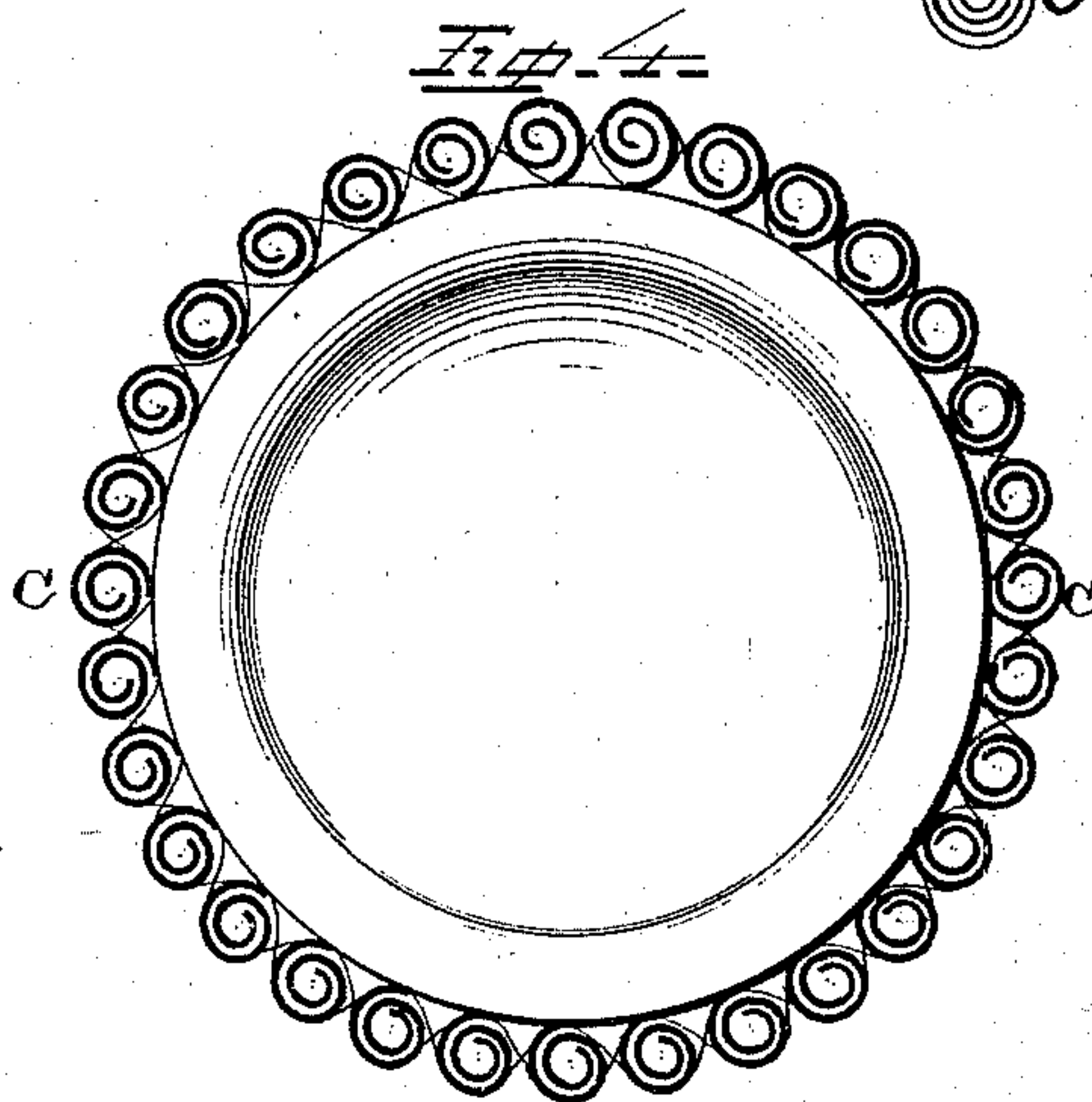
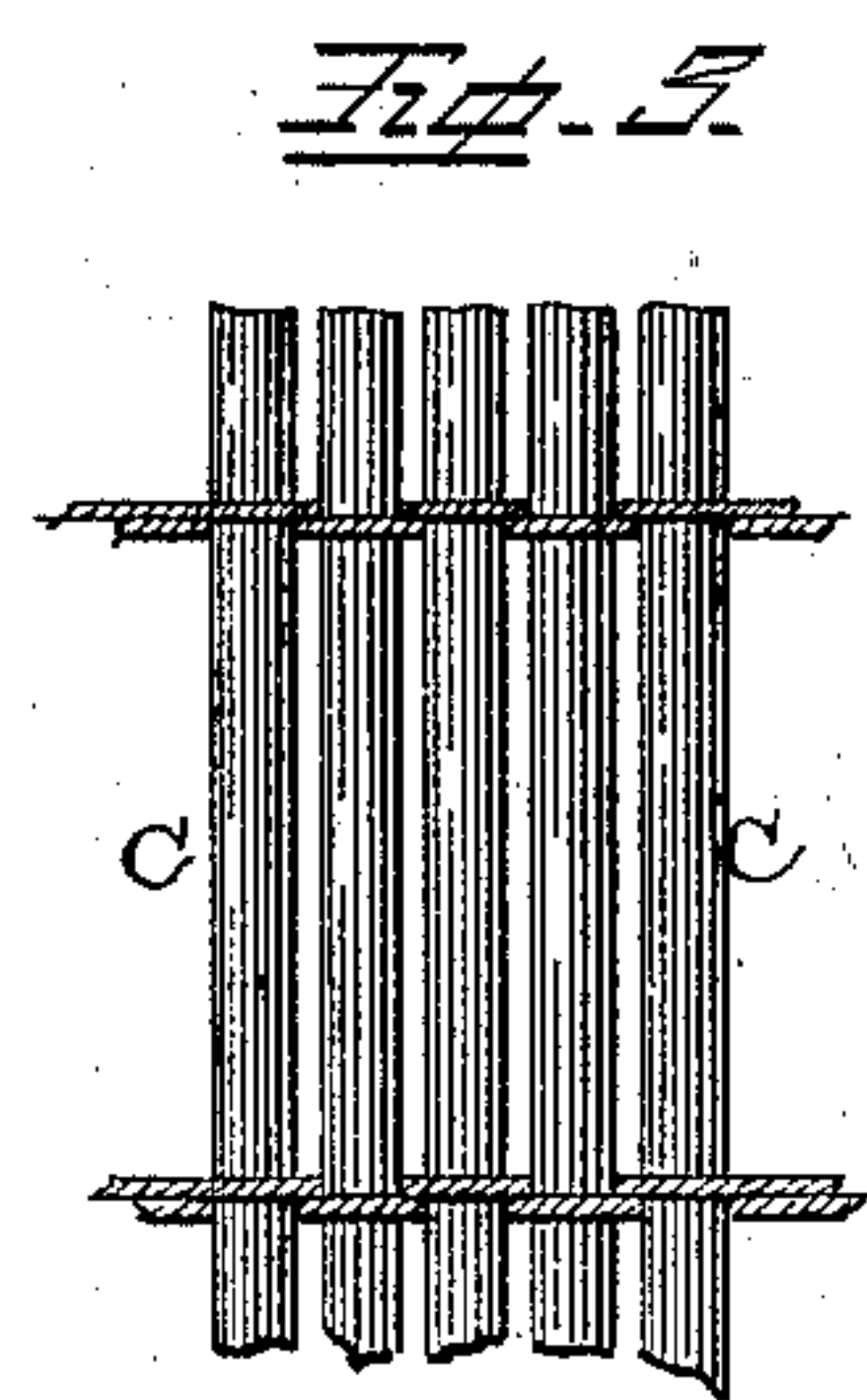
