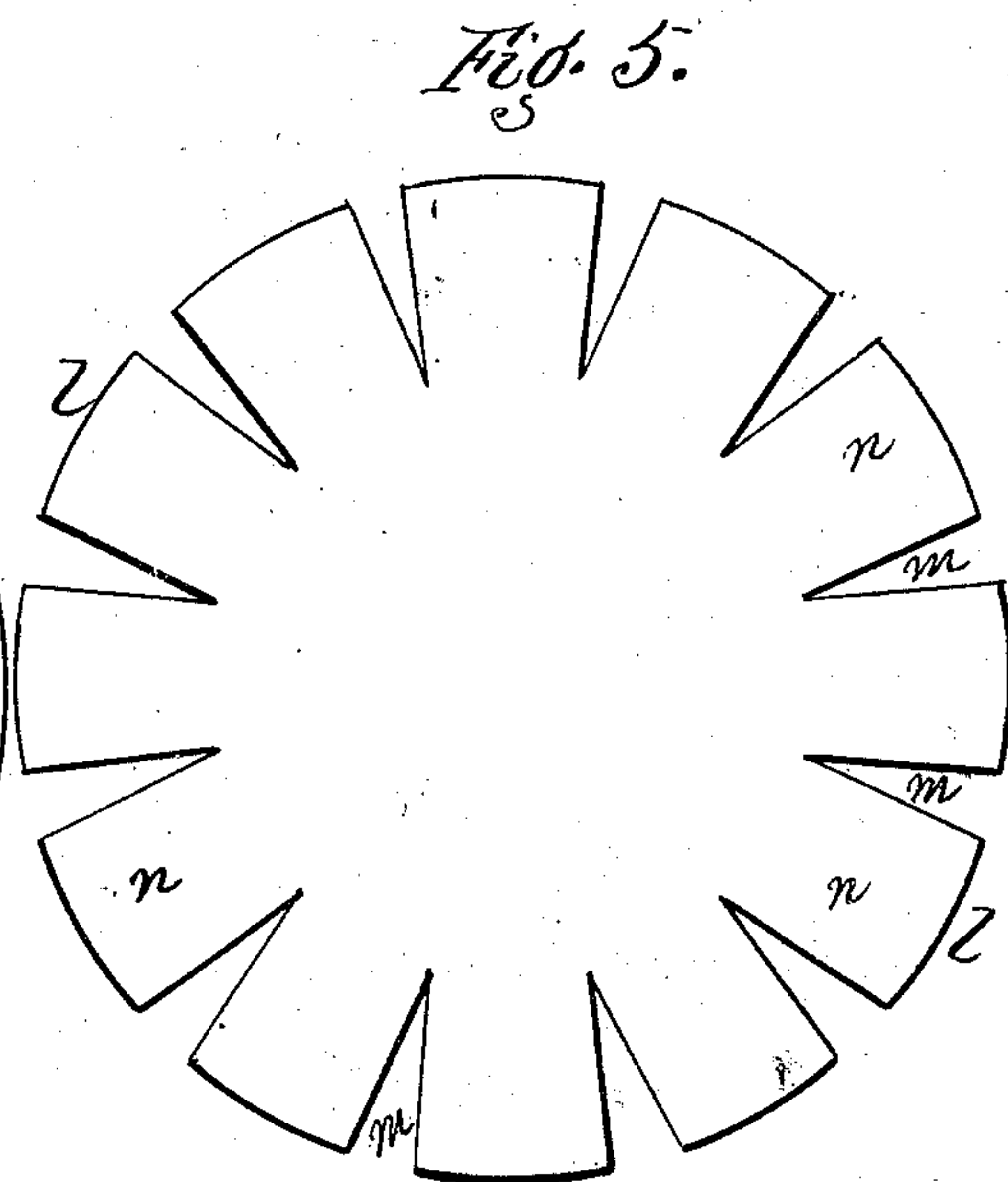
