

C. H. KATTENBERG.
NON-REFILLING BOTTLE ATTACHMENT.
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1,002,585.

Patented Sept. 5, 1911.

Fig. 1.

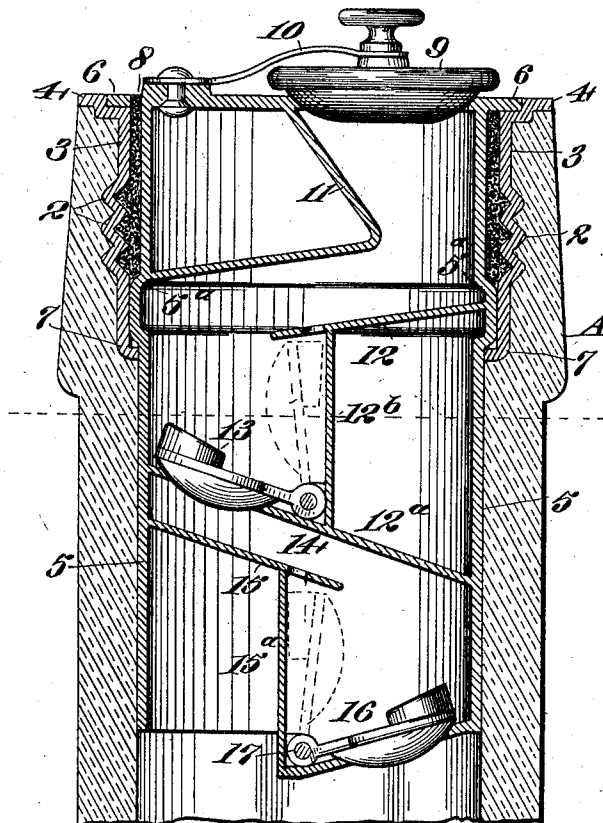
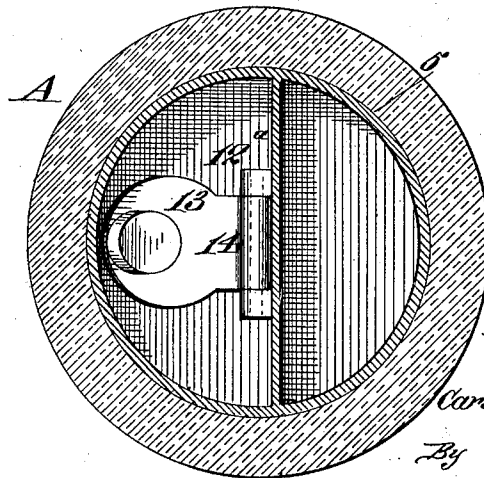


Fig. 2.



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CARSTEN H. KATTENBERG, OF DIXON, CALIFORNIA.

NON-REFILLING BOTTLE ATTACHMENT.

1,002,585.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 5, 1911.

Application filed November 28, 1910. Serial No. 594,471.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARSTEN H. KATTENBERG, citizen of the United States, residing at Dixon, in the county of Solano and State of California, have invented new and useful Improvements in Non-Refilling Bottle Attachments, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to a device which is designed to prevent the refilling of bottles after having been once emptied.

It consists in the combination of parts and details of construction, which will be more fully explained by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is an enlarged vertical section showing a bottle or equivalent neck. Fig. 2 is a transverse section of same.

It is the object of my invention to provide a means for more fully protecting a bottle or equivalent containing device from being refilled with goods of an inferior quality.

As shown in the drawings, A represents the neck of a bottle or equivalent container, the interior surface of which at some convenient point near the mouth is corrugated, or formed as shown at 2, to assist in locking the subsequently introduced parts in place. These parts consist of a cylinder 3 having a flange 4, which is adapted to be seated upon the top of the bottle neck and which is corrugated or otherwise formed to fit into grooves or channels 2 of the bottle itself. Within this tube or sleeve is fitted a second sleeve 5, within which the intersecting devices are mounted. This sleeve 5 has a flange 6 which fits in the countersink around the inner periphery of the flange 4 so that the two are flush with each other.

