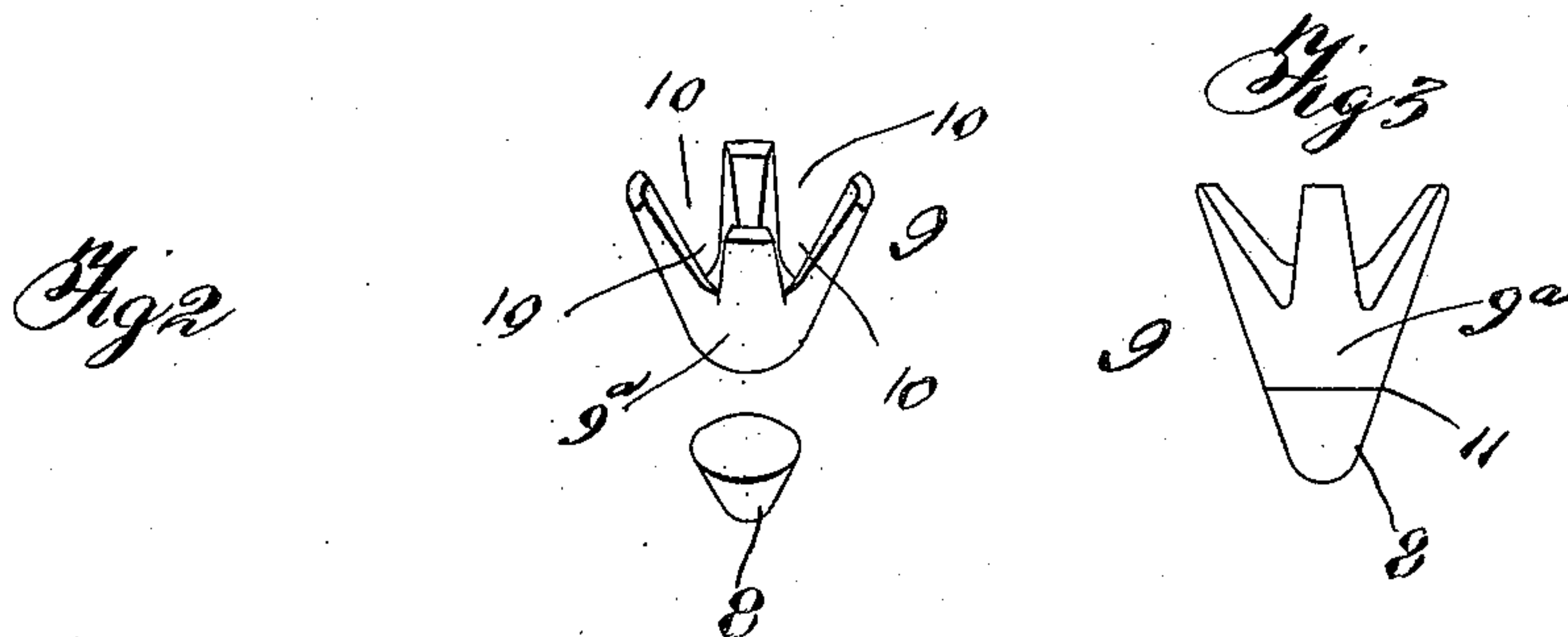
