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2,000,742

BOTTLE CLOSURE

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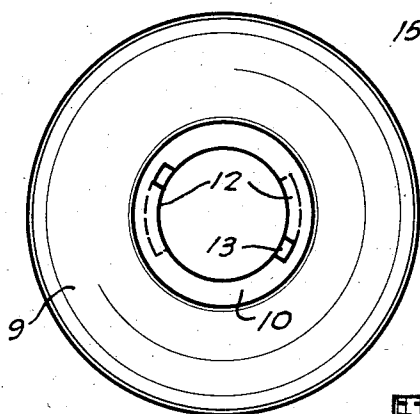


Fig. 1.

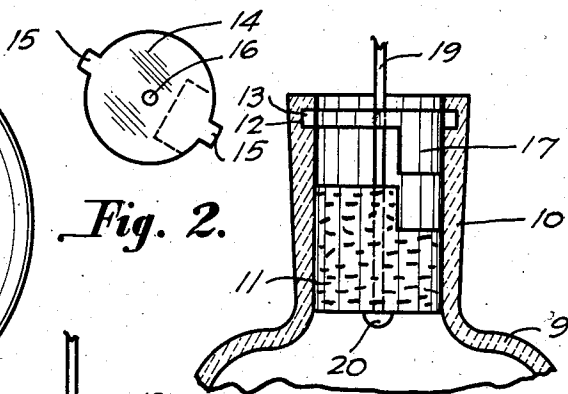


Fig. 2.

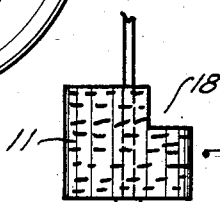


Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

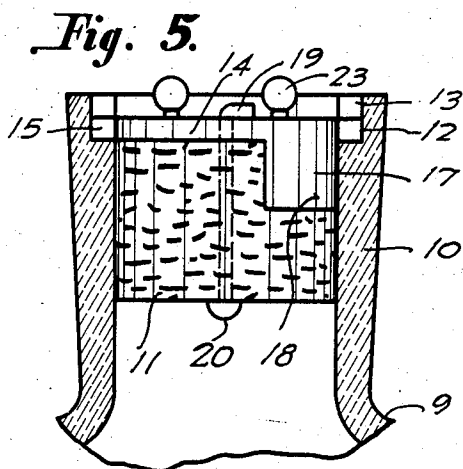


Fig. 5.

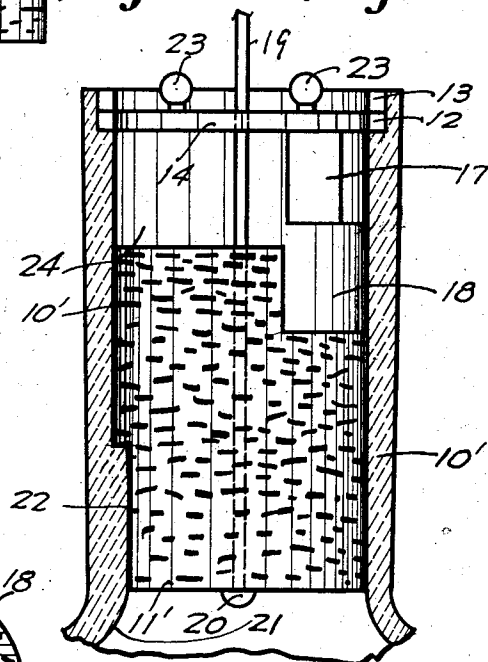


Fig. 6.

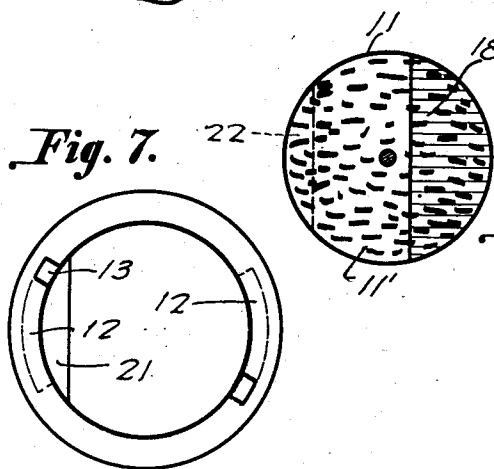


Fig. 7.

