

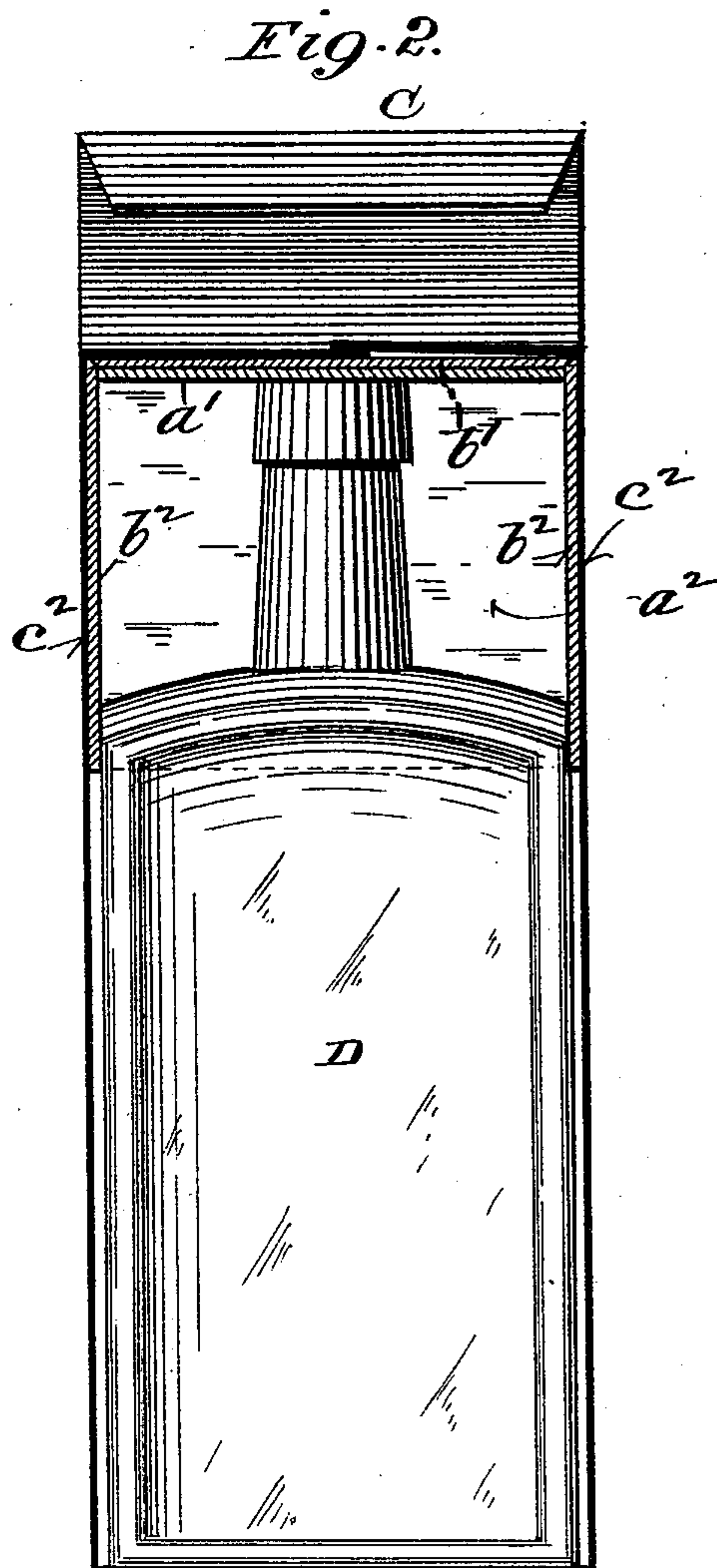
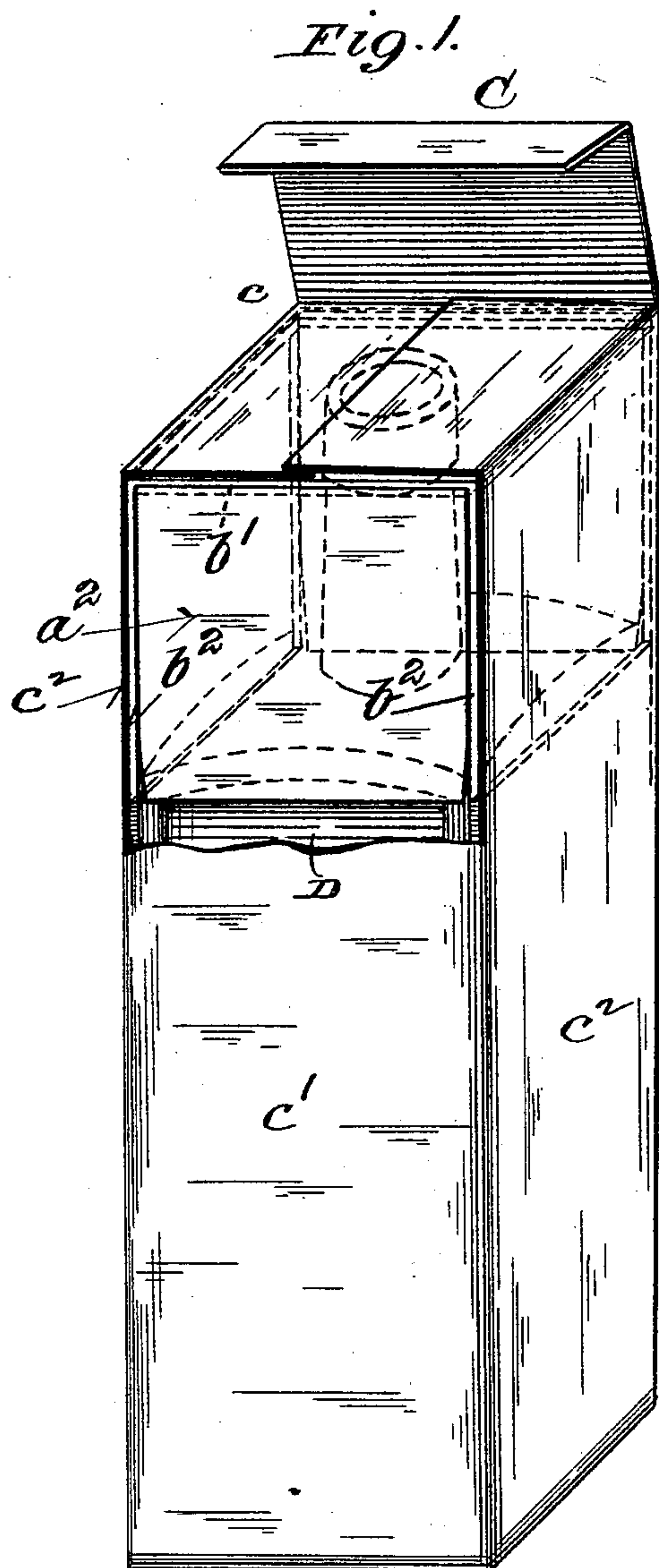
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

