

A. A. MACDONALD.
FRAUD PREVENTING DEVICE.
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1,009,078.

Patented Nov. 21, 1911.

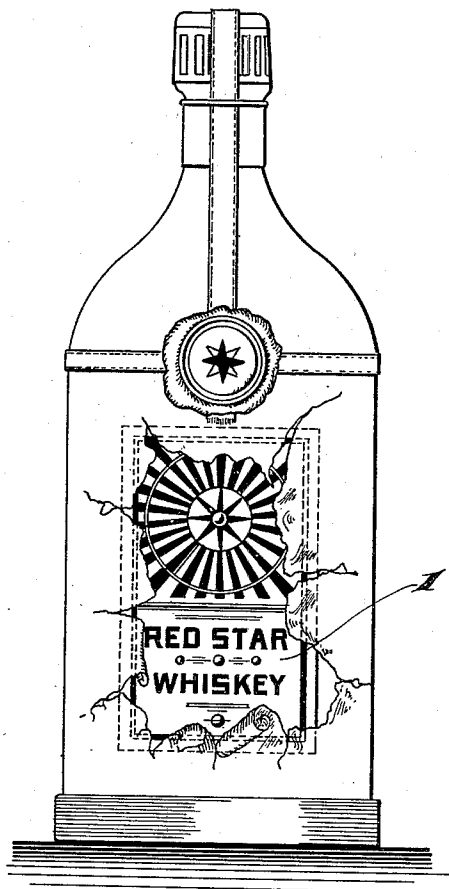
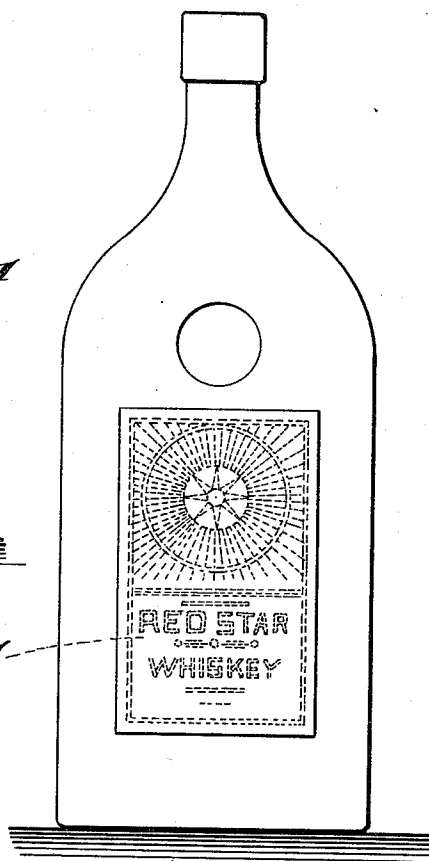


Fig. 1

Fig. 2



Witnesses:

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FRAUD-PREVENTING DEVICE.

1,009,078.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHIBALD A. MACDONALD, a subject of the King of Great Britain, residing at New Glasgow, in the Province of Nova Scotia, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Fraud-Preventing Devices; and I do hereby declare that the following is 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.

The invention to be hereinafter described relates to fraud preventing devices.

In order to more clearly disclose the construction, operation, and use of the invention, reference should be had to the accompanying drawings forming part of the present application.

Throughout the several figures of the drawings like reference characters designate the same parts.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a front view of the device ready for use; and Fig. 2 is a similar view, after use.

The main object of the invention is to prevent the refilling of a bottle or other receptacle with a different or inferior substance, and passing it off on the public as the same substance or material as indicated by the original label.

The device is extremely simple, economical, and absolutely sure.

Referring to the drawings in detail, 1 indicates a label adapted to be secured or attached to a bottle or other receptacle, in the usual manner. The printing on this label is made light-sensitive so that it will fade and gradually disappear entirely, after being exposed to the light for a predetermined period. The length of time required for complete disappearance of the printing, may be easily regulated, in any one of a number of known ways. Thus, the printing may be made to completely disappear or become invisible after 10, 30, 50, 100 days, or other period of exposure to light. When the printing has disappeared and the label

is blank, it is, of course, impossible to use the label as a means of fraud or deception in passing off the contents of the bottle or receptacle.

In practice, the manufacturer will fill the bottles or other receptacles and label them. These labeled bottles or receptacles will then be wrapped to completely exclude all light from the label. These wrappers, of course, will be plain or, at least, will not have any printing or other marking on them to indicate the contents of the bottle or receptacle inside of the wrapper. This, of course, necessitates either the complete removal of the wrapper or the tearing off of that portion which covers the label, as in Fig. 1, in order to disclose the contents. In this way, the manufacturer may sell to a dealer 1000 of the labeled receptacles, the labels of which are all timed to fade out completely within 10 days after exposure to the light. As each receptacle is used, its wrapper will be torn to expose the label and this label will fade out within 10 days after it has been exposed. It is then impossible to refill the receptacle and pass off its contents under the original label.

In Fig. 2 the label is shown in dotted lines as having completely faded out and disappeared.

It is thought that the operation and use of the invention will be clear from the preceding detailed description.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

In combination, a receptacle, a label attached thereto and containing printing which is adapted to fade out and completely disappear after exposure to light, and means for excluding light from said label.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two witnesses.

ARCHIBALD A. MACDONALD.

Witnesses:

F. MYNARD,

L. A. GAUVIN.