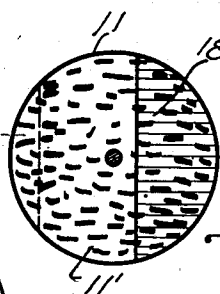


Fig. 8.

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BOTTLE CLOSURE

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3 Claims. (Cl. 215—34)

This invention relates to an improvement in bottles and more particularly to a control of the corks in the necks of bottles to prevent their removal except by mutilation and change of appearance of the bottle, so that when empty, a second use, commercially, will be prevented.

It is well known that bottles containing beverages, foods, perfumery and drugs, used commercially, and which bear labels, symbols and trade-marks of manufacturers, are often refilled with inferior ingredients and sold, these imitations operating to deceive the public and injuring the business of the original producer.

The object of the invention therefore, is to provide a bottle closure which will be effective for normally confining the contents within the bottle, and will prevent removal of any of the contents unless the bottle is defaced and so changed in appearance that it could not again be commercially used.

It is also an object of the invention to provide a device for the purposes mentioned which will consist of few and simple parts so that it may be produced practically and at nominal expense.

With the above named objects in view the invention presents a new and useful construction, combination and arrangement of parts as described herein and claimed, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawing, it being understood that changes may be made in form, size, proportion of parts and minor details, said changes being within the scope of the invention as claimed.

In the drawing, Fig. 1 is a top plan view of a bottle showing slots opening on the top of the neck. Fig. 2 is a bottom plan view of a cap.

Fig. 3 is a view of the upper part of a bottle in section, showing the cap in normal position, the cork being in abnormal position.

Fig. 4 is a side view of a cork. Fig. 5 is a view similar to the view shown in Fig. 3, the parts being in operative position.

Figs. 6, 7, and 8 illustrate a modified form of the invention.

Fig. 6 shows the upper part of the neck in longitudinal section provided with a panel so that the bore of the neck will be angular in cross-section. Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the neck shown in Fig. 6, the cap being omitted, and Fig. 8 is a top plan view of the cork for use in the neck shown in Fig. 6.

Referring now to Figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of the drawing for a more particular description, the invention is shown and described in connection

with a glass bottle or similar frangible container 9 having a neck 10 in which a cork 11 may be disposed.

Numerals 12 indicate a pair of segmental slots which are formed in the inner side of the neck near the top thereof and which open on the said inner side, each slot having an end-portion 13 which opens on the top of the neck.

Numeral 14 indicates a cap of disc-form provided with a pair of peripheral prongs 15, said cap being provided centrally with an aperture 16, and the bottom of the cap being provided with a lug or projection 17.

The cork 11 is provided with a recess 18 opening on its top adapted to receive the lug or projection 17 of the cap when the cork is moved upwardly in the neck.

The cork may have sliding movements longitudinally of the neck but is non-revoluble therein. Any suitable means may be employed to prevent rotation of the cork. It may have a rugose surface or the bore of the neck may be angular in cross-section for this purpose.

Numeral 19 indicates a lifting-member having a head 20 adapted to engage the bottom of the cork. This member 19 may consist of a small wire or a flexible strand. It extends from the cork outwardly of the neck through the aperture 16 of the cap and when drawn outwardly of the neck the cork will have an outward sliding movement so that the recess 18 of the cork will receive the lug or projection 17 of the cap.

After the cork 11 has been drawn upwardly its recess 18 together with the lug 17 will operate as locking-members to prevent any rotation of the cap independently of the cork, and it is obvious that the cap and cork will remain in interlocked relation while the lug or projection of the cap remains in the recess of the cork.

After the parts have been disposed in the position shown in Fig. 5, the member 19 is cut or severed and the only part remaining of said member will be that part carried by the cork and cap.

