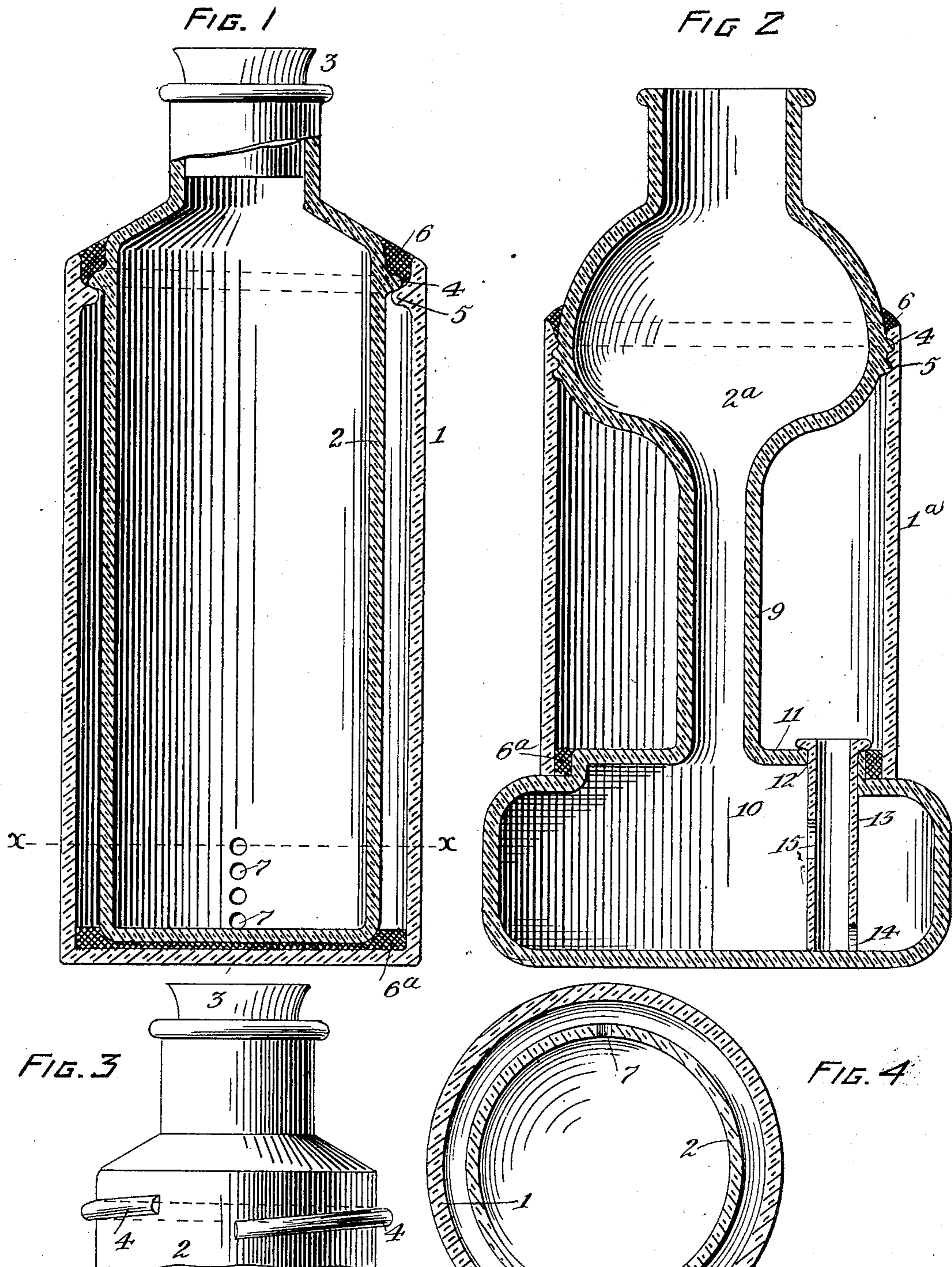


No. 828,664.

PATENTED AUG. 14, 1906.

E. N. JONES.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.
APPLICATION FILED MAY 8, 1905.



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD N. JONES, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO EDLOE C. GASSAWAY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

No. 828,664.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 14, 1906.

Application filed May 8, 1905. Serial No. 259,414.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD N. JONES, a citizen of the United States, residing at San Francisco, in the county of San Francisco and State of California, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Non-Refillable Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to that class of bottles provided with preventives or safeguards against refilling. It differs from the usual character of this class of bottles in one important respect. Its construction is such that it cannot be entirely refilled and when partially refilled it becomes an unmistakable indicator of the unsuccessful attempt at refilling.

My object is to provide a simple construction for this purpose which shall have the merits of cheapness and is therefore adapted for practical use.

Embodiments of my invention are shown in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a bottle, showing one form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a similar section of a modified form. Fig. 3 is an elevation of the upper part of the inner bottle of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a cross-section on line *xx* of Fig. 1.

