

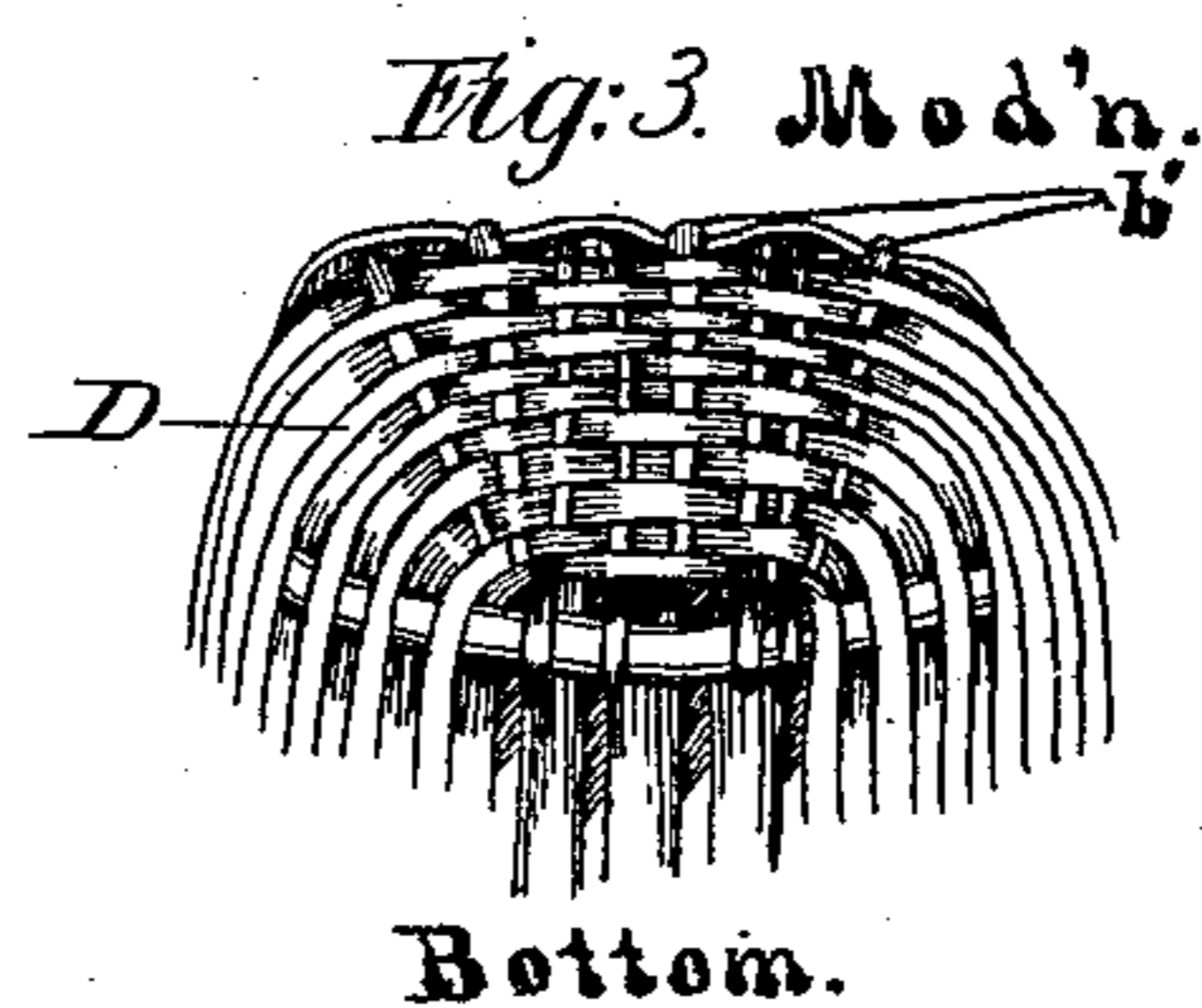
