

No. 815,375.

PATENTED MAR. 20, 1906.

L. PRIDEAUX.  
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.  
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 25, 1904.

Fig. 1.

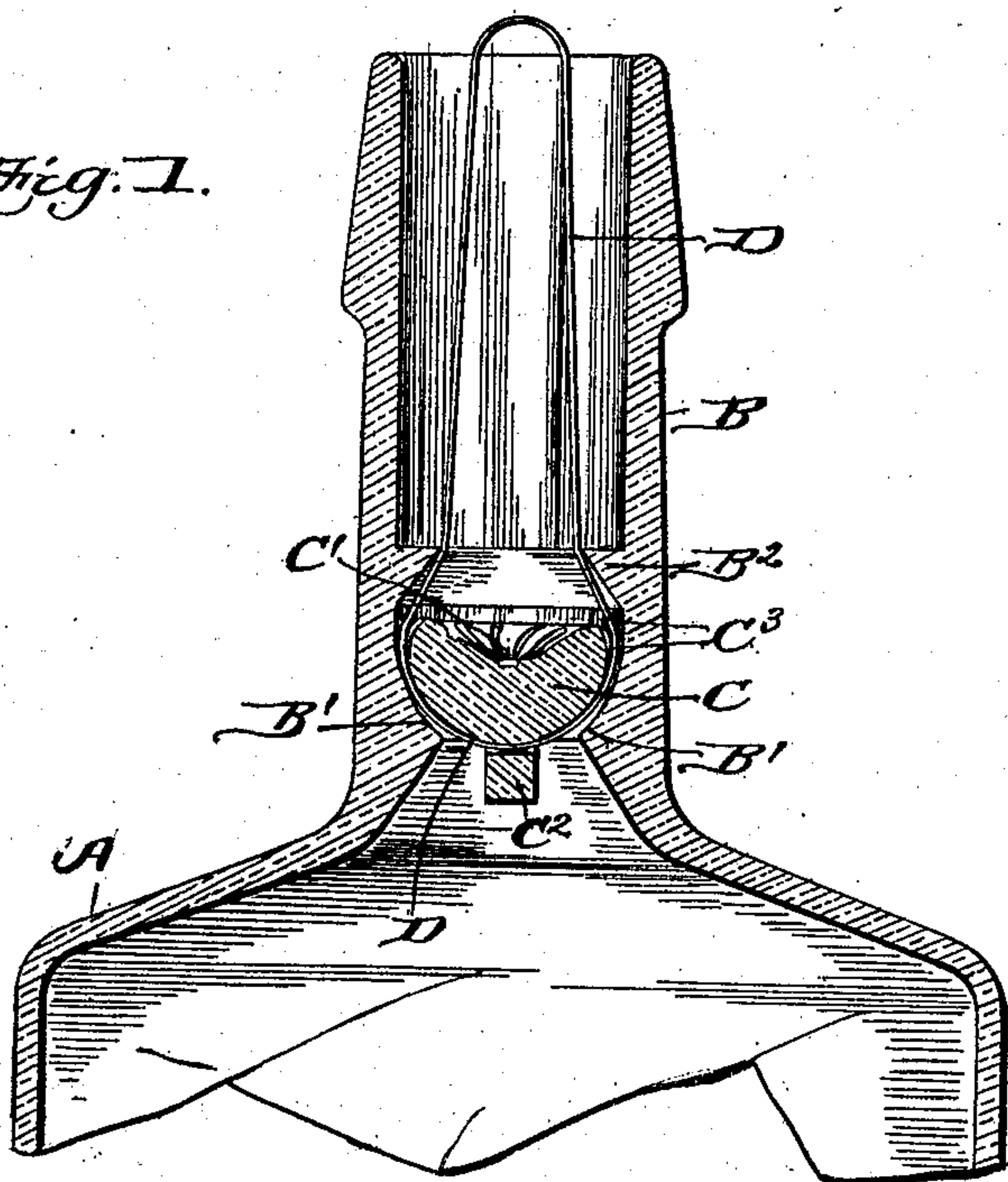


Fig. 2.

