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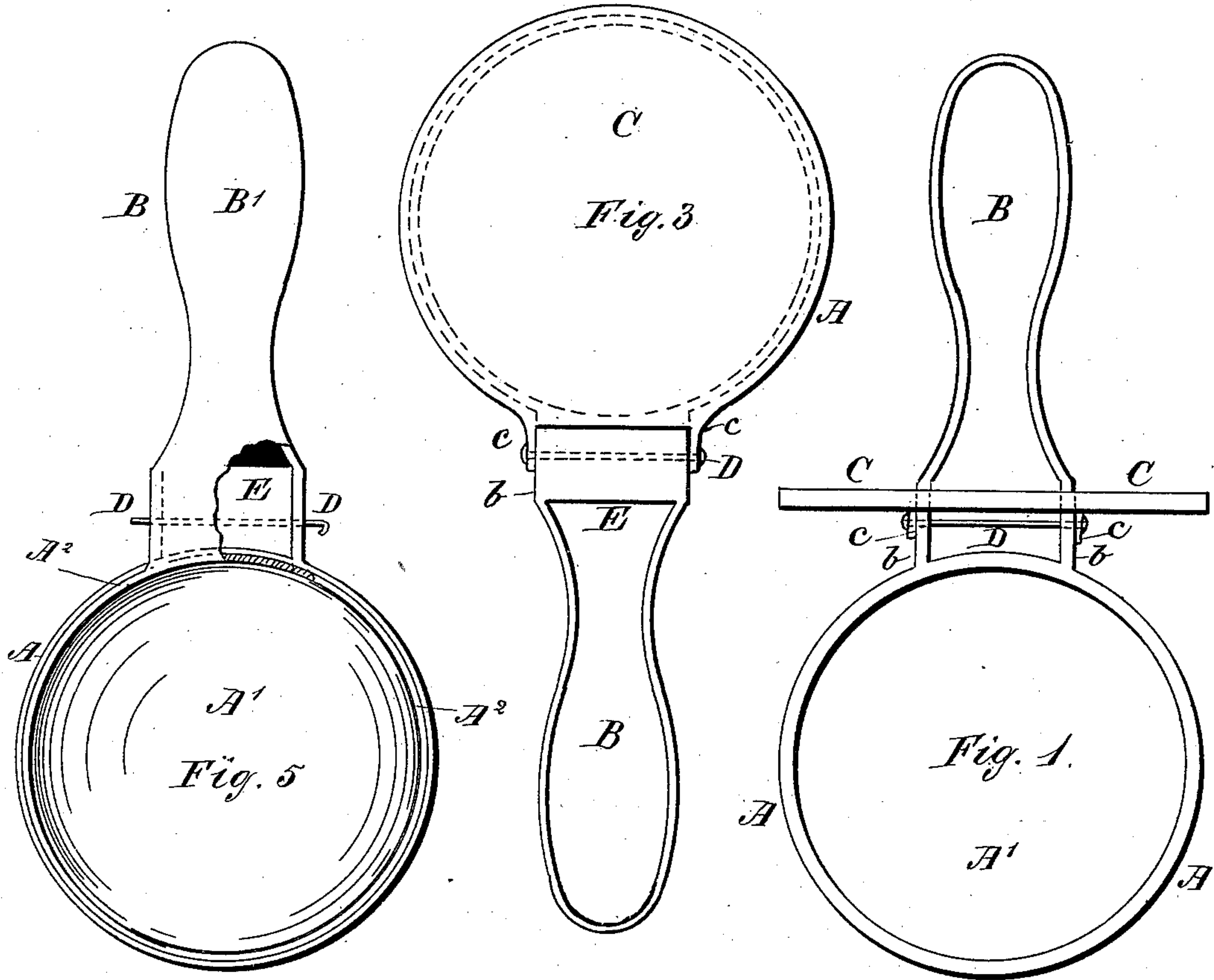
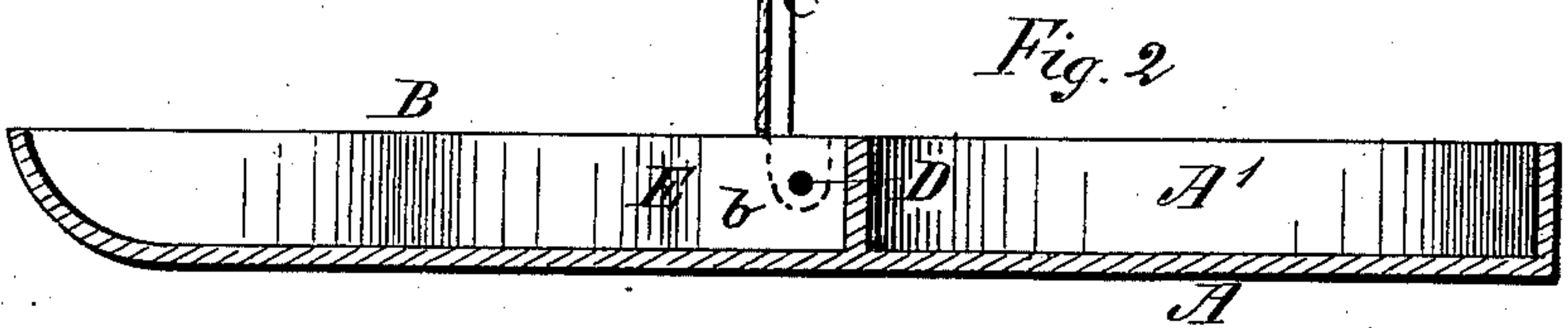
