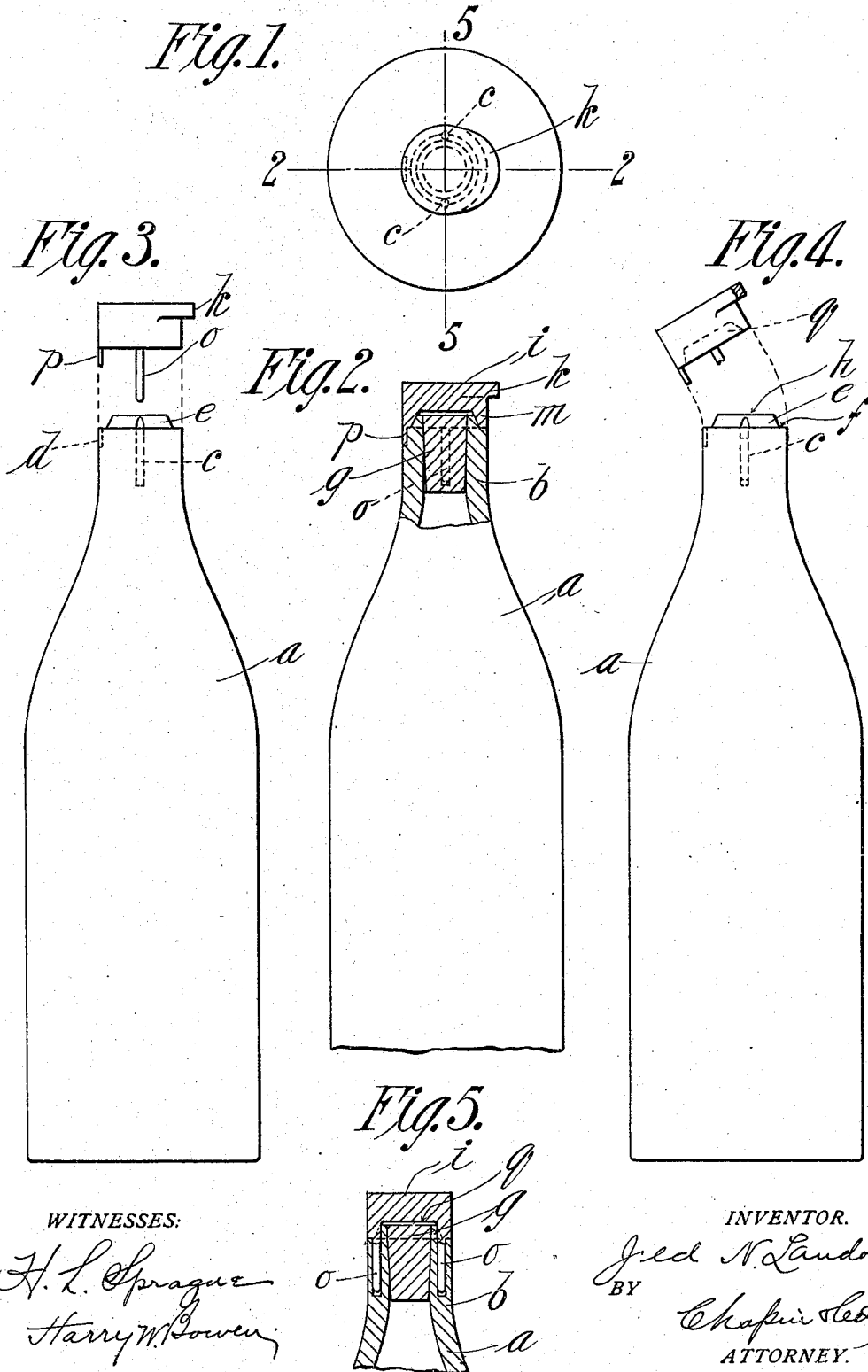


J. N. LANDON.
 ANTIREFILLABLE BOTTLE.
 APPLICATION FILED MAY 21, 1909.

939,602.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.



WITNESSES:

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JED N. LONDON, OF HARTLAND, VERMONT.

ANTIREFILLABLE BOTTLE.

939,602.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Nov. 9, 1909.

Application filed May 21, 1909. Serial No. 497,446.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JED N. LONDON, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Hartland, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, have invented new and useful Improvements in Antirefillable Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention relates to improvements in anti-refillable bottles and is of that type in which a removable cap is employed to seal the cork and prevent its removal without removing the cap.