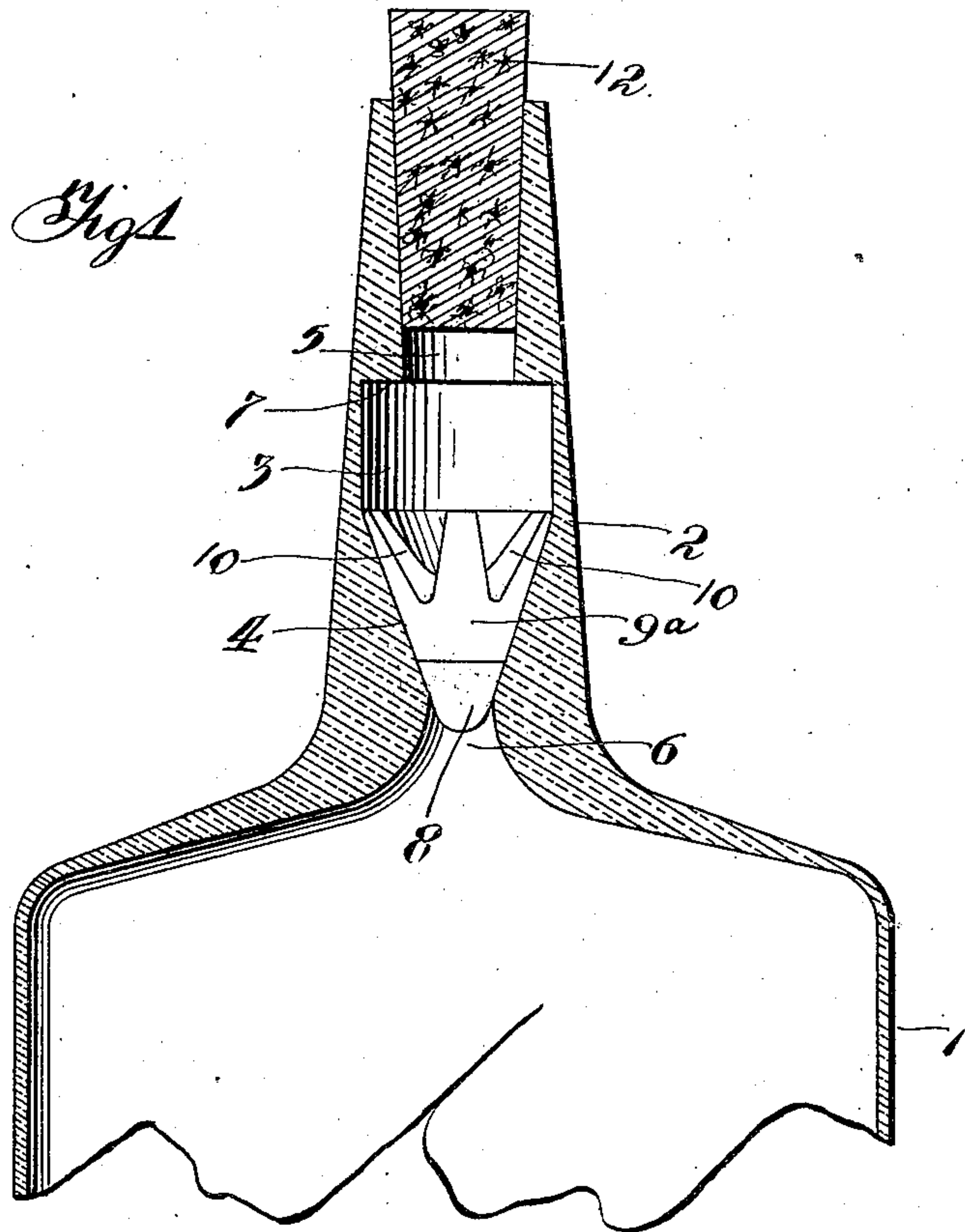


