

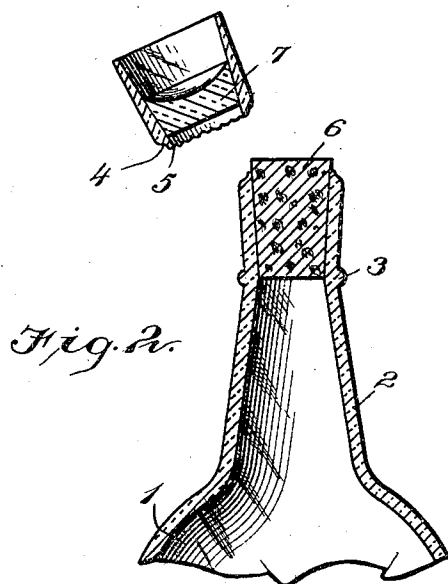
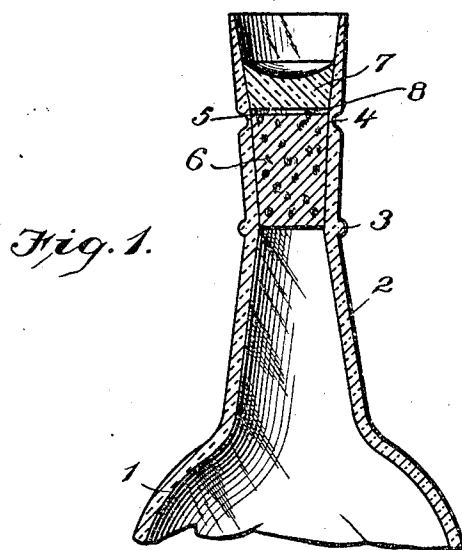
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PATENTED APR. 24, 1906.

J. D. HARRISS & C. F. HOGAN.

BOTTLE.

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JEFFERSON D. HARRISS AND CHARLES F. HOGAN, OF TRAVILAH,
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BOTTLE.

No. 818,623.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented April 24, 1906.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, JEFFERSON D. HARRISS and CHARLES F. HOGAN, citizens of the United States, residing at Travilah, in the county of Montgomery and State of Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles; and we do 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to bottles, and has for its object to provide a device of this class from which the contents cannot be removed until the bottle is canceled by breaking the neck, as will be hereinafter fully described.

A further object of our invention is to provide a bottle which cannot be refilled until after the bottle is canceled by breaking the neck, as will be hereinafter fully described.

With these objects in view our invention consists in the novel construction of the bottle, stopper, and neck.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view taken through the upper portion of a bottle. Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view showing the bottle-neck broken.

Like numerals of reference indicate the same parts throughout the two figures, in which—

1 is the bottle having the neck 2, the bead 3, and an annular breakable groove 4 in the said neck 2 just above the said bead 3. The neck 2 is slightly tapered, as clearly shown.

Referring particularly to Fig. 1, 6 indicates a stopper of cork, and 7 indicates a locking-stopper made, preferably, of glass, having a dished or concaved top considerably below the mouth of the bottle. It will be seen that the neck 2 tapers more from the point 5 to the mouth than from the bead 3 to the point 5, so that that portion of the neck holding the cork or stopper 6 is not tapered as much as that portion holding the glass locking-stopper 7. This construction permits of a good tight contact of the flexible cork or stopper 6 and causes the glass locking-stopper 7 to come to its bearing with a short drive and insuring a space or chamber 8 between the

glass locking-stopper 7 and the cork or stopper 6, while the greater taper allows the cork or stopper 6 to pass the groove 4 before binding in the neck, thus relieving the neck above the said groove 4 of all strain or pressure which would tend to break the bottle-neck along the groove 4. Experimenting in this line has shown us that the tightest possible contact is made between the glass locking-stopper and the neck of the bottle, far tighter than can be made by covering either the whole or a part of the stopper with a soft flexible material.

Having thus described the several parts of our invention, its operation is as follows: Referring particularly to Figs. 1 and 2, the cork stopper 6 is driven into the bottle-neck after the bottle has been filled until the said stopper has been forced under the annular groove 4 in the neck 2. The locking-stopper 7, which is preferably of glass, is then pushed into the tapered mouth and forced therein. The glass locking-stopper 7 is designed to fit the taper in the mouth snugly and presents a concave surface, so that no tool or implement can be inserted around the glass stopper or in any way connected thereto, while any jarring of the bottle with a view to dislodging the locking-stopper 7 would tend to break the neck and cancel the bottle, as shown in Fig. 2. In order to cancel the bottle and to withdraw the cork 6, the tapered mouth of the bottle is given a slight tap against a solid body sufficient to crack the glass neck around the groove 4 therein, said groove being of such a depth that the glass is quite thin and will easily break. The tapered neck will break, as shown in Fig. 2, the locking glass stopper 7 being contained in the mouth and the cork stopper within the bottle-neck 2, as clearly shown. A simple corkscrew can then be applied to draw the cork 7, and the contents of the bottle can then be poured out.

Having thus described our invention, it is obvious that the cork stopper cannot be withdrawn from the bottle without first canceling or breaking the neck of the bottle, as an implement or tool cannot withdraw the glass locking-stopper, as shown.

Having thus fully described our invention, we do not wish to be understood as limiting ourselves to the exact construction as herein set forth, as various slight changes may be

made therein which would fall within the limit and scope of our invention, and we consider ourselves clearly entitled to all such changes and modifications.

5 What we claim as our invention is—

A bottle having the interior of its neck provided with two distinct tapers, one above the other, the lower taper being less than the upper and designed to accommodate a flexible cork or stopper, the upper taper being greater for the ready passage of the flexible cork or stopper and for the ready seating of a

glass locking-stopper, the said tapered neck causing a space to be left between the two stoppers, said neck having a breakable 15 groove between the two tapers, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

JEFFERSON D. HARRISS.

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Witnesses:

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