

No. 731,852.

PATENTED JUNE 23, 1903.

H. F. BUTTNER.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 4, 1902.

NO MODEL.

Fig. 1.

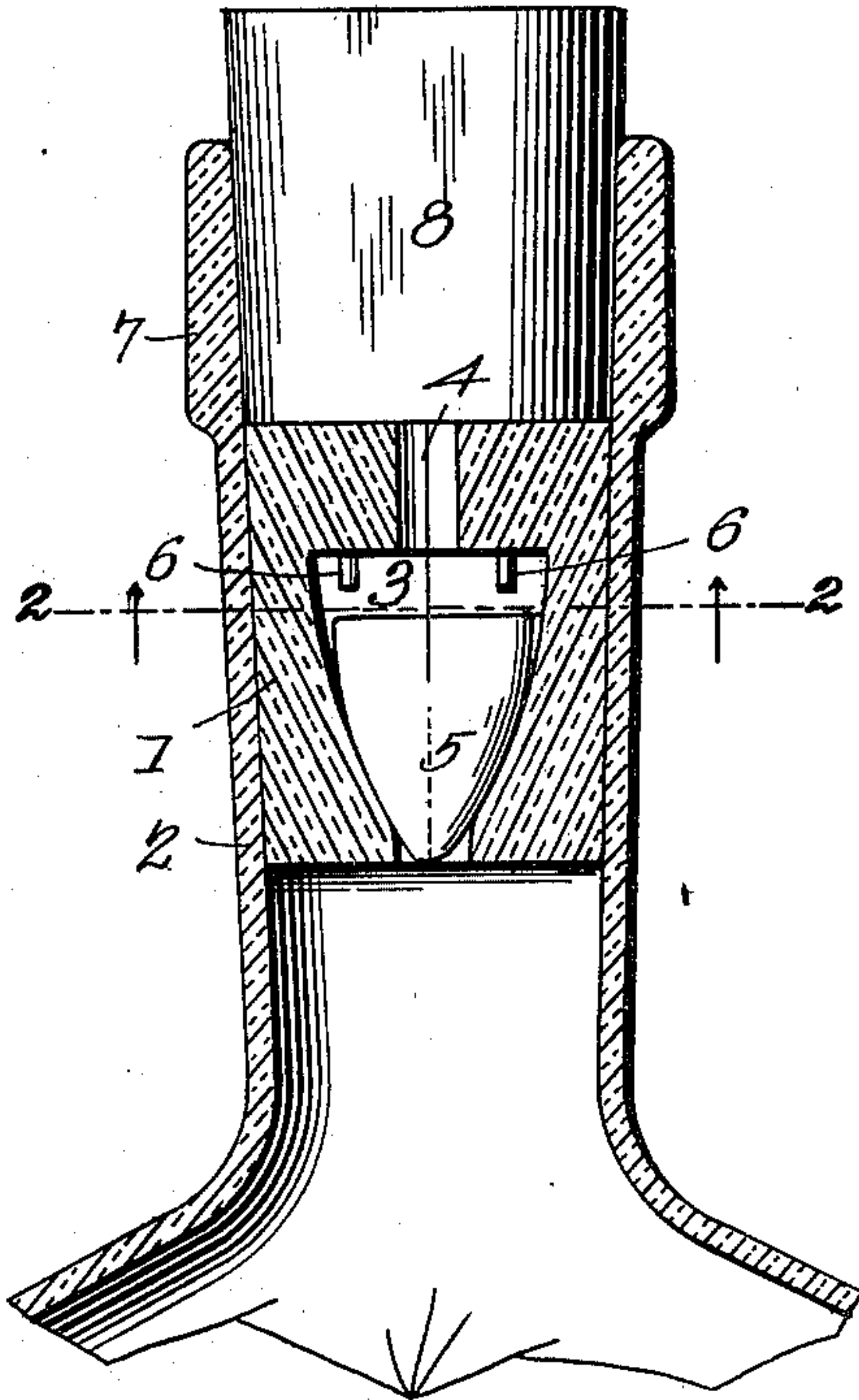
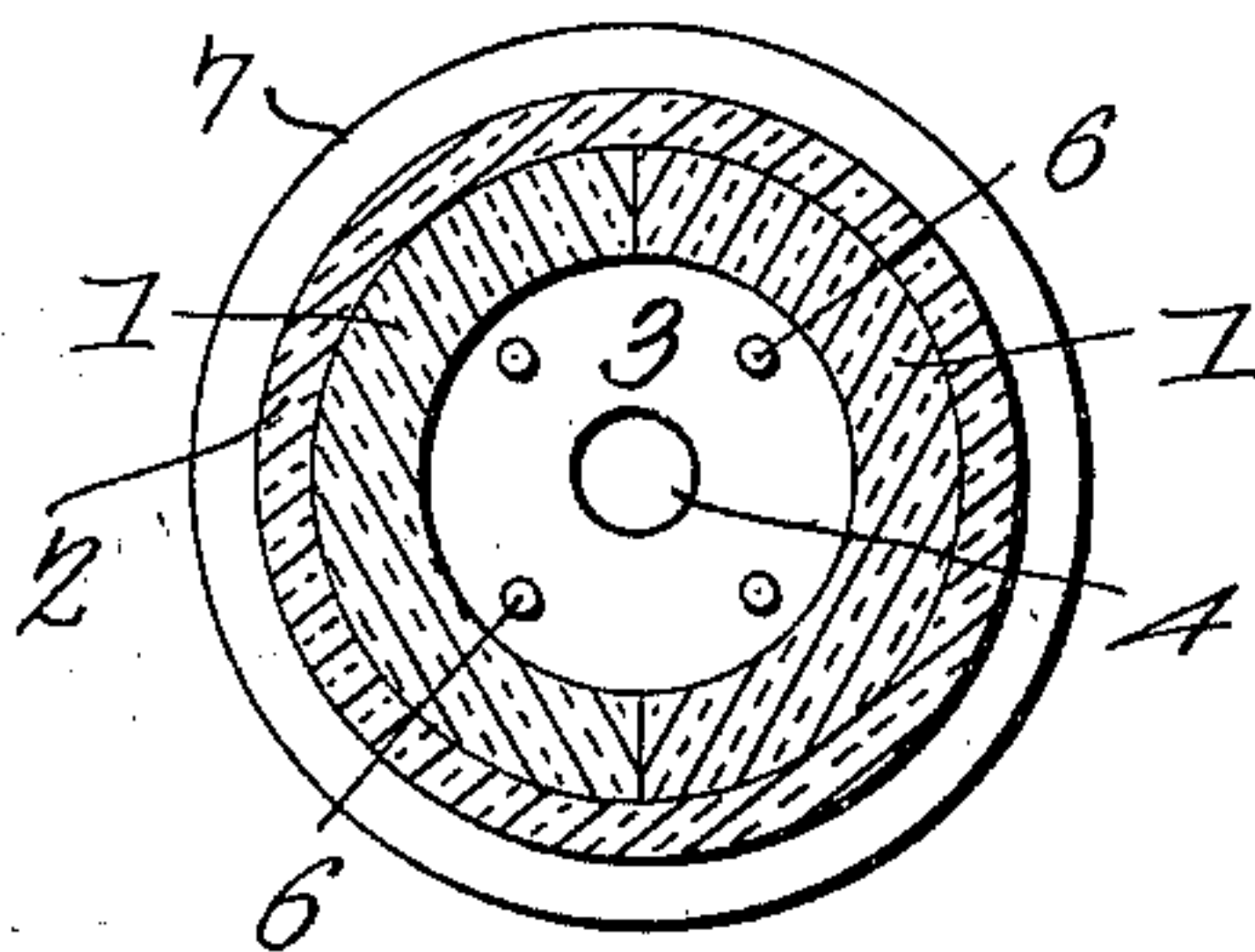


