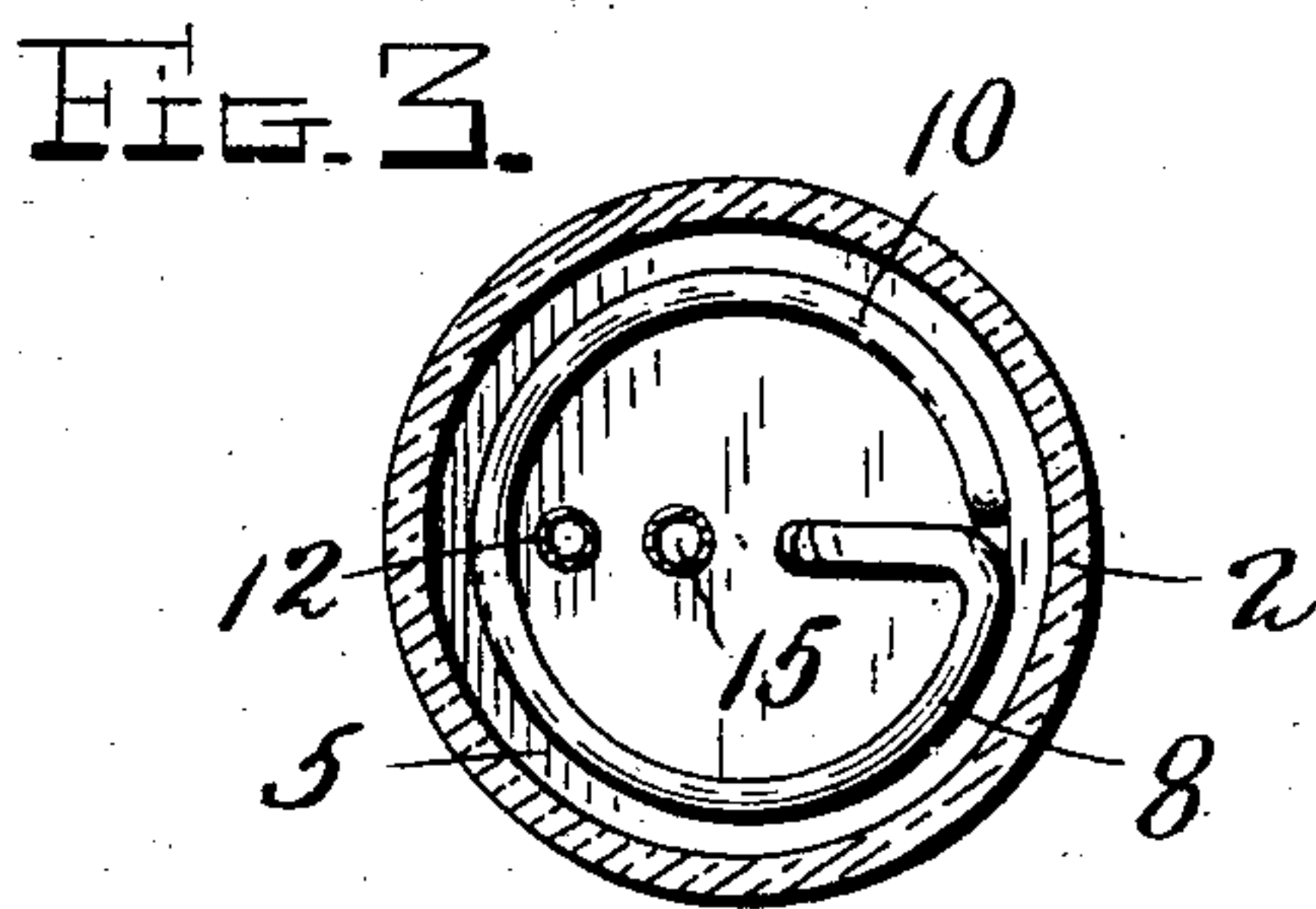
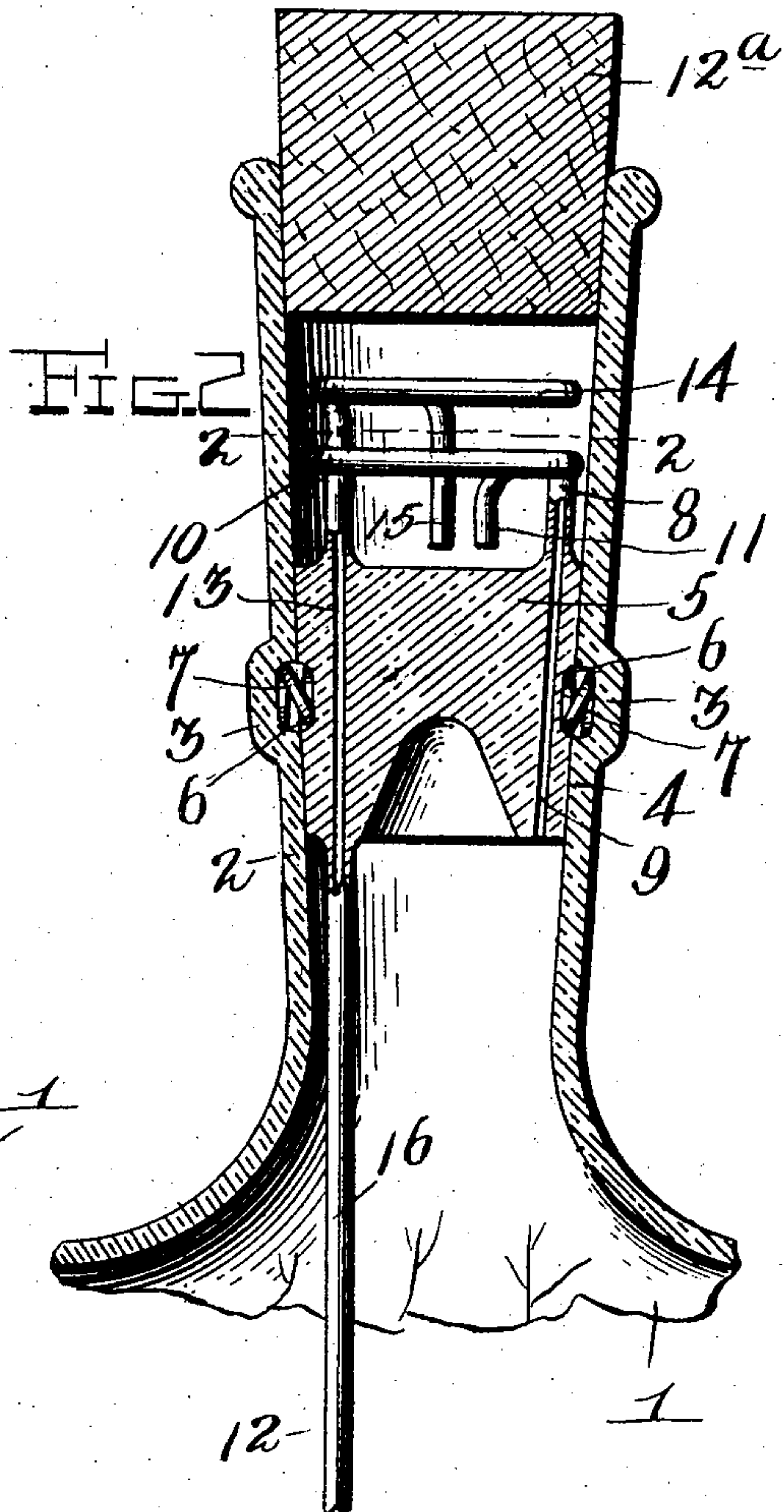