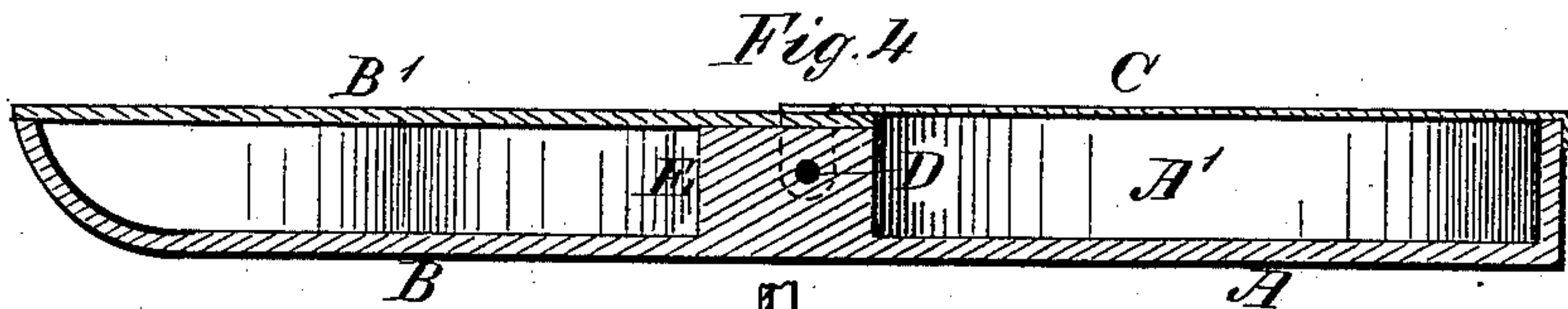
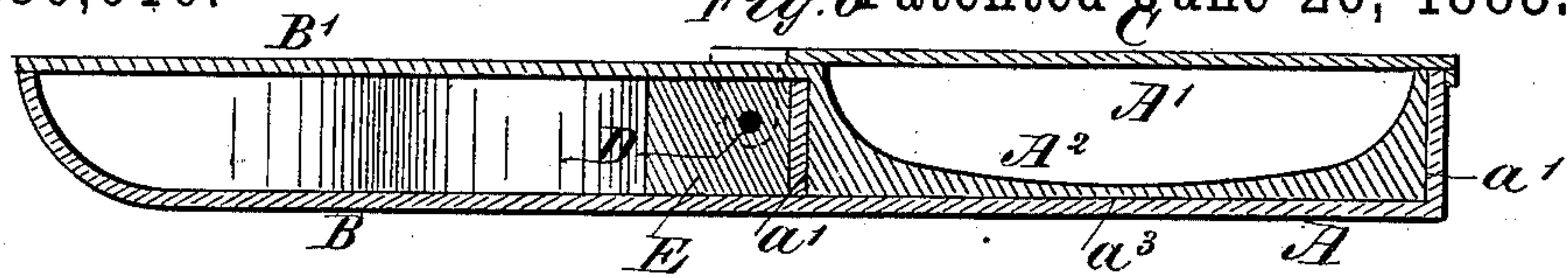
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S. M. BIXBY.

