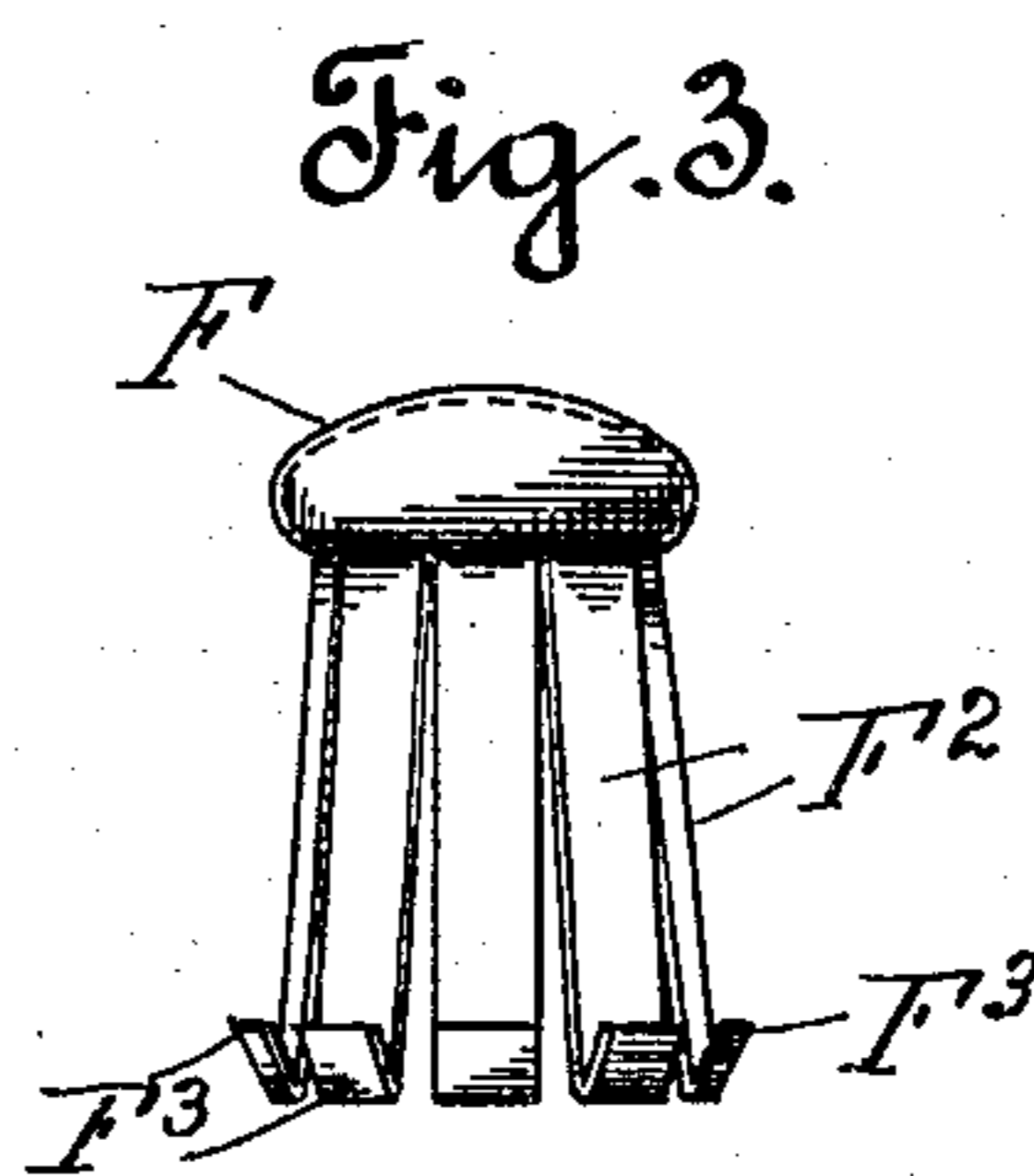
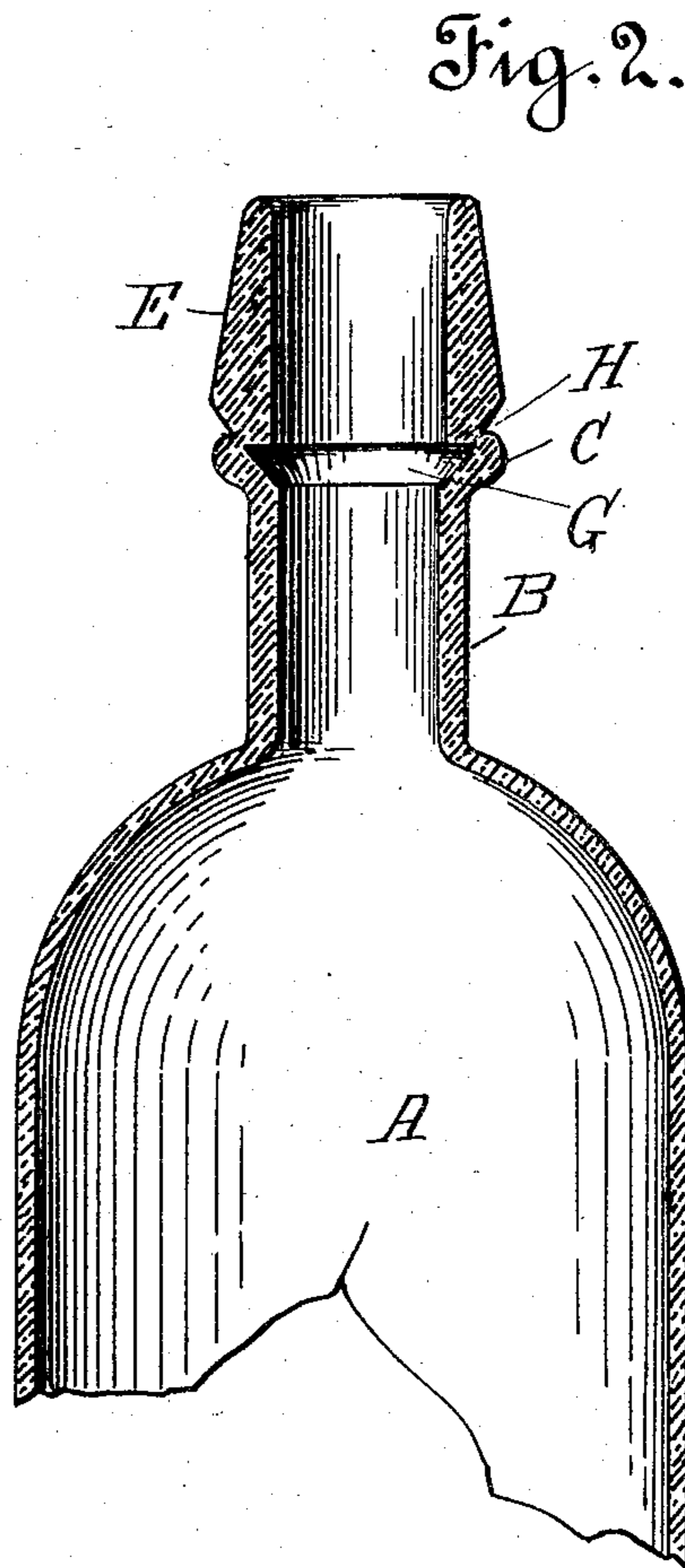
