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S. A. M. BAYER, ADMINISTRATRIX.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 27, 1911.

1,027,583. Patented May 28, 1912.

Fig. 1.

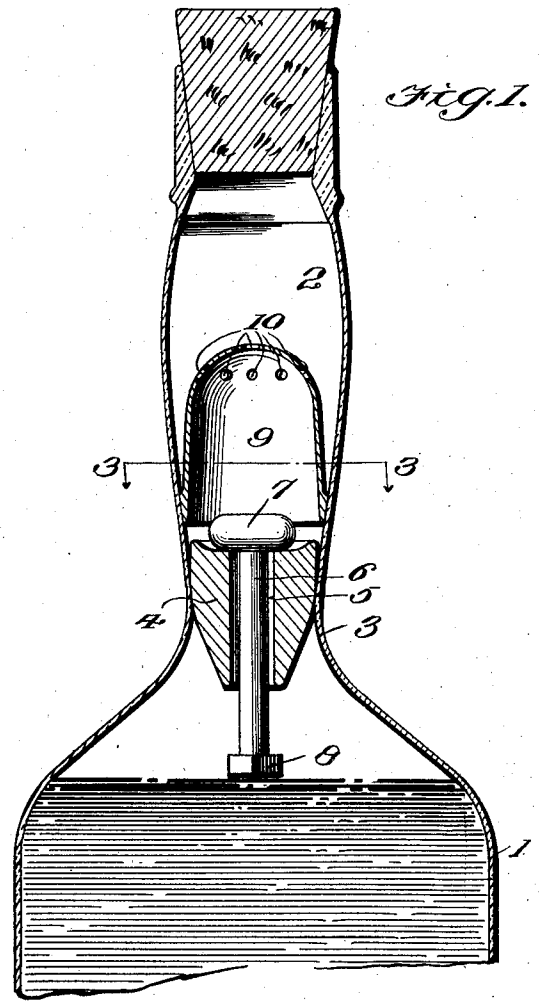


Fig. 3.

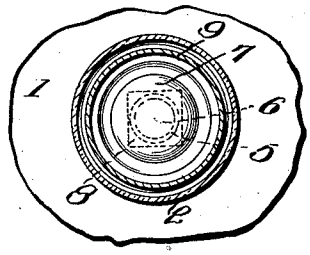
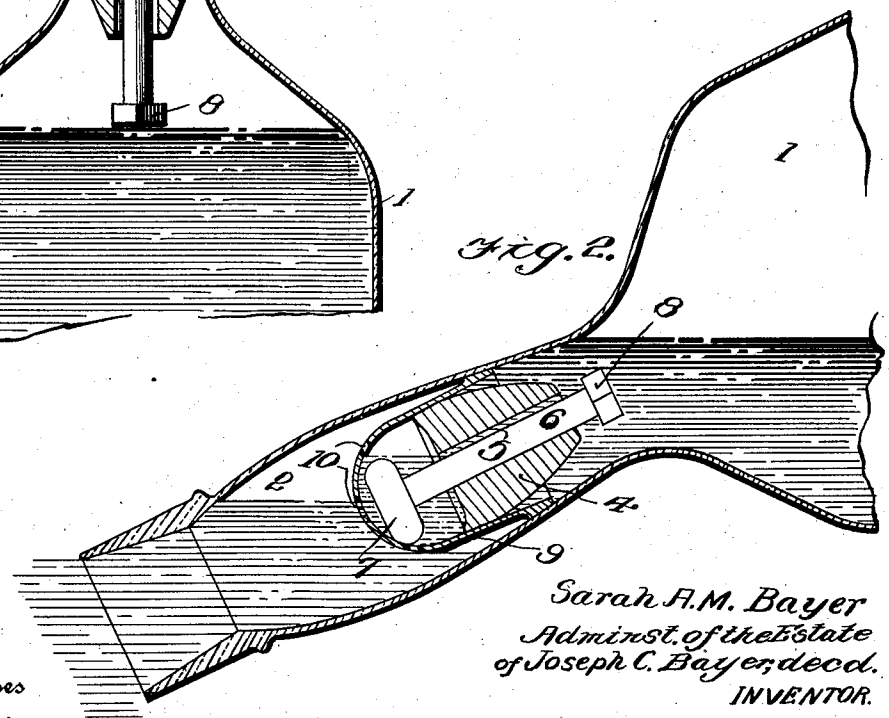


Fig. 2.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH C. BAYER, DECEASED, LATE OF NEW YORK, N. Y., BY SARAH A. M. BAYER, ADMINISTRATRIX, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

1,027,583. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented May 28, 1912.

Application filed May 27, 1911. Serial No. 629,962.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that JOSEPH C. BAYER, deceased, late a citizen of the United States, residing at New York city, in the county and State of New York, did invent a new and useful Non-Refillable Bottle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention comprehends certain new and useful improvements in bottles that are designed to be non-refillable for commercial purposes and that are intended to insure the integrity of the contents of the bottle, the same being designed particularly for use in connection with spirituous, or other beverages, so-called patent medicines, and the like, whereby the users of the contents of the bottle may feel assured that the contents are genuine, and that they are not being deceived with something spurious.

