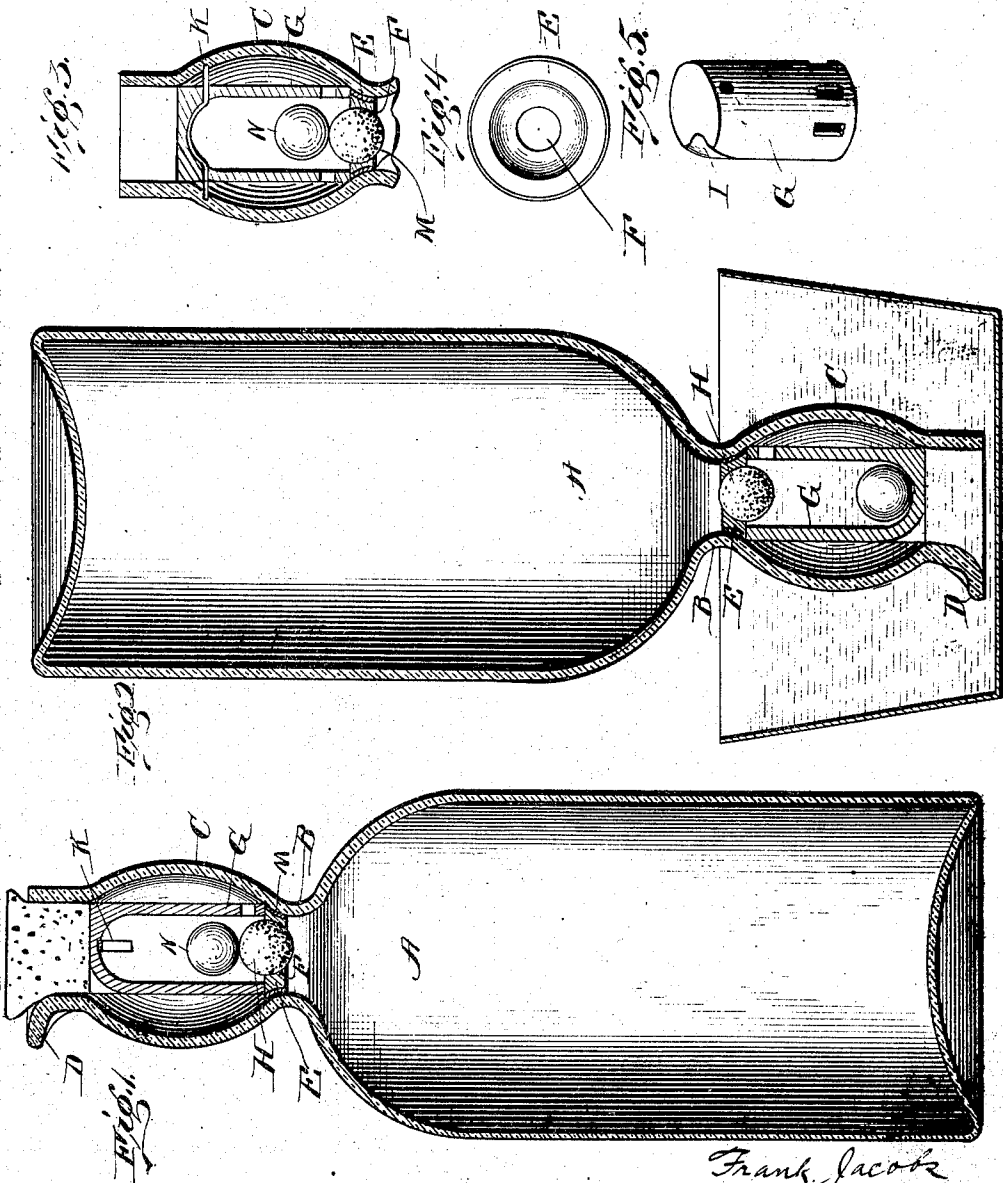


(No Model.)

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SEALED CONTAINER FOR FLUIDS FOR PREVENTING REFILLING OF SAME

No. 584,874.

Patented June 22, 1897



Witnesses.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SEALED CONTAINER FOR FLUIDS FOR PREVENTING REFILLING OF SAME.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 584,874, dated June 22, 1897.

Application filed September 23, 1896. Serial No. 607,240. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, FRANK JACOBS, HENRY WEINMANN, and RACHEL MARQUIS, citizens of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sealed Containers for Fluids to Prevent Refilling Same; and we do hereby 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.

This invention consists in the construction and the arrangement of parts to form a sealed package or bottle for holding a fluid, which cannot be refilled, so that tampering with the contents will be readily shown or detected, for use for medicines and other purposes, and for the benefit of manufacturers, dealers, and users by assuring the genuineness of the contents, substantially as set forth hereinafter, and as illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of bottle and stopper. Fig. 2 is a like section reversed immersed in a fluid. Fig. 3 is a like section, as in Fig. 1, of neck and stopper, but taken at right angles to Fig. 1. Fig. 4 is a detail view showing the diaphragm. Fig. 5 is a detail showing the valve guard or hood.

In this invention a bottle is made with a spout or lipped top D and an enlarged neck C, drawn in at its junction B, with the body A, as illustrated. In the neck is cemented or otherwise secured at the junction B a diaphragm E, with a perforation F in its center. On the diaphragm E is located a hood-like cage or guard G, with its closed end upward and a cavity below over the perforation F, and with one or more perforations H in its side, near the base, opening into the swell of the neck. This guard G is fitted to the neck above and below, so as to be held immovably in place, but with a passage-way around or at its side, from which an outlet is provided at the top by a notchway I at one side. The guard G has a bent spring K, with its ends projecting from the sides of the guard and adapted to project into the wall of the bottle-neck in such a way as to hold it locked securely in the bottle.

Within the hood or guard G are two balls, one, M, of cork or a light substance suited to

form a valve to close the perforation F, and one, N, of glass or heavy substance suited to act as a weight to hold down the valve M. These parts are arranged so that when the bottle has been once filled through the perforation F the guard G, previously fitted to the bottle and with its two balls and spring in place can be pushed into the neck of the bottle by bending the spring within the guard so its ends will slip down the neck until they reach notches or an enlargement in the neck, where the bent spring can expand and project its ends and thus securely lock the hood in the bottle so it cannot be removed. It also holds the lower end of the guard securely against the diaphragm. This arrangement is such that the fluid can be freely poured out by turning down the neck, as in ordinary bottles, so the balls will drop away from the diaphragm and open the perforation F, so the fluid can pass through the hole H and the notch K and escape; and it is such that if after being discharged new fluid were poured in while the bottle is held upright it would be checked, as in Figs. 1 and 3, while the weight N would hold the valve M down and so that if reversed in a fluid, as in Fig. 2, the fluid would float the cork and close the passage, so that in either case the fluid could not be put in.

Various modifications may be made.

We claim—

The combination with a bottle having an enlarged neck of a valve-seat secured in the neck below the enlargement, a hood resting on the valve-seat but separate therefrom, and secured in the bottle-neck by means of a spring having arms pressing through the sides of the hood, and thrust under the annular shoulder at the top of the enlarged portion of the neck, a float-valve fitting said seat and a controlling-weight within the hood, said hood having outlet parts near the bottom and a groove along the upper edge out of line with the outlet parts, substantially as described.

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

FRANK JACOBS.
HENRY WEINMANN.
RACHEL MARQUIS.

Witnesses:

WM. A. SHRYOCK,
WM. K. SHRYOCK.