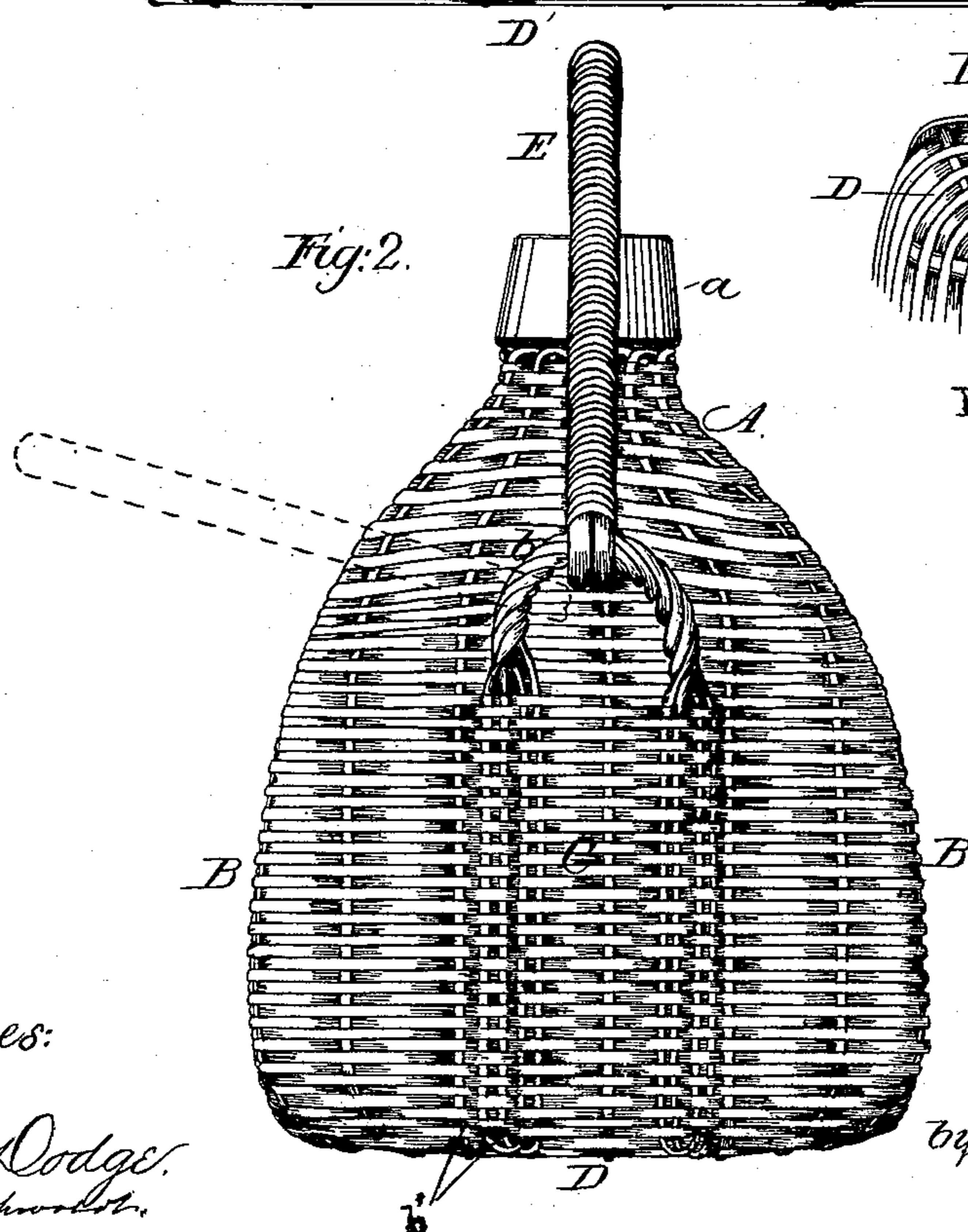