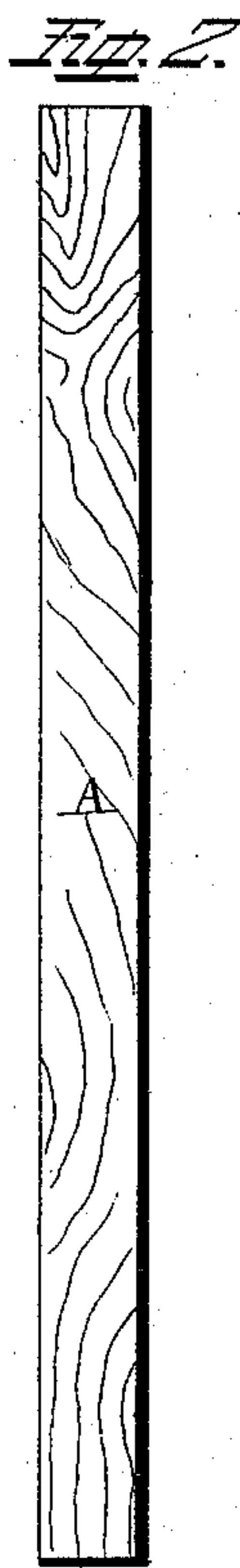
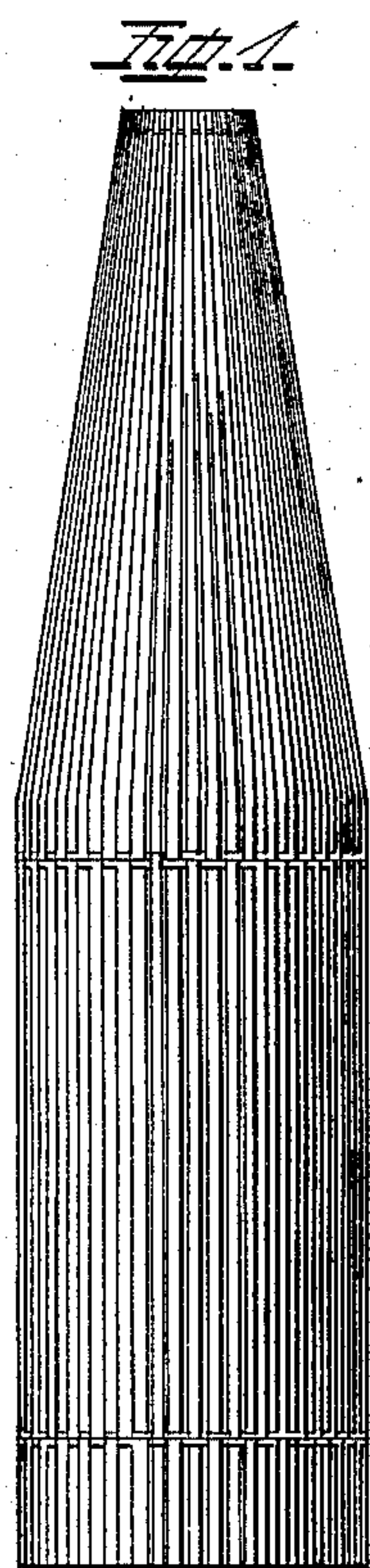


