

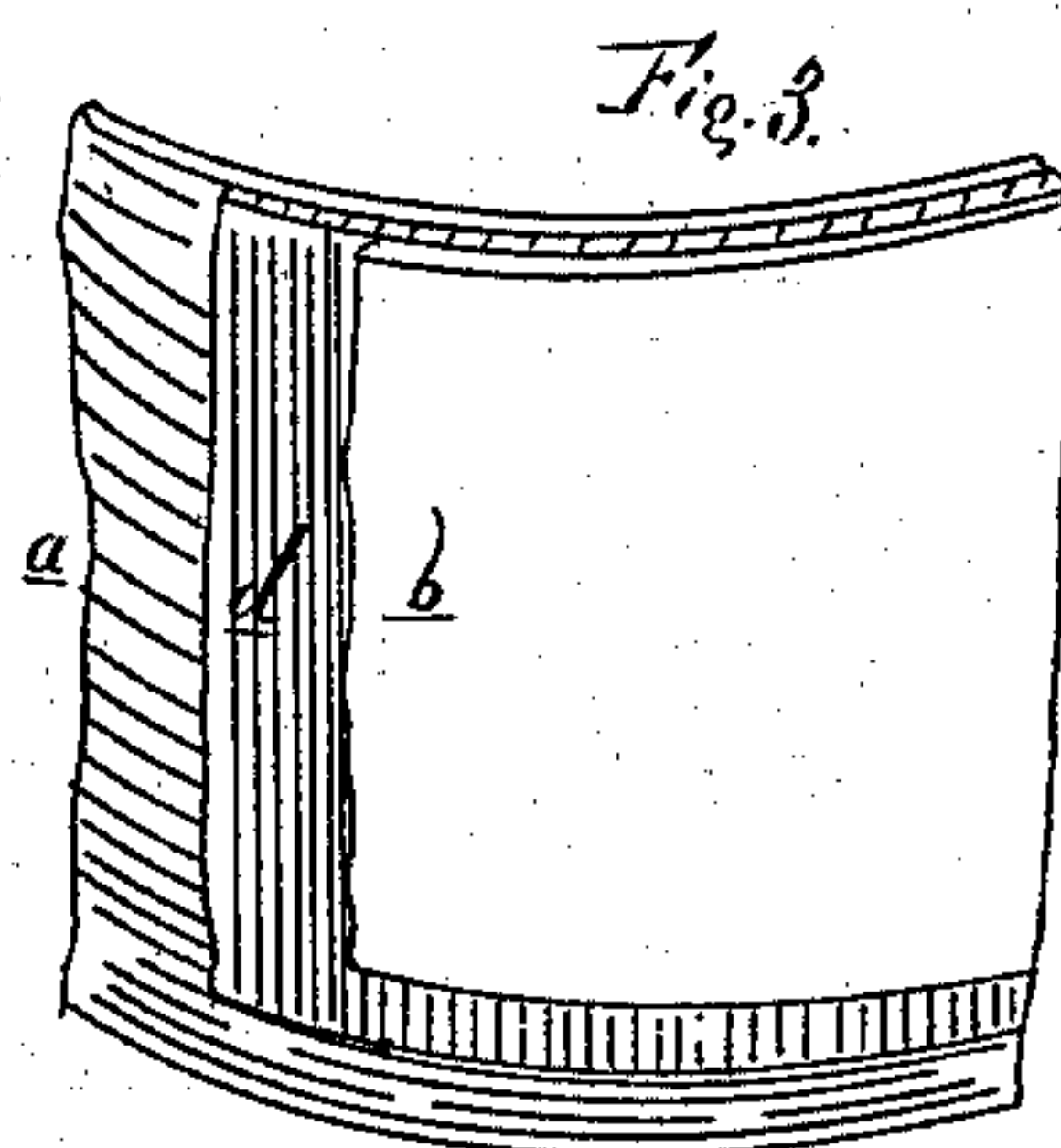
