

(No Model.)

F. COIRIN.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

No. 559,844.

Patented May 12, 1896.

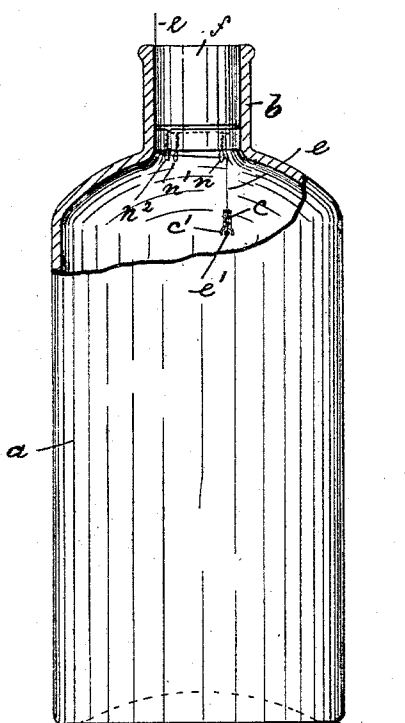


Fig. 1.

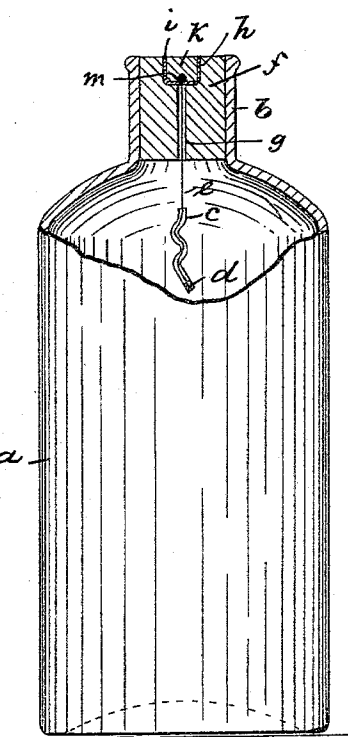


Fig. 3.

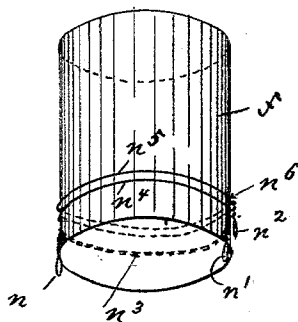


Fig. 2.

WITNESSES:

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FERDINAND COIRIN, OF PATERSON, NEW JERSEY.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 559,844, dated May 12, 1896.

Application filed February 5, 1896. Serial No. 578,090. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FERDINAND COIRIN, a citizen of France, residing in Paterson, county of Passaic, and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Non-Refillable Bottles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

The object of my invention is to provide a bottle with such means that the opening of the bottle (after being filled and closed by the manufacturer or dealer) is easily detected, and that said bottle cannot be closed again without showing that it has once been opened. The invention consists in the improved bottle and its closing means and in the combination and arrangement of the various parts thereof, substantially as will be hereinafter more fully described, and finally embodied in the clauses of the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a front elevation of a bottle provided with my improvement, certain portions being shown in section and others broken away; Fig. 2, an enlarged perspective view of the cork used in connection with the bottle; and Fig. 3, a view similar to Fig. 1, illustrating a modification.

In said drawings, Figs. 1 and 3, *a* represents a bottle of ordinary construction and provided on its inside and below the neck *b* with a tube or channel *c*, integral with the bottle or secured thereto in any desired manner and provided at its lower end with an enlargement *c'*, as clearly shown in Fig. 1. In the tube *c* is inserted and secured in its enlargement *c'* by a knot or ball *e'* the lower end of a cord or string *e*, preferably made out of asbestos, the upper end of which is passed through a series of loops *n n' n²* formed in and by a wire, which latter is secured to the cork *f* in any desired manner.

In the drawings the wire is illustrated as passing through the cork substantially horizontally, as at *n³*, and then twice around the cork, as at *n⁴* and *n⁵*, when the ends are twisted together, as at *n⁶*.

In the modification shown in Fig. 3 the cord or string *e* is inserted in the tube *c*, which may be straight or bent, and is secured to its lower end by means of a sealing substance *d* or in any desired manner. The cord *e* is extended into and through the cork *f*, which for that purpose is provided with a substantial central and vertical opening *g*. The top portion of the cork *f* is provided with a central recess *h*, in which is arranged a metallic cap *i*, having in its lower end an opening through which the cord *e* is adapted to pass, and which cap is adapted to receive and be filled with a sealing substance *k*. Said sealing substance is preferably of a material similar to the material of which the cap *i* is made. After the bottle has been filled the cord *e*, which is secured with its lower end in the tube *c*, is passed either through the loops *n n' n²*, as in Figs. 1 and 2, or through the cork into the cap *i*, Fig. 3. In both cases after the cork is inserted into the bottle the cord *e* is pulled tight, and in the latter case is either knotted, as at *m*, or merely laid flat into the cap, when the melted sealing substance is poured onto it. In the former case the cord is cut off at the top of the cork. Should the bottle be opened or the cork be tampered with the cord *e* is bound to break, and this breakage could not easily be fixed without being detected.

I do not intend to limit myself to the precise construction shown and described, as various alterations can be made without changing the scope of my invention; but

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The combination with a bottle and its cork, of a series of wire loops secured to and depending from said cork, and a cord or string passing through said loops and secured with one end to the inside of the bottle and with its other end between the cork and bottle, substantially as described.

2. The combination with a bottle and its cork, of a series of wire loops secured to and depending from said cork, a tube or channel on the inside of said bottle, and a cord or string passing through said loops and secured with one end in the said tube and with its other end between the cork and bottle, substantially as described.

3. The combination with a bottle and its
cork, of a wire secured to said cork, a series
of loops depending from said wire, a tube or
channel on the inside of said bottle, and a
5 cord or string passing through said loops and
secured with one end in the tube and with its
other end between the cork and bottle, sub-
stantially as described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I
have hereunto set my hand this 22d day of 10
January, 1896.

FERDINAND COIRIN.

Witnesses:

ALFRED GARTNER,
DUNCAN M. ROBERTSON.