

BURNHAM & TAITE.

Improvement in Bottle and Transportation Cases.

No. 128,109.

Patented June 18, 1872.

Fig 1

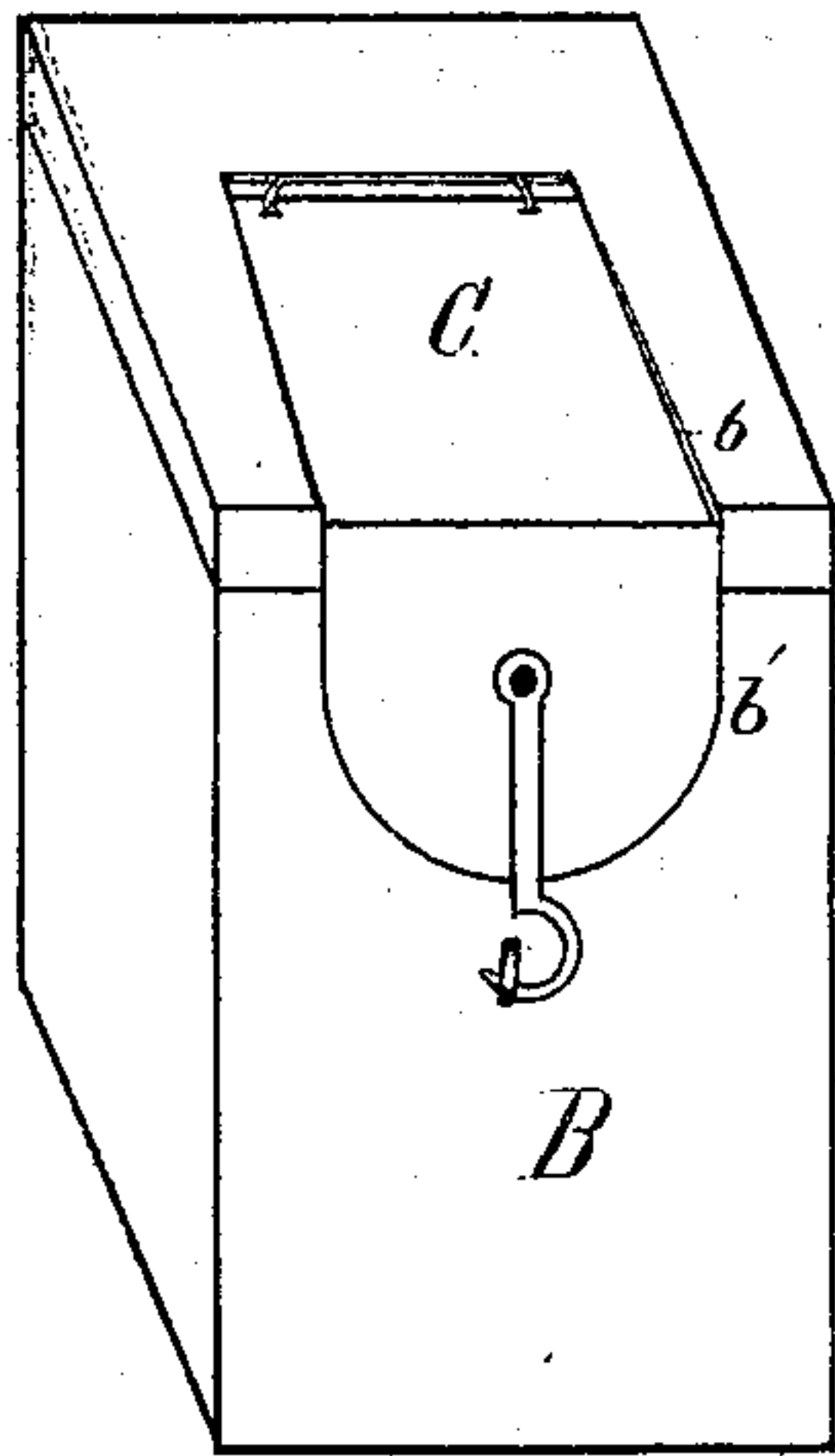


Fig 2

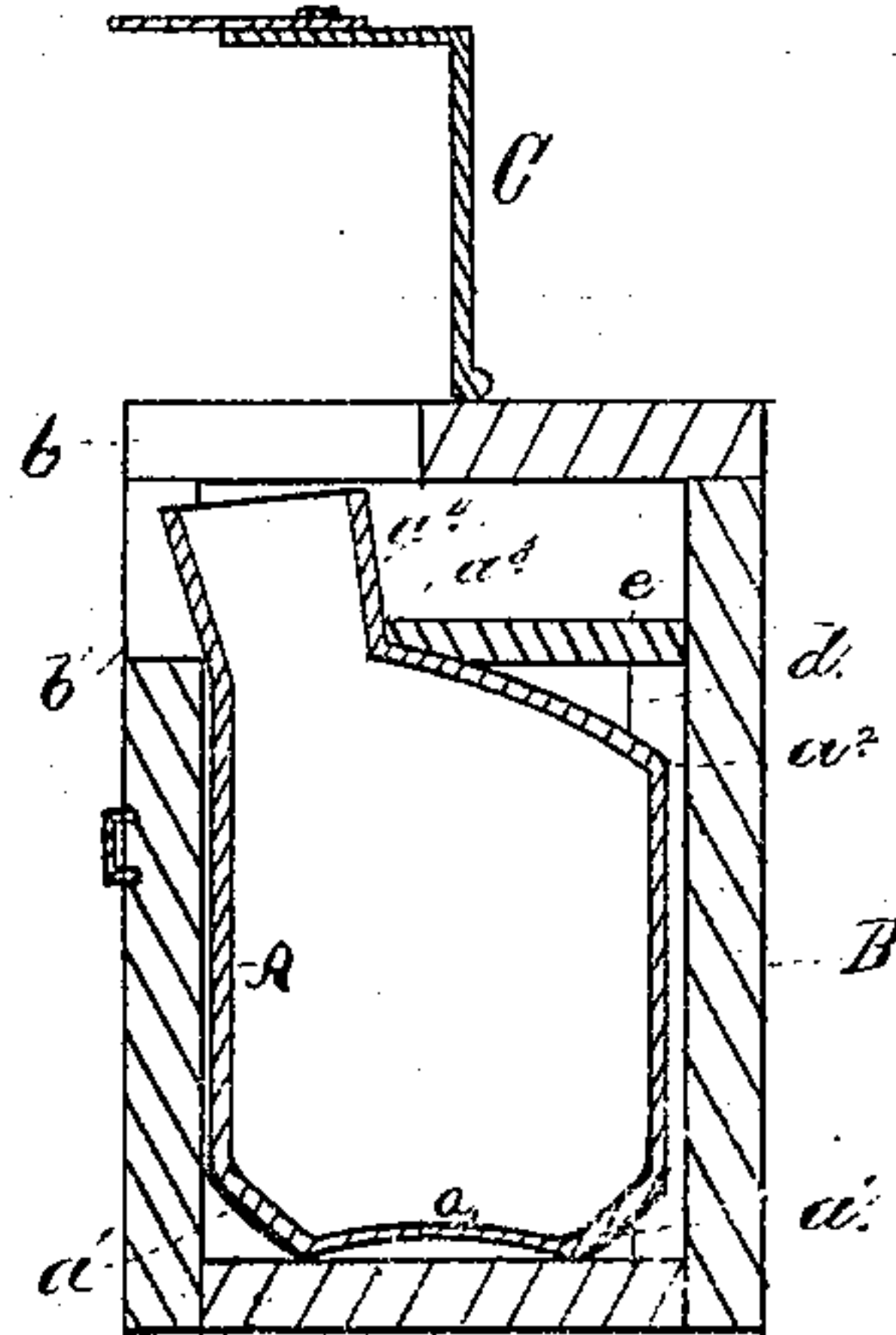