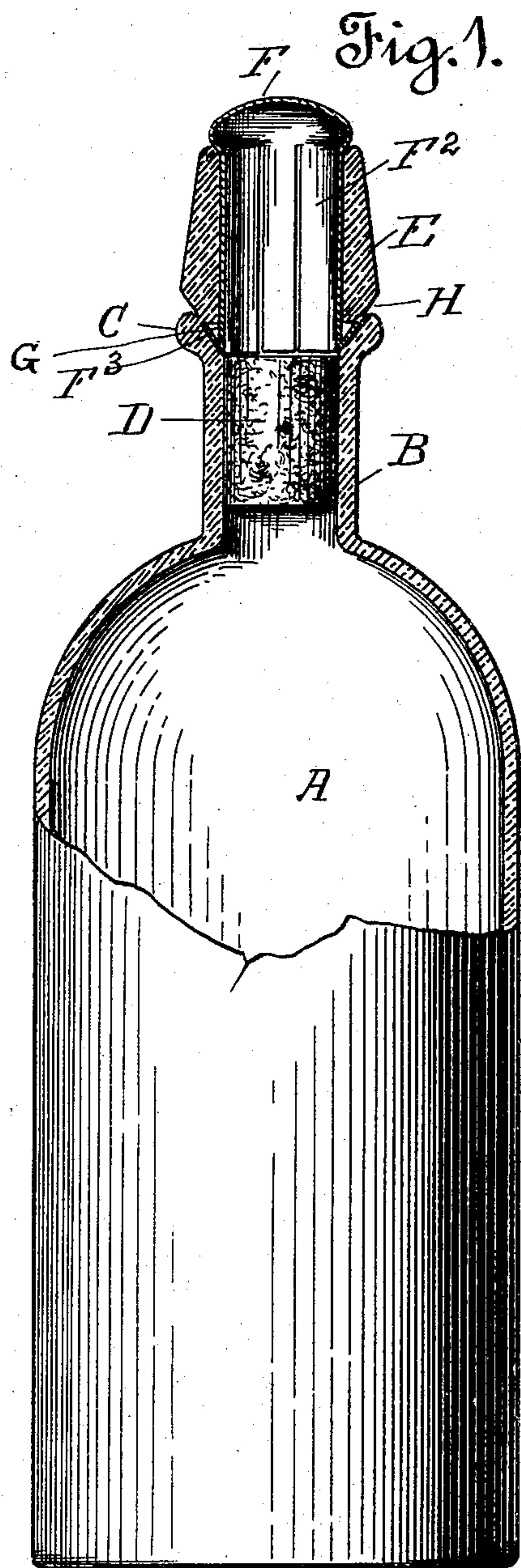