H. C. HOWETT.
BOTTLE WRAPPER.

No. 453,169.

Patented May 26, 1891.



WITNESSES
A. Bonville
Edward Hurrell

INVENTOR
Henry C. Howett
by E. D. Moody
his atty

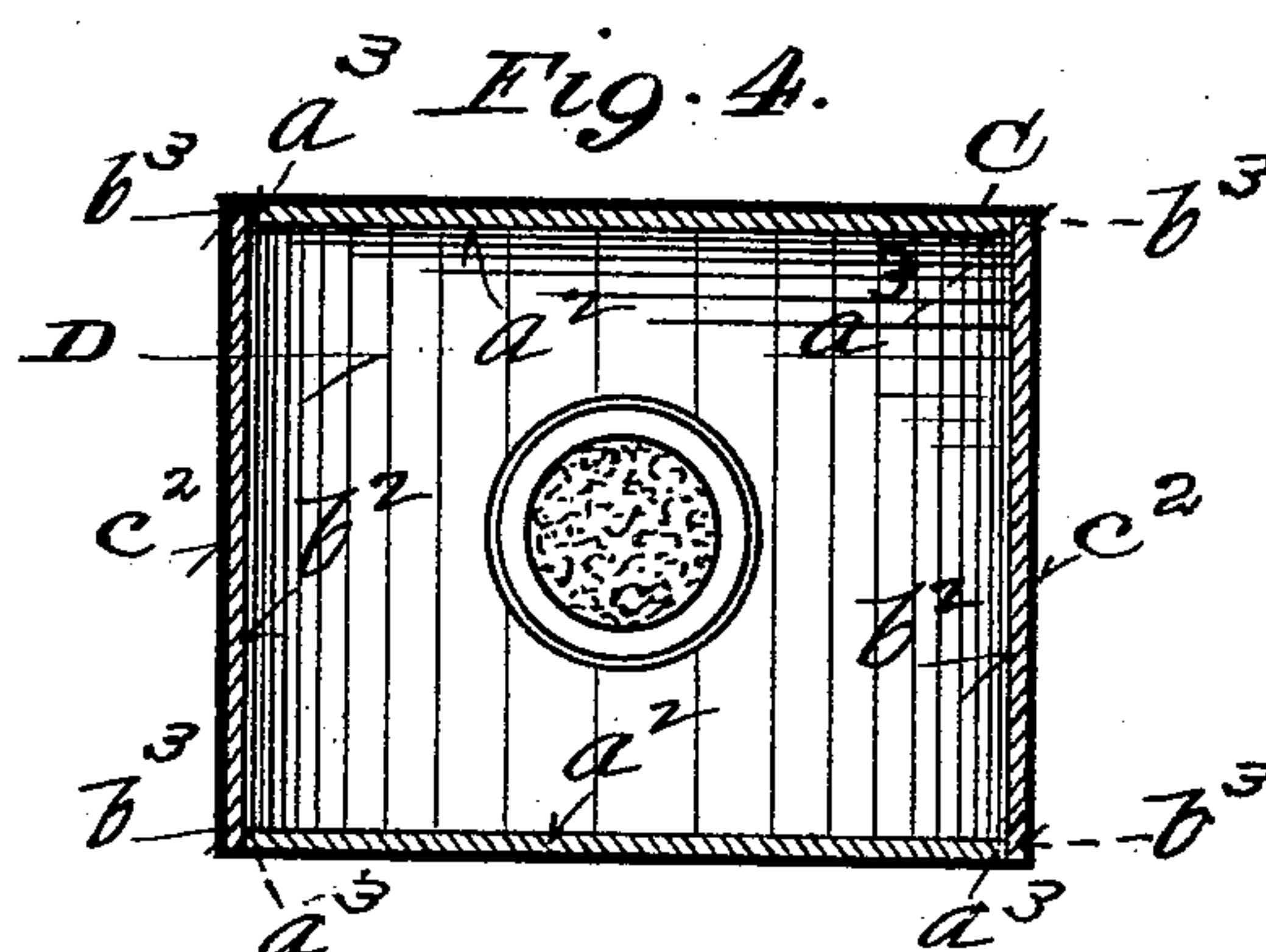
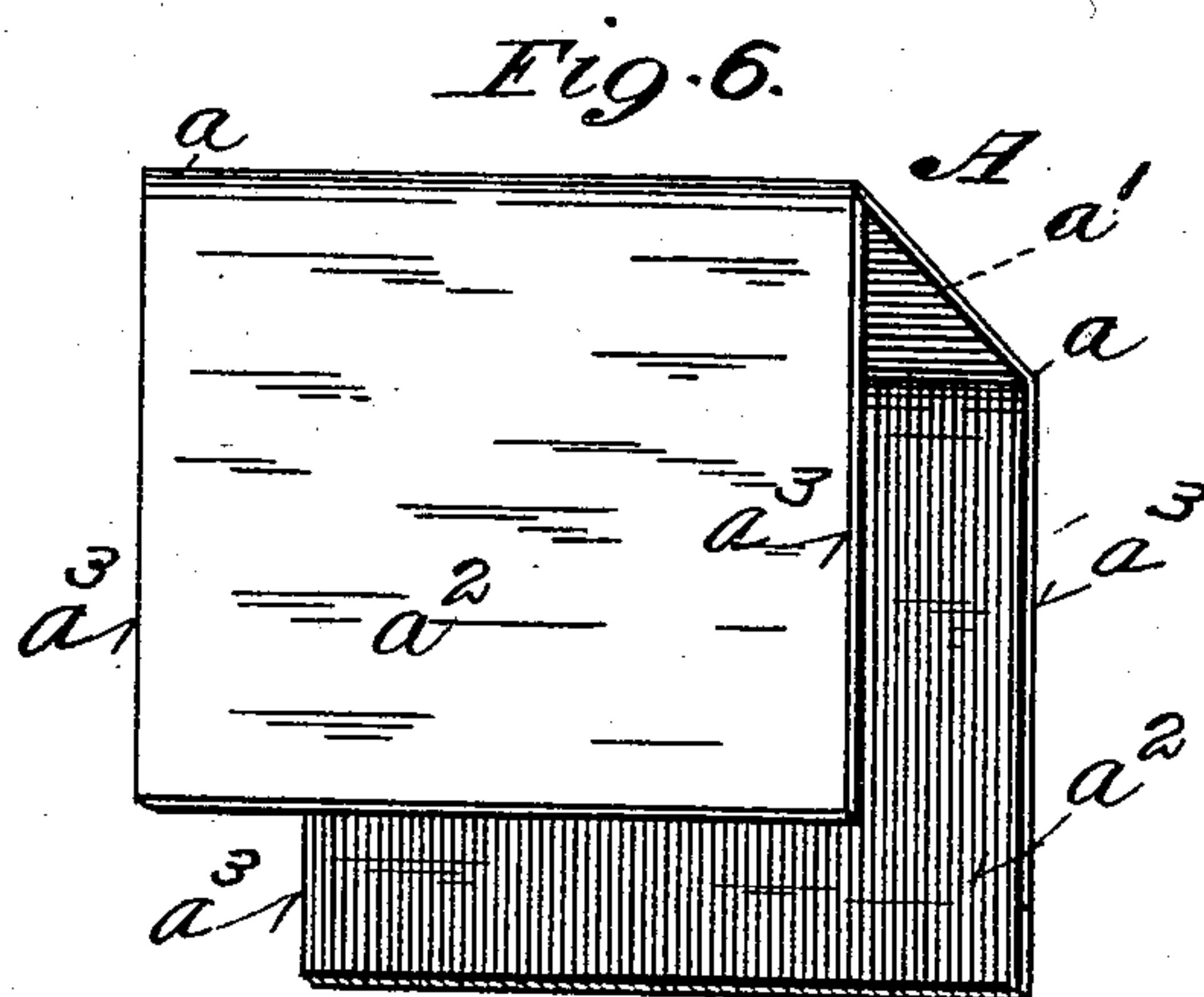
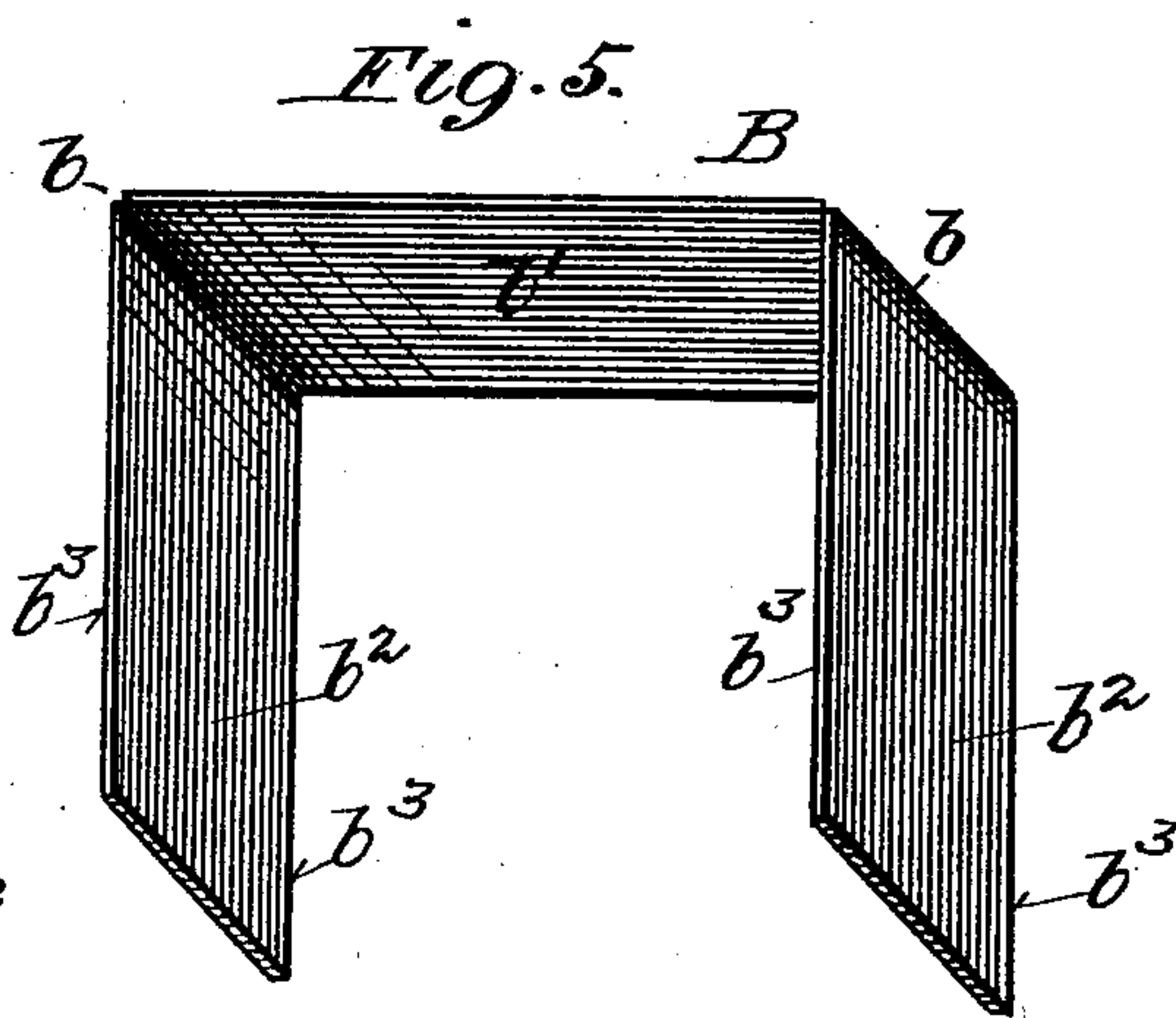
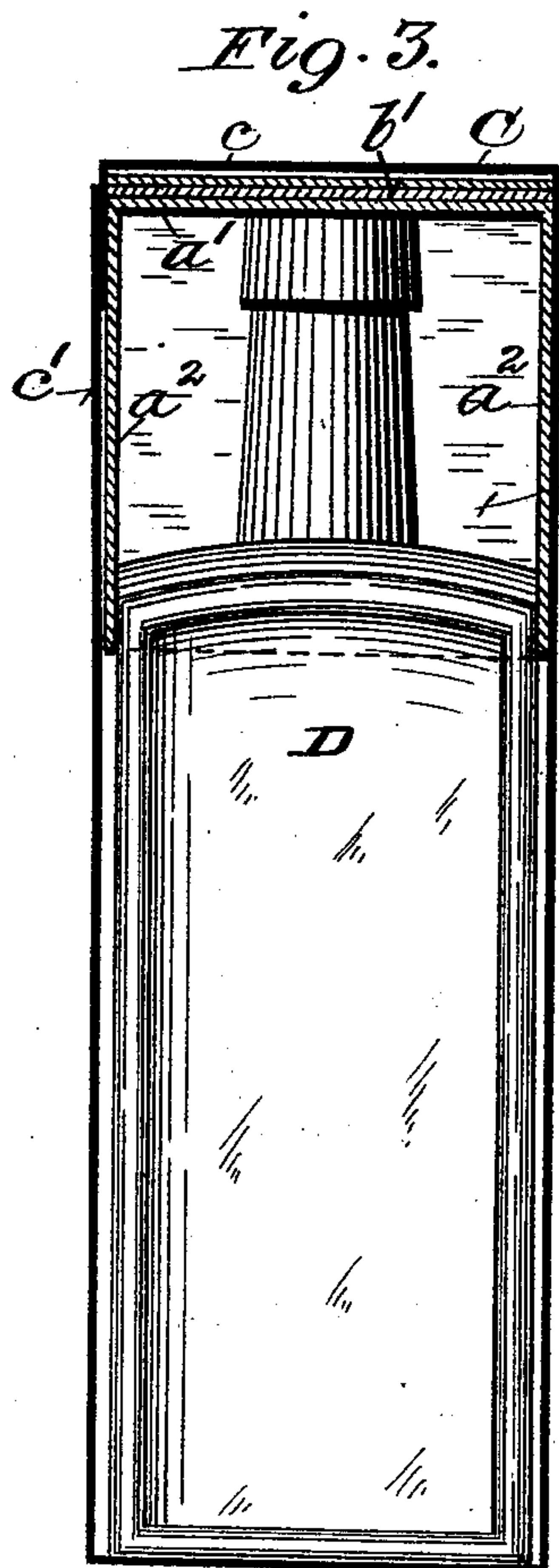
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HENRY C. HOWETT, OF KANSAS CITY, ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF TO LOUIS
H. HOOVER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

