J. W. KAISER.

DISPENSING RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 21, 1914.

1,211,945. Patented Jan. 9, 1917.

Fig. 1.

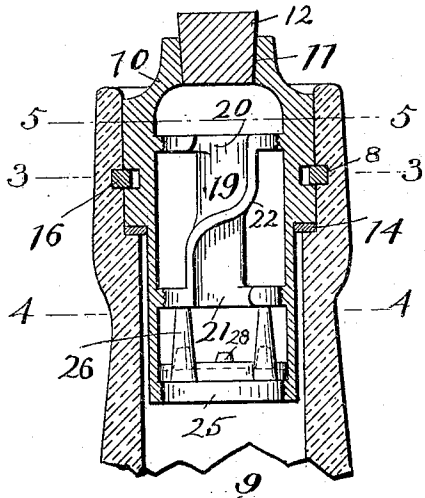


Fig. 2.

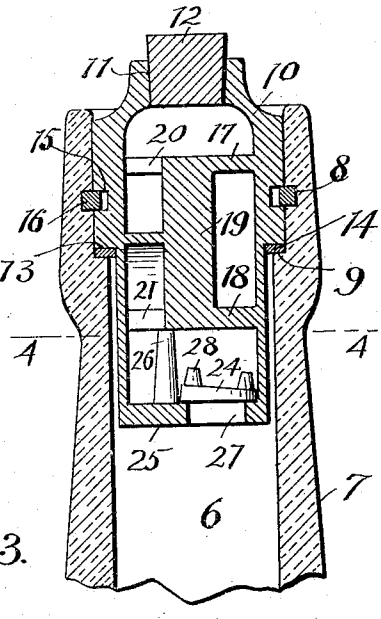


Fig. 3.

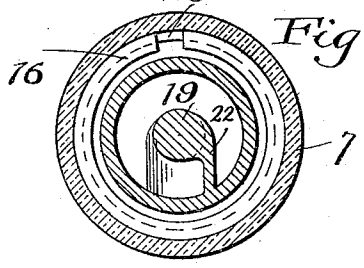


Fig. 4.

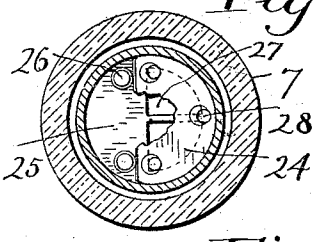


Fig. 6.

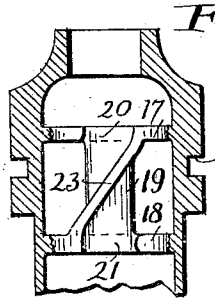


Fig. 5.

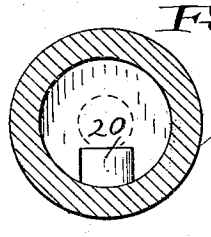
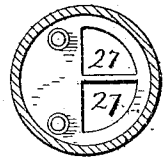


Fig. 7.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DISPENSING-RECEPTACLE.

1,211,945. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Jan. 9, 1917.

Application filed July 21, 1914. Serial No. 852,203.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JACOB W. KAISER, a citizen of the United States, residing at East Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Dispensing-Receptacles, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to a container adapted to contain a liquid and provided with such a device as will permit the liquid to flow from the container, but will prevent the receptacle from being refilled.

The object of the invention is to provide such a device which is simple of construction and which will accomplish the desired result.

Generally speaking, the invention comprises the elements and combinations there- of set forth in the accompanying claims.

Reference should be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view; Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view at substantially right angles to the showing in Fig. 1; Fig. 3 is a section along the line 3—3 of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a section upon the line 4—4 of Fig. 2; Fig. 5 is a section on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1; Fig. 6 is an elevation with portions in section of the device inserted in the neck of the container; and Fig. 7 is a top plan view of the bottom retainer for the check valve.

The container which may be used in connection with my invention may be substantially of any desired shape or size, and the same will be provided with a suitable outlet channel, such as indicated at 6, which in ordinary construction would be inclosed by a neck 7. At its upper portion the neck is provided with a groove 8 which is upon the inner wall and extends around the circumference of this inner wall. The neck will also preferably have an offset, as indicated at 9, which will serve for the purpose of assisting in the support of the device which is to be described.

Within the neck there is a body 10, which is in part hollow, and at its upper portion has a wall through which there is an opening 11 out of which liquid within the container may ultimately flow. This opening may be closed by a stopper 12, which of course may be of any desired construction.

The body 10 has the upper portion thereof of a diameter to fit within the upper portion of the neck of the bottle, while its lower portion is of less diameter, thereby forming a shoulder as indicated at 13, which rests upon the shoulder 9 formed upon the inner wall of the neck of the bottle. Between the shoulder 13 and the shoulder 9 a packing washer 14 may be inserted which will prevent any flow of liquid past the joint formed by the engagement of the two shoulders.