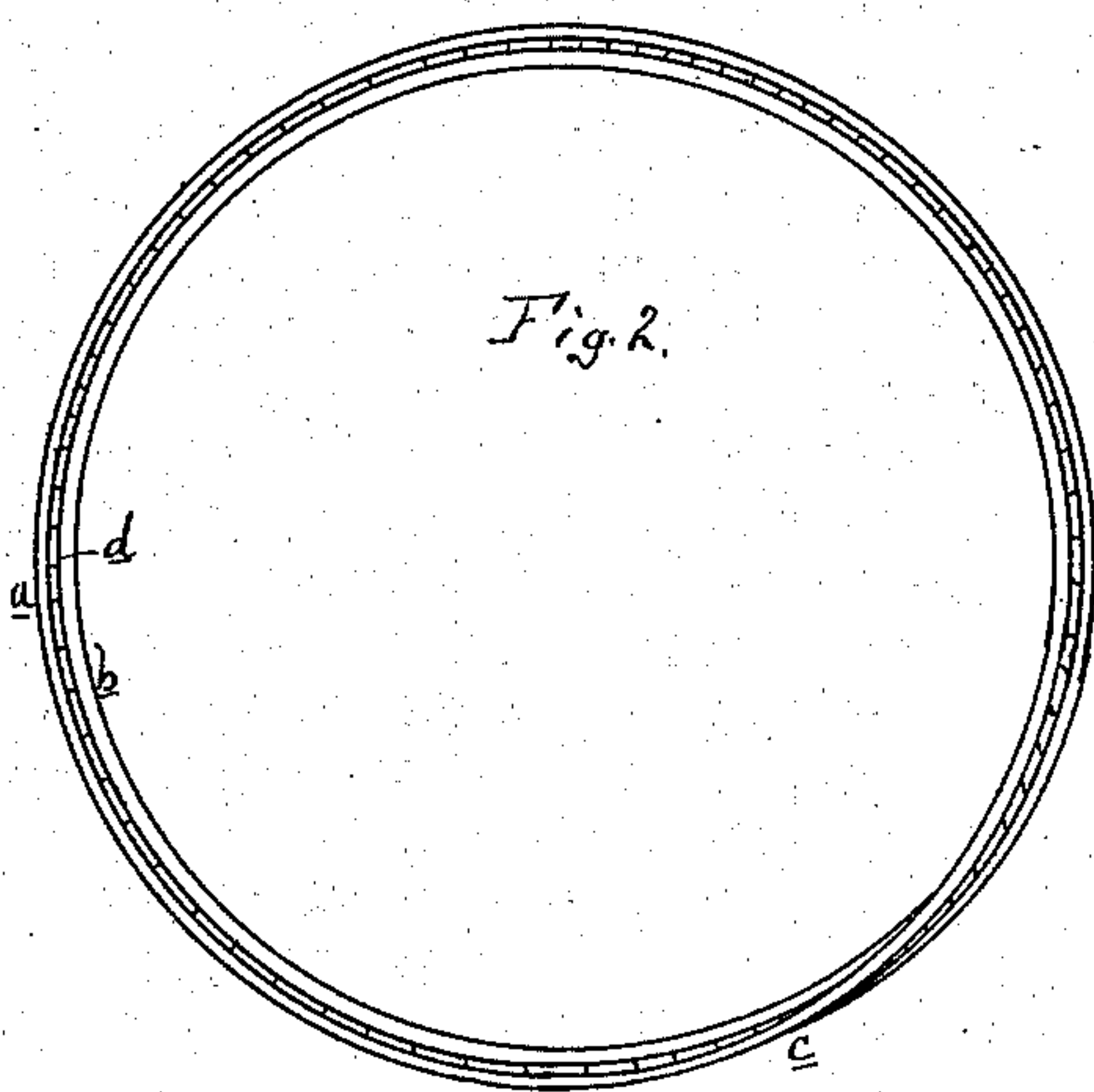
