J. A. WEED.

Paper Pail.

No. 230,375. Patented July 20, 1880.

Fig. 3.

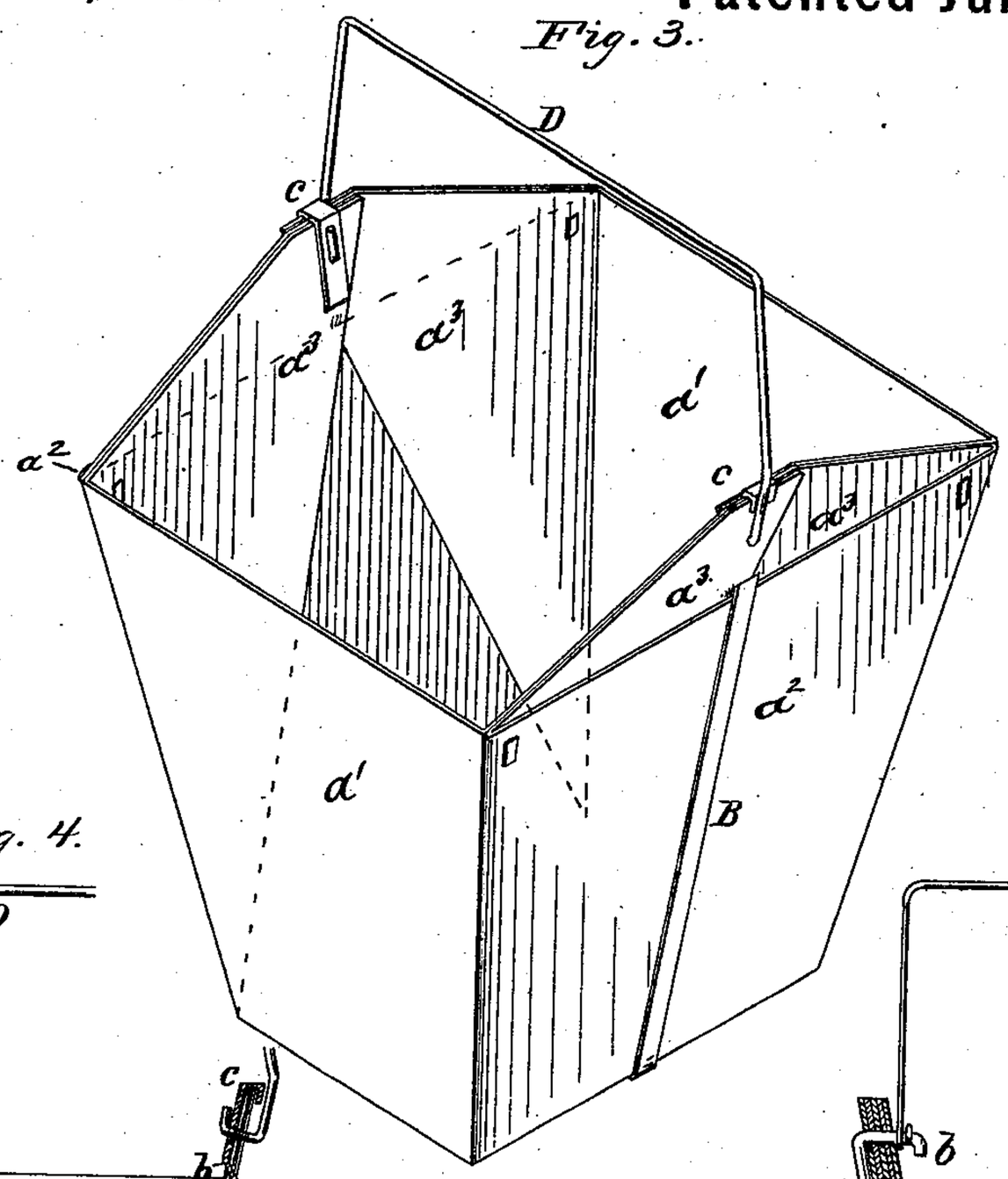


Fig. 4.