The outer wall of the body is provided with a circumferential groove 15, and within the groove there is seated a spring ring 16. The depth of the groove is sufficient to receive the spring ring, so that as the ring is compressed within the groove it may be slipped into the neck of the bottle, and when the device shall have become seated, the spring ring will be opposite to groove 8 in the neck of the bottle. This groove 8 will be of such a depth that it will not entirely receive the spring ring, but will leave a portion of the ring extending into the groove 15, so that when the spring ring is once seated the body 10 becomes irremovable from the neck of the bottle, except the bottle be broken or the device 10 be broken.

Within the hollow portion of the body 10 there is a transversely extending wall 17, and below this a second transversely extending wall 18. These walls are spaced by a central post 19. In the wall 17 there is an opening 20, and in the wall 18 there is an opening 21. Between the walls 17 and 18 there extends a baffle plate 22, which as will be seen is so arranged as to extend between opposite sides of the openings 20 and 21.

As shown in the drawings, the openings 20 and 21 are in alinement, so that any liquid entering the opening 21 must make a complete turn around the passageway which is formed by the walls 17, 18, the post 19, and that portion of the wall of the body 10 which lies between the walls 17 and 18. If desired, the openings 20 and 21 need not be in alinement, but their arrangement must be such that the liquid in passing from the opening 21 to the opening 20 makes a complete turn or passage through a complete circle. If the opening 20 for instance were to be moved to the right of the position shown in Fig. 1, such change would be perfectly permissible because under such cir-

cumstances the liquid would traverse a path of more than one complete turn. Of course, the same result could be obtained by moving the opening 21 to the left of the position shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 6 I have shown a modification of the partition or baffle 22. In this form the body 10 is substantially the same, and the walls 17, 18, the central support 19, as well as the openings 20 and 21 are the same, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, but the baffle plate 23 is simply a straight plate or bridge.

Below the wall 18 there is a check valve 24. This check valve rests upon a floor 25, which is provided with legs 26, these legs being utilized in positioning the floor 25 in the assembling of the device, as will be later explained. Through the floor 25 there is an opening 27, and the valve 24 rests upon this floor and normally covers the opening 27. The valve is provided with short legs 28, which will prevent the valve body 24 from adhering to any portion of the surfaces which confine it, as liquid passes through. The posts 26 also serve the purpose of preventing the valve 24 from completely turning over, and serve to confine the space within which the valve 24 may move.

In practice the body 10 and all the parts associated therewith will preferably be made of porcelain, and will be made substantially as a unitary body, all except the floor 25 and the legs 26, which two parts will be made as a unitary body, and will be cemented into the lower portion of the body 10. While I have disclosed the manner in which the device will preferably be made, I do not intend to limit myself so that the body may not be made of separate parts which will be assembled with respect to each other in any desired manner.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. The combination with a receptacle having a restricted outlet passageway, of a body located in said passageway, said body having an annular passageway with openings at the upper and lower portions of the body which communicate with the passageway, a baffle extending across the passageway and connecting diagonally opposite sides of the openings whereby fluid flowing through the passageway must make a complete turn between inlet and outlet openings, and a check valve located in said passageway at the inner side of the body.

2. The combination with a receptacle having a restricted outlet passageway, of a body permanently mounted in said passageway, said body having a hollow interior, spaced transversely extending walls within the hollow interior of the body, each of said walls being provided with an opening, a baffle connecting diagonally opposite sides of the openings whereby fluid flowing through the passageway must make a complete turn between inlet and outlet openings, and a check valve located in the passageway at the inner side of the body.

3. The combination with a receptacle having a restricted outlet passageway, of a body having a hollow interior located in said passageway, transversely extending walls within the said hollow body, a centrally disposed spacing member between the said walls, each of said transversely extending walls being provided with an opening, a baffle extending between the transversely extending walls and connecting diagonally opposite sides of the openings whereby fluid flowing through the passageway must make a complete turn between inlet and outlet openings, and a check valve located in said passageway at the inner side of the body.

4. The combination with a receptacle having a restricted outlet passageway, of a body having a hollow interior located in said passageway, said body having transversely extending walls within the interior, each of said walls being provided with an opening, a central support having rounding surfaces between the said transversely extending walls, a baffle extending between the transversely extending walls connecting diagonally opposite sides of the openings whereby fluid flowing through the passageway must make a complete turn between inlet and outlet openings, a transverse wall located at the inner end of the said body, an opening through said wall, a valve body adapted normally to cover said opening, and means for confining the movement of the valve.

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

JACOB W. KAISER.

Witnesses:
A. J. HUDSON,
L. I. PORTER.

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