

(No Model.)

3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

G. PERELLI-MINETTI.
RECEPTACLE FOR CARRYING LIQUID GOODS.

No. 500,773.

Patented July 4, 1893.

Fig 1.

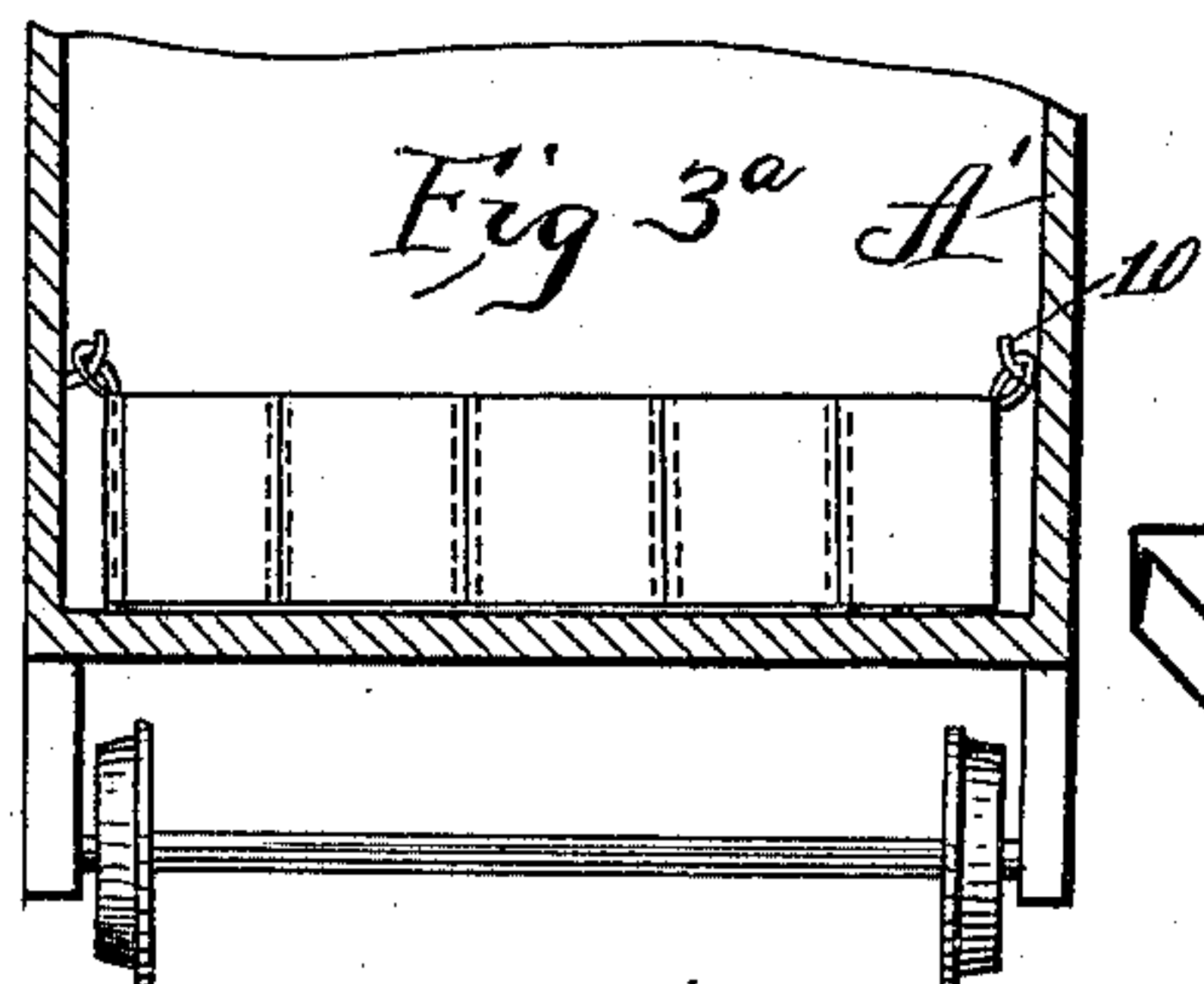
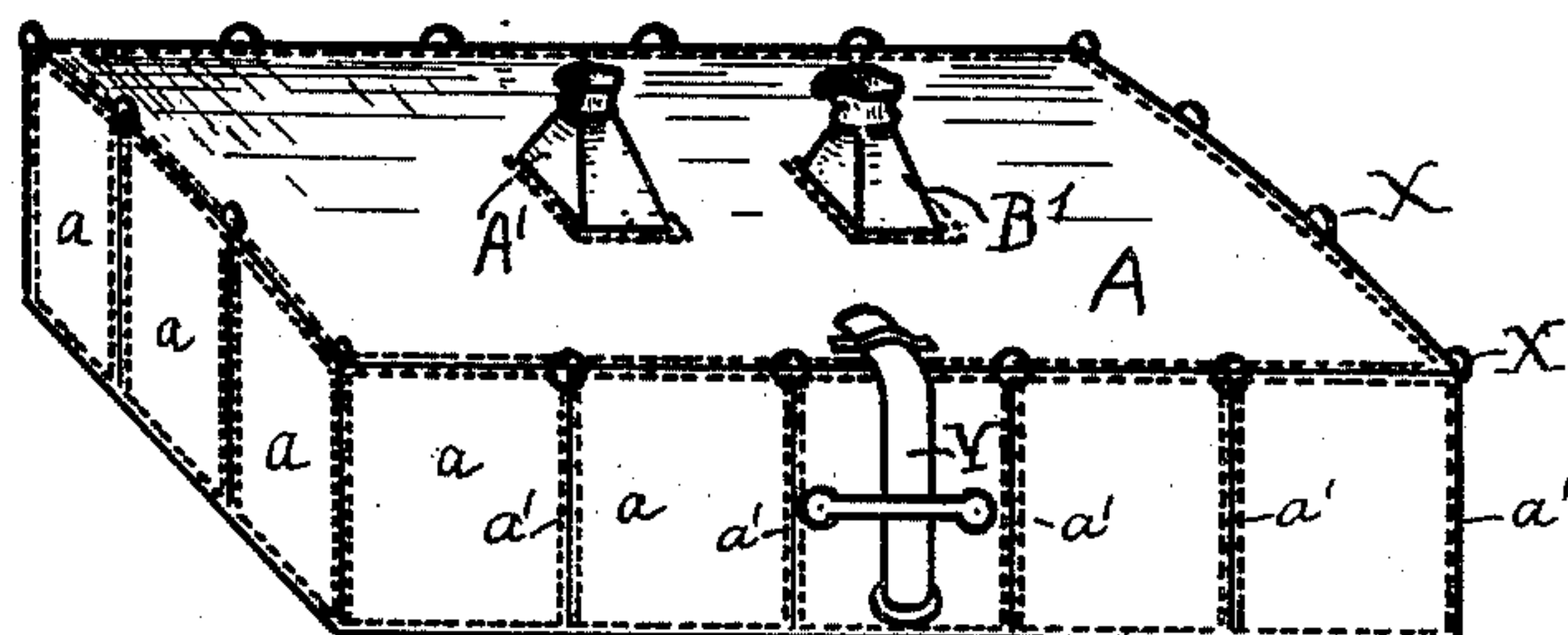