BOTTLE-WRAPPER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 453,169, dated May 26, 1891.

Application filed October 1, 1890. Serial No. 366,798. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY C. HOWETT, of Kansas City, Missouri, have made a new and useful Improvement in Bottle-Packing, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The invention is designed more especially, but not exclusively, to be used in connection with what are termed "cartons;" and it consists in the improved means for bracing and preserving the form of that part of the carton which incloses the neck of the bottle, substantially as is hereinafter described and claimed, aided by the annexed drawings, making part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of a bottle having the improved packing applied thereto, a portion of the packing open to exhibit the interior construction; Fig. 2, a vertical section of the packing including the carton and the lining, the bottle being shown in elevation; Fig. 3, a vertical section at right angles to that of Fig. 2; Fig. 4, a sectional plan; and Figs. 5 and 6, respectively, views in perspective of the parts of the improved lining.

The same letters of reference denote the same parts.

A and B represent two linings, which when used are inserted within the carton C. The lining A is a strip of wood in width equal to the interior width of the carton and folded at a a to form a part a' , corresponding in length and width with the inner side of the top c of the carton and having two downwardly-projecting extensions a^2 a^2 , which when the lining is in position extend downward within and against the sides c' c' , respectively, of the carton and sufficiently to nearly if not quite meet the body of the bottle D. If desired, the extensions may be long enough to lap more or less upon the bottle-body, and they may be extended well downward upon the sides of the bottle-body and even to the bottom of the bottle. The extensions a^2 a^2 in width coincide with and when in place come directly against the sides c' c' , respectively, of the carton. The part a'

does not come directly in contact with the top of the carton, the lining B being applied so that its part b' is interposed between the part a' of the lining A and the top c of the carton. The lining B is folded at b' b' to form the extensions b^2 b^2 , which project downwardly from the part b , as shown. The extensions b^2 b^2 may extend only to reach the bottle-body or they may extend farther downward, and, if desired, to the bottom of the bottle, similarly to the extensions a^2 a^2 of the lining A. They support the sides c^2 c^2 of the carton. The strip composing the lining B is in width made to conform to the interior of the carton, and it is preferably of such a width as to cause the edges b^3 b^3 of the extensions b^2 b^2 , when the linings A B are in place, to abut against the edges a^3 a^3 of the extensions a^2 a^2 , respectively. The two linings A B thus made and combined constitute a box-like construction, open at its lower end only and forming a complement to the bottle-body in completing a parallelopipedon of sufficient stiffness throughout to form a support for the carton throughout its height and breadth, and the difficulty hitherto experienced in the use of cartons upon bottles—namely, the liability to indentation—is largely obviated. I preferably make the linings A B from strips of wood sufficiently thin to prevent them from being unnecessarily heavy, and at the same time sufficiently stiff to enable them to serve as a form which fills and braces the carton, and especially so that when the package is handled the carton shall not collapse. I prefer to use wood, as described, in the manufacture of the linings A B, but desire not to be restricted thereto. An advantage accruing from the use of the two linings A B in combination, as described, is that a double support is obtained at the top of the package. Another advantage is that the strips A B may both be made so that the grain of wood can run in the same direction in both strips, by reason of which the lining is still further strengthened at the top.

I claim—

The carton having the stiff lining comprising two rectangular parts adapted to cross each other at right angles and each part folded to provide a horizontal central portion,
5 and two downwardly-projecting portions adapted to terminate just below the filled-out or occupied portion of the carton, substantially as set forth.

Witness my hand this 20th day of September, 1890.

HENRY C. HOWETT.

Witnesses:

C. D. MOODY,
A. BONVILLE.