No. 889,394. PATENTED JUNE 2, 1908.

T. NEWMAN.

POISON WARNING BOTTLE.

APPLICATION FILED APR. 10, 1907.

Fig. 1.

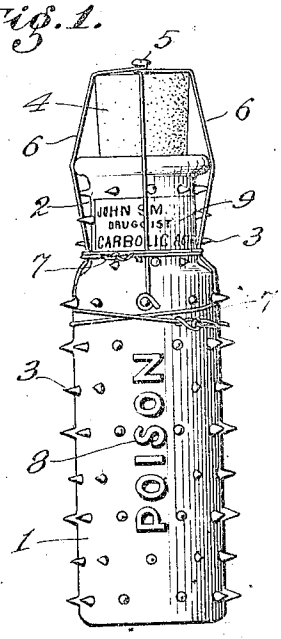


Fig. 2.

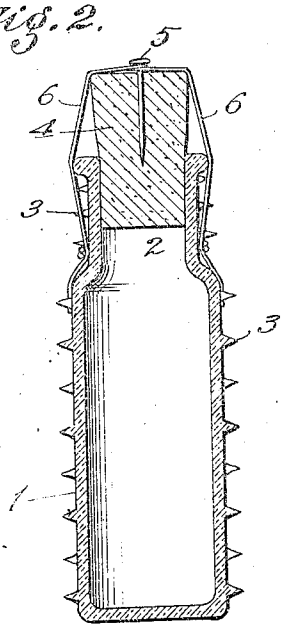


Fig. 3.

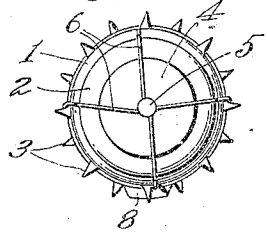


Fig. 4.

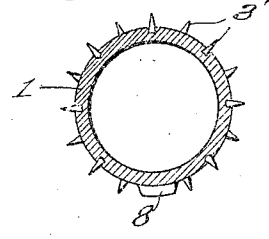


Fig. 7

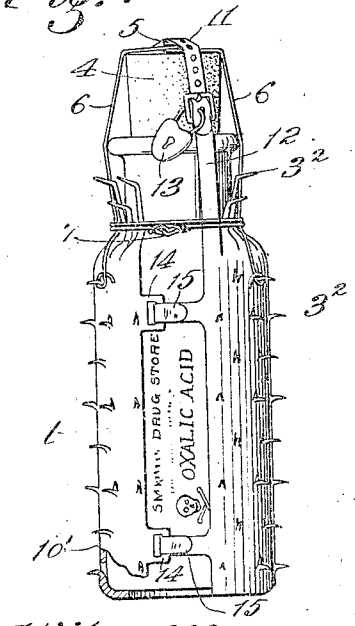


Fig. 5

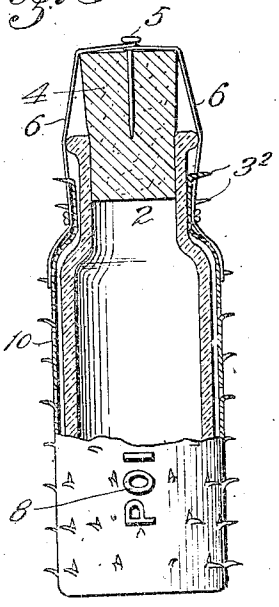
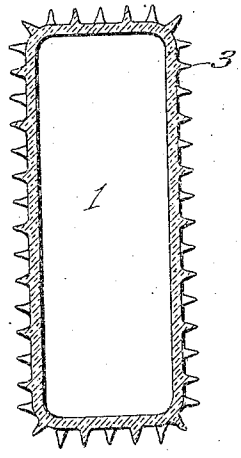


Fig. 6



Witnesses
C. C. Holly.
W. B. Townsend.

Inventor
Toby Newman
by James P. Townsend
his Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

TOBY NEWMAN, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

POISON-WARNING BOTTLE.

No. 889,394. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 2, 1908.

Application filed April 10, 1907. Serial No. 367,462.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, TOBY NEWMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, have invented a new and useful Poison-Warning Bottle, of which the following is a specification.

