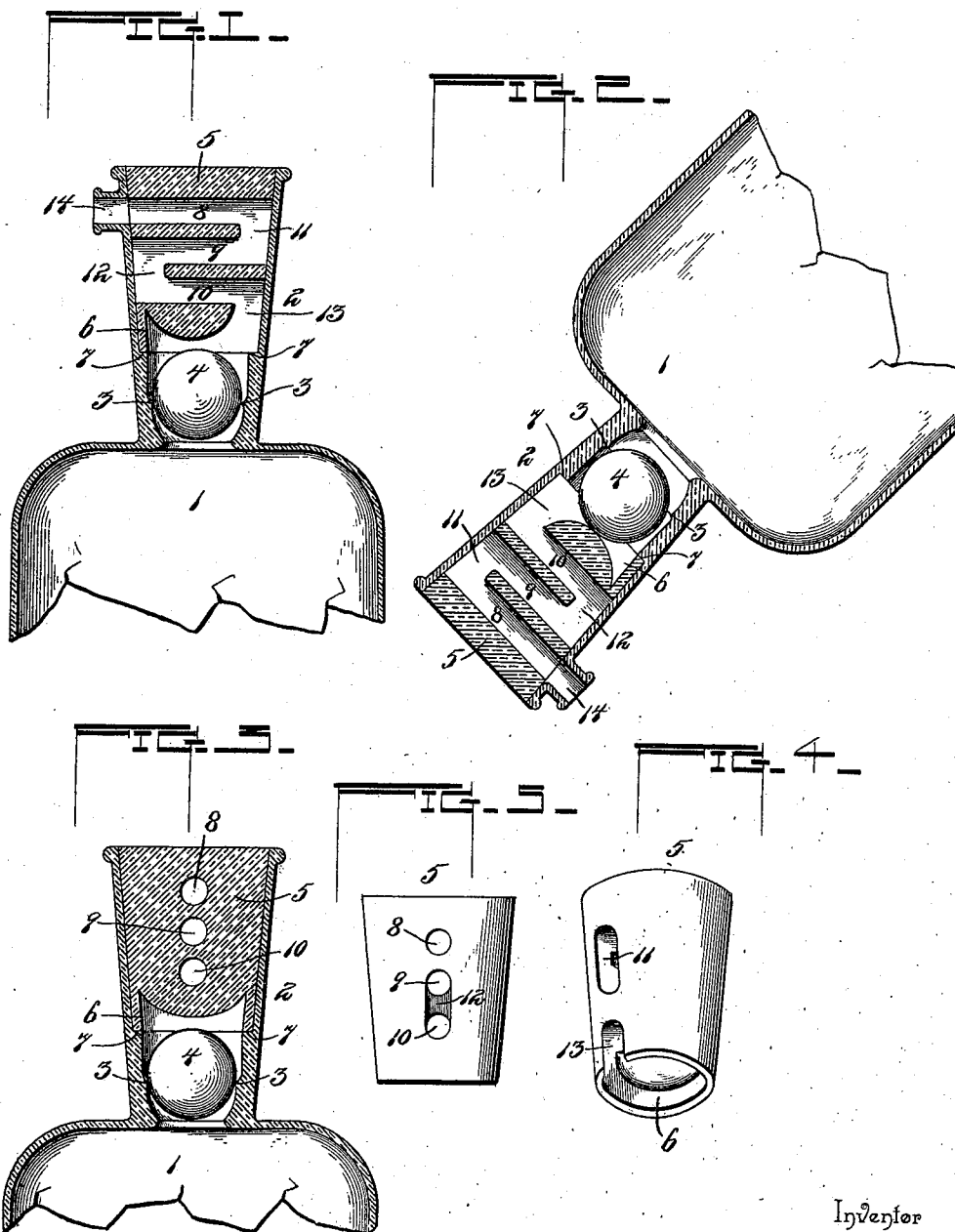


(No Model.)

H. JUCKETT.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

No. 578,015.

Patented Mar. 2, 1897.



Inventor

Henry Juckett,

Witnesses

Milton O'Connell, By his Attorneys,

J. H. Riley

Cashow & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY JUCKETT, OF SNOW HILL, MARYLAND, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO
D. H. LEWIS, OF SAME PLACE.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 578,015, dated March 2, 1897.