(No Model.)

B. D. MARKS.  
Envelope for Bottles.

No. 242,785.

Patented June 14, 1881.



WITNESSES.

Wm. W. Mortimer,  
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Atty.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

BENNETT D. MARKS, OF LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

## ENVELOPE FOR BOTTLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 242,785, dated June 14, 1881.

Application filed November 13, 1880. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, BENNETT D. MARKS, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Kentucky, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Envelopes for Bottles; 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 pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in envelopes for bottles and other such packages as are liable to be broken during transportation; and it consists in taking a veneer of suitable length, width, and thickness and forming it into an elastic tube, and binding these tubes together by means of cords, sewing, weaving, or any other suitable means, so as to form an envelope for bottles, as will be more fully described hereinafter.

The object of my invention is to form an elastic tube which will give to a very great extent without breaking, and then, as soon as left free to do so, will again resume its original shape, and thus form a much more secure, cheap, and durable envelope for bottles than can be formed from straw or other similar materials which have heretofore been used.

Figure 1 is a side elevation of one of my envelopes incasing a bottle. Fig. 2 is a detail view of one of the veneers from which the tubes are formed. Fig. 3 is a portion of a wrapper, showing one of the methods of securing the tubes together. Fig. 4 is an inverted view of a wrapper around a bottle.

I take a fine strip, shaving, or veneer, A, of wood, of suitable length, width, and thickness, and while slightly damp, by means of any suitable devices or machinery, coil it lengthwise or endwise into a tube or pipe, C, as shown. The number of coils in each tube may be varied at will, according to the amount of elasticity that it may be desired to produce, and will vary according to the kind of article that is to be protected during transportation. The length of these strips will be determined by the amount of surface upon the bottle which it is desired to protect. In some instances the veneers will be made long enough to cover the whole length of the bottle, as shown in Fig. 1, and in other

cases they need only be made long enough to protect the body of the bottle itself. By bending these veneers or strips while slightly damp they can be more readily compressed and formed into much smaller tubes; but as soon as the moisture has evaporated the tubes will spring outward, and become not only much larger, but much more elastic, than when first formed. These tubes are then taken, and by sewing, weaving, or passing threads directly through their centers are bound together in sufficient numbers to form an envelope of the desired size. Before the bottle has been placed in the envelope thus formed the envelope is tied tightly together at the upper end, as shown in Fig. 1, and the lower end is left open, so that the bottle can be readily pulled out when so desired.

As the envelope is here shown it is bound or sewed together in three different places; but the number of places in which it is sewed or otherwise fastened together may be increased or decreased at will.

The object of thus using veneers, instead of straw, solid strips of wood, or weeds, is to obtain a much greater amount of elasticity than can be obtained from any of the above-named articles, and thus form not only as cheap but a cheaper envelope, and one which will be much more safe when used upon bottles and other articles which are so liable to be broken by transportation.

One great objection against the use of straw and porous substances, when used as a wrapper for bottles containing beer, wine, or other such fluids, consists in the fact that they absorb so much of the material in case a bottle should become broken during transportation that the straw, reeds, or other porous substances become rotten and throw off a disgusting odor, whereas if the envelope is made from tubes formed from veneers the wood absorbs but little of the liquid by being so very thin, and as soon as this liquid dries or evaporates the envelope is as good as ever, and is again ready for use, and leaves no smell behind.

The tubes are here shown as hollow and round and woven together; but should it be so desired the tubes may be filled with some elastic or compressible material, so as to give them a greater body, and they may be sewed

together by means of threads or cords which pass directly through their centers.

Having thus described my invention, I claim—

- 5 As a new article of manufacture, an envelope for bottles and other fragile articles, composed of a series of elastic tubes or pipes which are formed from veneers or thin strips of wood, and which are sewed or woven together, sub-

stantially in the manner and for the purpose as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 12th day of November, 1880.

BENNETT D. MARKS.

Witnesses:

F. A. LEHMANN,

A. C. KISKADDEN.