

No. 753,564.

PATENTED MAR. 1, 1904.

A. FRIEDMANN.
BOTTLE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 10, 1903.

NO MODEL.

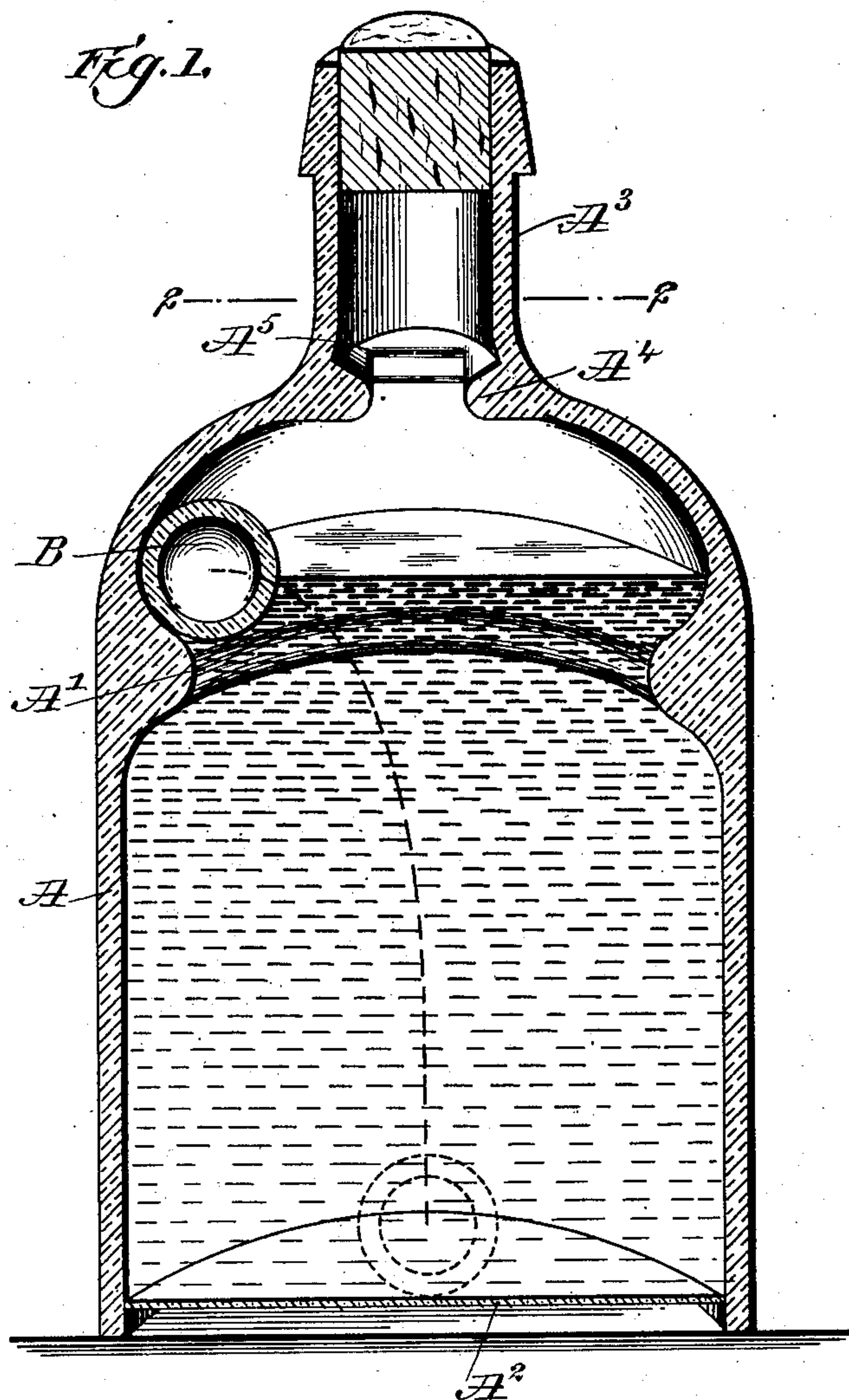
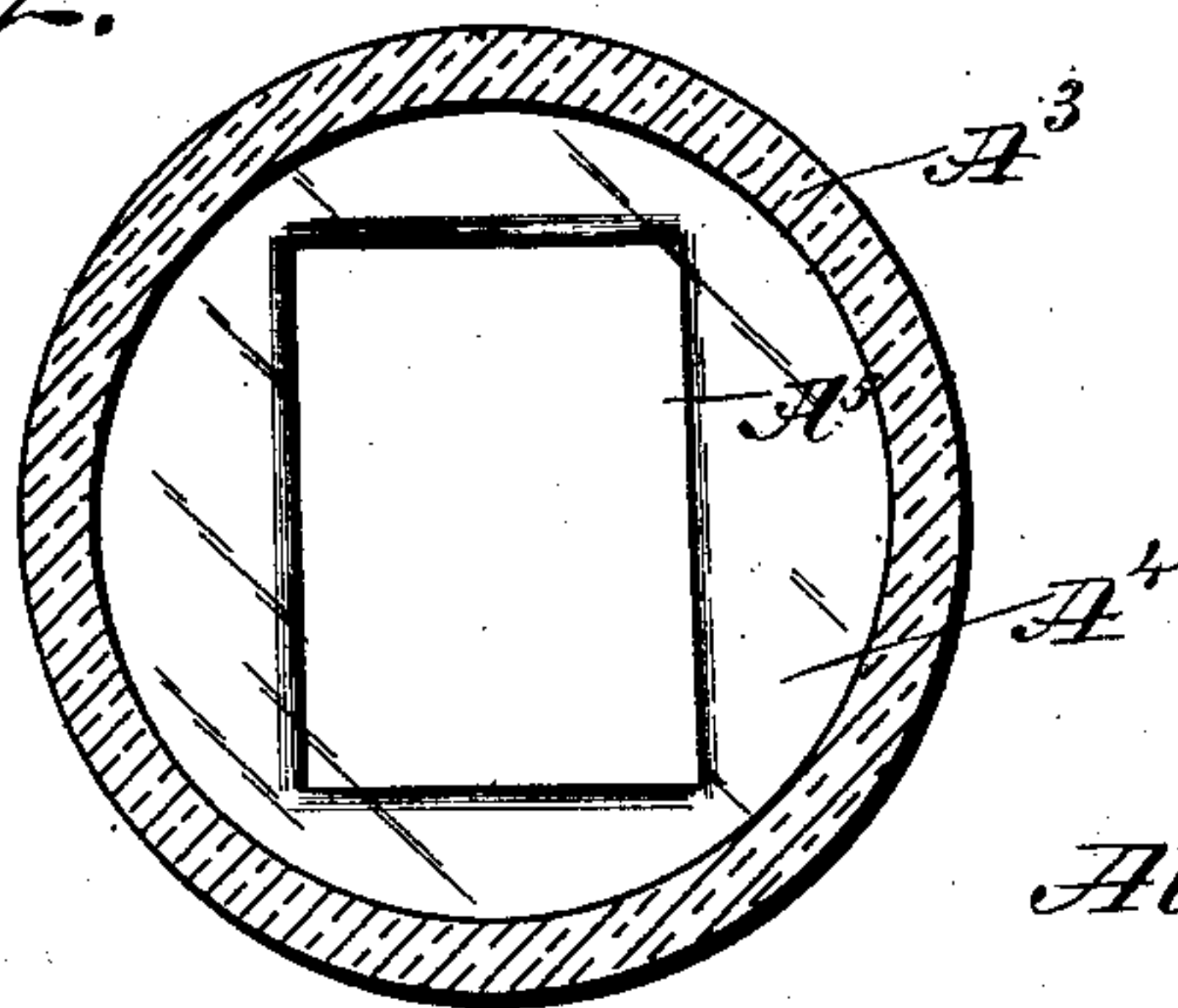