The invention has for its primary object a simple and efficient construction or device of this character, which may be easily used with bottles of ordinary or conventional design and construction, and which will be composed of comparatively few parts, that may be easily formed out of glass, porcelain, or similar substances that will not be subject to corrosion, and not in turn subject the contents of the bottle to deterioration or contamination. And, the invention also aims to simplify and otherwise generally improve this class of devices to make them more useful and commercially desirable.

With these and other objects in view, as will more fully appear as the description proceeds, the invention consists in certain constructions, arrangements and combinations of the parts that shall be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

For a full understanding of the invention reference is to be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view of a bottle embodying the features of this invention. Fig. 2 is a similar view with the bottle partly inverted, and Fig. 3 is a horizontal sectional view, the section being taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawing, by the same reference characters.

Referring to the drawing the numeral 1 designates the body portion of a bottle, selected for the purpose of illustration only, and 2 designates the neck of the bottle, the neck being joined to the body portion 1 by a contracted base portion 3, the interior wall of which is designed to constitute a valve seat.

The improved valve comprises a main outer section 4 which is preferably substantially of inverted turbinate shape, tapering smoothly and inwardly on all sides, so as to snugly fit within the valve seat formed by the inner wall of the contracted portion 3 of the neck 2. The main section of the valve is hollow, being provided with a longitudinally extending opening 5 leading entirely therethrough, and being designed to accommodate the other or complemental inner section 6 of the valve. This section 6 is in the form of a cylindrical stem or rod provided at its ends with heads 7 and 8, the outer head being preferably rounded so as to fit snugly down against the outer end of the opening 5 in the upright position of the bottle so as to effectively prevent the liquid from being poured into the mouth of the bottle past the valve.

The head 8 of the valve stem 6 may be of any shape desired, its primary function being to abut against the inner end of the opening 5 when the bottle is tilted to pour out its contents so as to positively jar the section 4 from the valve seat and at the same time prevent the separation of the inner section or stem 6 from the outer section 4. It is of course, to be understood that the stem 6 is somewhat longer than the opening 5 in which it works, whereby a limited movement of the inner section of the stem 6 may be made independently of the outer section 4.

9 designates a baffle which is hollow, as shown, and in the form of a cap, said baffle being secured permanently in any desired way within the neck of the bottle, as by cement, or the like, and being designed to house the valve when the bottle is inverted and to prevent the valve from being raised off of its seat in an attempt to pour fresh liquid into the bottle. The baffle member 9 is formed with any desired number of outlet orifices 10, as clearly illustrated in the drawing.

From the foregoing description in con-

nection with the accompanying drawing, the operation of the improved non-refillable bottle will be apparent.

In the practical use of the device, when the bottle is upright, it will be seen that the tapered valve section 4 will snugly fit within the valve seat with which it is designed to co-act and that the outermost head 7 of the inner valve section of the stem 6 will close the outer end of the opening 5 so as to preclude the possibility of pouring liquid into the body portion of the bottle, while at the same time the contents of the bottle will be properly preserved from deterioration by exposure to the atmosphere. When it is desired to pour any or all of the contents of the bottle, it is only necessary to quickly invert or tilt the same, whereby the stem 6 will move outwardly in the opening 5 and the inner head 8 will strike the inner end of the valve section 4 so as to jar the same off its seat, whereupon the valve may move into the housing or baffle member 9 and permit the contents of the bottle to flow past the valve and out through the orifices 10. It is to be particularly noted that the outer head 7 of the stem 6 is of less diameter than the outer end of the section 4 of the valve, and that the parts of the valve and baffle member are so proportioned that when the baffle is inverted, said outer head 7 of the stem 6 will lie within the circle of the orifices 10, while the outer end of the section 4 will engage with the inner wall of the baffle member 9 before meeting the orifices 10, the outer section 4 being thereby held from moving in the baffle member far enough to close the opening 5 against the head 7. Hence, the contents of the bottle will have a free exit through the opening and out through the orifices 10 and mouth of the bottle.

It is obvious that all of the parts hereinbefore named may be easily formed out of glass or similar material which will not be subject to corrosion or tend to injuriously affect the contents of the bottle.

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

A bottle, provided in its neck with an interior valve seat, an outer valve section adapted to rest on said seat and movable freely away from the valve seat upon the inversion of the bottle and formed with a longitudinal opening extending therethrough, a stem loosely working in said opening and of greater length than the same, and provided at its outer end with a head adapted to rest against the outer end of the opening to close the same, and a hollow baffle member tapering gradually to a diameter less than that of the outer end of the valve section and held in the neck above the valve and adapted to receive the stem when the bottle is inverted, the baffle member being formed intermediate of its ends with outlet orifices at points beyond that portion of the baffle member which is of less diameter than the outer end of the valve section and which is of greater diameter than said head, the head being of less diameter than the outer end of the valve section, substantially as and for the purpose described.

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Witnesses:
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