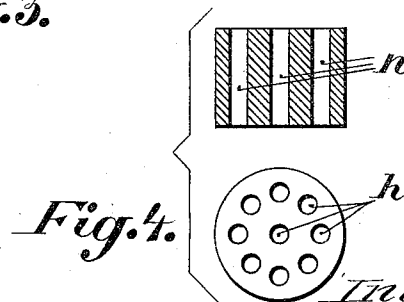
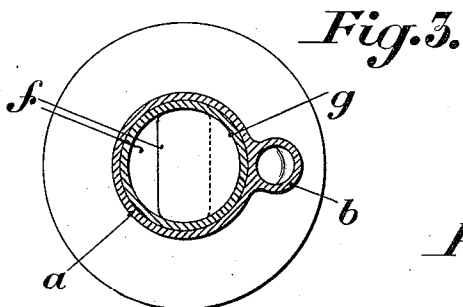
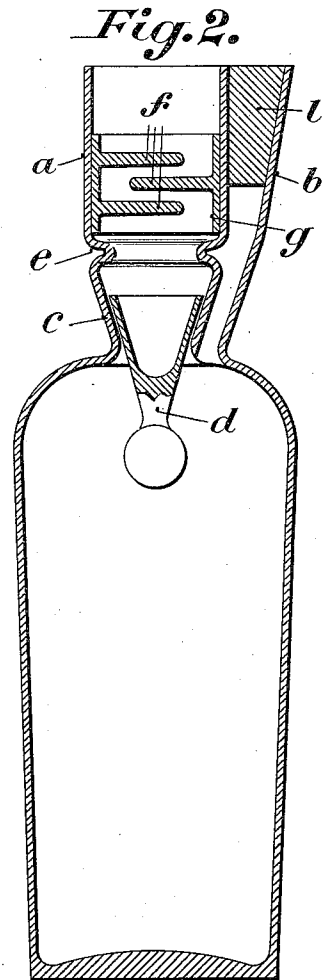
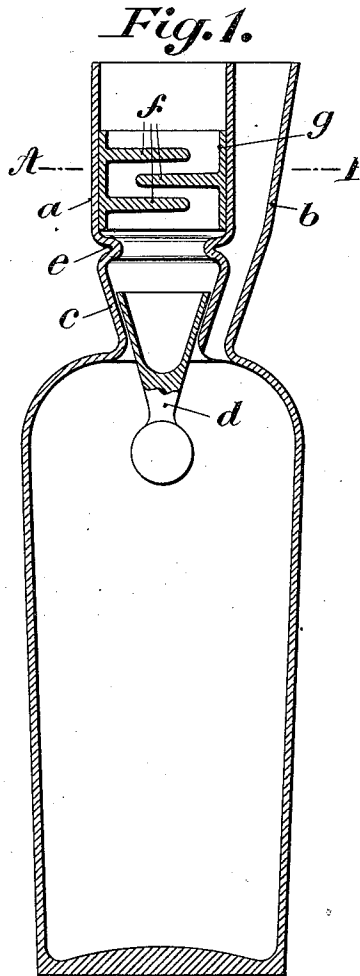


W. RITTWEGER.
NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.
APPLICATION FILED JAN. 26, 1912.

1,046,333.

Patented Dec. 3, 1912.



Witnesses:
[Signature]
[Signature]

Inventor:
Wilhelm Rittweger
by *James L. Norris Jr.*

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILHELM RITTWEGER, OF EBERBACH, GERMANY.

NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Dec. 3, 1912.

1,046,333.

Application filed January 26, 1912. Serial No. 673,670.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILHELM RITTWEGER, a subject of the German Emperor, residing at Eberbach, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in or Relating to Non-Refillable Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a bottle closing device in which two separate bottle necks are provided, one of which is used for filling, and after filling is closed by a stopper put in, while the other one is used for discharging the bottle, and is provided with a closing body which makes it impossible to refill the bottle.

A structural embodiment of my invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a longitudinal sectional view showing the filling neck open. Fig. 2 is a similar view showing said neck closed. Fig. 3 is a cross-section on line A—B of Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a vertical section and a plan view of a modified form of protective body which may be inserted in the discharging neck.

The bottle is provided with two adjoining necks *a* and *b* which have a common inner wall, but otherwise are entirely independent of each other, these necks being arranged in parallel relation and having the same height. They communicate with the body portion of the bottle at the top thereof, but they are devoid of communication with each other. The neck *a* corresponds to the ordinary bottle neck and is used for emptying the bottle. Its bottom portion *c* is tapered and contains a tapering valve *d* weighted at the bottom which, owing to its weight, engages with the tapering portion *c* of the bottle neck and thus prevents the liquid from being introduced into the bottle. If the bottle is tilted the valve slides back and thus uncovers the opening in the bottle neck, so that the liquid introduced can escape. Its mobility is limited by a reduced portion *e* arranged in the bottle neck.

In order to prevent the valve *d* from being raised from the outside, for instance by the introduction of wires or the like, there is inserted above the same a protective device or guard *g* provided with overlapping ribbed surfaces *f* which also consist of glass, and after the introduction it is sealed or otherwise permanently secured in the bottle neck. Instead of transverse ribs, the pro-

TECTIVE body could also be provided with perforations *h* as shown in Fig. 4. The spaces between the ribs *f* in the first form of guard, and the perforations *h* in the second form, constitute fluid outlet passages as will be understood.

For filling the bottle, the second neck *b* which opens directly into the bottle is used, and after the filling is finished, it is closed by a ground-in glass stopper *l*. The latter has such dimensions that its outer front surface either is flush with the bottle neck or is countersunk therein, so that it cannot be seized from the outside, and as the seizing with the hand or with mechanical means is impossible, it provides a permanent closing, so that an opening of the bottle neck can be effected only by breaking.

While the bottle structure, as above described, is incapable of being fraudulently refilled; that is to say, of being refilled for fraudulent purposes by the purchaser of the filled bottle; it is obvious that for economic reasons the bottle should be capable of being refilled by the original bottlers of the liquid. This is only possible by breaking away the filling neck from the discharge neck, after which the bottle may be refilled and a new neck fused to the body of the bottle and the discharge neck. After this the glass stopper may be ground in the new filling neck so as to permanently seal the same.

The bottle can of course be made of any desired material such as for instance sheet metal, porcelain, pottery, etc.

What I claim is:

1. A non-refillable bottle provided with adjoining filling and discharging necks having a common inner wall, both of which necks communicate with the body portion of the bottle; a valve arranged in the discharging neck and normally closing communication between that neck and said body; a guard permanently secured in said discharging neck above said valve for preventing access to the latter, said guard being provided with fluid outlet passages; and a stopper permanently secured in the filling neck.

2. A non-refillable bottle provided with adjoining parallel filling and discharging necks, of the same height, both of which communicate with the body portion of the bottle at the top thereof, but are devoid of communication with each other; a valve ar-

ranged in the discharging neck and normally closing communication between that neck and said body; a guard permanently secured in said discharging neck above said
5 valve for preventing access to the latter, said guard being provided with fluid outlet passages; and a stopper permanently secured in the filling neck.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILHELM RITTWEGER.

Witnesses:

EMMA RITTWEGER,
A. O. TITTMANN.

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