The invention consists broadly in providing the upper end or neck of the bottle proper with openings or recesses for receiving dowel-pins, the pins being secured to the cap whereby when the pins are inserted in the openings and sealed by some suitable glass solvent, the removal of the cork can not be effected without breaking the pins when the cap is removed.

The invention further consists in the employment of a lip on the cap, and a recess on the neck of the bottle with which the lip registers. This lip is for the purpose of readily determining the position of the cap on the bottle, that is for causing the dowel-pins to enter their proper openings or recesses. These, and other objects, will appear in the body of the specification and be particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings forming part of this application,—Figure 1 is a plan view of my improvement showing, in dotted lines, the position of the registering lip and dowel-pins. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of Fig. 1 on the line 2—2, showing in section the construction of the cap for sealing the bottle. Fig. 3 is a side elevation showing the position of the cap prior to inserting its dowel-pins in the opening in the neck of the bottle before sealing. Fig. 4 is a side elevation showing the cap after removal with the dowel-pins broken. Fig. 5 is a sectional elevation on the line 5—5, Fig. 1, showing the dowel-pins in place.

Referring to the drawings in detail, *a* designates the bottle proper and *b* the neck portion thereof. Located in the neck portion and extending axially, or rather parallel with the axis, of the bottle, are two openings *c*, and intermediate of these openings and in the outer edge or periphery of the neck is a recess *d*.

It will be observed that the upper end of

the neck portion is provided with a pyramid-shaped part *e* between which and the outer surface of the neck of the bottle is an annular ledge portion *f*. The inserted cork is shown in place at *g*, Fig. 2, and flush with the upper surface *h* of the pyramid-shaped part *e*.

Referring now to the cap portion which is designated as a whole by the letter *i*; One edge of the cap is provided with a projecting lip *k* for effecting the removal of the cap, when it is desired to remove the contents of the bottle. Oppositely located in the annular portion *m* of the cap are two dowel-pins *o*, and intermediately located in the annular portion *m* is a registering element *p* for entering the recess *d*. The underside of the cap is formed with a recess *q* for receiving the pyramid portion *e* of the upper portion of the neck of the bottle. The cap *i* is put in place by inserting the dowel-pins *o* in the opening *c*, but prior to their insertion they are supplied with some suitable glass solvent or cement so that they will become rigidly fixed in the neck of the bottle. This solvent or cement is also applied to the registering element *p*.

In order to open the bottle after the cap has been sealed, as described, the user, by means of a suitable tool, will strike the lip *k*, driving it outward into the position shown in Fig. 4, which operation breaks the dowel-pins *o*, as shown in this figure, whereby the removal of the cork can be effected in the usual manner.

The breakage of the pins discloses the fact that if a second user attempted to refill the bottle, their broken condition would indicate that the bottle had been previously opened or tampered with.

The use of the registering element *p* is not a necessary element but is merely an indicator or guide for determining the position of the cap on the bottle.

It will be noticed that the annular portion *m* of the cap engages the annular ledge portion *f* on the top of the bottle which, of itself, affords a seat for the cap.

It will be seen that I have provided an anti-refillable bottle which is simple in construction and inexpensive to manufacture, at the same time affording complete protection against a second use or refilling of the bottle.

What I claim, is:—

1. In an anti-refillable bottle, the neck portion of which is provided with an opening

arranged in parallel relation to the axis of the bottle, a cap provided with a pin for entering said opening, and means on the cap for effecting its removal after sealing the

5 same.

2. In an anti-refillable bottle, the neck portion of which is provided with an opening arranged in parallel relation to the axis of the bottle, a cap provided with a pin for
10 entering said opening, means on the cap for effecting its removal, after sealing the same, said means comprising a lip projecting beyond the body portion of the cap.

3. In an anti-refillable bottle, the neck portion thereof being formed with a pyramid-

shaped end, a ledge portion between said pyramid-shaped end and the outer surface of the neck of the bottle, a cap formed with a recess in the under portion thereof, a depending ring element for engaging the ledge
20 portion, and means for effecting the sealing of the cap to the bottle, said means including openings in the neck of the bottle, and depending pins carried by the cap for engaging
25 said openings, substantially as described.

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Witnesses:

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