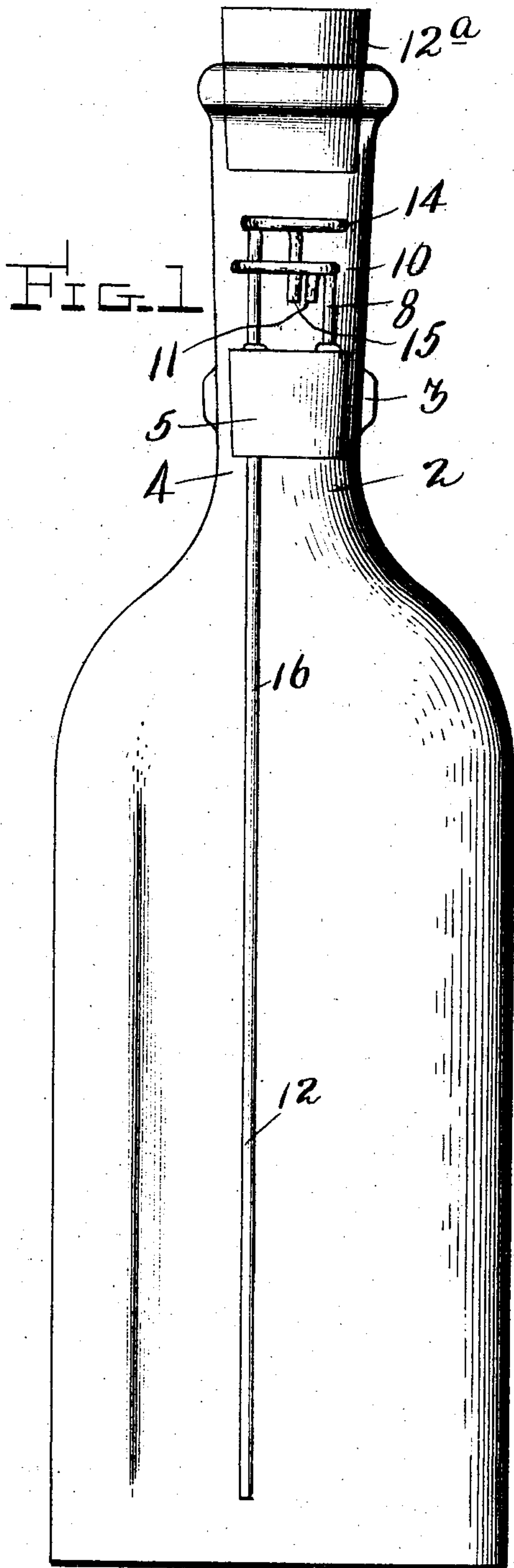