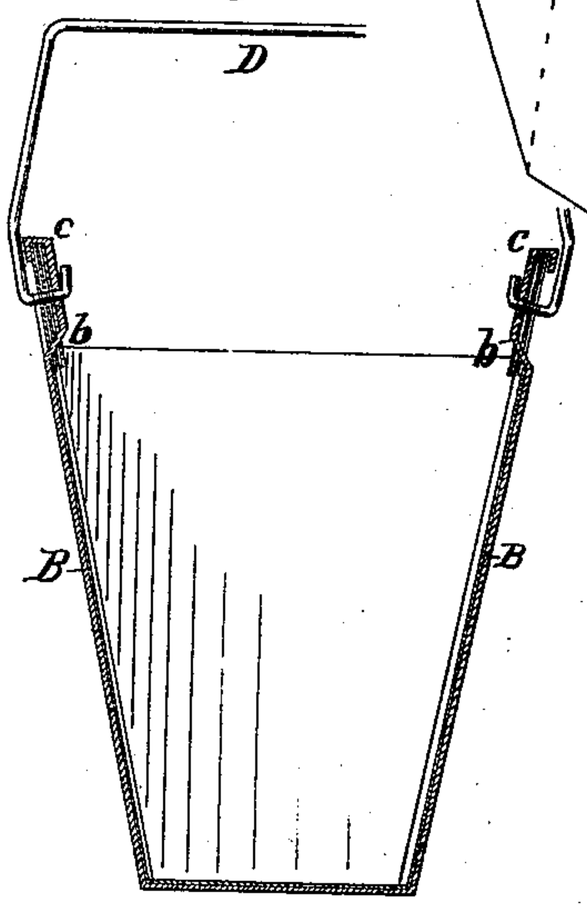


Fig. 2.

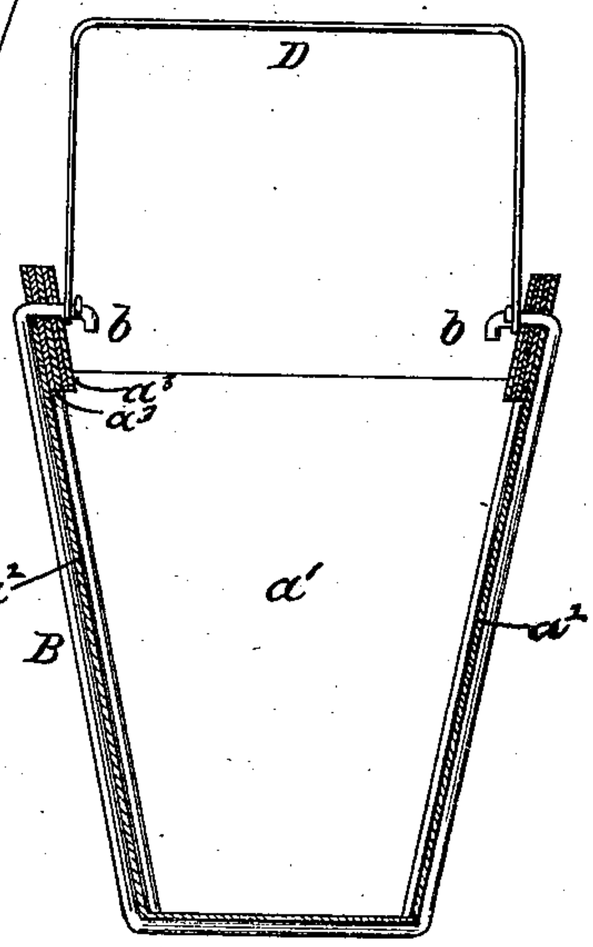
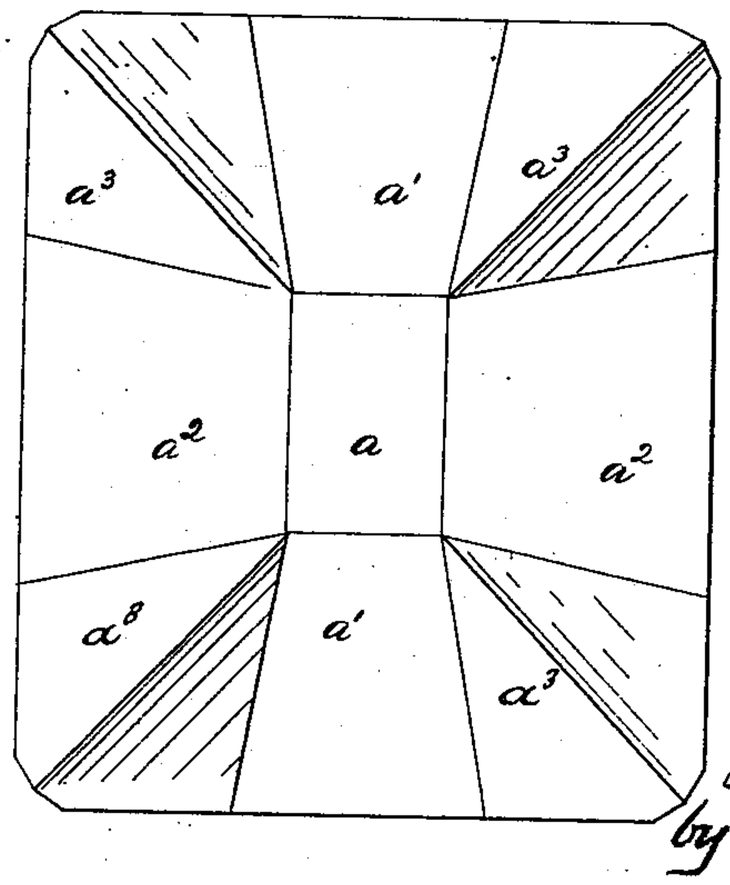