No. 783,191.

PATENTED FEB. 21, 1905.

C. F. GODDARD.
BOTTLE.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 12, 1903.



Witnesses.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES F. GODDARD, OF WATAGA, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS TO GEORGE D. ADAMSON, OF MERRIAM PARK, MINNESOTA, AND FRANK D. CURTIS, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 783,191, dated February 21, 1905.

Application filed June 12, 1903. Serial No. 161,211.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES FLORENCE GODDARD, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Wataga, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention has reference to bottles and similar vessels that are designed to hold comparatively rare or valuable liquids—such as wines from certain districts, well-matured spirits put out by distilleries of repute, waters possessed of peculiar curative properties, precious oils, the finer grade of perfumery, the better class of patent medicines, &c.—as well as sundry gaseous and even solid substances or compounds, which owing to their scarcity or high price or ready sale seem to invite imitation or falsification on the part of the unscrupulous dealer. In this respect the invention is intended to protect both the producer and the consumer by providing an improved method and means of preventing either substitution or adulteration of the contents of the bottle or vessel to which it is applied.

It is quite sufficient for the purposes hereof to speak of the aforesaid method and means simply in connection with bottles, as their application to other vessels involves nothing more than an extended use or the mere carrying forward of the same idea, and therefore I shall restrict the following detailed description, as I have limited the accompanying drawings, to an exemplification of the invention as applied or applicable to bottles only, leaving to inference the matter of its application to other vessels.

Referring now to the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation, partly broken and partly in section, of a bottle embodying the preferred form of the invention. Fig. 2 is a broken sectional view showing the upper part of the bottle as it appears previously to being corked or stopped. Fig. 3 is a detail view of a supple-

mentary stopper or locking device adapted to engage the neck of the bottle above the cork or ordinary stopper.

The bottle represented in the drawings is a plain glass bottle of common type, of which A designates the body, B the neck, and C the usual bead surrounding the neck at its upper end. No claim is made to any novelty in these parts, nor is the invention limited to any particular shape of bottle, as it can be utilized with all shapes and makes.

