

No. 824,838.

PATENTED JULY 3, 1906.

E. ATKINSON.
INDICATING BOTTLE.
APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 13, 1905.

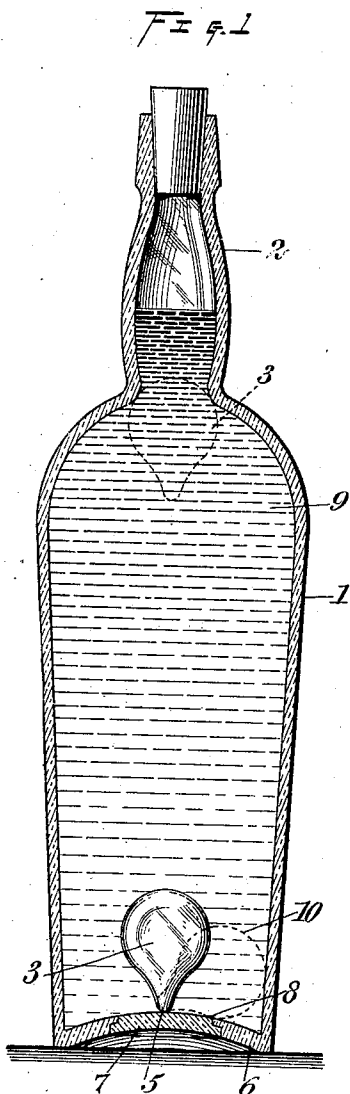
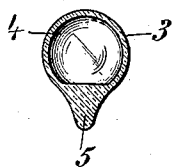


Fig. 2



WITNESSES:

John J. Kittles
J. R. Ammen

INVENTOR
Earl Atkinson
BY *Wm. W. [Signature]*
ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EARL ATKINSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

INDICATING-BOTTLE.

No. 824,838.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 3, 1906.

Application filed September 13, 1905. Serial No. 278,271.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EARL ATKINSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Indicating-Bottle, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to bottles, and especially to that class of bottles which are to contain beverages or liquors or other liquids of superior quality.

The objects of the invention are to devise a bottle of this kind which will be provided with improved means for indicating any fraudulent adulteration of its contents and to prevent the bottle being refilled with goods of an inferior quality without instant and continuous detection.

The invention consists in the construction and combination of parts to be more fully described hereinafter and definitely set forth in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Figure 1 is a vertical central section through a bottle to which my invention has been applied, and Fig. 2 is a vertical central section through a float which constitutes a feature of the invention.

Referring more particularly to the parts, 1 represents a bottle, which may be of any common form, such as that shown, presenting the usual neck 2. In applying my invention when the bottle is being formed I insert within the interior thereof a float or bob 3. The construction of this float is most clearly illustrated in Fig. 2. It is preferably formed of blown glass and comprises a hollow body of a substantially spherical form. This body is formed on its lower side with an extension or nipple 5, which is preferably not hollow, so that this portion of the float operates as a counterweight, tending to maintain the float in an upright position when immersed in a fluid. The diameter of the body 4 of this float is too great to admit of its being passed through the neck 2 of the bottle. For this reason I provide special means for introducing the float, which consists in providing in the base 6 of the bottle a plug 7, which after the body of the bottle is formed is permanently secured in an opening 8,

formed therefor by means of a glass-cement or other similar material. If desired, this plug may be blown or fused into the edges of the opening in a well-known manner.

The float 3 is carefully tested before being introduced into the bottle, so that its weight or specific gravity corresponds accurately with the specific gravity of the liquid which the bottle is to contain.

I prefer that the float should be slightly heavier than the volume of the required liquid, so that when the float is within the liquid it will not rise to the surface, but will rest upon the base of the bottle, as indicated in Fig. 1—that is, in an upright position, the nipple 5 being disposed downwardly, as indicated.

If a bottle filled with liquid and provided with a float such as that described is dealt with fraudulently, so as to adulterate the contents thereof, the specific gravity of the contained liquid, if not maintained constant by the perpetrator of the fraud will have a greater or less specific gravity than the float as a whole. If the specific gravity of the contents of the bottle is increased, then the float will be relatively lighter and will rise to the neck of the bottle. In this way the float will indicate to the eye that the contents of the bottle have been adulterated, and, moreover, the presence of the float at the neck will operate as an impediment to the pouring of the liquid from the bottle. If, on the other hand, the specific gravity of the liquid is decreased by the adulteration, the float will not maintain itself in an upright position, but will fall over upon its side into some such position as that indicated at 10 in the dotted outline in Fig. 1. In this way also the fact of adulteration will be revealed to the eye.

In the manner described an effective arrangement is produced for preventing the adulteration of superior liquids and for preventing the refilling of the bottle with a liquid of inferior quality having a specific gravity different from that of the originally-contained liquid.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A receptacle containing a liquid of a definite specific gravity combined with a float held within the interior of said receptacle and having a specific gravity related to that of said liquid whereby a change in the

specific gravity of said liquid will produce a displacement of said float from its normal position.

2. A receptacle containing a liquid of definite specific gravity with a float sealed within the interior of said receptacle and having a projection from the body thereof, constituting a counterpoise, said float having a specific gravity slightly in excess of the specific gravity of said liquid, whereby said float nor-

mally rests upon said projection in an upright position at the bottom of said receptacle.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EARL ATKINSON.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH F. RITTER,
J. HARRY CALEB.