

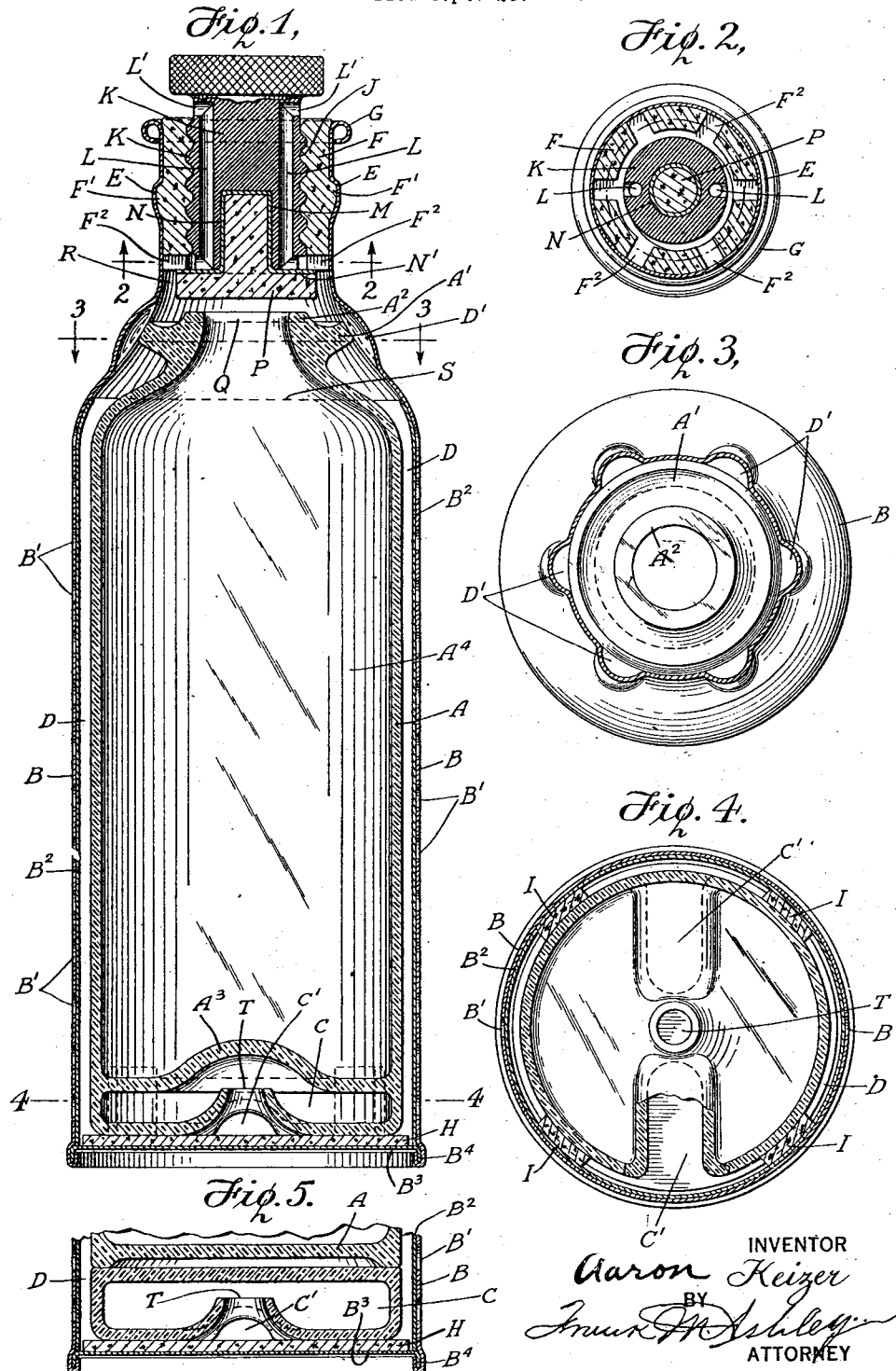
Oct. 18, 1927.

A. KEIZER

1,645,954

FRAUDPROOF BOTTLE

Filed Sept. 26, 1925



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

AARON KEIZER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO TILLIE KEIZER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

FRAUDPROOF BOTTLE.

Application filed September 26, 1925. Serial No. 58,772.

My invention relates to bottles.

The object of my invention is to provide a bottle which may be easily filled before it is closed and which, after being originally
5 filled and corked, cannot again be filled without disclosing the fact that it has been filled before. The construction may also be used as a thermos bottle, although not so efficiently as the vacuum type in maintaining
10 the temperature of the contents.

The novel features of my invention will be pointed out in the claims.

Referring to the drawings which form a part of this specification:

15 Fig. 1, is a vertical sectional view of a bottle construction embodying my invention.

Fig. 2, is a cross-sectional view of the device taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

20 Fig. 3, is a cross-sectional view on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Fig. 4, is a cross-sectional view on line 4—4 of Figure 1.

Fig. 5, shows an alternate trap construction.