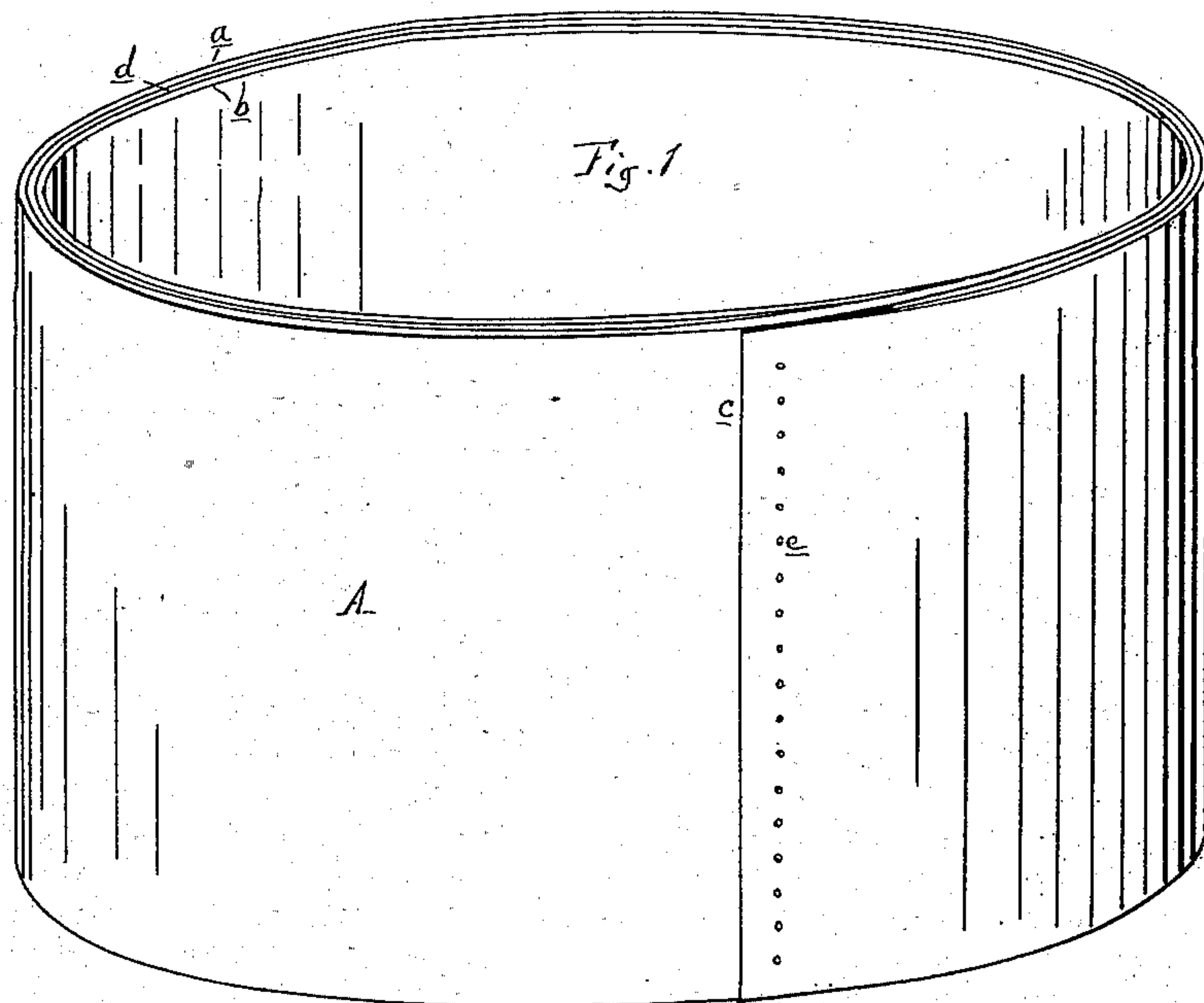
(No Model.)