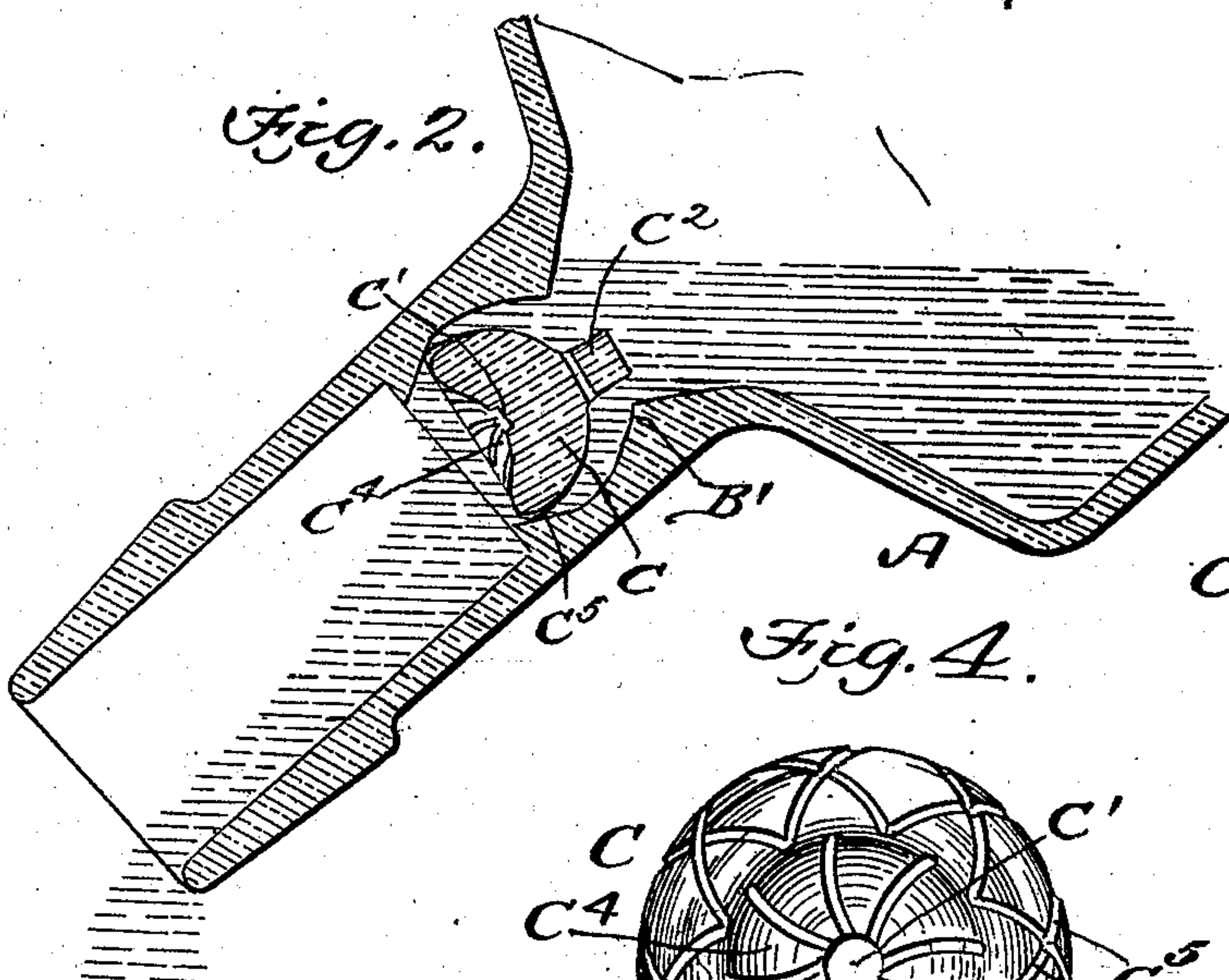


Fig. 3.