It will be understood that when it is desired to remove the contents of the bottle it will be necessary to deface the frangible neck to permit removal of the cap, and this defacement may be readily made by use of a small hammer or other similar tool. After this defacement has been made the cap may be removed, and the cork will then be accessible for removal.

The construction shown in Figs. 6, 7, and 8 of the drawing is the same as above described except that the bore of the neck of the bottle is

shown to be angular in cross-section, the cork also being of such shape that it conforms to the shape of the bore.

As best shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the bore of the neck 10' is provided with a flat panel or projection 21 which is disposed longitudinally thereof, the cork 11' (Fig. 8) being provided with a second recess 22, and when the cork 11' is inserted in the neck 10' the recess 22 will receive the projection or panel 21 to prevent rotation of the cork.

It will be seen that the provision of the slots 12 form a weakline through the top of the neck and therefore that part of the glass outwardly of the slots 12 may readily be crushed to permit removal of the cap, and therefore the caps are preferably provided with small handles 23 for convenience in said removal.

The mutilation of the neck as described will not prevent temporary use of the bottle and by referring to Fig. 6 of the drawing it will be seen that a part 24 of the upper end of the neck is circular in plan and is adapted to receive a cylindrical cork.

After the walls of the slots 12 have been crushed, the cap and cork 11' are removed and a cork of ordinary construction is used, and when inserted will occupy the space 24 in the neck above the end of the panel 21.

In the use of the device shown in Figs. 6, 7 and 8, after the bottle has been filled, the cork 11' is inserted, its recess 22 receiving the projection or panel 21 of the neck. The cap is then disposed in the top of the neck with its prongs engaging in the slots 12. The cap is then adjusted so that its lug 17 will be disposed immediately above the recess of the cork 11'. By use of the lifting-member 19 the cork 11' is then drawn upwardly, its recess 18 receiving the lug 17, and this coupling arrangement prevents any rotatable movement of the cap.

After the walls of the slots 12 have been crushed as mentioned and the cap and cork 11' have been removed from the neck, the contents of the bottle may be removed, and the ordinary cork mentioned (not shown) may be used.

The use of the device will be appreciated by manufacturers and by the public since substitution of inferior products for original genuine products will be prevented.

While I have shown and described two op-

posed slots 12 for the neck of the container, it is obvious that a single circular slot could be used, and operation would be the same as described.

I claim as my invention,—

1. In a closure device for the neck of a container, said neck near its top being provided with a slot, a cork disposed non-revolubly in said neck and having a recess opening on its top, an apertured cap in said neck engaging in said slot and provided with a lug, and a lifting-member extending from the cork through the aperture of the cap and adapted to be moved for moving the cork to permit the recess thereof to receive said lug and to prevent rotation of the cap, said neck being frangible to permit breakage of the walls of the slot for removal of the cap therefrom and permitting removal of the cork from said neck.

2. In a closure device for the neck of a container, said neck being constructed of frangible material and provided at its top with a pair of opposed slots, a cork disposed non-rotatably in the neck and provided in its upper side with a coupling-element, a cap normally disposed in the neck engaging in the slots thereof in disengaged relation relative to the cork and provided on its lower side with a coupling-element, and a lifting-member extending upwardly from the cork traversing the cap and adapted to be moved for moving the cork toward the cap, the coupling-element of the cork registering with the coupling-element of the cap to prevent a rotatable movement of said cap.

3. In a closure device for the neck of a container, said neck being provided near its top with opposed segmental slots, a cap normally disposed in said neck engaging in said slots and provided with a coupling-element, a cork non-revolubly disposed in said neck inwardly of the cap and provided with a coupling-element, and a lifting-member extending from the cork adapted to be moved for moving the cork, the coupling-member thereof registering with the coupling-member of the cap to prevent a revoluble movement of said cap, the neck of said container being constructed of frangible material to permit breakage of the walls of the slots to thereby permit removal of the cap and said cork from the neck.

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