

(No Model.)

S. TAYLOR.
NON-REFILLING BOTTLE.

No. 570,238.

Patented Oct. 27, 1896.

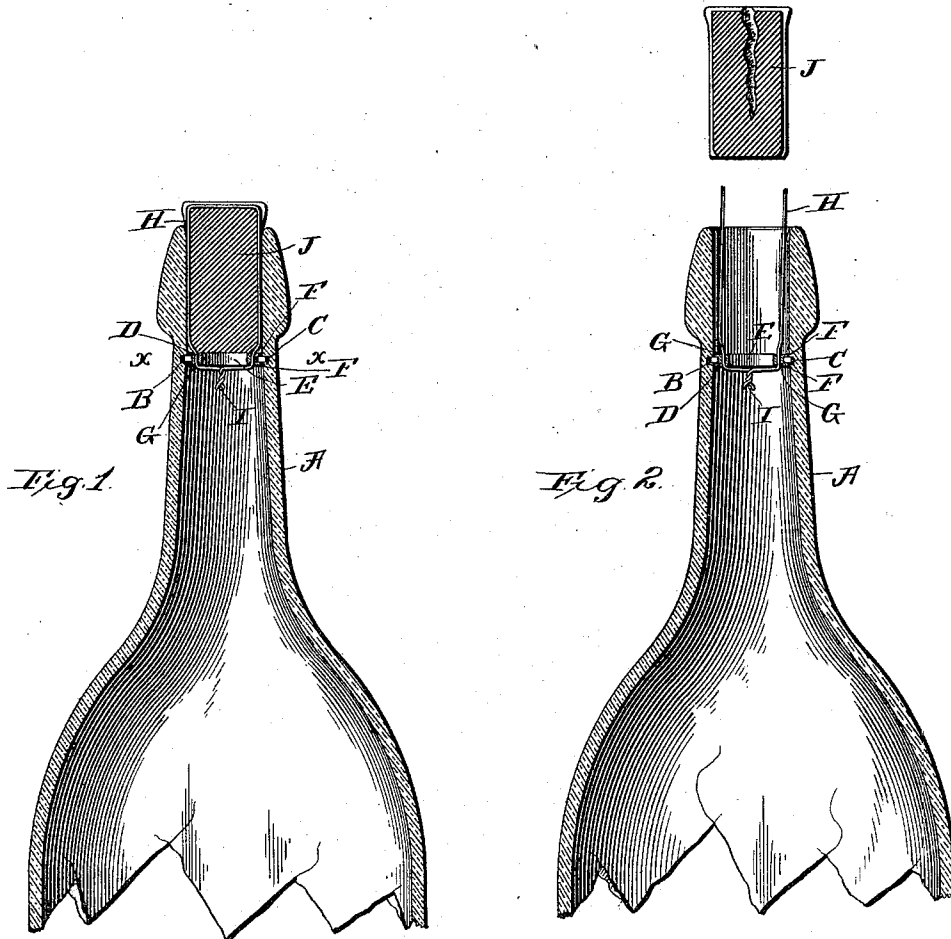
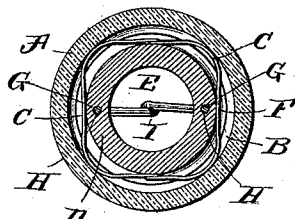


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
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NON-REFILLING BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 570,238, dated October 27, 1896.

Application filed April 21, 1896. Serial No. 588,457. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL TAYLOR, a citizen of the United States, residing at Houston, in the county of Harris and State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Non-Refilling Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a new and useful improvement in non-refilling bottles, and has for its object to provide a device that, while it may be filled once and its contents poured therefrom as desired, yet it cannot again be filled without destroying the bottle itself or some portion thereof, so as to render it useless.

It is a well-known fact that the goods of certain manufacturers are imitated by the refilling of bottles in which said goods originally came, and the public is thus deceived in the purchase of an inferior article, as well as the manufacturer defrauded of his just returns; but by the use of my improvement this will be impossible. When the bottle is once filled and sealed, it cannot again be filled after its contents have been withdrawn without destroying the bottle.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a central section of the upper portion of a bottle having my improvement applied thereto; Fig. 2, a similar view showing the bottle after the cork has been withdrawn therefrom, illustrating the impossibility of resealing the bottle without detection; and Fig. 3, an enlarged section at the line *xx* of Fig. 1.

In the drawings, A represents the neck of the bottle, which is of usual construction, and within this neck is formed an annular groove B for the reception of the keeper-spring C.

D is the keeper, which consists of a metal ring having a central opening E and a groove around its periphery, formed by the flanges F. Into this groove fits the keeper-spring C, shown in Fig. 3 as being bent into a general quadrangular shape, so that the sides thereof fit within the groove, and the rounded corners extend beyond the edges of the flanges F, for the purpose hereinafter set forth. This keeper has two holes G formed therethrough adapted to receive the tie-wire H, the ends of which are passed through these holes and twisted, as at I, so as to prevent their withdrawal. Just prior to securing the wire in this manner

to the keeper the cork J is placed upon the keeper and the upper portion of the tie-wire passed over the top of the cork, so that when said wire is twisted, as before described, the cork is bound tightly to the keeper, and in case a round wire is used for the tie it is preferable to embed it in the cork, so as to be flush with or below the surface thereof. When the keeper and cork have been tied together and the bottle filled with the proper liquid, it is only necessary to force the cork within the mouth of the bottle until the keeper-wire C comes into alinement with the groove F, when the former will spring into the latter, as clearly shown in the drawings, thereby preventing the withdrawal of either the keeper or the cork until the tie-wire has been cut, so that it will be seen that when it is necessary to withdraw the contents of the bottle the tie-wire is cut or broken at the point where it extends over the top of the cork, when the cork may be withdrawn in the usual manner by the application of a corkscrew, and when so drawn the contents of the bottle may be withdrawn in the usual manner, but as the keeper is securely held in place by the spring C it is obvious that the bottle cannot be again filled and sealed without easy detection.

In practice I prefer that the tie-wire H shall be of such gage as to prevent undue strain being exerted upon the keeper in the attempt to withdraw the latter from the bottle by pulling upon the ends of this wire, and the form of wire which is most advantageous for this purpose is a thin flat wire of small tensile strength.

I am aware that slight modifications might be made in the construction here shown and described without departing from the spirit of my invention, and I therefore do not wish to be limited to these exact details of construction, but reserve the right to make such alterations as fall within the province of a skilled mechanic.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and useful is—

In a non-refillable bottle a groove formed in the neck thereof, a keeper adapted to fit within said neck having a central opening and an annular groove, a spring bent in quadrangular shape adapted to fit in the groove of said keeper, said spring adapted to engage the

groove in the bottle-neck when pressed into
alinement therewith, a cork resting on said
keeper, a tie-wire having its ends passed
through holes formed in the keeper and twist-
5 ed, the upper portion of said wire passing over
the top of a cork.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto af-

fixed my signature in the presence of two sub-
scribing witnesses.

SAMUEL TAYLOR.

Witnesses:

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