

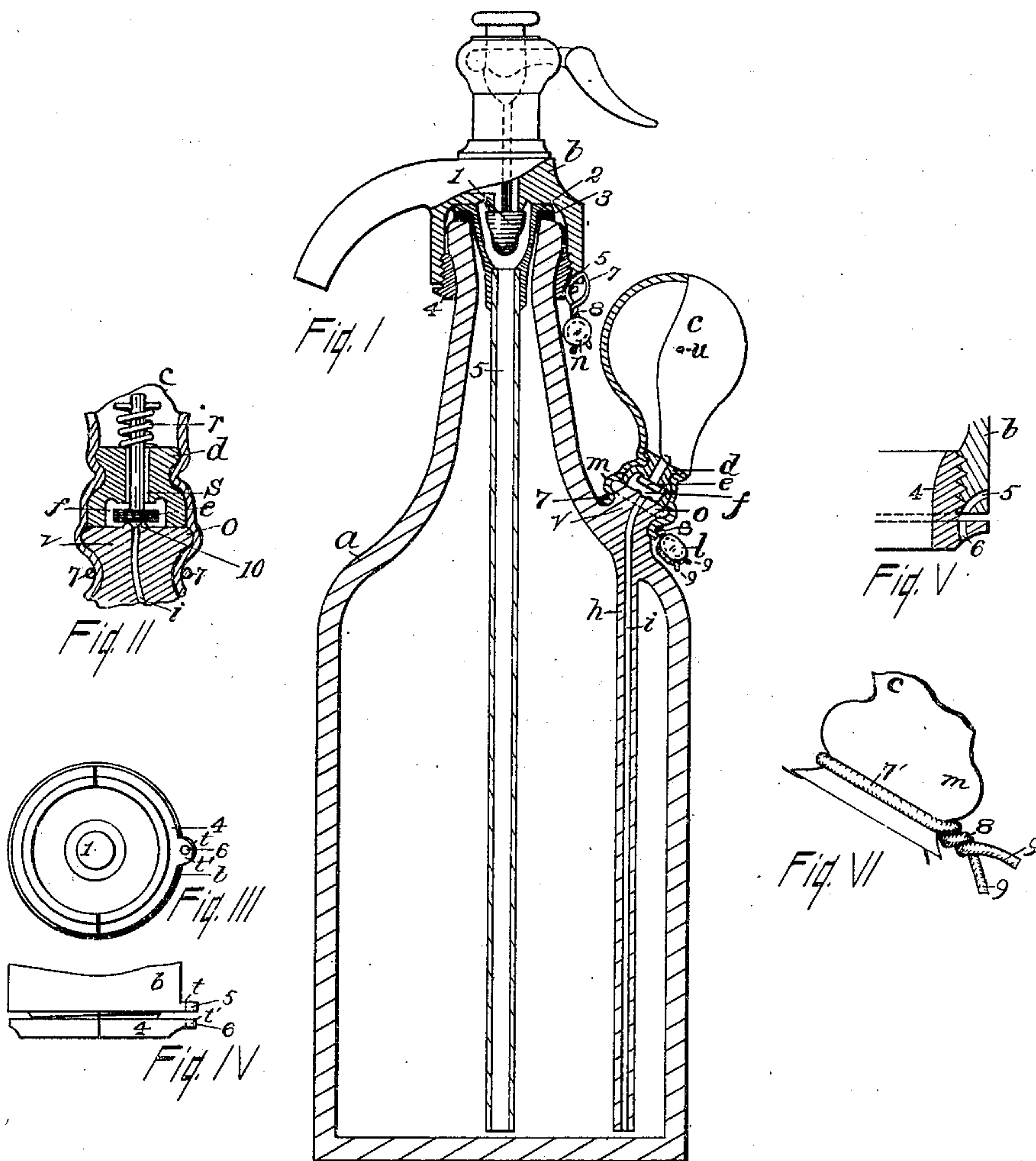
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PATENTED SEPT. 13, 1904.

J. FITZPATRICK.
BOTTLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 16, 1903.

NO MODEL.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES FITZPATRICK, OF PEEKSKILL, NEW YORK.

BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 769,894, dated September 13, 1904.

Application filed June 16, 1903. Serial No. 161,670. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES FITZPATRICK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Peekskill, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to non-refillable bottles, but not exclusively.

One of its objects is to provide means whereby the ordinary siphon-bottle may be made a convenience for dispensing liquors or fluids that are uncharged with a gas that affords a pressure for expelling them from the bottle; and another object is to make a siphon-bottle practically non-refillable.

These objects are attained by the means set forth in this specification and the accompanying drawings, in which like parts are indicated by similar letters and figures throughout the several views.

