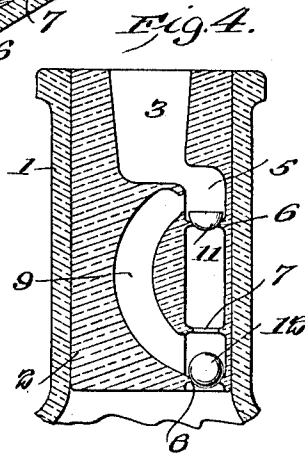
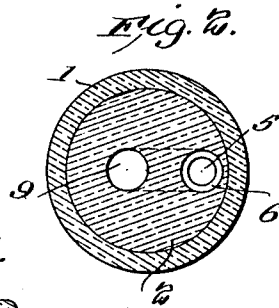
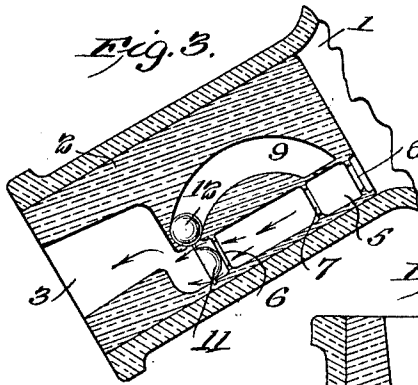
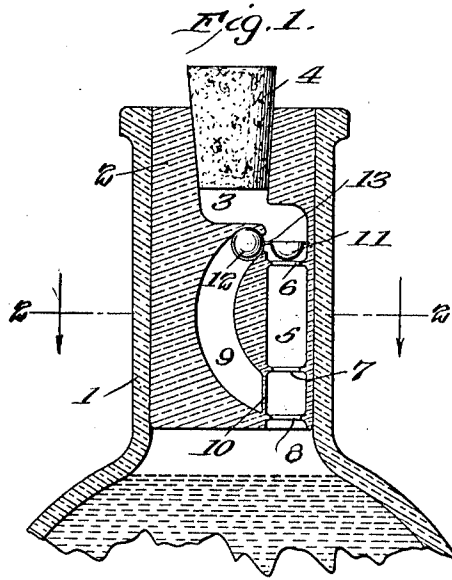


S. O. STANICH.  
 NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.  
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 15, 1911.

1,001,474.

Patented Aug. 22, 1911.



WITNESSES  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

STEVE OBRIEN STANICH, OF ANACONDA, MONTANA.

## NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

1,001,474.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 22, 1911.

Application filed June 15, 1911. Serial No. 633,307.

### To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, STEVE OBRIEN STANICH, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Anaconda, in the county of Deer-lodge and State of Montana, have made certain new and useful Improvements in Non-Refillable Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in non-refillable bottles, and it consists in the combinations, constructions and arrangements herein described and claimed.

An object of my invention is to provide a device having novel means for permitting the outflow of the liquid contained in the bottle, but which will prevent an attempt to introduce a liquid into the bottle.

Other objects and advantages will appear in the following specification and the novel features of the device will be particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

My invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings forming part of this application in which similar reference characters indicate like parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section through a portion of a bottle showing one embodiment of my invention, Fig. 2 is a section along the line 2—2 of Fig. 1, Fig. 3 is a section showing the bottle turned downwardly for discharging the liquid, and Fig. 4 is a section showing the position of the valves after an attempt has been made to fill the bottle.

In carrying out my invention I provide a bottle having a neck 1 of the shape shown in the drawing. Fitting tightly within the neck 1 is secured a closure 2 having an opening 3 for the reception of a cork 4. The opening 3 communicates with the interior of the bottle by means of a passage 5. This passage, or conduit, has in it three valve seats 6, 7, and 8 respectively. A by-pass 9 communicates at its top with the upper portion of the passage 5, but is normally cut off from the lower portion of the passage 5 by means of a thin glass plate 10.

Just above the valve seat 6 is a valve 11 while in the upper portion of the passage 9 is a ball 12. The ball 12 and the valve 11 are connected together by means of a thin glass strip 13.

From the foregoing description of the va-

rious parts of the device the operation there- 55  
of may be readily understood.

When it is desired to empty the contents of the bottle the stopper 4 is removed and the bottle is turned into the inclined position shown in Fig. 3. In this position the liquid will pass through the conduit 5 and around the valve 11 and thence out through the passage 3. Now if any attempt is made to force a liquid down into the bottle the pressure will cause the thin glass strip 13, which holds the valve 11 and the ball 12, to break thereby permitting the valve 11 to seat against the valve seat 6 while the ball 12 will roll to the bottom of the conduit 9 breaking the thin glass partition 10 and will seat itself on the valve seat 8. This will prevent any liquid from the outside from entering the bottle.

I claim:

1. In a non-refillable bottle, a closure fitting tightly within the neck of the bottle and provided with a main conduit and a by-pass communicating with said main conduit at its upper part, said closure having a fragile partition between the lower end of the by-pass and the main conduit, a valve disposed in said main conduit, a ball normally disposed at the upper end of said by-pass, and fragile means for holding said ball and said valve in their normal positions.

2. In a non-refillable bottle, a closure fitting tightly within the neck of the bottle and provided with a main conduit and a by-pass communicating with said main conduit at its upper part, said conduit having a fragile partition between the lower end of the by-pass and the main conduit, an upper and a lower valve seat in said main conduit, a valve normally disposed above said upper valve seat in said main conduit, a ball normally disposed at the upper end of said by-pass, and fragile means connecting said ball and said valve for holding them in their normal positions, the breaking of said fragile means causing the valve to seat itself on the upper valve seat and the ball to fall down the by-pass and break the fragile partition and to seat itself on the lower valve seat.

STEVE OBRIEN STANICH.

Witnesses:

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