The bottle is really a two-part structure composed of the outer shell or receptacle 1 and the inner bottle 2, which preferably extends above the part 1, as shown. The part 1 is closed at the bottom and open at the top. The part 2 is closed at the bottom and at the top has a neck and an opening to receive an ordinary cork 3. I prefer to actually engage the inner bottle with the outer and to secure them in engagement, and for these purposes I have shown a thread 4 on the inner bottle, which thread may be either complete or, as shown in Fig. 3, a mutilated thread. On the outer bottle 1 is formed an engaging thread 5. These threads engage below the upper edge of bottle 1 and the base of the neck of bottle 2, so as to leave a channel which can be filled and sealed air-tight with any suitable sealing composition 6, such as wax, cement, or other adhesive composition which hardens in adhesion. Preferably a similar composition 6^a is spread upon the bottom of bottle 1, so as to surround the lower end of the inner bottle, and so support it securely. Such bottom-sealing is not, however, abso-

lutely necessary and can be dispensed with. In one side of the inner bottle and near its bottom is a communication to the outer bottle, shown as a number of holes 7 in Fig. 1.

In the modification shown in Fig. 2 the same principle is embodied; but in this case the outer bottle 1^a has an open bottom. The inner bottle 2^a is reduced to a tube for a portion of its length, as shown at 9, and is formed into a bulb 10 at the bottom, which extends below the outer bottle, as shown. It may also be made of bulbous form near the top, so as to carry the engaging means out far enough to meet the outer bottle. Above the bulb it is provided with an ordinary neck. The inner bottle is provided with a shoulder 11, in which is an opening 12, in which is a downwardly-projecting tube 13, having openings 14 and 15, the opening 14 being to admit liquid to the space between the bottles at the original filling and the opening 15 being to insure the admission of air to such space after the bottle 2^a has been first nearly emptied. The original and genuine filling of the bottle is readily accomplished, provided it is done while the two parts are loosely assembled and before they are sealed together, so that air can pass between them. The original contents fills both bottles, and such filling of both bottles identifies it as an original package. After filling it is sealed at the top and corked. The upper sealing 6 should have some characteristic color or appearance or bear proprietary indicating-marks of some kind in order to prevent it from being melted out or otherwise removed and replaced.

In the form shown in Fig. 1 the inner bottle contains the greater part of the liquid contents and can be readily emptied, as desired. The smaller portion of liquid in the surrounding space can also be readily emptied, although more slowly, through the opening or openings between the two bottles. In Fig. 2 the result is the same, but to a different degree, as the space between the two bottles is of greater relative capacity, and so contains more liquid and requires a proportionately longer time in emptying. Any attempt to completely refill either bottle will be unsuccessful and a clear indication of the attempt will be afforded. The inner bottle can be filled readily enough, and some liquid will pass the openings 7 or the openings 14 and

15 and attempt to rise in the space between the bottles, which is now an air-tight chamber. The compression of air within this space resists and soon overcomes the liquid-
5 pressure and results in a liquid-level at or a little above the openings of communication. As both inside and outside bottles are of glass and both can be easily seen, the fact that the inner bottle is full while the outer
10 bottle is nearly empty is a clear exposure of the attempt at refilling.

The bottles can be made of any shape and size. I have shown them in the drawings as of circular cross-section; but they may be
15 oval, square, or of any angular shape. Of course a circular cross-section is necessary at the point where there are engaging threads.

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

1. A receptacle for the described purpose comprising an outer bottle, and an inner bottle extending to the bottom of the outer bottle and having a communicating passage near
25 such bottom, said inner bottle having a pouring-outlet.

2. A receptacle for the described purpose comprising an outer bottle, an inner bottle extending within the same and communicating with the outer bottle near its bottom and
30 an air-tight seal between the upper end of the outer bottle and said inner bottle.

3. A receptacle for the described purpose

comprising an outer bottle and an inner bottle having engaging threads, an air-tight
35 seal above said threads, said inner bottle having a passage near its bottom communicating with the outer bottle.

4. In combination with an outer bottle, an inner bottle extending to the bottom thereof
40 and having its lower end sealed to said outer bottle and provided with an opening above its lower end, said inner bottle being secured air-tight to the outer bottle near its upper
45 end.

5. In combination with an outer bottle, an inner bottle having a pouring-outlet and set within the outer bottle so as to leave an air-space entirely surrounding said inner bottle,
50 means for securing the said bottles together air-tight, said inner bottle having an opening at one side thereof communicating with said air-space.

6. A bottle comprising an inner and an outer structure and means for securing said
55 structures together said inner structure having an unobstructed passage near its bottom communicating with the outer structure at all times.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my
60 signature, in presence of two witnesses, this 25th day of April, 1905.

EDWARD N. JONES.

Witnesses:

L. W. SEELY,
CELESTE ANSELL.