No. 765,117.

PATENTED JULY 12, 1904.

P. J. WILSON.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.
APPLICATION FILED APR. 7, 1904.

NO MODEL.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER J. WILSON, OF BEN LOMOND, CALIFORNIA.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 765,117, dated July 12, 1904.

Application filed April 7, 1904. Serial No. 202,094. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER J. WILSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Ben Lomond, in the county of Santa Cruz and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Non-Refillable Bottles; and I do 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.

This invention has for its object to provide a non-refillable bottle which is simple of construction and effective for its intended purpose.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a view in elevation of a bottle embodying my invention. Fig. 2 is a central vertical section, on an enlarged scale, through the neck thereof; and Fig. 3 is a sectional plan view taken on line 2 2 of Fig. 2.

1 denotes the body of the bottle, and 2 its neck, the latter having an internal socket or recess 3. The lower portion of the neck is contracted, as shown at 4, and fitted in this contracted portion is a plug or stopper 5, preferably of glass, the same having recesses 6, receiving spring-catches 7, which when said stopper is forced down into the neck snap into the sockets or recesses 3, thus permanently securing the stopper against withdrawal. These springs are so located that they cannot be reached without mutilating the bottle, thus giving visual evidence of the fact that the bottle has been tampered with. Other means of securing the plug or stopper—such, for instance, as indissoluble cement—may, however, be adopted.

8 denotes a discharge plug or tube supported by the stopper 5. This tube may be of glass and extended through an opening in said stopper or formed integrally therewith or of any other suitable material rigidly secured against abstraction. In the present instance I have shown the tube formed integrally with the bottle in line with a fluid-discharge bore or passage 9 therein. The tube projects above the stopper and has a horizontal coil 10, the end of the tube occupying the center of said

coil and thence projecting downwardly to form a discharge-nozzle 11. By this construction of the tube liquid may be discharged from the bore upon tilting the bottle, as the weight of the liquid will force it through the tube; but no liquid may be passed from within the bottle through the neck for the reason that the coil of the tube forms a trap which will prevent the downward passage of any liquid.

12 is an air-inlet tube, also preferably made of glass and disposed in line with a bore or passage 13 in the plug or stopper. This tube extends above the stopper and has a horizontal coil 14, which incloses the nozzle 11 of the tube 8, and an inlet 15, extending downwardly and terminating above the stopper. When the bottle is tilted to discharge liquid through the tube 8, air enters to take the place of the discharging liquid through the tube 12, as will be readily understood. In order that this air may enter without resistance, a supply-tube 16 projects downward from the lower end of the passage 13 to the lower end of the bottle-body. The lower end of this tube 16 is uncovered or exposed by the movement of the body of liquid toward the neck 2 when the bottle is tilted for the discharge of liquid, and thus allows the air passing into tube 12 to enter the lower end of the bottle. In practice the tube 16, like the tubes 8 and 12, may be of glass and integral with the plug or stopper 5, and, if desired, these several tubes 8, 12, and 16 may be of a color distinct from the bottle, so that if any one of them is injured by an attempt to refill the fact that the same is injured may be more readily detected by observation from without through the transparent wall of the bottle. It will thus be seen that the construction is simple and effective and may be furnished at small cost. The upper portion of the neck may be closed by an ordinary form of stopper 12^a when the bottle is not tilted for discharge of the contents. This stopper 12^a will prevent access of dust and dirt to the upper portion of the neck and injury to the discharge-tube.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings,

the construction and operation of the invention will be readily understood without requiring a more extended explanation.

Various changes in the form, proportion, and the minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

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

1. A bottle having a neck provided with a stopper or closure therein, and a discharge-tube in communication with the body of the bottle through said closure, said tube being provided above the closure with a coil and a nozzle extending downward from said coil, substantially as described.

2. A bottle having a neck provided with a

stopper or closure, a liquid-discharge tube in communication with the body of the bottle through said closure, said tube being provided above the closure with a coil and a nozzle extending downward from said coil, and air-inlet device also in communication with the bottle through the closure and having a coiled tube above the closure provided with a downwardly-projecting inlet, and a tube in communication therewith and extending to the bottom of the bottle, substantially as described.

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

PETER J. WILSON.

Witnesses:

NELLIE T. NICHOLSON,
W. D. OAKES.