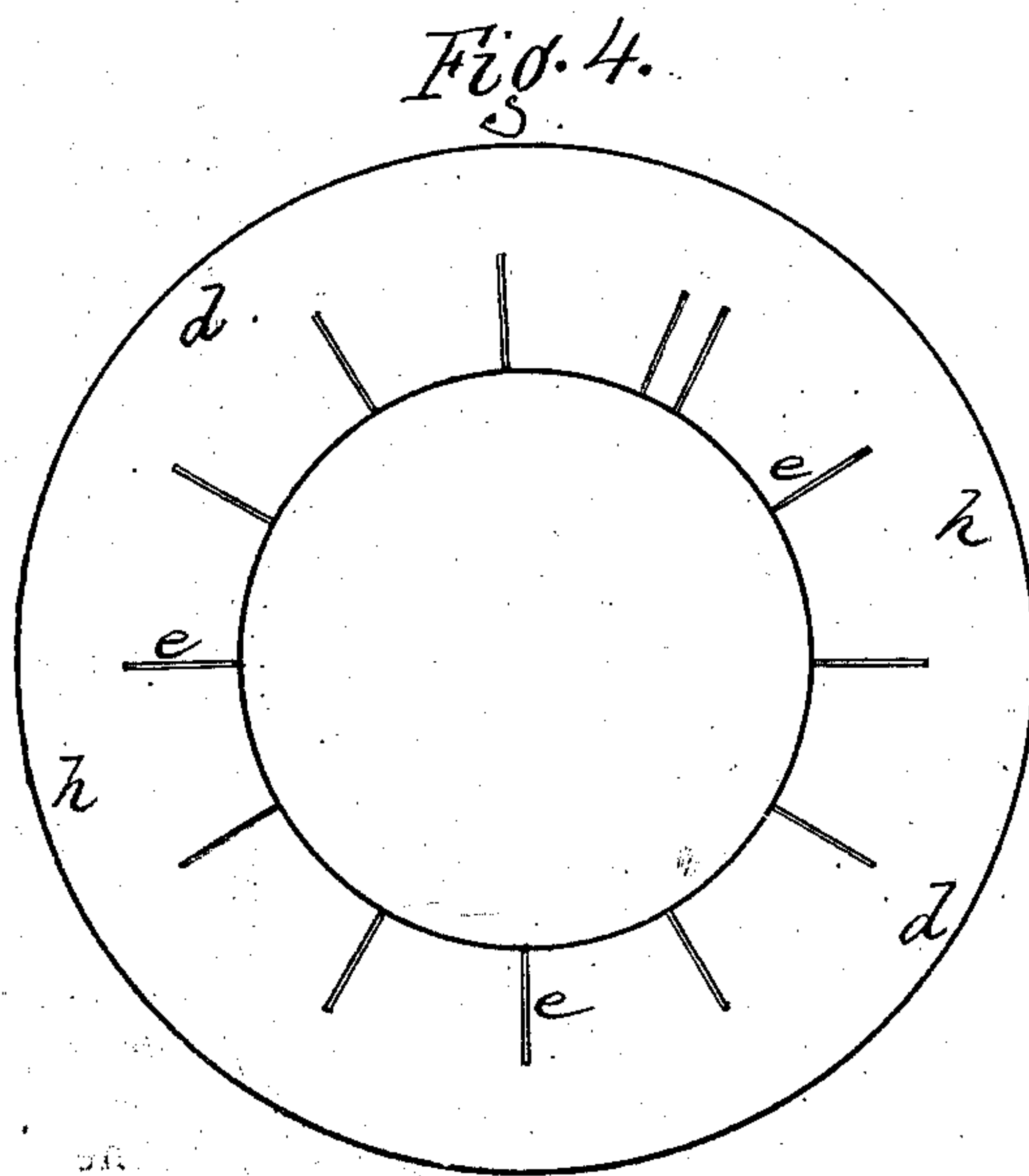
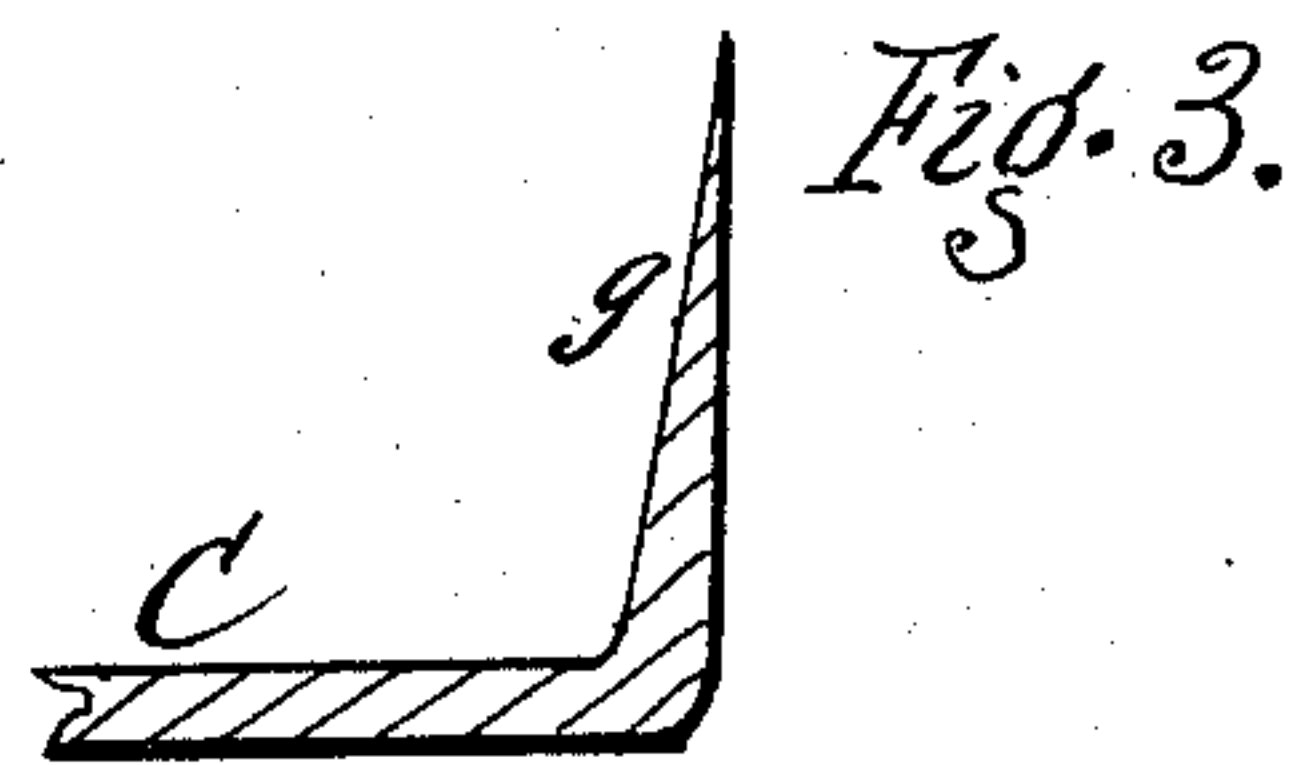