Fig 2.

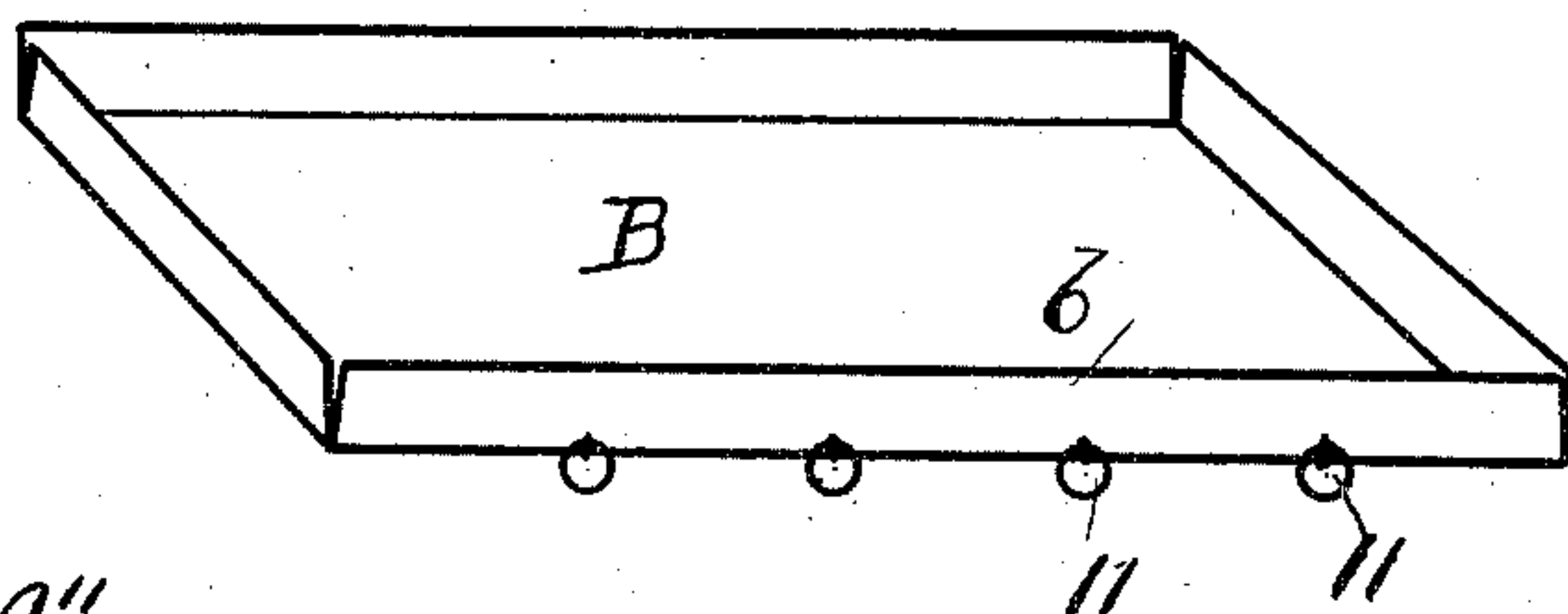


Fig 3e

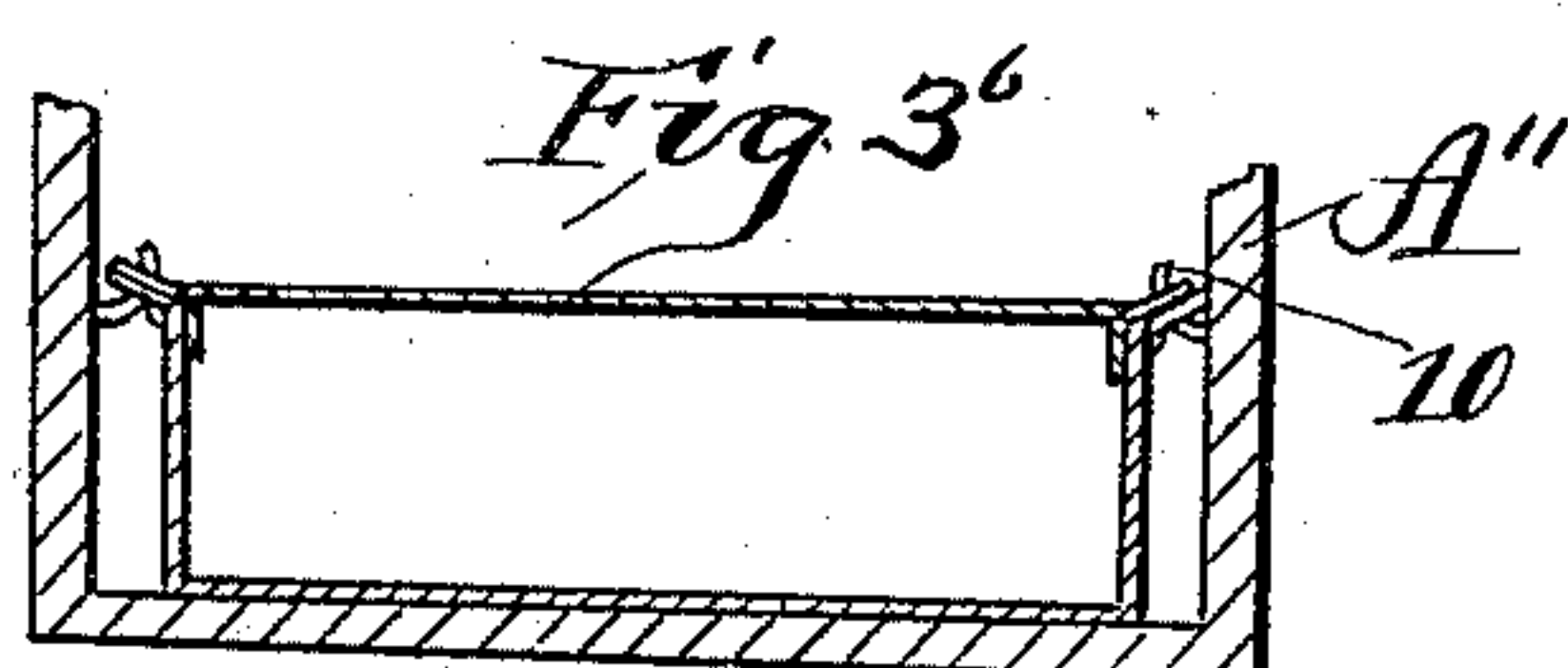


Fig 3.

