

C. C. FINE.
 NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.
 APPLICATION FILED DEC. 21, 1911.

1,046,757.

Patented Dec. 10, 1912.

FIG. 1.

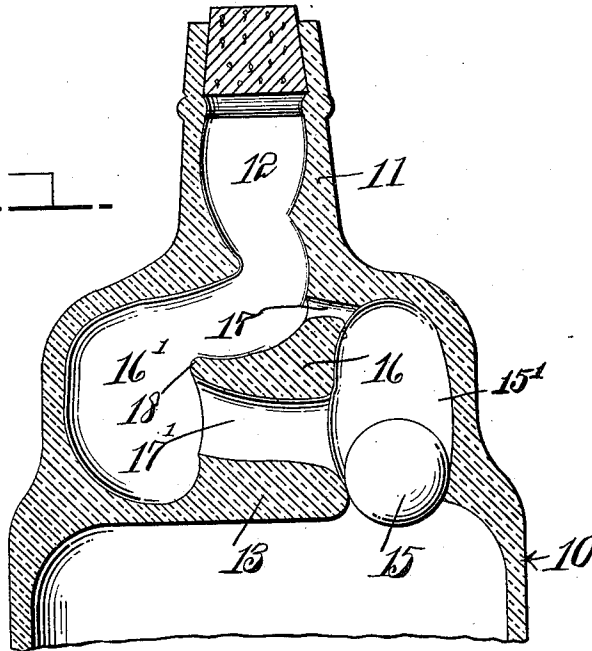
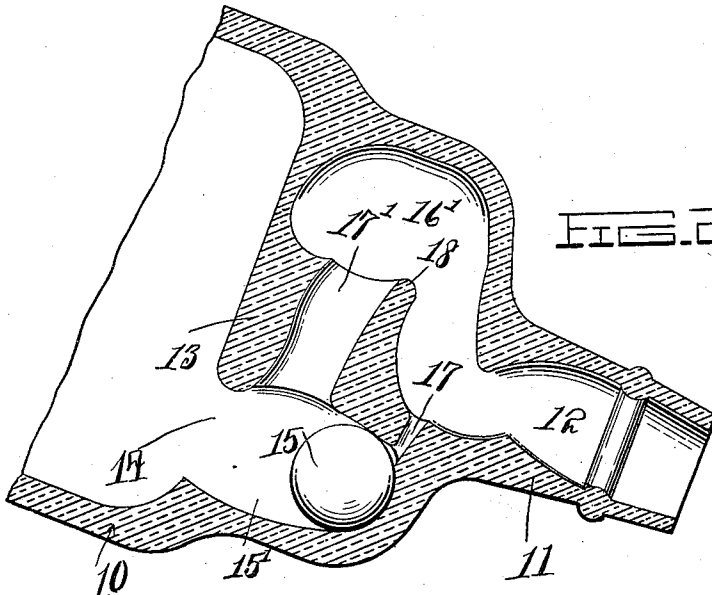


FIG. 2.



Witnesses
 J. H. Taylor
 Henry D. Bright

By

C. C. Fine

Attorneys

Inventor
 C. C. Fine.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. FINE, OF NANTICOKE, PENNSYLVANIA, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO JACOB W. FINE, OF NANTICOKE, PENNSYLVANIA.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

1,046,757.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec: 10, 1912.

Application filed December 21, 1911. Serial No. 667,062.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. FINE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Nanticoke, in the county of Luzerne, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Non-Refillable Bottles; and I do hereby declare the following to be 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.

This invention relates to non-refillable bottles.

The object of the invention resides in the provision of a bottle of the character named which after being once filled may be readily emptied, but incapable of being refilled.

A further object of the invention resides in the provision of a bottle of the character named which will include a minimum number of separate parts, and which is efficient in use and owing to its simplicity of structure may be manufactured and sold at a comparatively small cost.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists in the details of construction and in the arrangement and combination of parts to be hereinafter more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In describing the invention in detail, reference will be had to the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters of reference denote corresponding parts in the several views, and in which—

Figure 1 is vertical longitudinal section through the upper portion of a bottle constructed in accordance with the invention, and Fig. 2, a view similar to Fig. 1 showing the bottle tilted to discharge the contents therefrom.

Referring to the drawings, 10 indicates the upper portion of the body of the bottle and 11 the neck of said bottle. The neck 11 is provided with an irregular bore 12 which serves to prevent the insertion of a funnel mouth entirely through the bore of the neck in an attempt to refill the bottle. Formed transversely of the body of the bottle is a partition 13 provided with an opening 14 disposed to one side of the longitudinal axis of the bottle neck and having its wall tapered downwardly to form a valve seat for a buoyant ball valve 15 movable within the body of the bottle between the partition 13

and the upper end of the body. Connecting the upper end of the body of the bottle and the partition 13 is a substantially vertical partition 16 provided with a small upper passage 17 and a large lower passage 17'. This partition 16 divides the upper end of the bottle body into a discharge chamber 16' and a valve chamber 15'. The partition 16 is provided centrally with a laterally directed toe 18, positioned to overlie the lower end of the bore 12 of the bottle neck in spaced relation to the upper end of the body of the bottle.

In order to effect the discharge of the contents of the bottle it is only necessary to tilt same to the position shown in Fig. 2 when the valve will move from the position shown in Fig. 1 and seat against the upper end of the bottle body and against the adjacent face of the partition 16 so as to close the passage 17. The contents of the bottle will then pass through the passage 17', discharge chamber 16' and thence through the bore 12 of the neck until the complete contents is discharged. As soon as the bottle is set in upright position the valve 15 will return to the position shown in Fig. 1 and close the interior of the bottle against refilling. Should an attempt be made to refill the bottle while the valve is in the position shown in Fig. 2 the liquid entering the bottle will first pass through the passage 17 and force the valve 15 to its seat in the opening 14 before the liquid can pass around the toe 18 and thus effectually prevent the refilling of the bottle.

It will be noted that the valve 15 may be constructed of ebony or any material possessed of requisite qualities to enable the valve to perform the functions required thereof.

What is claimed is:

The combination with a bottle, of a partition extending transversely of the bottle in spaced relation to the upper end of the body thereof and having an opening therein disposed out of alinement with the longitudinal axis of the bottle neck, a second partition connecting the upper end of the bottle adjacent the lower end of the bore of the neck with the first named partition, said second named partition dividing the upper end of the bottle above the first named partition into a discharge chamber and a valve chamber and being provided with a relatively

small upper passage and a relatively large lower passage affording communication between the discharge chamber and the valve chamber, a laterally extending toe formed
5 with the second named partition and overlying the lower end of the bore of the bottle neck in spaced relation to the upper end of the bottle, and a buoyant ball valve mounted in said valve chamber adapted to seat in the
10 opening in the first named partition when the bottle is upright and against the upper end of the bottle and the adjacent face of the second named partition to close the rela-

tively small passage of the latter when the bottle is tilted and to be forced to a position to close the opening in the first named partition by the flow of liquid from the bore of the neck through the relatively small passage.

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

CHARLES C. FINE.

Witnesses:

THOMAS H. JONES,
FREEMAN THOMAS.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."