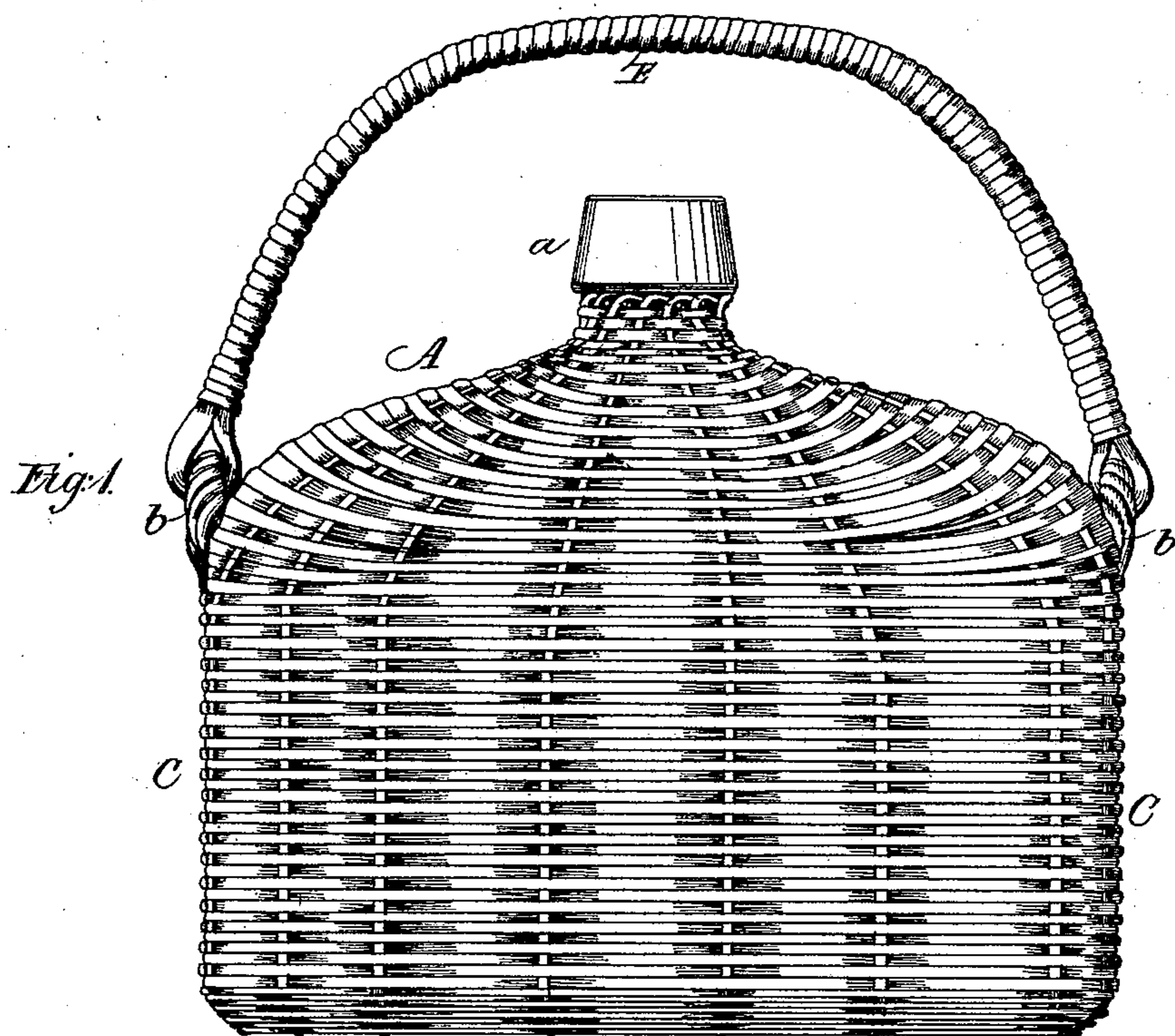
(Model.)

