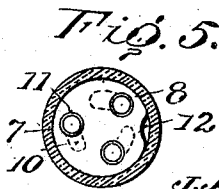
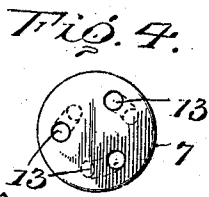
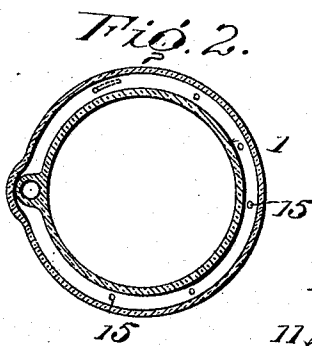
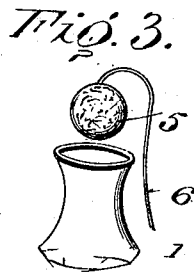
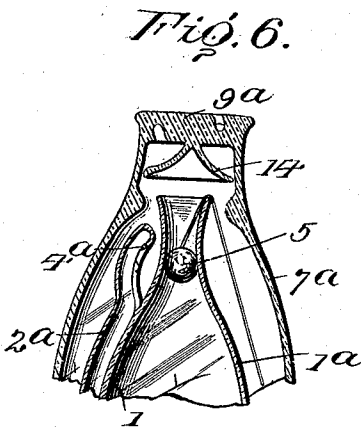
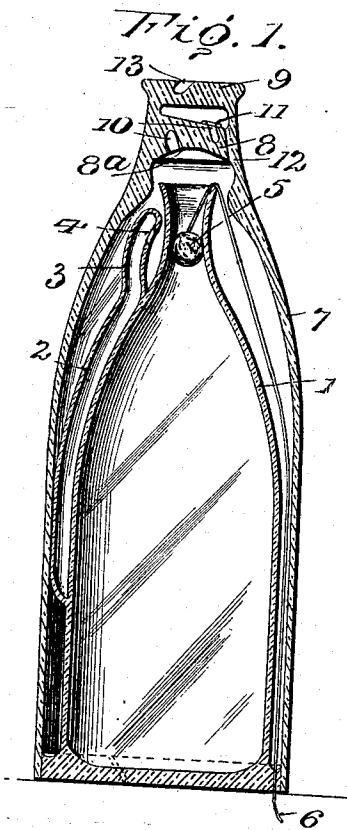


J. A. HORNE.
 ANTIFRAUD BOTTLE.
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 14, 1909.

924,230.

Patented June 8, 1909.



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ANTIFRAUD-BOTTLE.

No. 924,230.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented June 8, 1909.

Application filed January 14, 1909. Serial No. 472,272.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. HORNE, citizen of the United States, residing at Oregon City, in the county of Clackamas and State of Oregon, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Antifraud-Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention comprehends certain new and useful improvements in bottles, and relates particularly to an improved construction of anti-fraud bottle.

In the bottling of liquors, particularly those of a higher grade, or which are sold at a relatively high price, it has been for a long time, a desideratum, to so construct the package or bottle in which the liquors are sold, or served as to guarantee the contents of the bottle, and prevent its being refilled and served as an original package without detection.

To attain this end, is the primary object of this invention, and to obtain a full understanding of the details of construction and arrangement of parts by which this result is accomplished, reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing in which:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal vertical sectional view of a package for liquids, embodying the improvements of my invention; Fig. 2 is a horizontal sectional view thereof; Fig. 3 is a detail perspective view of the neck portion of the inner or main bottle, showing the manner in which the cork is to be extracted therefrom; Fig. 4 is a top plan view of the mouth or discharge end of the package; Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view taken on a plane just above the lower baffle plate in Fig. 1; and, Fig. 6 is a vertical longitudinal section of the upper portion of a package embodying a modification hereinafter specifically described.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings.

Referring to the drawing, the numeral 1 designates a main or inner bottle which may be of any desired shape or design, but which is preferably formed with a relatively small neck or mouth portion, as shown. Perma-

nently secured to the main bottle 1, and located on the outside wall thereof is a tube 2 which is vertically disposed, the lower end of the tube being closed. The neck 3 of the tube 2 is preferably offset from the main neck of the bottle 1 and is formed in its wall facing the neck of the main bottle with an entrance or inlet opening 4.

5 designates the cork or other stopper which is preferably composed of rubber or similar compressible substance, and which is preferably ball shape as shown. The stopper is initially forced into the neck of the bottle to a point where it will effectually seal the mouth as indicated in full lines in Fig. 1 and it is secured in any desired way to an extracting cord 6, so that when said cord is pulled upon, the stopper may be drawn upwardly from below the contracted portion of the neck and occupy a position in the relatively wider mouth, where it will easily fall out of place and permit the contents of the bottle to flow out whenever the bottle is tilted. When the bottle is placed in upright position again, the cork will close the mouth thereof and prevent anything from entering therein. The main end of the cord 6 extends downwardly along the outside of the bottle 1 and is of a length to extend down below the bottom thereof.