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY F. BUTTNER, OF IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 731,852, dated June 23, 1903.

Application filed October 4, 1902. Serial No. 125,977. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY F. BUTTNER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Idaho Falls, in the county of Bingham and State of Idaho, 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 device adapted to be readily applied to the neck of an ordinary bottle and capable of effectually preventing the same from being fraudulently refilled or its original contents adulterated.

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 bottle provided with a device constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view of the same on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

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

1 designates a valve-casing constructed of glass or other suitable material and slightly tapered from top to bottom to conform to the configuration of and fit snugly within the neck 2 of a bottle, and the said neck is also slightly tapered to form a seat for the valve-casing, which is designed to be cemented or otherwise secured in the neck of the bottle to prevent it from being removed without breaking the latter. The valve-casing, which is composed of two approximately semicylindrical sections, is provided with an interior approximately pear-shaped valve-chamber 3, and it has a central vertical discharge-passage 4 extending upward from the valve-chamber. The valve-chamber and the passage are formed by recessing and grooving the inner sections of the valve-casing, and the pear-shaped valve-chamber, which tapers downward to the lower end of the valve-casing, forms a seat at the bottom of the same for an

approximately pear-shaped valve 5, which closes on the valve-seat when the bottle is in an upright position. The pear-shaped valve, which is constructed of glass or other suitable material, effectually prevents a liquid from being introduced into the bottle when the latter is in an upright position. This will prevent the original contents of a bottle from being adulterated, and fraudulent refilling of the bottle with an imitation liquid will also be prevented. When the bottle is inverted, the pear-shaped valve will leave the seat, and a narrow passage between the valve and its casing will be formed to permit the contents of the bottle to be decanted. The top of the valve-casing is provided adjacent to the central discharge-aperture with depending projections 6, forming stops for limiting the upward movement of the valve to prevent the same from closing the said passage. The arrangement of the top of the valve with relation to the central passage is such as to prevent any instrument from being engaged with the side of the valve for holding the same in an open position while a liquid is being poured into the bottle. The upper portion 7 of the neck of the bottle extends a sufficient distance above the valve-casing to form a stopper-receiving portion for the reception of an ordinary cork or stopper 8 to enable the bottle to be sealed and corked in the usual manner.

It will be seen that the device is exceedingly simple and inexpensive in construction, that it is adapted to be readily applied to a bottle before or after the same has received its original contents, and that it will permit the contents of the bottle to be readily decanted and at the same time prevent a liquid from being introduced into the bottle. When the device is arranged in a bottle before the same has received its original contents, the valve may be supported in an inoperative position by means of a flexible wire or similar device.

What is claimed is—

A device of the class described comprising a valve-casing designed to be arranged within the neck of the receptacle and composed of two sections and provided with a lower downwardly-tapered valve-chamber having a horizontal top wall, said casing being also

provided with centrally-arranged upper and lower openings communicating with the valve-chamber, a tapering valve conforming to the configuration of the valve-chamber and being shorter than the same, and four diametrically oppositely disposed projections depending from the top wall of the valve-chamber and adapted to maintain the valve out of contact with the top wall of the valve-

chamber while the contents of the bottle is being discharged, 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.

HENRY F. BUTTNER.

Witnesses:

W. H. HOLDEN,

A. W. HOLDEN.