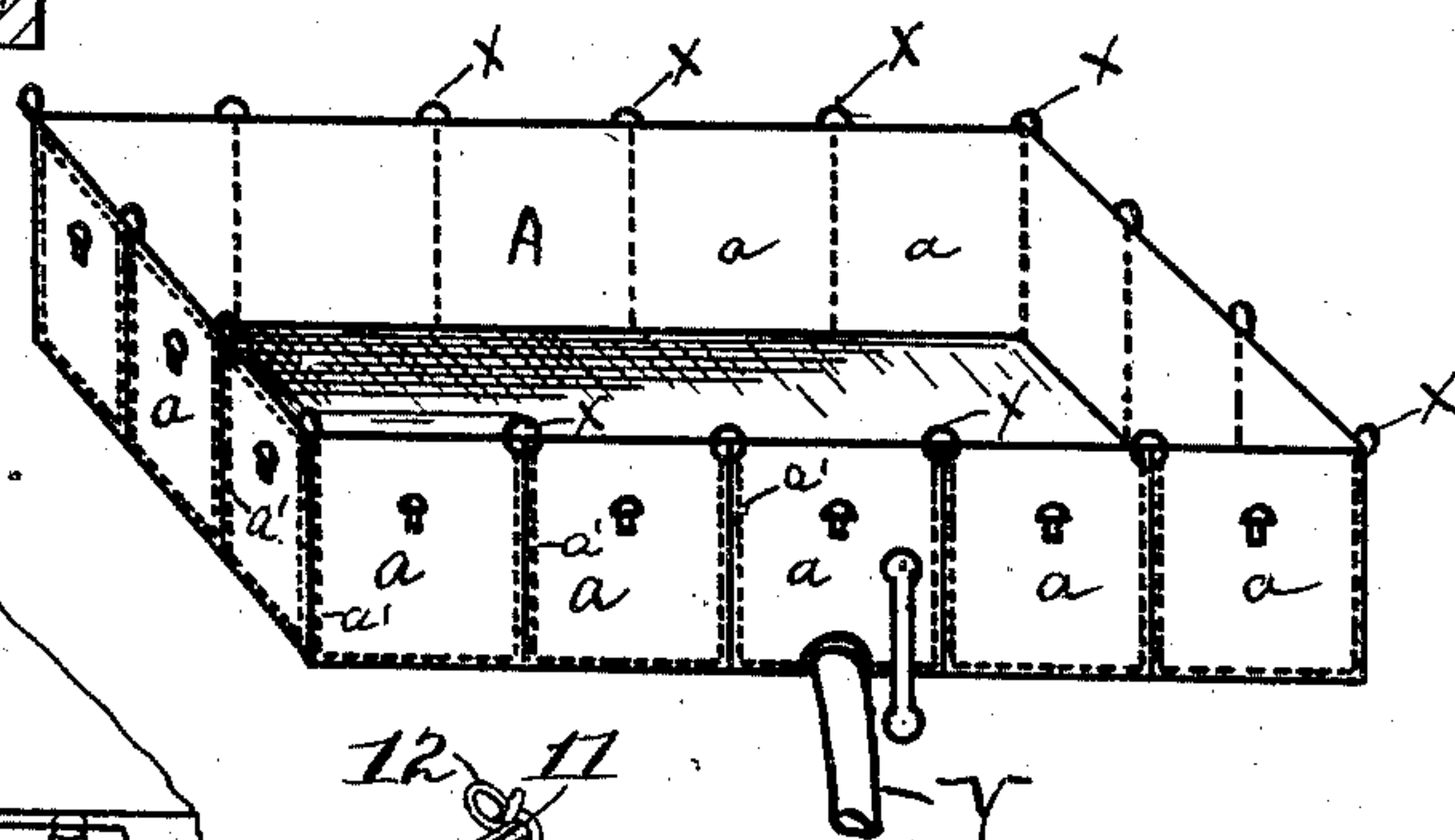


Fig 3c.