HANDLED PAPER VESSEL.

No. 280,010.

Patented June 26, 1883.



Witnesses.
William O. Roulter.
George W. Klotter.

Inventor
Samuel M. Bixby
per Quincy O. Bixby
att'y

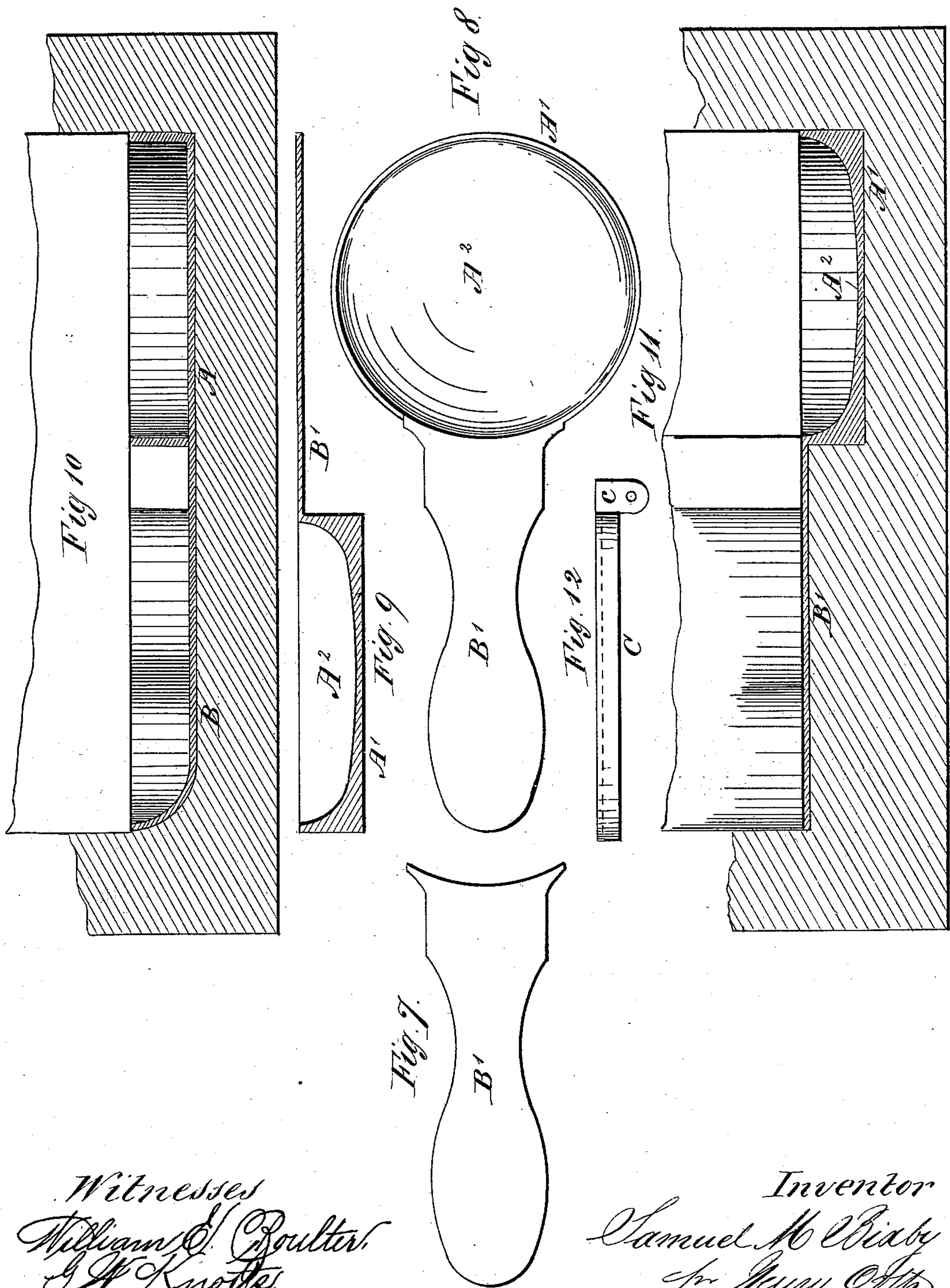
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No. 280,010.