Application filed October 12, 1896. Serial No. 608,627. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY JUCKETT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Snow Hill, in the county of Worcester and State of Maryland, have invented a new and useful Non-Refillable Bottle, of which the following is a specification.

The invention relates to improvements in non-refillable bottles.

The object of the present invention is to improve the construction of non-refillable bottles and to provide a simple, inexpensive, and efficient one which will prevent a liquid from being introduced into it after it has received its original contents and thereby prevent the adulteration of the latter or the sale of an imitation liquid as an original package after its contents have been dispensed.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of a non-refillable bottle constructed in accordance with this invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view, the bottle being inverted for decanting its contents. Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken at right angles of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail perspective view of the stopper. Fig. 5 is an elevation of the same, showing the opposite side thereof.

Like numerals of reference designate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

1 designates a bottle having a tapering neck 2, which is provided on its interior near the bottom with a valve-seat 3, adapted for the reception of a ball-valve 4, and the latter rests upon the valve-seat, when the bottle is in an upright position, to close the neck of the bottle and prevent the introduction of a liquid therein, to avoid any adulteration of the original contents of the bottle and prevent the bottle, after its original contents have been dispensed, from being refilled with an imitation and sold as an original package. The valve-seat 3 is formed by contracting or thickening the lower portion of the neck of the bottle. When the bottle is inverted, as illustrated in Fig. 2 of the accompanying draw-

ings, the ball-valve moves outward, leaving its seat and permitting the contents of the bottle to be poured out.

Access to the valve is prevented by a tapering stopper 5, preferably constructed of glass and having its sides ground to cause it to fit sufficiently tight in the neck of the bottle to prevent it from being extracted, and the outer end of the stopper is flush with the upper edges of the neck of the bottle. The top of the stopper is solid and imperforate, and it closes the mouth of the bottle.

The lower end of the stopper, which is provided with a recess 6, rests upon an interior annular shoulder 7 of the neck of the bottle, and the stopper is provided with a series of transverse bores or openings 8, 9, and 10, which are connected at opposite sides of the stopper by recesses 11, 12, and 13 with each other and with the recess 6 to provide a tortuous passage to prevent an instrument being introduced into the neck of the bottle to hold the valve open. The transverse passages or openings are arranged horizontally, and the outer end of the upper opening or passage 8, or the upper terminus of the tortuous passage, is located opposite a reduced horizontally-disposed supplemental neck or mouth 14, located at one side of the neck of the bottle and adapted to receive a suitable cork or stopper. The recess 6 at the lower end of the stopper permits the necessary outward movement of the ball-valve.

In addition to the ground-glass surface of the interior of the neck of the bottle and the side faces of the stopper the latter may be secured in the neck by means of a suitable cement or any other form of fastening device.

It will be seen that the non-refillable bottle is simple and comparatively inexpensive in construction, that it is positive and reliable in operation, and that it is adapted to prevent any adulteration of its original contents or the fraudulent sale of an imitation liquid after its original contents have been dispensed. It will also be apparent that it is absolutely impossible to introduce a wire or tool into the neck of the bottle and hold the valve open while the bottle is in an upright position.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of a bottle having its neck open at its top and provided at one side with an outlet located below the upper edges of the neck, a stopper secured within the neck
5 of the bottle, provided with a solid imperforate top to close the said neck and having a series of transverse passages or openings and connecting-recesses forming a tortuous passage, the upper terminus of the latter being
10 arranged opposite the said outlet, and a valve mechanism arranged within the neck of the bottle and located below the stopper, substantially as described.

2. The combination of a bottle having its
15 neck open at the top and provided at one side of the same with an auxiliary neck, forming an outlet and located below the upper edges of the neck of the bottle, the latter having the

lower portion of its neck contracted to form a valve-seat, and a stopper secured within
20 the upper portion of the neck of the bottle, having a solid imperforate top to close the same and provided with a series of horizontal passages, and upper and lower recesses connecting the same, whereby a tortuous pas-
25 sage is provided, said passage having its upper terminus located at the auxiliary neck, substantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own I have hereto affixed my signature in
30 the presence of two witnesses.

HENRY JUCKETT.

Witnesses:

JAMES P. TOWNSEND,
A. P. BARNES.