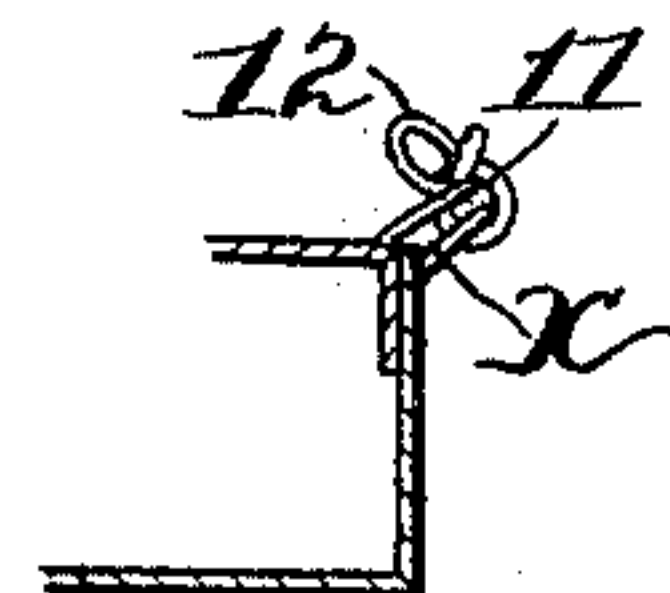
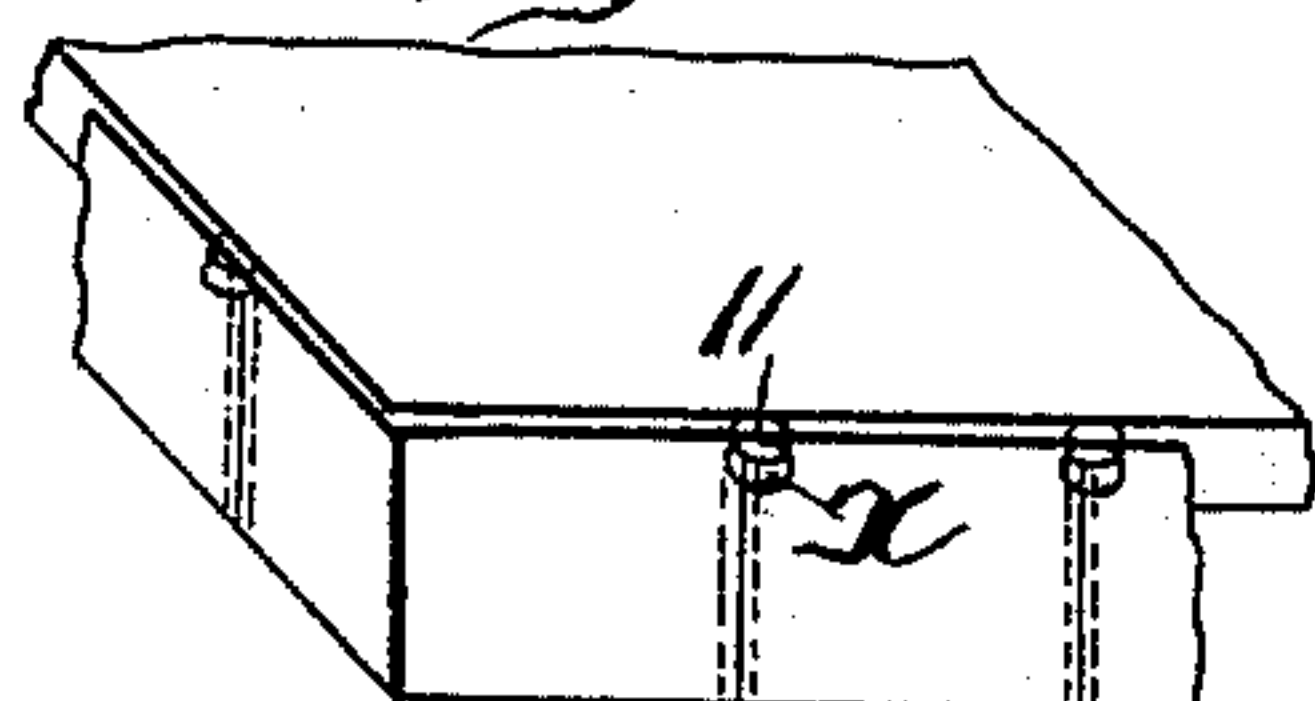