Patented June 26, 1883.



Witnesses
William C. Boulter
J. H. Knott

Inventor
Samuel M. Bixby
per Henry C. Ott
att'y

(No Model.)

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Fig. 15.

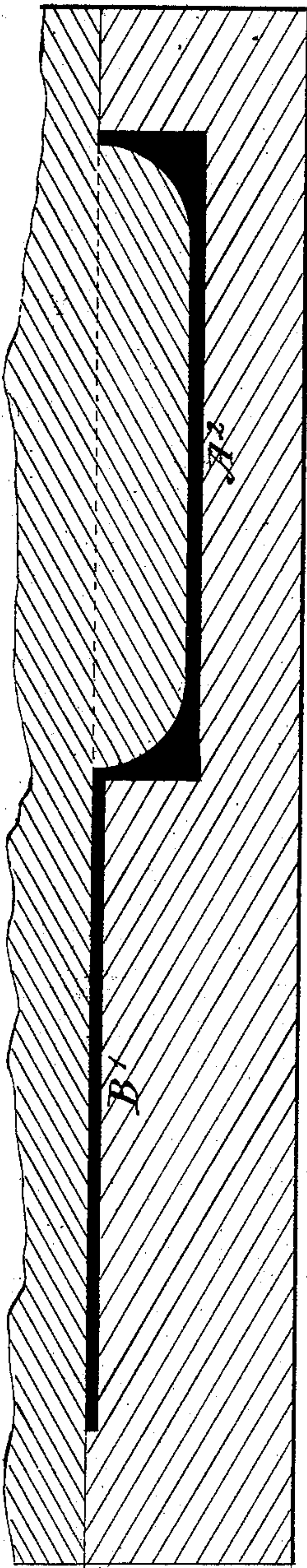


Fig. 13.

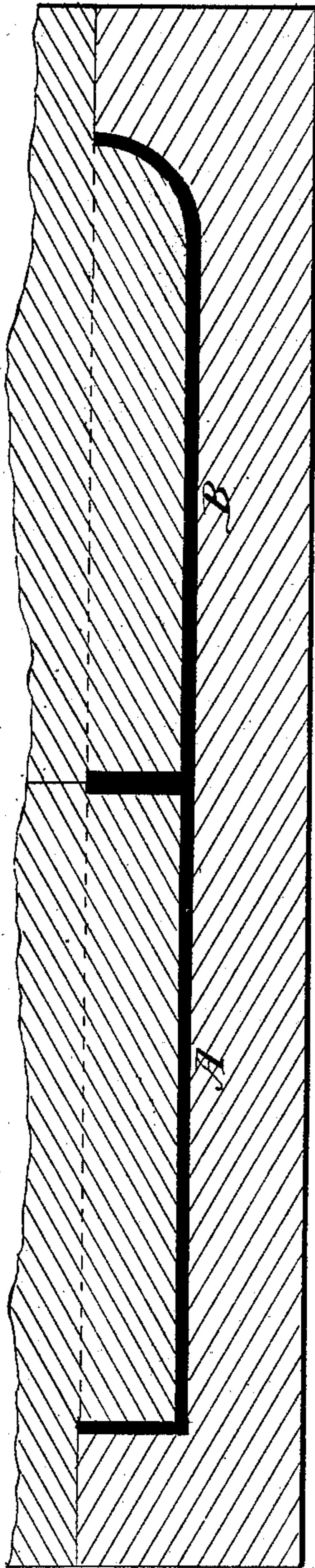
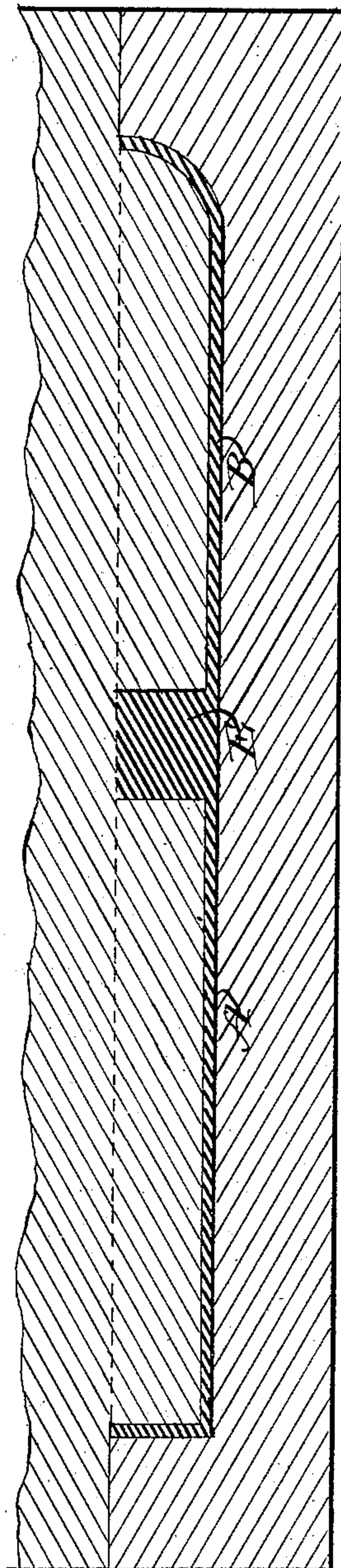