Figure I is an elevation of a siphon-bottle in cross-section, showing my invention attached. Fig. II illustrates an automatic valve. Fig. III is a bottom view of extensions on the siphon-head of the bottle. Fig. IV shows in elevation the particular parts represented in Fig. III. Fig. V represents provision made in the siphon-head for the attachment of a seal. Fig. VI is an enlarged representation of the means of securing an elastic bulb and seal to the bottle.

Fig. I represents an ordinary mineral-water bottle provided with a siphon-head consisting of two principal parts *b* and 4. Only enough of the details of the head is shown to make it clear that no particular form of siphon-head is essential in the application of this invention; that any head that effects the same purpose as the one shown may be employed. The internal arrangements consist of the tubes 5, extending to the bottom of the bottle. The means of suspension and of securing the tube in place is shown by the metallic piece 2, and the packing 3 constitutes the seal between the said metallic piece and the mouth of the bottle. All of these parts are held together by the screwing of the head *b* upon the split nut 4. The valve 1, giving

exit to the contents of the bottle, is manipulated by the siphon-handle.

In order to put a seal upon the siphon, so that the bottle cannot be refilled through its mouth without the fact of its having been refilled being revealed, holes 5 and 6 are provided through the edges of the parts *b* and 4, as shown on an enlarged scale in Fig. V. When these two parts are screwed together, the two holes would be made to register one with the other. A wire 7 may then be passed through the holes and a seal be impressed upon the ends of the wire, as at *n*, Fig. I.

Fig. III illustrates a means of attaching the seal that will leave the wire to which the seal may be attached more exposed, so that a wire could not be cut and rejoined, the joint being concealed within the holes 5 6. Lugs *t t'*, as in Figs. III, IV, may be provided upon the parts *b* 4, respectively, and holes through these lugs would receive the seal-wire.

When the bottle is to be used for fluids that are not gas-charged, I add the devices shown upon the lower part of the neck of the bottle. It consists of a mouthpiece *v*, having the usual bottle-rim *o*, as in Figs. I and II, made or blown in the neck of the bottle and provided with an inner tube extension *h*, preferably extending to very near the bottom of the bottle. An elastic bulb *c*, Fig. I, has secured in its neck a valve-piece *d*, Figs. I and II, which may be of hard rubber, glass, porcelain, or any suitable non-corrosive metal or material. It contains a valve *e*, which is shown closed in Fig. I and open in Fig. II. In the latter figure the valve-stem is shown to be provided with a spring *r* to keep the valve normally closed. This may be a floating valve, so that the liquid in the bottle would cause it to remain as in Fig. I when there was no pressure from within of gas or air.

The neck of the bulb extends beyond this valve-piece a sufficient length to be made to close over the neck *v* of the bottle, as in Figs. I and II. The hole *i* in the tube *h* would be preferably small in diameter, so that it would admit the amount of air or gas required readily, but would pass fluids very slowly. When the elastic bulb is placed on the neck *v*, as shown,

there is a space *f*, Fig. I, for the play of the valve *e*. The surface of the neck at its outlet would preferably be made just a little uneven, undulations being shown in Figs. I and II, so that only a small space or spaces, as 10, Fig. II, would be left when the valve is opened for the passage of air or gas into the tube-passage *z*. The bulb is secured to the bottle-neck by a wire 7 8, Figs. I, II, and VI, the ends 9 of the wire, as in Fig. VI, having a seal impressed upon them, as at *l*, Fig. I.

There is a small air-hole *u* in the bulb *c*. The ball of the hand or of a finger is to be placed over this hole when the bulb is to be compressed and removed to allow the bulb to expand.

The bottle as thus prepared may be filled with a liquid free from any expansive gas. To draw out the liquid, a pressure must be established within the bottle, which is accomplished by forcing air in by means of the bulb. When a pressure is established, the liquid is withdrawn through the siphon, the same as charged liquids are drawn.

When the bottle contains any liquid and is sealed in the manner shown, its genuineness may be relied upon. To refill the bottle without breaking the seals would require such an amount of skill and time as make its being refilled a doubtful undertaking. Its refilling, however, is practically impossible. To use the bottle without the seals would be to cast a doubt upon the genuineness of the contents.

Without reference, however, to its refilling qualities the bottle thus prepared for uncharged liquids would serve a convenient method of serving such liquids. For such use exclusively a special bottle can be prepared without the tube *h*, as well as the sealing features.

It is obvious that, if desirable, a gas instead of air may be forced within the bottle and that a substitute for the air-bulb, as a pump, may be employed for charging the bottle.

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

The combination of a bottle, a siphon-head comprising a body and securing-nut on the mouth of the bottle, coincident holes through the securing-nut and body of the siphon-head, a wire through the said holes, a seal on the said wire, an extra outlet on the bottle with a tube extension to the inner bottom of the bottle, an elastic bulb attached to the extra outlet, a valve in the neck of the bulb, a wire around the neck of the bulb to secure it to the bottle-outlet, and a seal on the wire.

Signed at Peekskill, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, this 12th day of June, A. D. 1903.

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