Fig 3

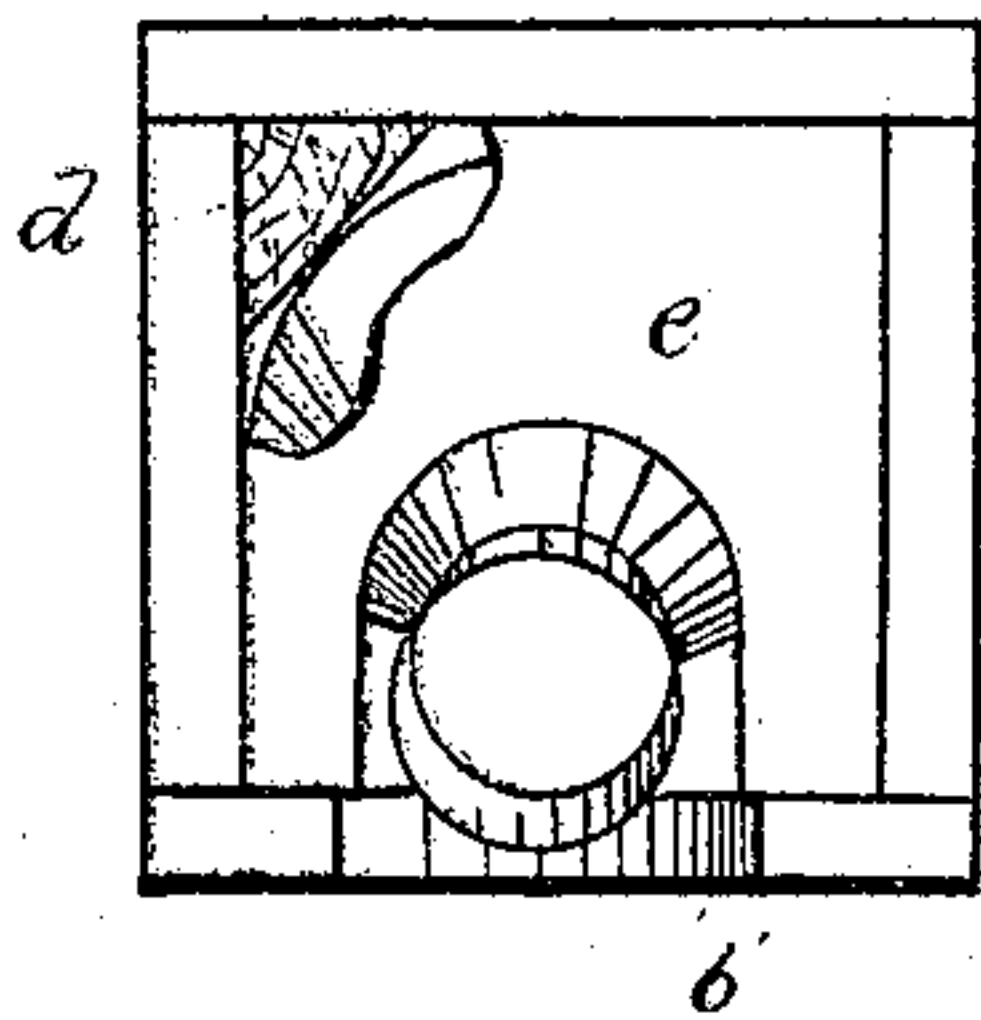
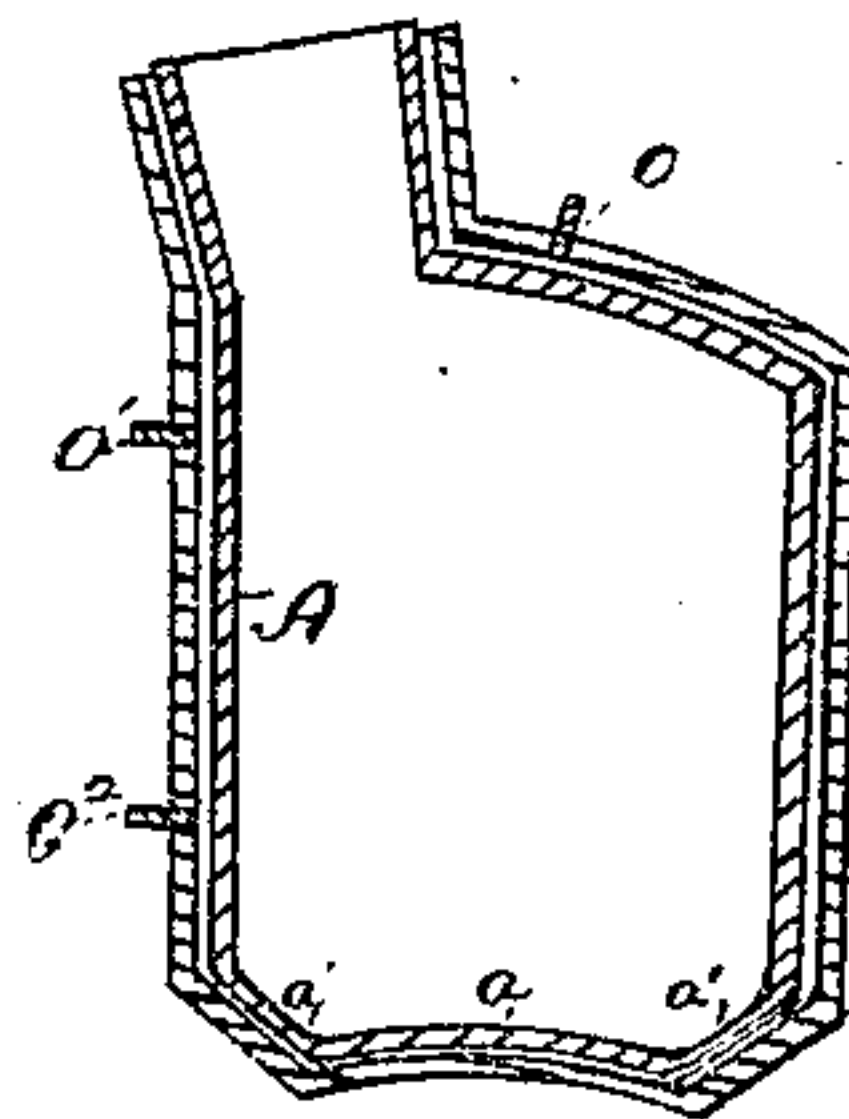