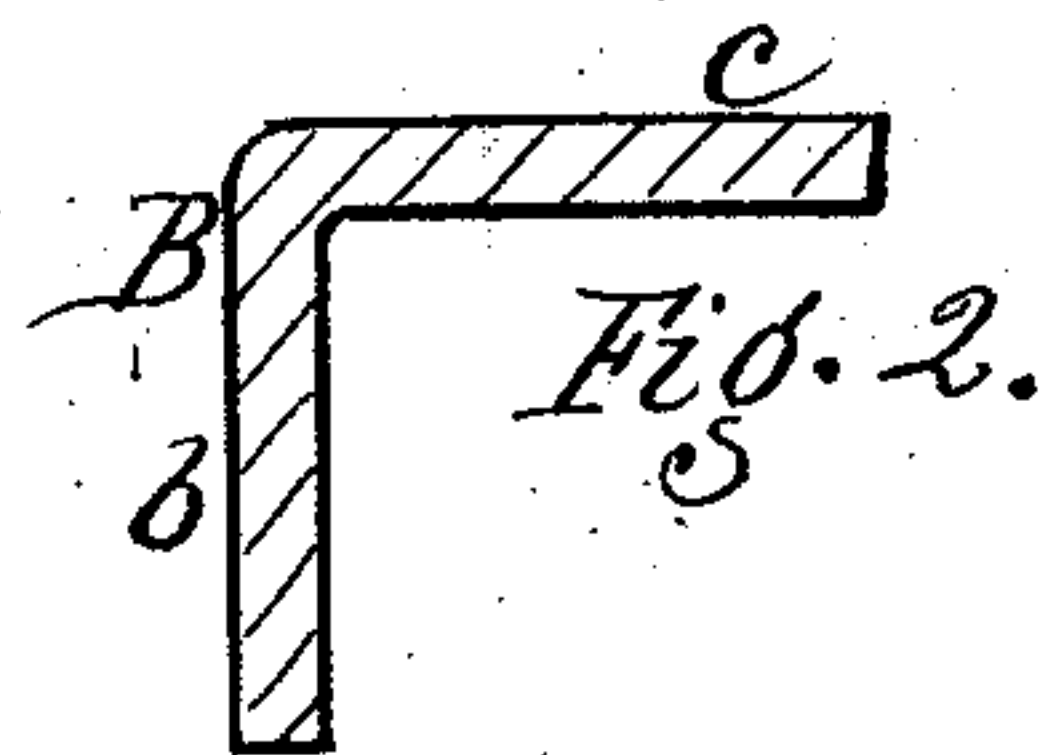