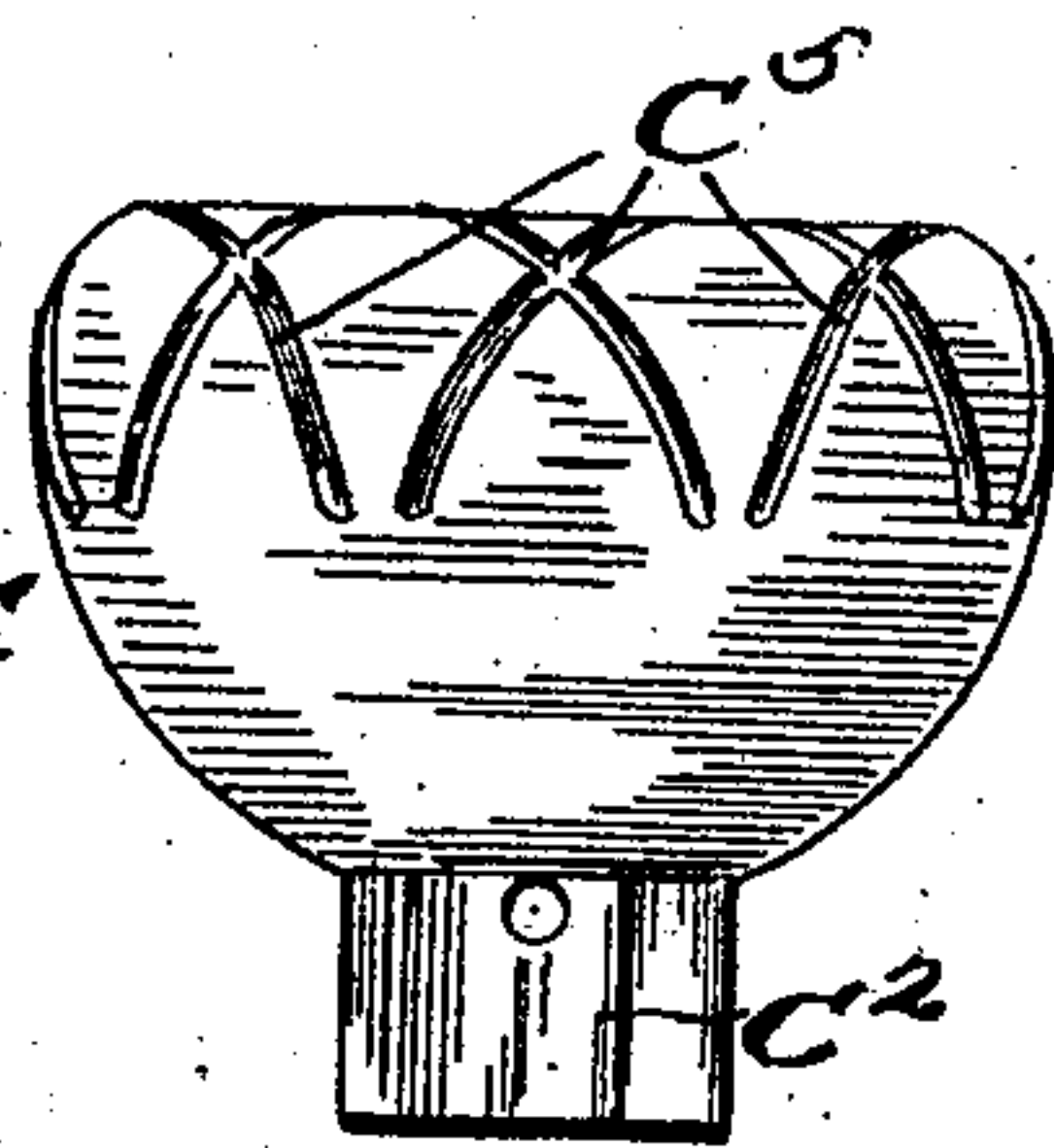