E. R. EMERSON.

DEMIJOHN.

No. 321,012.

Patented June 30, 1885.



Witnesses:

*A. B. Dodge.*  
*Julius Rehnold.*

*Inventor*  
*E. R. Emerson*  
*by W. C. Dunn*  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWARD R. EMERSON, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## DEMIJOHN.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 321,012, dated June 30, 1885.

Application filed November 17, 1884. (Model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWARD R. EMERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Demijohn, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to demijohns or portable covered glass vessels for containing and transporting wines, liquors, and other liquids and fluids.

Demijohns have heretofore been constructed in a peculiar and uniform way, viz: All below a certain capacity have been made in the shape of a bottle, having much greater height than diameter, and provided on one side near the top with a handle. Thus constructed demijohns are awkward and unsightly objects, difficult to carry on account of the angular position they assume when pendent from the hand, and when in a standing position liable to be upset by the slightest push or blow because of the narrowness of the base or bottom.

The object of my invention is to furnish a demijohn convenient to carry, compact in form, so that a number can be packed together side by side without loss of space, and of such a shape that it can be made to resemble a hand bag or valise, and can be carried in the same manner. Another object of the invention is to give stability to the demijohn by reducing its height and increasing its base or bottom correspondingly.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents my improved demijohn in side elevation. Fig. 2 is an end view of the same. Fig. 3 represents a modification of the manner of attaching the lugs to the wicker-work.

Referring to the drawings, A represents the top of the demijohn, from the center of which projects a short neck terminating with a mouth, *a*.

B B are the sides, C C the ends, and D the bottom.

The body of the demijohn and its neck and mouth *a* are made of glass, covered with wicker-work. The body is molded to a general rectangular form, as viewed from the bottom. The sides B B are parallel, and they rise from the bottom and curve toward each other in a conical form until they reach the neck. The broadest part of the demijohn, taken trans-

versely, is thus at the bottom, whereby stability is secured. The ends C C are at right angles to the bottom up to the junction with the top A. The mouth *a* is at the center of the top of the demijohn. When the contents of the demijohn are to be poured out, its weight is sustained by one hand grasping the handle, the joints of the ends of which serve as pivots on which the demijohn is tilted or swung by raising its bottom.

E is the handle, which is placed lengthwise of the demijohn, so as to be above the mouth *a* when in a vertical position, as when the demijohn is being carried. The ends of the handle are connected with lugs *bb*, so that the handle can swing freely and also slide on the lugs, whereby the handle can be moved out of line with the mouth and turned down against the side of the demijohn, as shown by the dotted lines. The lugs *b* should be connected with the wicker-work in such a manner as to securely support the weight of the demijohn and its contents. To this end the said lugs are formed of twisted withes, and the ends are woven in with the wicker work. The fastening of the ends of the lugs may be effected in several different ways. For example, in Figs. 1 and 2 the ends are woven in with the wicker-work nearly to the bottom and looped around the last withe into and with which the said ends are woven. In this case it will be observed the ends of the several strands or withes composing the lugs are twisted in, so as not to be visible. In Fig. 3 the ends of the lugs are carried under the bottom, and the ends of the withes are looped around the bottom pieces. By constructing demijohns in the above-described manner they are rendered much more convenient than the old form. They can be carried in the hand without striking against the person, and like an ordinary hand-bag or valise, which they can be made to closely resemble by inclosing them in a suitable case, or like a package by wrapping them in paper. The demijohn is better balanced by providing it with a handle attached in the described manner, and consequently it can be carried with less fatigue and inconvenience than the old form. The demijohn in its general form resembles a traveling-bag or valise when wrapped up. It may be made to still more closely resemble a valise by placing the neck

and mouth nearer one end, so as to project out at an angle or horizontally. It can also be covered with leather or other similar material instead of wicker-work.

5 I do not claim vessels having the orifice at the ends or on the sides. Neither do I claim canteens and similar flask-shaped vessels having narrow bases; but

What I do claim is—

10 1. As an improved article of manufacture, the demijohn herein described, consisting of a glass vessel covered with a suitable material having greater length than height, the sides of which are curved inward toward the top in  
15 a conical form and the ends at right angles to the sides and bottom, and provided with a

suitable handle and mouth, substantially as specified.

2. A demijohn made of glass and covered with a suitable material, having greater length 20 than height, the sides of which are curved upward and inward in a conical form, and the ends at right angles to the sides and bottom, having a mouth placed at the center of the top and a handle connected with the ends of the 25 demijohn, the connections serving as pivots on which the demijohn can be swung, substantially as specified.

EDWARD R. EMERSON.

Witnesses:

W. M. CUTHBERT,  
A. B. DODGE.