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 753,564, dated March 1, 1904.

Application filed July 10, 1903. Serial No. 164,941. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ALFRED FRIEDMANN, a subject of the King of Roumania, and a resident of Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo and State of Louisiana, have invented a new and Improved Bottle, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The object of the invention is to provide a new and improved bottle adapted to be readily destroyed when emptied of its contents to prevent reuse of the bottle by unauthorized and unscrupulous persons.

The invention consists of novel features and parts and combinations of the same, as will be more fully described hereinafter and then pointed out in the claims.

A practical embodiment of the invention is represented in the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both views.

Figure 1 is a sectional side elevation of the improvement; and Fig. 2 is an enlarged sectional plan view of the neck of the bottle, the section being on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1.

In the upper portion of the body A of the glass bottle is arranged an annular ledge or seat A', adapted to seat a ball B, preferably made hollow and of glass to readily float in the liquid contents of the bottle. The ball B is sufficiently heavy, however, so that when the bottle is empty and the ball is projected from the ledge A' to drop onto the bottom A², when the latter is broken, thereby rendering the bottle unfit for reuse.

In order to allow readily pouring the liquid out of the body A through the neck A³ of the bottle, the said neck A³ is provided at its lower or entrance end with a bottom A⁴, preferably flat on the under side and formed with a narrow slot A⁵—that is, said slot is slightly smaller than the diameter of the ball—which slot cannot be wholly obstructed by the ball B when tilting the bottle and pouring the liquid out of the body by way of the neck A³.

Thus from the foregoing it will be seen that as long as the bottle contains a liquid the ball B floats in the liquid, and hence is not liable to break the fragile bottom A², and the ball also does not prevent the outflow of the liquid when it is desired to pour the same into a glass or other receptacle on tilting the bottle.

When the bottle is emptied of its contents, the ball B is readily caused to move onto the top of the ledge A' by the operator tilting the bottle correspondingly, and by the operator then bringing the bottle quickly into an upright position the ball runs off the ledge, and the curvature thereof causes the ball to drop in a parabolic curve onto the middle of the bottom A² to break the same.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A bottle having a body provided with a fragile bottom, and a ball in the body, adapted to float on the liquid contents of the bottle, the ball being capable of breaking the said fragile bottom, as set forth.

2. A bottle having a body provided with a fragile bottom, a ball in the body, adapted to float in the liquid contents thereof, and a ledge in the body, for projecting the ball onto the said bottom, as set forth.

3. A bottle having a body provided with a fragile bottom, a ball in the body, capable of breaking the said fragile bottom and adapted to float in the liquid contents of the said body, and a ledge in the body, for projecting the ball onto the said bottom, said ledge having its top and bottom curved, to project the ball in parabolic curve from the ledge onto the middle of the bottom, as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

ALFRED FRIEDMANN.

Witnesses:

RALPH A. McISAAC,
L. M. YERGER.