Fig 3d

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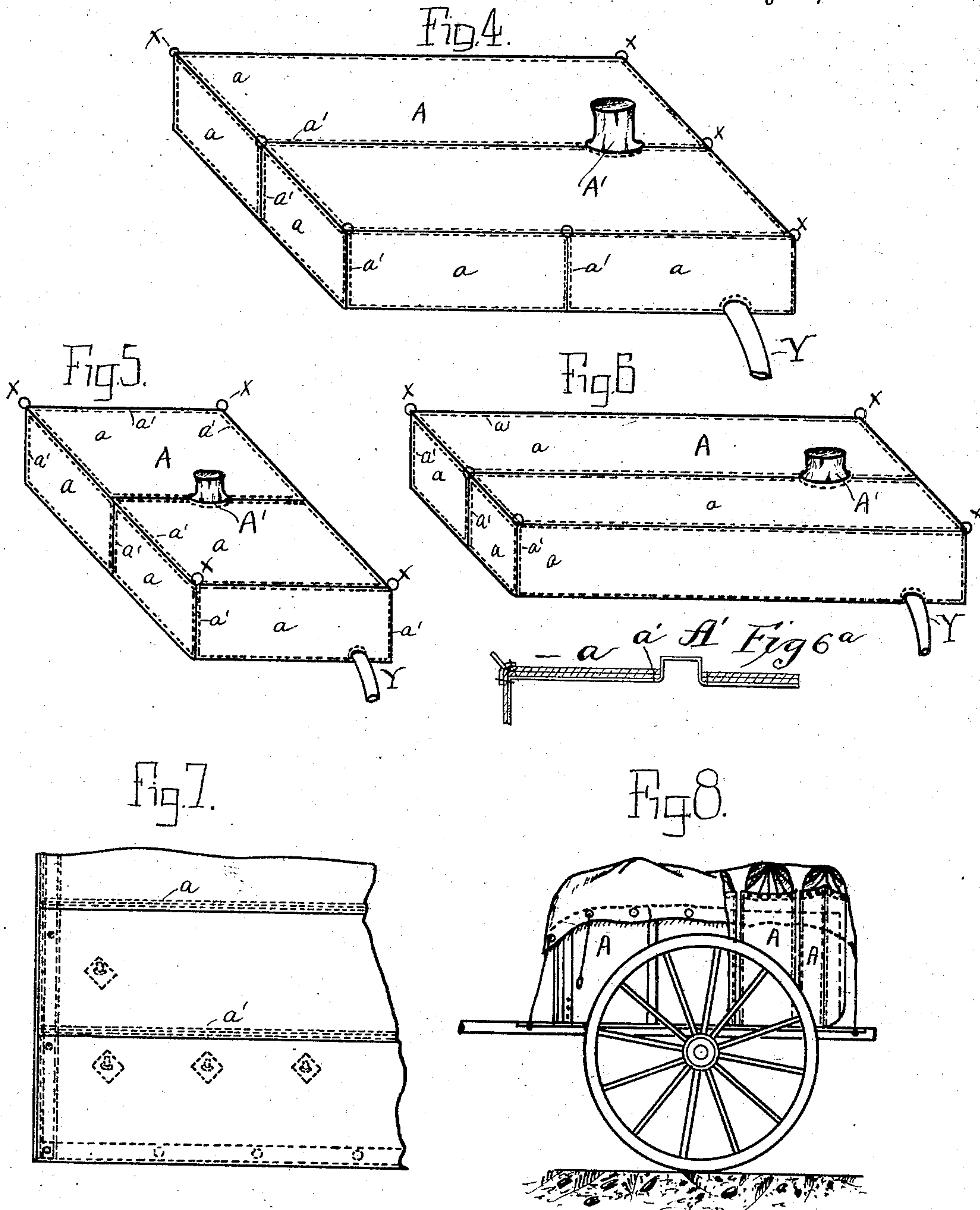
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3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