The sleeve 3 is off-set, as shown at 7, and the sleeve 5 has an outwardly projecting bead 5^a which fits into that portion of the sleeve 3 just above the off-set 7. The upper portion of the sleeve 5 is sufficiently smaller than the interior of the sleeve 3 to leave an open channel which extends downwardly to the corrugations on the interior of the sleeve 3. One or more openings 8 may be made in the flange 6 registering with this open channel, and after the bottle has been once filled the sleeve 5 with its locking devices may be introduced and the space between the sleeves 5 and 3 may then be filled up with any suitable metal or cement, which can be made

sufficiently fluid and which will harden and set when cold, thus locking the two parts permanently together.

The top of the part 5 has a seat at one side, in which is fitted a flange 9, which is normally closed by the spring 10 or by equivalent means after the receptacle has been filled. Upon the opposite side is formed a baffle plate 11, the inner surfaces of which are inclined, as shown, and below this upon the opposite side of the sleeve 5 is a second baffle plate 12, which extends from the point 5^a toward the opposite side of the sleeve and beneath the part 11; thus leaving a tortuous passage through which liquid may flow when the valve or stopper 9 is removed. Below the part of the baffle 12 is formed another surface 12^a, which diverges downwardly in the opposite direction from 12, and this plate extends entirely across the passage, the sleeve 5 having in it, and exterior to the vertical portion 12^b of the baffle 12—12^a, an opening in which is fitted a hinged, weighted valve 13, which normally remains closed when the receptacle is in its normal position.

The hinge 14 is here shown as located contiguous to the junction of the plates 12^a—12^b and exterior thereto, so that if the receptacle is inverted, the weight of or upon the valve will be sufficient to cause it to swing open, as shown in dotted lines. Beneath the inclined surface in which the valve 13 is fitted is a final baffle 15, which forms with said surface an inclined passage extending in the opposite direction from the passage between the parts 11—12, and a vertical wall 15^a extends downward to the bottom of the part 5 which contains these devices. In the lower part and exterior to the wall 15^a is another weighted valve 16, which is also hinged centrally, as at 17. When the receptacle is inverted, this valve swings back, as shown in dotted lines, oppositely to the movement of the valve 13. A very tortuous passage is thus provided through which liquid from the interior of the receptacle may freely flow when the receptacle is inverted, but which will be closed whenever the receptacle stands in its normal or nearly normal position, so that it will be impossible to introduce any liquid through the passage. The sinuosity of the passage and the double valve arrangement will prevent the introduction of any instrument by

which the valves may be opened or held open and the passage made free for the introduction of liquid.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A bottle having an interiorly corrugated neck, a tubular sleeve corrugated to interlock with said neck corrugations, having an intumed flange at the bottom, and an outwardly turned countersunk flange at the top, a tubular sleeve of smaller diameter than that first named, having a flange seated in the countersink of said first sleeve and an expanded portion to seat upon the intumed flange of said first sleeve, and openings in the upper flange to admit a cement which will harden between the tubes.

2. A bottle with an interiorly corrugated neck, concentric, interspaced sleeves, one of which is corrugated to interlock with the neck corrugations, and outwardly and in-

wardly flanged at top and bottom respectively, and the inner one having an enlargement to seat on the bottom flange of the outer sleeve, and a perforated top flange to admit an interlocking cement between the two, said inner sleeve having transverse interspaced passages slightly inclined to horizontal planes, and valve seats in their lower surfaces out of vertical lines, hinged weighted valves co-acting with said seats, vertical chambers between the passages within which the valves are movable, and a spring pressed closing valve at the top of the inner chamber.

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

CARSTEN H. KATTENBERG.

Witnesses:

PETER PETERSON,
CHARLES MERCER.

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