J. TOMLINSON.

THREE PLY CYLINDRICAL WOODEN PACKAGE.

No. 267,617.

Patented Nov. 14, 1882.



Attest:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES TOMLINSON, OF CHATHAM, ONTARIO, CANADA, ASSIGNOR TO FRANK G. SMITH, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

THREE-PLY CYLINDRICAL WOODEN PACKAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 267,617, dated November 14, 1882.

Application filed August 25, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES TOMLINSON, of Chatham, in the county of Kent and Dominion of Canada, have invented new and useful Improvements in Three-Ply Cylindrical Wooden Packages; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

The nature of this invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in the manufacture of cylindrically-shaped packages made of wood, adapted for barrels and all other packages where strength and tightness is required. It will be found especially useful in the manufacture of cheese-boxes, butter-tubs, as well as in kegs or barrels.

The invention consists in a cylinder having the walls formed of three thicknesses, the outer and inner sections being composed of one piece inclosing an intermediate section.

Figure 1 is a perspective of the wall or cylinder of such a package. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the top of the same. Fig. 3 is a detail showing the manner of manufacture.

In the accompanying drawings there is shown the cylinder of a cask, barrel, butter-firkin, or other package of cylindrical form, without heads, which may be put in to conform to the variety of uses for which the package is designed to be used. This cylinder is made in three thicknesses of wood or veneers, the inner and outer being formed of one single piece of veneer of sufficient length to form the inner and outer wall, and with the grain of the wood running in the direction of the coil, or around the cylinder, or it may be with the grain vertical to the axis of the cylinder, although the former is preferred on account of its additional strength. A represents this veneer, cut from any suitable timber, and, as hereinbefore remarked, of sufficient length to form both the inner wall, *a*, and the outer wall, *b*, of the cylinder. This is bent into proper form, as shown in Fig. 2. At the point of intersection *c* of the coiled with the uncoiled portion of the veneer the intermediate wall, *d*, commences, being made preferably in one veneer, although for the purpose of using up the timber economically this intermediate wall may be made in sections, care being taken that the grain of the timber runs at right angles, or nearly so,

to the direction of the grain in the veneer of which the outer and inner walls are formed. This intermediate wall extends around the periphery of the inner wall, and the uncoiled portion of the veneer *A* follows around the outside of the intermediate wall again to the point of intersection *c*, where a series of rivets or nails, *e*, or other known devices are employed to rigidly secure the walls of the cylinder together at this point. Should it be desirable, for any special purpose, to make a stronger cylinder, other coiled walls may be added to the description already given, care being taken that each intermediate wall presents the veneer or timber at right angles, or nearly so, to its adjacent walls. Suitable heads may be secured in any of the known ways to this cylinder to complete the package. For instance, if the package is designed to be used as a flour-barrel, a band may be nailed around the inner wall of the cylinder to form a ledge, upon which the head inserted therein will rest; and another band, nailed also to the wall of the cylinder outside the head, will hold the head then firmly in place.

If the package is designed to be used for a butter-package, it might be preferable to insert and nail in the bottom head, while the top head might be fitted as a removable cover.

If the package is designed for a cheese-package, the bottom may be secured in any of the known ways, but the top should fit within the cylinder so that as a thicker or thinner cheese was packed in the package the head might follow the thickness, acting as a follower, and when resting upon the top of the cheese may be secured at that point by nailing the hoop or band already described above the head to the inner wall.

For a package to contain oil or other liquids any of the known ways of inserting the heads so that no leakage will take place may be employed.

What I claim as my invention is—

A wooden cylindrically-shaped package the walls of which are formed of three thicknesses of veneers, the outer and inner sections of said walls being composed of one piece inclosing an intermediate section, substantially as specified.

Witnesses: JAMES TOMLINSON.
H. S. SPRAGUE,
T. SHERMAN.