An object of the invention is to provide means to insure against accidental poisoning through the inadvertent use of the harmful contents of a poison-containing bottle instead of the harmless contents of some other bottle.

By this invention provision is made for giving warning in the dark as well as in the light, of the dangerous character of the contents of the bottle, and also to provide in connection therewith a convenient seal and warning which will further insure against the accidental use of the dangerous contents of the bottle.

The invention may be variously applied, and I shall illustrate the same in some of the forms I at present deem most desirable.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention.

Figure 1 is a view of a bottle embodying this invention in one of its forms as the bottle appears when sealed. Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of the same. Fig. 3 is a plan of the same. Fig. 4 is a cross-section of another form in which the invention may be applied. Fig. 5 is a view partly in longitudinal section, showing another form in which the invention may be applied. Fig. 6 shows another form of bottle body adapted for carrying out my invention. Fig. 7 shows a form in which a padlock may be used for further security.

The bottle is provided on its body 1 and neck 2 with radial prick points 3 which may be formed in various ways, the extremities thereof being sufficiently sharp to give a pricking sensation to the fingers when grasped for the purpose of pouring out the contents. The stopper 4 is provided with a pivot-pin 5 to which is attached one or more seal wires 6 adapted to be brought down into engagement with one or more of the prick points when the stopper is in place, and to be wound around the bottle and passed through a loop or eye 7. By fastening the seal wires pivotally to the stopper, they can be swung around to any position and brought into place behind any of the prick points, and when the ends of the wires are secured they effectually prevent the accidental withdrawal of the stopper. In case the ends of the wires are not fastened, they still serve as a warning, by touch, of the unusual contents of the bottle whenever anyone might attempt to remove the stopper.

Each vial may in addition to the prickly points, be provided with the word "Poison" molded or blown into or on the bottle, the same being in raised letters 8. 9 designates a plane space for the name label of the druggist, chemist, or other person issuing the poison. The prick points may in some instances be formed of the glass of the bottle, or of pieces of wire fixed in the body of the vial which may be of glass, wood or other suitable material; or, in other instances the prick points may be formed on a sheath 10 into which the vial may be inserted so that the sheath and the vial become practically a single bottle, the outside of which is provided with prick points, as shown in Fig. 5. The different forms of prick points or sharp spikes are indicated in the different views by the character 3 with and without exponents.

In practice, the stoppers and bottles may be furnished separately to the chemist or apothecary, and when it is desired to dispense a poisonous substance, the same will be placed in the bottle, and the stopper will then be inserted and the wire brought into fastening position and secured by threading the free end of the wire through the sealing loop or eye and there bent to retain it. This prevents accidental withdrawal of the stopper. The proposed user of contents of the vial will invariably be warned of the unusual character of the contents by the prickly exterior of the vial or bottle.

If the use of the prickly bottle is made universal, as by compulsion of law, it will become a matter of general knowledge that prickly bottles contain poison, and in that way the act of touching the bottle would be a certain notification that the contents of the bottle are dangerous. But in any instance, the prick points will impress, through the sense of touch, the idea of danger, and in that way will immediately put upon guard anyone so coming in contact with the bottle even though he be ignorant of the fact that bottles thus constructed are intended for dangerous contents.

In the drawing, 3^1 and 3^2 indicate two forms of prick-points or spikes that may be used, the form 3^1 being made of wire, and the

form 3^2 being made by bending out points cut from the metal of the sheath 10. The sheath may be provided with straps 11 and 12, and a small padlock 13 connected therewith to fasten the same when brought over the top of the stopper. In this way the bottle may be securely locked.

10′ in Fig. 7 indicates a sheath provided with the straps 11 and 12, and also with fasteners 14 and 15 by which the sheath may be secured in place.

What I claim is:—

1. A poison bottle provided with outwardly-projecting prick points, a stopper, and a wire fastened to the stopper and adapted to engage the prick points.

2. A bottle provided with exterior prick points, a stopper in the bottle, a pivot in the stopper, and a wire pivoted thereby to the stopper and adapted to engage one or more of the prick points.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand at Los Angeles California this 1st day of April 1907.

TOBY NEWMAN.

In presence of—

JAMES R. TOWNSEND,

M. BEULAH TOWNSEND.