25 A, indicates a bottle of glass or other suitable material, inclosed in an outer shell or casing B.

The bottle is provided with a circular flange A' just below the top end A² thereof, and with a trapping chamber C located at its lower end below the bottom A³ of the chamber A⁴. In Fig. 1 of the drawings
30 herewith, the trapping chamber is shown as formed integral with the body of the bottle, but it may be made as a separate part, as illustrated in Fig. 5, if desired, with any suitable bottle located above it, as will be readily understood. A depression C' is
35 formed in the surface of the trap to permit fluid to enter the trapping chamber C from the outer casing B.

The construction of the trapping chamber is similar to that of the old and well known "safety" inkwell, and may be made
45 in the same manner, or may be formed in any other suitable way known to the art.

The casing B is made of metal and is provided with holes B' which are closed by an inner transparent or translucent lining B²
50 of cellulose or other suitable material that will prevent the escape of fluid from the annular chamber D formed between the bottle and casing.

The casing B is formed in the shape of a
55 bottle and is pressed in making to form a

number of depressions to form passageways D'—D'—D', etc., between the bottle flange A' and the wall of the casing, and is also provided with a deep annular groove E, formed in the neck to prevent the cork F
60 from being withdrawn after it is once forced into position therein.

The top end of the casing is turned to form a smooth beaded finish as shown at G. The bottle is inserted in the casing and its
65 flange A' rests in contact therewith adjacent the passages D', the bottom B³ is then secured to the side wall of the casing as shown, to provide a stiff lower edge portion B⁴ as shown. A disc of cork H, is
70 located between the bottom of the trapping chamber and bottom portion B³ of the casing to form a cushion for the bottle and prevent moving relative to the casing; cork strips I—I—I, etc., are also inserted between
75 the sides of the bottle and casing to cushion the bottle.

The cork F is provided with a circular ring-like projection F' about midway of its length, which enters the annular groove E
80 formed in the casing, when the said cork is forced in the neck of the casing to the position shown.

The cork F is also provided with a number of notches or recesses F²—F², etc., in its lower end, and also is provided with a
85 thread J formed to engage the thread K' of the pour-out K.

The pour-out K, has two passages L—L respectively, located diametrically opposite to each other, the lower ends of which are in open communication with notches F² and always in open communication with the interior of the casing, chamber D, and chamber C. The lower end of the pour-out is provided with a cylindrical bore M, and a metal socket N, is securely fixed in said bore, and is provided with a laterally-extending
90 flange N' which rests against the lower end of the pour-out K and extends beyond the outer periphery of same and below the cork F, and serves to prevent the removal of the pour-out from the cork F. A stopper P, is fitted in the socket N and its lower end is formed into a disc-shape, and covers the
95 opening Q to close the bottle. A space R, is left between the outer edge of the stopper and neck of the casing, through which liquid may flow from the bottle to the passages L and outlets L'. The bottle is originally
100
105
110

filled up to about the line S, before the pour-out K and cork F, are inserted in the casing, care being taken that no liquid shall spill or flow into the annular chamber D during the operation. The cork F, and pour-out plug K, which have previously been assembled together, are then forced by strong pressure into the neck of the casing, the annular ring portion F' of the cork entering the annular groove E and expanding therein to hold against removal therefrom, except by breaking the cork and practically destroying the device for use.

The pour-out K is then screwed downward until the stopper P rests on and closes the top opening Q, as will be readily understood, and the bottle is then ready for sale with its original contents.

The bottle may then be emptied by screwing the pour-out upward and permitting the liquid to flow therefrom through the passages R, F², L and outlet L', the air entering the bottle through the passages located diametrically opposite during this operation.

In refilling the bottle, the liquid would enter at L' and flow downward through the passage R, chamber D' to the depressions C' and opening T into the trapping chamber C, and thereafter would overflow from the casing chamber into the chamber A⁴ of the bottle A, all of the fluid thus entering the chamber C cannot again be discharged therefrom, and therefore if a bottle is offered for sale as an original package, and liquid is observed in the trapping chamber C, the bottle should be rejected by the buyer. The amount of liquid held in the bottle or

trap C, may be determined by looking through the holes B—B, as will be readily understood.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new:

1. An article of the character described, comprising a bottle, a trapping chamber located below the bottom thereof, and a casing inclosing the bottle and spaced therefrom to form a passage between the bottle and casing which leads to said trapping chamber, said casing having a neck located above the bottle, a cork fixed in said neck, a pour-out carried by the cork and a stopper carried by the pour-out.

2. An article of the character described, comprising a bottle, a trapping chamber located below the bottom thereof, and a casing inclosing the bottle and spaced therefrom to form a passage between the bottle and casing which leads to said trapping chamber, said casing having a neck located above the bottle, a cork fixed in said neck, a pour-out carried by the cork and a stopper carried by the pour-out, said stopper extending laterally over the top of the bottle a predetermined distance.

3. An article of the character described, comprising a bottle, a trapping chamber, a metal casing having openings therein, transparent means for closing said openings, and a rotatable pour-out carried by the casing having passages therein in open communication with said trapping chamber.

Signed at New York city in the county of New York and State of New York A. D. 1925.

AARON KEIZER.