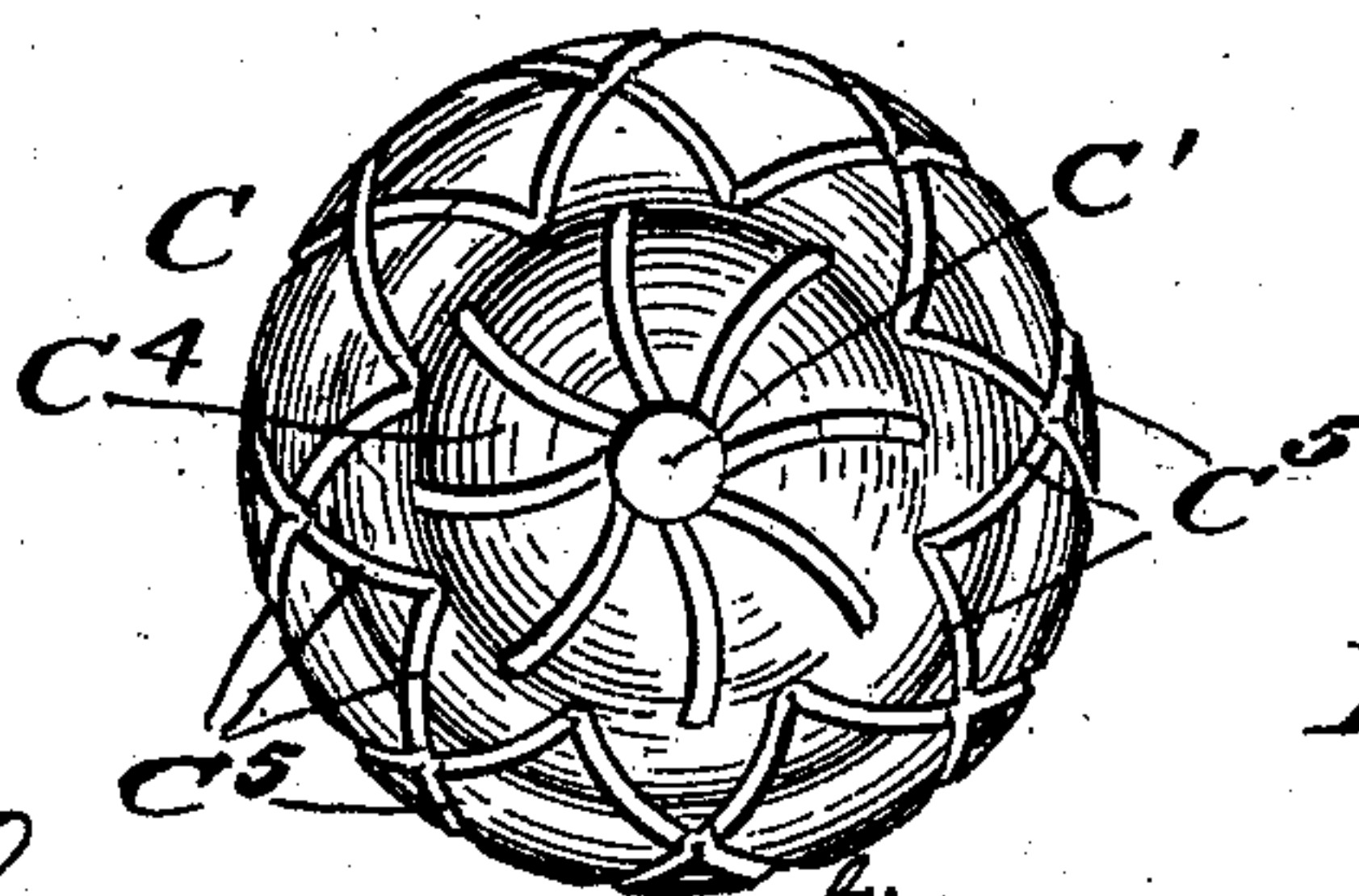