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES A. WEED, OF BINGHAMTON, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO F. S. WEED, OF SAME PLACE.

PAPER PAIL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,375, dated July 20, 1880.

Application filed January 27, 1880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES A. WEED, of Binghamton, in the county of Broome and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Vessels; and I 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, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Heretofore in the manufacture of paper vessels for carrying oysters, ice-cream, and other more or less fluid substances it has been necessary to employ a very heavy paper to insure durability and strength, especially at the bottom of the vessel and at the upper edges when the bails have been inserted, and even with the heaviest paper that can be practically employed much difficulty has been experienced from the tearing of the vessel by the bails, especially when moistened by the contents.

My invention relates to improvements in the construction of vessels of this class, whereby they may be made of much thinner and cheaper material than that heretofore used, and yet may have sufficient strength and durability to accomplish all the desired purposes.

Figure 1 represents a plan view of the blank or uncut piece from which the paper part of the vessel is formed. Fig. 2 is a vertical section of a vessel embodying my improvement. Fig. 3 is a perspective of a slightly-modified construction. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the vessel shown in Fig. 3.

In manufacturing my improved vessel I take a piece of suitable paper, preferably rectangular, and, in the manner now very common, with properly-constructed dies form the creases on the lines where the folds in the blank are to occur in forming the vessels.

A represents the blank; *a*, the part which forms the bottom of the vessel; *a' a'*, the parts which form the ends, and a^2 a^2 the parts which form the sides, of the vessel. a^3 a^3 are the corner folds.

The vessel is formed by bending up the end pieces, *a' a'*, the side pieces, a^2 a^2, the side pieces being arranged to overlap the folds produced by the corner pieces a^3, thus bringing the side pieces, a^2, upon the outside of the folds.

This method of folding the side pieces provides a smooth unbroken surface upon the outside of the vessel, whereon advertisements and ornamentations can be conveniently placed.

In making this part of the vessel I employ paper of less weight and thickness than that heretofore used. I secure, however, a sufficient strength and durability by combining with the paper part a strengthening-strip of thin sheet metal or wire similar to that shown at B, which is so arranged as to pass around the sides and the bottom of the vessel.

In the drawings a fastening device is represented as being formed of the upper ends of the strip by turning them inward and passing them through the walls of the vessel.

The bail may be secured to the vessel and to the strip either by attaching it to the strip alone, as shown in Fig. 2, or by passing it through both the strip and the vessel, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

The latter construction is necessary when the strip is formed of sheet metal, in order to bind it firmly to the vessel.

The strengthening-strip may be made long enough to have its ends bent over the top of the vessel, as shown at *c c*, so as to extend downwardly on the outside as well as the inside of the vessel, to clamp the upper ends of the strip securely in place.

When paper of lighter weight and thickness is thus used in the manufacture of these vessels, and when they are strengthened by means of supporting-strips similar to those described, the weight of the material is supported mainly upon the bail and the strengthening-strip, while on the contrary it is found that without the strengthening-strip the weight of the contents tends to strain the vessel, to throw it out of shape, and to tear it at the points where the bail is inserted in the sides.

What I claim is—

1. The combination of the following elements: a paper vessel, the bail D, the strip B, attached to the bail and secured to the vessel by a fastening device which passes from the outside to the inside of the vessel, and

having the portion below the fastening device extending around the outside of the walls and the bottom of the vessel, substantially as set forth.

2. The combination, with the paper vessel, of the metallic strengthening-strip B, arranged to pass across the bottom, up the sides, through the walls, near the top, from the outside to the inside of the vessel, and the bail D, attached to the strengthening-strip on the inside of the vessel, substantially as set forth.

3. The combination, with the paper vessel, of the strengthening-strip B, arranged to pass across the bottom, up the sides, through the walls from the outside to the inside, and thence over the top downwardly upon the outside of the vessel, and the bail D, attached to the strengthening-strip on the inside of the vessel, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand.

JAMES A. WEED.

Witnesses:
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