In connection with the inner or main bottle 1 I have employed an inclosing or outer bottle 7 which is initially formed devoid of a bottom and which is slipped over the main bottle, being molded, cemented, or otherwise secured permanently thereto, after the main bottle has been filled and corked; one or more openings being formed at the bottom connection of the two bottles through which the end of the cord 6 passes, as best seen in Fig. 1 and indicated in Fig. 2. The inclosing bottles 7 may be of any desired design and size, and may be provided with any desired number of baffle plates located in the neck thereof and preferably integrally formed therewith. In that embodiment of the invention illustrated in Fig. 1, there are two baffle plates designated 8 and 9, and the lower baffle plate 8 is formed with any desired number of preferably slanting perforations 10, surrounded at their upper ends by relatively small beads 11. The upper wall of

the baffle plate 8 is sloping as shown and at the lowermost point of said wall, the said baffle is formed with a drain opening 12. The bottom wall of the baffle 8 is preferably concave. The upper baffle 9 may, as shown in the drawing, form the top of the inclosing bottle 7, the said baffle 9 being formed with any desired number of slanting perforations 13, preferably extending in an opposite direction to the perforations 10, and by this construction, it is clear that a tube or the like cannot be inserted through and past the baffles for the purpose of filling the inner bottle 1, after it has been emptied of all or a portion of its contents.

In the practical use of a package constructed as hereinbefore described, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, the inner or main bottle 1 is filled and corked as above set forth, and the outer or inclosing bottle 7 is then slipped over the inner bottle and secured thereto. Whenever it is desired to use or serve any of the contents, the protruding end of the cord 6 is pulled upon to extract the cork 5, whereupon it is evident that the contents may be poured out by tilting the package. Obviously any attempt to again pour the liquid into the package will be detected, for the reason that if such liquid be poured into and through the baffle plates 9 and 8 it will find its way to the inner wall of the inclosing bottle 7 and leak out through the openings 15 that are formed for this purpose in the bottom thereof, (see Fig. 2) the shape of the inner wall of the neck portion of the inclosing bottle assisting in insuring that the liquid poured in will not enter the mouth of the inner bottle 1, as do also the dispositions of the perforations 10 and 13, the beads 11, the sloping upper wall of the baffle 8 and the opening 12, for it is clear that this sloping wall, will cause the liquid poured in to be directed to the opening 12 so as to flow downwardly along the inner wall of the inclosing bottle 7. The specific shape of the wall 8^a of the baffle 8 will also deflect the poured-in liquid outwardly. Furthermore, it is evident that any drippings of the original contents of the bottle 1, will, after the bottle has been righted subsequent to the pouring of some of its contents out, flow along the sloping upper wall of the baffle 8 and be prevented from passing through the perforations 10 by the beads 11 and will be directed to the opening 12 so as to flow along the inner wall of the inclosing bottle and pass outwardly through the openings 15 without obtaining access to the interior of the inner bottle 1. Hence the only way in which the inner bottle can be successfully refilled, is by immersing the package in the fluid, and as this will manifestly cause the tube 4 to be filled, which under normal conditions is entirely free from the contents, it can at once be detected that

the bottle is not an original package, and does not contain the liquid which it purports to contain.

It is to be understood that my invention is not limited to any construction, or arrangement, or number of baffles. For instance, in Fig. 6, where 1^a designates the inner bottle, 2^a the testing tube thereof with its opening 4^a and 7^a the outer bottle, 9^a designates a single baffle plate which may be substantially similar to the baffle plate 9 and which is provided with a cone-shaped deflector 14 depending from its lower wall and arranged to convey any liquids poured into the inclosing bottle 7^a to the inner wall thereof so that they may flow downwardly and escape through the openings 15 without obtaining access to the inner bottle 1^a.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is:

1. A package for the purpose described, comprising a main bottle, an open testing receptacle connected thereto, and an inclosing bottle covering the main bottle and arranged to prevent the introduction of liquids into the main bottle without the liquid also obtaining access to the testing receptacle.
2. A package for the purpose described, comprising a main bottle, an open testing tube secured to the exterior thereof, and an inclosing bottle covering the main bottle and arranged to prevent the introduction of liquids into the main bottle without also introducing the liquids into said tube.
3. A package for the purpose described, comprising a main bottle, a tube connected thereto and formed with a neck offset therefrom, the neck being formed with an opening in its wall which faces the main bottle, and an inclosing bottle covering the main bottle and arranged to prevent the introduction into the main bottle of liquids without also introducing the liquids into the tube.
4. A package of the character described, and for the purpose specified comprising a main bottle and a testing tube secured thereto, and formed with an inward opening, and an inclosing bottle covering the main bottle, and permanently secured thereto and provided at its upper end with a baffle.
5. A package for the purpose described, comprising a main bottle, an inclosing bottle covering the main bottle and permanently secured thereto, and a baffle in the inclosing bottle above the mouth of the main bottle.
6. A package for the purpose described, comprising a main bottle, an inclosing bottle covering and permanently secured to the main bottle and provided above the mouth portion of the main bottle with a baffle, a stopper in the mouth of the main bottle, and an extracting cord connected to said stopper and extending down between the two bottles and provided with a protruding end.
7. A package for the purpose described,

comprising a main bottle, an inclosing bottle
covering the main bottle and permanently
secured thereto, and a baffle formed in the
inclosing bottle and arranged to deflect the
5 incoming liquids toward the inner wall of
the inclosing bottle, the bottles being formed
with drain openings.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature
in presence of two witnesses.

JAMES A. HORNE. [L. s.]

Witnesses:

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FREDERICK S. STITT.