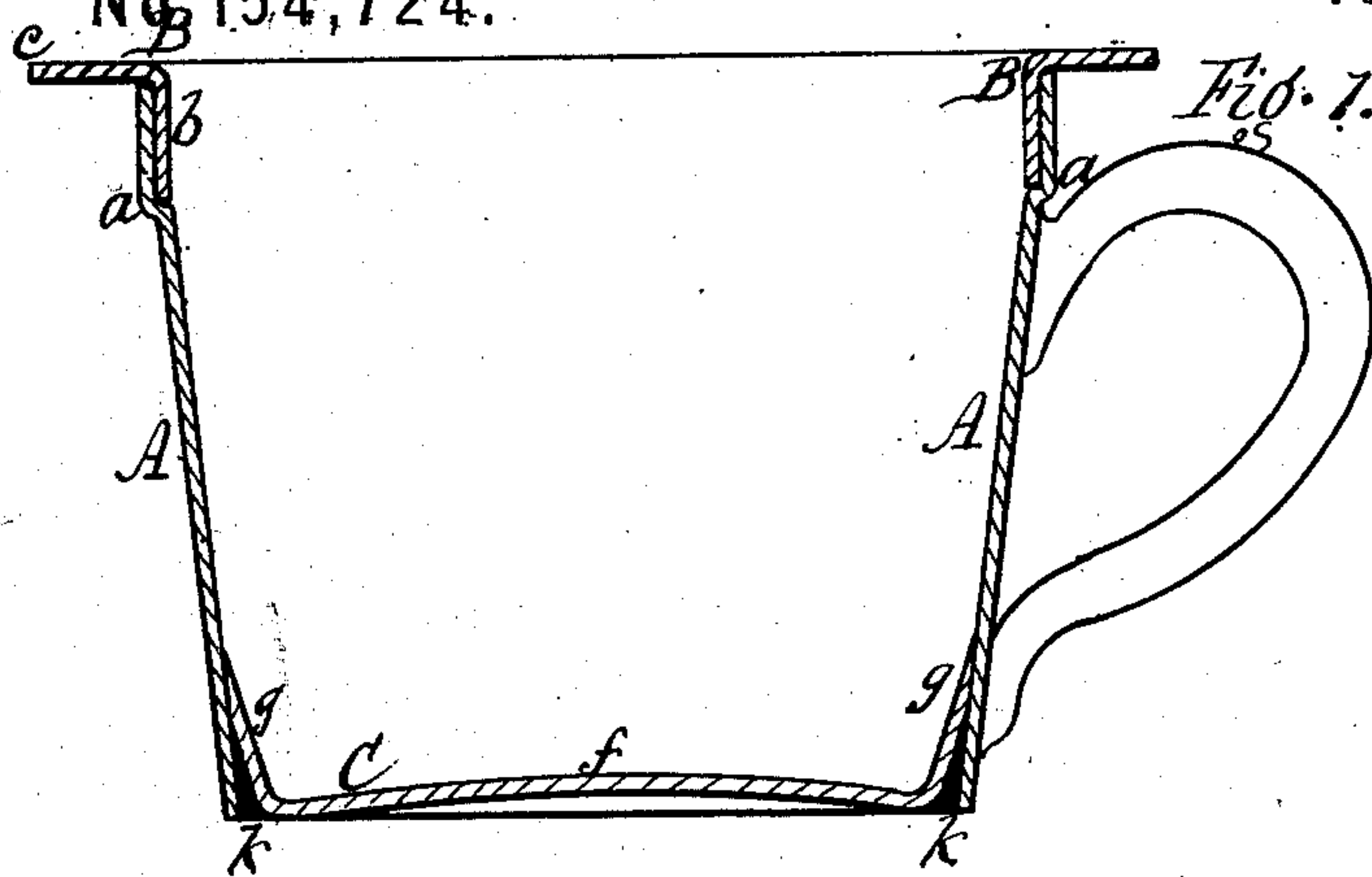