Fig. 14.



Witnesses.
William C. Goulter.
George A. Knott.

Inventor
Samuel M. Bixby
per Henry M. Bixby
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SAMUEL M. BIXBY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

HANDLED PAPER VESSEL.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 280,010, dated June 26, 1883.

Application filed February 24, 1883. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SAMUEL M. BIXBY, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Handled 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 or figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention has for its object the manufacture of handled vessels from paper, and relates more particularly to that class of such vessels adapted to hold shoe-blackening, so as to provide a means for conveniently holding the receptacle that contains the blackening without soiling the hands when using the same.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view, and Fig. 2 a longitudinal vertical section, illustrating one step in the construction of my improved handled vessel. Fig. 3 is a plan view, and Fig. 4 a vertical longitudinal section, illustrating a further step in the construction thereof. Fig. 5 is a plan view, and Fig. 6 a vertical longitudinal section, showing a slight structural modification of the handled vessel. Fig. 7 is a plan view of the top of the handle shown in Figs. 3 and 4. Fig. 8 is a like view, and Fig. 9 a longitudinal section, of the top of the handle and lining for the vessel. Figs. 10 and 11 show dies and followers for forming the handled vessel and its lining, respectively, the dies being shown in section. Fig. 12 shows in side elevation the paper lid for the vessel. Figs. 13 and 14 show in section dies and followers for forming the handled vessel without and with the re-enforce E, respectively; and Fig. 15 shows by a like view a die and follower for making the handle-top and lining of the vessel.

Like letters of reference indicate like parts in the above figures of drawings.

The blackening-holder A, with its handle B, is struck up or molded by dies from a single blank of paper board or pulp, or straw board or pulp, or analogous plastic materials, or materials capable of becoming plastic by the addition of moisture. When paper or straw

board is employed, or blanks cut from dry slabs of pulp, they are first moistened, to render them sufficiently plastic and fit for molding. The blanks are then placed in a die of suitable construction and struck up in the usual manner by means of a follower, also of the proper shape, as shown in Fig. 10. As shown in Fig. 1, the handle B is hollow, open at the top, and has at the point of junction with the box an enlargement, the opposite sides or cheeks *b* of which are vertical, to give greater strength to that part of the holder, and also to serve as a bearing for the pivot-pin of the lid C.

The pivot-pin D is simply a wire passed transversely through the cheeks *b* of the enlarged part B' of the handle, and through suitable perforated ears, *e*, extending from the lid C. Such a holder may be provided with a lid of any suitable material—as, for instance, tin or other light sheet metal struck up from a single blank, and having depending ears *e*, serving as pivotal bearings. Such a lid is preferably squared at the point of attachment to the handle—that is to say, that part of the lid above the enlarged part of the handle is rectilinear, or a chord of an arc of the circle of the lid equal to the diameter of said enlarged part of the handle, whereby such lid is firmly seated thereon when opened and prevented from tilting backward onto the handle, and forming an effectual guard or protection for the hand that holds the holder from becoming soiled when the blackening is taken up by the brush.