P. DANIEL.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 29, 1908.

934,659.

Patented Sept. 21, 1909.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PATRICK DANIEL, OF AUSTIN, TEXAS.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 21, 1909.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PATRICK DANIEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Austin, in the county of Travis and State of Texas, have invented new and useful Improvements in Non-Refillable Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in bottles and other containers of a like nature.

The principal object of the invention is the provision of a container having a closure which while permitting the contents of the container to be poured, will prevent the container from being refilled.

A further object of the invention is the provision of a container which is simple, durable and efficient and which may be manufactured and sold at a comparatively low cost.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the construction, combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described and claimed and disclosed in the accompanying drawing, wherein,

Figure 1 is a sectional view of my improved container, the section being taken on the plane extending vertically and centrally through the container, Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the baffle and valve, and Fig. 3 is a view in side elevation of the baffle and valve.

Referring to the drawings by reference numerals, 1 designates the body and 2 the neck of my improved container. The neck 2 is provided at a point intermediate its length with a cylindrical valve chamber 3 which communicates at its lower end with a conical valve seat 4, and at its upper end with a passage 5. The valve seat 4 communicates with the interior of the body 1 through a port 6. The passage 5 opens out through the upper end of the neck 2 and gradually increases in diameter in the direction of its upper end. The diameter of the passage 5 is smaller than that of the valve chamber 3, whereby to provide an annular shoulder 7 at the upper end of the valve chamber.

The entrance to the body 1 of the container is normally closed by means of the gravity operating inverted conical valve 8 which is mounted on the seat 4. When the container is tilted beyond the horizontal, the valve 8 gravitates into the valve chamber 3,

allowing the contents of the container to be poured. The valve 8 is conical and may be made of hard rubber or any other non-corrosive material. To prevent the valve 8 from gravitating through the passage 5 when the container is tilted beyond the horizontal, and to defeat any attempt to prevent the seating of the valve when the bottle is righted, a baffle 9 is mounted in the valve chamber 3. The baffle 9 is constructed of rubber or any other elastic and non-corrosive material suitable for the purpose, and it comprises a body 9^a and a plurality of fingers 10 which extend upwardly and outwardly from the body, the general contour of the baffle being that of the frustum of a cone. The greatest diameter of the baffle 9 is greater than that of the passage 5, whereby to prevent the removal of the baffle from the valve chamber 3. As the baffle 9 is elastic, it may be inserted into the valve chamber 3 through the passage 5. When in normal position the baffle 9 rests on the valve seat 4 and engages and causes the valve 8 to seat positively, the baffle assisting in closing the entrance to the body 1. When the bottle is tilted beyond the horizontal the baffle gravitates into the valve chamber 3, permitting the valve 8 to leave its seat, the liquid flowing between the fingers 10 and out through the passage 5. The movement of the baffle 9 in a direction away from the valve seat 4 is limited by the fingers 10 engaging the shoulder 7.

In practice, the valve 8 and the baffle 9 are formed integrally, as fully disclosed in Fig. 3 of the drawing. After the container has been filled the valve 8 and the baffle 9 are separated, and the valve is inserted into the valve chamber through the passage 5, after which the baffle is inserted into the chamber through the passage. Any suitable instrument may be employed in the insertion of the baffle 9 in the valve chamber 3. A groove 11 indicates the point at which the valve 8 and the baffle 9 should be separated. After the application of the valve 8 and baffle 9, a cork 12 is inserted in the passage 5.

It should be apparent from the above description taken in connection with the accompanying drawing that I provide a container which can not be refilled, one which is simple, durable and efficient, and one which may be manufactured and sold at a comparatively low cost.

From the foregoing description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, the construction and mode of operation of the invention should be understood without a further extended description.

Changes in the form, proportions and minor details of construction may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit or sacrificing any of the advantages of the invention.

Having thus fully described the invention, what is claimed as new, is:—

1. A container comprising a body, a neck having a valve chamber communicating at its lower end with a conical valve seat and at its upper end with a reduced passage which extends through the upper end of the neck, an inverted conical valve mounted on the valve seat, said valve being of a size to permit it to pass freely through the passage, a frusto-conical baffle mounted on the valve seat and positively seating the valve, said

baffle being elastic and having a diameter greater than that of the passage.

2. A container comprising a body, a neck having a valve chamber communicating at its lower end with a conical valve seat and at its upper end with a reduced passage which extends through the upper end of the neck, an inverted conical valve mounted on the valve seat, said valve being of a size to permit it to pass freely through the passage, a baffle mounted on the valve seat and engaging and positively seating the valve, said baffle being constructed of elastic material and consisting of a body and a plurality of spaced arms extending upwardly from the body.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

PATRICK DANIEL.

Witnesses:

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