Fig. 4.



Witnesses  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS PRIDEAUX, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR, BY DIRECT AND MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, OF TWO-THIRDS TO CHARLES A. BLUMHARD AND AUGUST FERTIG, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

No. 815,375.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented March 20, 1906.

Application filed March 25, 1904. Serial No. 200,011.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEWIS PRIDEAUX, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, have  
5 invented a new and useful Non - Refillable Bottle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention is an improved construction of bottle, the purpose being to provide certain means which can be placed in the neck of  
10 the bottle while being blown and which will prevent the refilling of the bottle after its original contents have been removed.

The invention also has for its object to provide a novel means whereby the valve is held  
15 elevated while the original contents are being introduced into the bottle.

Another object is to provide a valve of such construction that it cannot be elevated after  
20 the contents have been placed in the bottle.

With these objects in view the invention consists in the novel features of construction hereinafter fully described, and pointed out in  
25 the claims.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a sectional view showing the neck of the bottle with the valve  
30 arranged therein and the suspending-rod connected to the said valve. Fig. 2 is a sectional view showing the position the valve assumes when the contents are being poured from the bottle. Fig. 3 is a side view of the valve. Fig. 4 is a top plan view of said valve.

Referring to the drawings, A indicates the  
35 shoulder portion of the bottle, and B the neck, said neck being formed with a valve-seat B', upon which rests the valve C, said valve being inserted within the neck while the said neck is being formed, and above the valve is arranged an annular collar B<sup>2</sup>, which holds  
40 the valve within the neck and prevents it moving too far away from the seat. The valve C is essentially in the form of a sphere with the upper portion cut off, the top portion of said valve being formed with a recess  
45 C', and depending from the bottom of the valve is a cross-piece C<sup>2</sup>, which has a transverse bore, through which is passed a supporting-wire D, by means of which the valve is held in place while the neck of the bottle is  
50 being formed, and this wire remains connected with the valve, passing around the same

and upwardly through the neck of the bottle to a point above the upper end, so that when the original contents are poured into the vessel the valve can be lifted from its seat by  
55 means of this wire, and the liquid contents will then pass freely around the same down into the bottle. The wire is then cut and withdrawn from the valve, leaving the same  
60 securely located in the neck of the bottle and capable of being unseated by turning the neck downwardly, as most clearly shown. The top portion of the valve is formed with a  
65 recess C<sup>4</sup>, which is grooved to prevent any suction device obtaining a hold upon the valve, and the exterior of the valve has cross-grooves C<sup>5</sup>, produced at the upper end, the purpose being to facilitate the passage of the  
70 liquid beyond the valve, as without said grooves said valve might become wedged against the collar B<sup>2</sup>.

As before stated, the valve is held up by the wire while the original contents are being  
75 poured into the bottle, and after the bottle has been filled the wire is removed, leaving the valve seated, and an ordinary stopper or cork is placed upon the upper end of the bottle-neck.

When the bottle is being emptied, the valve  
80 will be unseated and will assume the position shown in Fig. 2; but when the bottle is turned back to its normal position the valve will immediately reseal itself, and it will be impossible to pour any liquid down the neck of the  
85 bottle into the body of the same.

It will thus be seen that I provide an exceedingly cheap, simple, and efficient construction of non-refillable bottle, together with means for holding the valve while the  
90 parts are being properly arranged and the bottle filled, which means are readily removable after the bottle has been filled.

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

1. In combination with a bottle having a neck portion, a valve-seat in the neck portion, and a collar above the valve-seat, a semispherical valve adapted to rest in the  
100 seat and having a recess formed in its upper face, said recess being grooved, and the valve having a plurality of intersecting grooves formed in its exterior, spherical face, the said

valve being adapted to work between the seat and the collar.

2. The combination with a bottle-neck,  
having a valve-seat and an integral collar  
5 above said seat, of a valve arranged upon the  
seat, and having an apertured cross-piece be-  
low the valve-seat, the upper portion of said

valve having a recess, said recess being crossed  
by grooves as set forth.

LEWIS PRIDEAUX.

Witnesses:

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