J. STEVENS.
Paper-Vessels.

No. 154,724.

Patented Sept. 1, 1874.



Witnesses.

James Spaulding
E. B. Scott.

Inventor.

John Stevens,
per R. L. Osgood
Atty.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN STEVENS, OF PORT BYRON, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR OF TWO-THIRDS
HIS RIGHT TO MRS. J. L. DAVIS AND MRS. T. B. DICKEY, OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER VESSELS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 154,724, dated September 1, 1874; application filed
July 29, 1874.

CASE C.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN STEVENS, of Port Byron, in the county of Cayuga and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Paper Vessels; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the construction and operation of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a vertical section of a chamber-vessel, constructed in accordance with my invention. Fig. 2 is a section of one edge of the rim detached. Fig. 3 is a similar view of one edge of the bottom detached. Figs. 4 and 5 are plans, respectively, of the pieces of paper for forming the rim and bottom.

My improvement relates to the construction of paper vessels, such as chamber-pots, &c., which require a projecting rim or flange at the top, and a closed bottom. The invention consists, first, in the combination, with the cylinder or body of the vessel, of a rim formed separately and applied to the body by fitting in a groove or offset formed in the upper end of the body, so as to present a flush surface on the inside; and, second, in combining with the said body a separate bottom or base, made of angular form, with skived edges to make a flush joint, and secured on the under side by cement applied in the groove between the bottom and the edge of the body, all as hereinafter described.

In the drawings, A represents the cylinder or body of the vessel, which is made of straw or mill board, having the edges skived and overlapped and cemented, so as to present a flush surface at the joint. The upper and lower ends of the body are open for the fitting of the separate rim and base. The upper end is provided with a groove or offset, *a*, formed by rolling or pressing the board outward, and made of such extent and depth as to receive the lower flange of the rim, as hereinafter described. B is the rim. It consists of two right-angled or nearly right-angled flanges, *b c*, the first of which is vertical and fits into and fills the groove or offset *a* of the body, so as to present a flush surface

inside, while the last is horizontal and may, if desired, be slightly convex in cross-section, so as to form an easy support for any body resting thereon, and may be of any desired projection. This rim is formed from rims of paper *d d*, (Fig. 4,) which are slitted part way through from the inside, as shown at *e*, the slitted edges being that part which turns down to form the vertical flange *b*, while the unbroken outer edge *h* lies flat, to form the horizontal flange *c*. These pieces of paper are pasted or cemented together, one over another, till the proper thickness is attained, and the whole is then pressed to the requisite form in a die. The rim thus formed is cemented in place in the groove or offset *a*. C is the base or bottom of the vessel. The central portion *f* is preferably made round or arching upward, while the outer edges are turned up to form the flanges *g g*, which stand slightly angular to the body of the vessel, and rest at their upper edges against the inner periphery of the vessel. These edges upon the outer side, are skived or dressed off, so that the junction between the said edges and the sides of the vessel will be flush or nearly imperceptible, and will present no projection when the interior is painted. A space, *k*, is left on the under side between the flanges *g g* and the sides of the body, which is filled with a water-proof cement. This bottom is also formed from disks of paper *l l*, Fig. 5, which are notched from the outside, as shown at *m*, the notches taking out a portion of the material, so that when said outer edges are turned up the edges of the points *n n* fit together and present an unwrinkled surface. These disks are also pasted or cemented together to form the desired thickness, and then pressed to the desired shape in a die, or they may be placed on a form and pasted together, one after another, to give the desired shape, and then pressed in the die. The bottom thus formed is then applied in place, as before described.

By the means above described a rim and base can be applied to an open-ended cylinder or body, and present a flush interior surface, the rim forming a suitable support for

said groove *a*, and forming a flush surface within the interior of the body, as herein shown and described.

2. The combination, with the body A of the the separate base or bottom C, having the upper edges of its flanges *g g* skived to form a flush surface with the interior of the body, and secured in place by cementing in the groove *k*, as herein shown and described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOHN STEVENS.

Witnesses:

R. F. OSGOOD.

J. L. DAVIS.

1. The combination, with the body A, formed with the groove or offset *a*, of the separate rim B, having its vertical flange *b* resting in