The neck B, above mentioned, is adapted to receive the cork D or other suitable stopper, as heretofore; but it is further provided with an extension E, which extension is formed integral with its upper end and thence rises sufficiently to receive the before-mentioned locking device or supplementary stopper F above the said cork or other stopper. This locking-stopper comprises a rounded portion, marked F, seated upon the rim or upper end of the extension E, strips F², depending from the periphery thereof, and spurs or claws F³, formed by turning up the lower ends of said strips outwardly. It is conveniently stamped out of a single piece of sheet metal, such that the strips F² will constitute as many springs that will tend to spread apart and carry and press the spurs or claws F³ outward into an inner circumferential groove G, provided therefor in the neck B of the bottle, and formed by a flared portion of the rim of said neck directly under its extension E. The groove G is angular, as shown, with its upper side or wall running at right angles to the neck of the bottle squarely under the extension E and its under side or wall inclined upwardly and outwardly toward the same, so that the spurs or claws F³, which are given a like slant, will thoroughly engage with the said groove and be caught therein when the supplementary stopper F is inserted in the said extension and overlies the cork D or other stopper previously driven into the neck B, all as indicated in Fig. 1. The stopper F is then in its

locked position and cannot be removed and the bottle uncorked or opened without breaking the neck extension E, care being taken always so to form and spread the top or rounded portion of the said stopper that no tool can reach the springs or strips thereunder and withdraw their claws or spurs.

It is intended that the neck extension E aforesaid shall in all cases be severed from the bottle without damaging the latter (or neck thereof) and shall carry with it the locking-stopper F when it is desired to uncork or open the bottle. I accordingly make the glass of the bottle quite thin at the base of the said extension by providing an outer circumferential groove H directly above the bead C of the neck B. This groove H is angular, like the aforesaid groove G, and located opposite thereto in such a way that the two said grooves have their apices contiguous, their inclined sides or walls in line one with the other, and their other sides or walls closed to each other, thereby affording a circular plane of cleavage that slopes from within the bead C downward and inward into the neck B, as best seen in Fig. 2. To insure a cleaner break, I make the base of the extension E somewhat thicker than elsewhere above the groove H—that is, about as strong as or stronger than the bead C. The glass being much thinner between the two grooves G and H than on the opposite sides thereof will naturally break at the weaker point upon the extension E being struck with a sharp blow, and the said extension will part from the neck of the bottle at the desired place, which is between the two grooves and in line with the upturned ends (or claws or spurs) F³ of the spring-strips F² of the locking-stopper F, thus causing this supplementary stopper to become detached from the neck of the bottle with its said extension and leaving the ordinary stopper or cork D free to be pulled out. The passage through the extension E, it will be noticed, is made larger than the one provided in the neck B in order that the said cork D may be inserted in a swollen condition, as is customary, and be driven thereinto as tightly as desirable without danger of severing the extension from the neck during the operation

of bottling by exercising a little care and taking simple precautions.

I need not point out that since the above-described bottle cannot be uncorked and its contents poured out without first removing the neck extension and locking-stopper therein no substitution or falsification can be attempted or effected without showing unmistakable evidence thereof, and once it is known that a certain produce is to be had only in such a bottle it will not be accepted as genuine unless it is offered exactly as originally put up, and this will effectually stop much unwarranted and unjustifiable deception. The usefulness and efficiency of the invention will not, therefore, be doubted, and it is evident besides that the same can be practiced easily and at small expense. The economic character of the invention is further apparent in that the bottle proper is not destroyed when first emptied, but can afterward be used for other purposes. As to the severed neck extension and locking-stopper they remain in such condition that they can well be saved and kept for those who may choose to make refunds or give premiums for their return.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is—

A bottle comprising body and neck, a neck extension seated upon the rim of said neck, said rim having a flared portion forming an angular internal groove between the neck and its extension, said extension being made with an external angular groove above said internal groove, and the two grooves having contiguous apices, a cork or stopper capable of being driven into the bottle-neck below the internal groove, and a locking-stopper adapted to be inserted in the neck extension and provided with slanting upturned claws to engage the internal groove in line with the apices of the two grooves, substantially as shown.

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

C. F. GODDARD.

Witnesses:

FRANK D. CURTIS,
A. H. STE. MARIE.