In practice I prefer, however, to use a lid made of paper also, and struck from a single blank, having the depending ears *e*, by means of which it is pivoted to the handle, as shown in Fig. 12.

A handled receptacle constructed substantially as described may be employed for purposes other than those mentioned, as it is apparent that its dimensions may be increased or decreased within certain limits. When such a vessel is, however, employed for holding shoe-blackening, in the use of which a certain amount of pressure is exerted upon the holder when the blackening is taken up with the brush, the resistance to such pressure should be correspondingly increased at the point of junction of the handle and holder or vessel proper;

otherwise such handle is liable to break. To provide against such an emergency I re-enforce that part of the handle, either by making it solid, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4, or by gluing or cementing thereto and to the holder proper a block of wood, E, or of other suitable material that will impart greater strength to the holder at that point, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. I have also found that with holders for ordinary shoe-blackening, when constructed as heretofore—that is to say, when the receptacle A', Figs. 1 and 2, for the blacking is made with interior walls at right angles to its bottom, whether such receptacle is annular or of other shape interiorly—it is almost impossible to entirely use up the blacking, except by scraping it off, for the reason that it is difficult to reach it with the brush without soiling the exterior of such receptacle. To avoid this inconvenience and provide a means whereby the entire contents of the receptacle can be conveniently exhausted, I make the interior space thereof more or less concave, as shown in Figs. 5 and 6. This not only overcomes the difficulties stated, but also imparts greater strength to the receptacle, whether such is provided with a handle or not. Such a vessel is admirably adapted for holding blacking. To give it a better finish and appearance, however, and also to materially strengthen the handle and prevent its collapsing by frequent use, I cover the top thereof by a strip, B', of paper board or pulp or analogous material, struck up or molded in suitable dies, as shown in Figs. 4, 5, and 6.

Instead of constructing the vessel as above described, and as shown in Figs. 3 and 4—that is to say, by forming the vessel and handle of one piece of material and the top of the handle of another piece—it may be found more convenient to construct the same as shown in Figs. 5, 6, 8, and 9, which construction I prefer for the reason that a holder of greater strength is thereby obtained. In this construction the holder is composed of an outer shell, A, substantially of the form hereinabove set forth, and shown in Figs. 1 and 2, having its recessed part A' of equal diameter throughout, and provided with the open-top handle B; and E is the re-enforcing shoulder or block. B' is the top for the handle, which is here made of one piece with the lining A² for the box, the receptacle A' for the blacking being made con-

cave, as above described, while its exterior a' is cylindrical or of other form to fit into the outer shell, A. As the recessed portion or cavity A' of the lining is more or less concave and its outer wall, a², cylindrical and at right angles to the flat outer face, a³, of its bottom, the receptacle is materially strengthened, and means provided for using up all the blacking contained therein.

The two parts of the vessel may be united in any well-known or suitable manner, either by gluing or cementing or by means of dies, and cold or hot pressed. The latter will be preferred when glue is employed to unite the parts. When finished, the vessel is waterproofed by any usual or preferred means. The lid is also waterproofed before being or after having been connected with the vessel. I thus provide a handled vessel that is extremely light and that can be manufactured at a trifling cost.

What I claim is—

1. A paper vessel and a handle therefor, both made from a single blank, and having a shoulder or re-enforce, E, at the point of junction between said handle and the vessel, substantially as described, for the purposes specified.

2. A paper vessel and an open-top handle therefor; both formed of a single piece, in combination with a paper top for said handle and a lining for the vessel, both formed of a single piece, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

3. A paper vessel and an open-top handle, both formed of a single piece, in combination with a handle-top and a lining for the vessel, having the bottom of its cavity made concave, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

4. A paper vessel and an open-top handle, both made of a single piece, and having the re-enforcing shoulder E, a paper top for said handle and a lining for the vessel, both made also of a single piece, and a paper lid, combined and constructed substantially as and for the purposes specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

SAMUEL M. BIXBY.

Witnesses:

THEO. W. RICH,
C. D. BOARDMAN.