Fig 4



Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES BURNHAM AND JOSEPH G. TAITE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IMPROVEMENT IN BOTTLE AND TRANSPORTATION CASES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 128,109, dated June 18, 1872.

SPECIFICATION.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, CHARLES BURNHAM, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, and JOSEPH G. TAITE, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bottle and Transportation Case; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawing and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

This invention is designed for use in the transportation of acids and other liquids which cannot be shipped in tin vessels; and consists of a bottle of peculiar construction and a case adapted to inclose and protect the same, the case being so constructed as to permit the bottle to be easily filled or emptied of its contents without removing it from the case, as will be described hereinafter.

In the drawing, Figure 1 represents a perspective view of the case as closed ready for shipment; Fig. 2, a sectional elevation of the same; Fig. 3, a plan view of the case with the top removed; and Fig. 4, a sectional elevation of the improved bottle inclosed by wicker-work.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use our invention, we will now proceed to describe fully its construction and manner of operation.

A represents the bottle, constructed of glass or other suitable material that will resist the action of acids and other corrosive substances. It is provided preferably with the centrally-raised bottom *a* and rounded corners *a*¹ *a*¹. Its general form is cylindrical, but its top inclines upward from front to rear, as shown at *a*² *a*³, and terminates in a nozzle, *a*⁴, as shown. This nozzle is not set in a vertical plane but is inclined forward slightly, as is clearly shown in the drawing. B represents the case, which is preferably constructed of a square form, and such size as to completely inclose the bottle without waste room. Its top board and one of its side boards are cut away at corresponding points, as indicated at *b* *b'*, in such man-

ner as to make the nozzle of the bottle accessible; these openings being suitably covered when necessary by the shield *c*. If desired, corner pieces, *d* *d'*, Figs. 2 and 3, may be employed to hold the bottle securely in place and prevent it from moving from side to side in the case. If desired, a cover-board, *e*, Figs. 2 and 3, may be employed to prevent any vertical movement of the bottle, and to hold it from turning in the case. This board should fit the interior of the case, an opening being cut away, of course, to permit the protrusion of the nozzle. Its front end may be supported by the bottle, and its rear end by the corner pieces *d* *d'*, as shown.

By means of the described construction a bottle is obtained which is adapted to hold corrosive substances, and to be shipped with perfect safety without waste room, as the cases may be packed upon each other or with other goods.

By means of its inclined nozzle and the openings in the case the stopper may be readily tied in place, a matter of special importance with acids. The central location of the openings not only enables the nozzle to be brought close to the side of the case, (a result which could not be accomplished if the openings were made at the corner,) but they also afford the nozzle more protection, and render it almost impossible for it to be broken by an accidental blow when the shield is open. The location of the nozzle upon one side renders it possible to hold the bottle and prevent it from turning in the case.

If desired, our improved bottle may be protected in other ways.

In Fig. 4 is shown a bottle protected by wicker casing, the latter being provided with handles *o* for carrying purposes, and handles *o*¹ *o*² for convenience in pouring; the arrangement being such that acids can be poured without gurgling or spattering, as the air enters freely over the top of the fluid. If desired, also, the bottle may be combined with a case or keg having proper sectional openings.

Having thus fully described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A bottle, provided with a nozzle upon one side of its center, in combination with a protecting cover, case, or box, substantially as described.

2. A bottle, provided with a nozzle upon one side of its center, in combination with a case having centrally-located openings, as described.

3. The combination of the bottle, the corner

pieces, the cover-board, and the case, substantially as described.

This specification signed and witnessed this 6th day of May, 1872.

CHAS. BURNHAM.

Witnesses:

JOSEPH G. TAITE.

J. P. DELMEY,

PHILIP J. TAYLOR.