle (also shown in Fig. 3) and on which curved portion the pendant slides readily, drawing the perimeter of the valve off the projection 20 and reseating the valve upon a very slight reverse movement of the bottle in returning it to its normal vertical position, thus rendering the valve very sensitive.

As a further precaution against fraud, which can be scarcely committed without wetting the outside of the bottle, it is my purpose to place labels 23, (only one of which is shown in Fig. 2,) of soft paper and printed with copying-ink, over the wire 15 and call the attention of the trade to the requirement that these labels and the printing thereon must remain intact, that they must neither be torn nor blurred, the existence of either of which conditions will instantly inform the user of the bottle that it has been tampered with, ostensibly for the purpose of refilling the bottle.

The bottle is readily blown at a trifling cost,

not exceeding the fractional part of a cent more than the cost of an ordinary bottle, and can be packed for transportation without incurring additional expense.

In filling the bottle the liquid is poured in through opening 9, after which the valve 4 is inserted through said opening, when the stopple 11 is inserted, its passage 12 closed with the supplemental stopple 14, and the wire 15 applied, properly secured, and the seal 17 attached, when the labels described may be applied.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A non-refillable bottle having a neck permanently closed at its outer end, a lateral opening, a valve controlling the discharge of liquid from the bottle and ingress thereto, a tubular stopple for said opening, and a supplemental stopple controlling the passage through said tubular stopple.

2. A non-refillable bottle having a neck permanently closed at its outer end, a valve-seat at its inner end, an enlarged chamber provided with a lateral opening, a valve insertible through said opening, a tubular stopple for said opening, and a supplemental stopple controlling the passage through said tubular stopple.

3. A non-refillable bottle having an integral neck contracted at its inner end, a valve engaging the seat formed by the contraction, a concentric projection above the valve and partly engaged thereby in discharging the contents of the bottle, a lateral opening, a tubular stopple for said opening, and a supplemental stopple.

4. A non-refillable bottle having an integral neck contracted at its end adjacent to the body of the bottle, an enlarged valve-chamber of which said contraction forms the valve-seat, and having a lateral opening, a valve insertible through said opening, a tubular stopple for said opening extending across the valve-chamber, adjacent to, and limiting the movement of the valve, and forming a guard to prevent interference with the seating of the valve, and a supplemental stopple controlling the passage through said tubular passage.

5. A non-refillable bottle having an integral neck contracted at its end adjacent to the body of the bottle, an enlarged valve-chamber of which said contraction forms the valve-seat, and having a lateral opening, a tubular stopple for said opening extending across the valve-chamber and cut away on its upper side, and a supplemental stopple controlling the passage through said tubular stopple.

6. A non-refillable bottle having an integral neck contracted at its inner end, an enlarged valve-chamber having a lateral opening, a concentric projection adjacent to the valve-chamber, a valve having a neck, and an enlarged pendant engaging the curved portion of the bottle near the valve-seat when discharging the contents of the bottle and returning the valve to its seat to shut off ingress to the bottle, a tubular stopple and a supplemental stopple.

7. A non-refillable bottle having a valve-chamber provided with a lateral opening, a tubular stopple extending across said valve-chamber and cut away on its upper side, a valve in the neck of the bottle, and a supplemental stopple controlling the passage through said tubular stopple.

8. A non-refillable bottle having a valve-chamber provided with a lateral filling and discharge opening, a tubular stopple extending across the valve-chamber, a valve below said stopple and controlled and protected thereby, and a supplemental stopple in the tubular stopple.

9. A non-refillable bottle having a valve-chamber provided with a lateral filling and discharge opening, a tubular stopple extending across the valve-chamber, a concentric projection adjacent to the lower end of said valve-chamber, a valve, a tubular stopple arranged to hold the valve upon said projection while discharging the contents of the bottle, and a supplemental stopple in the tubular stopple.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

ROBERT E. KABISCH.

Witnesses:
HENRY C. GALLAGHER,
H. RAUB BICKEL.