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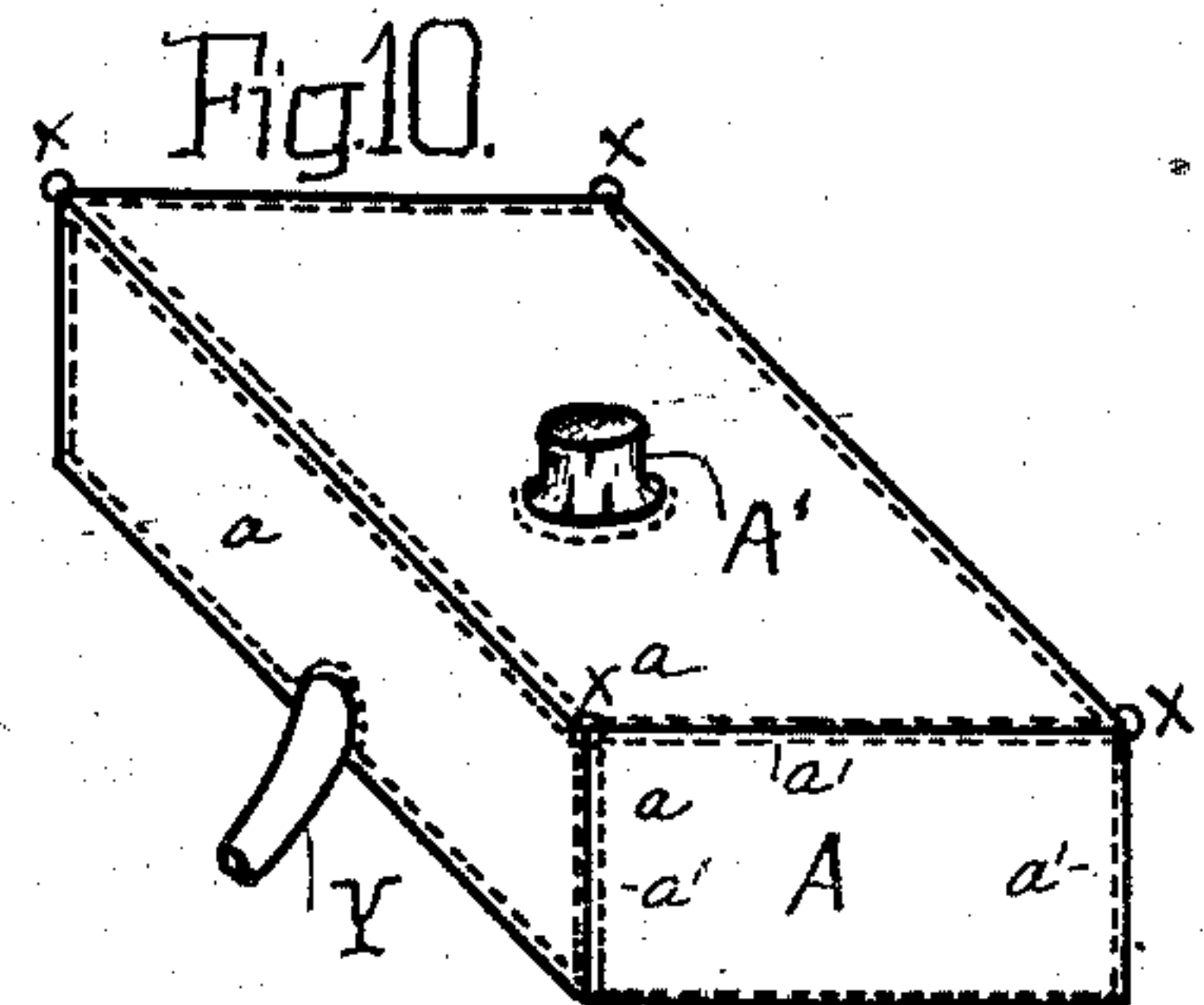
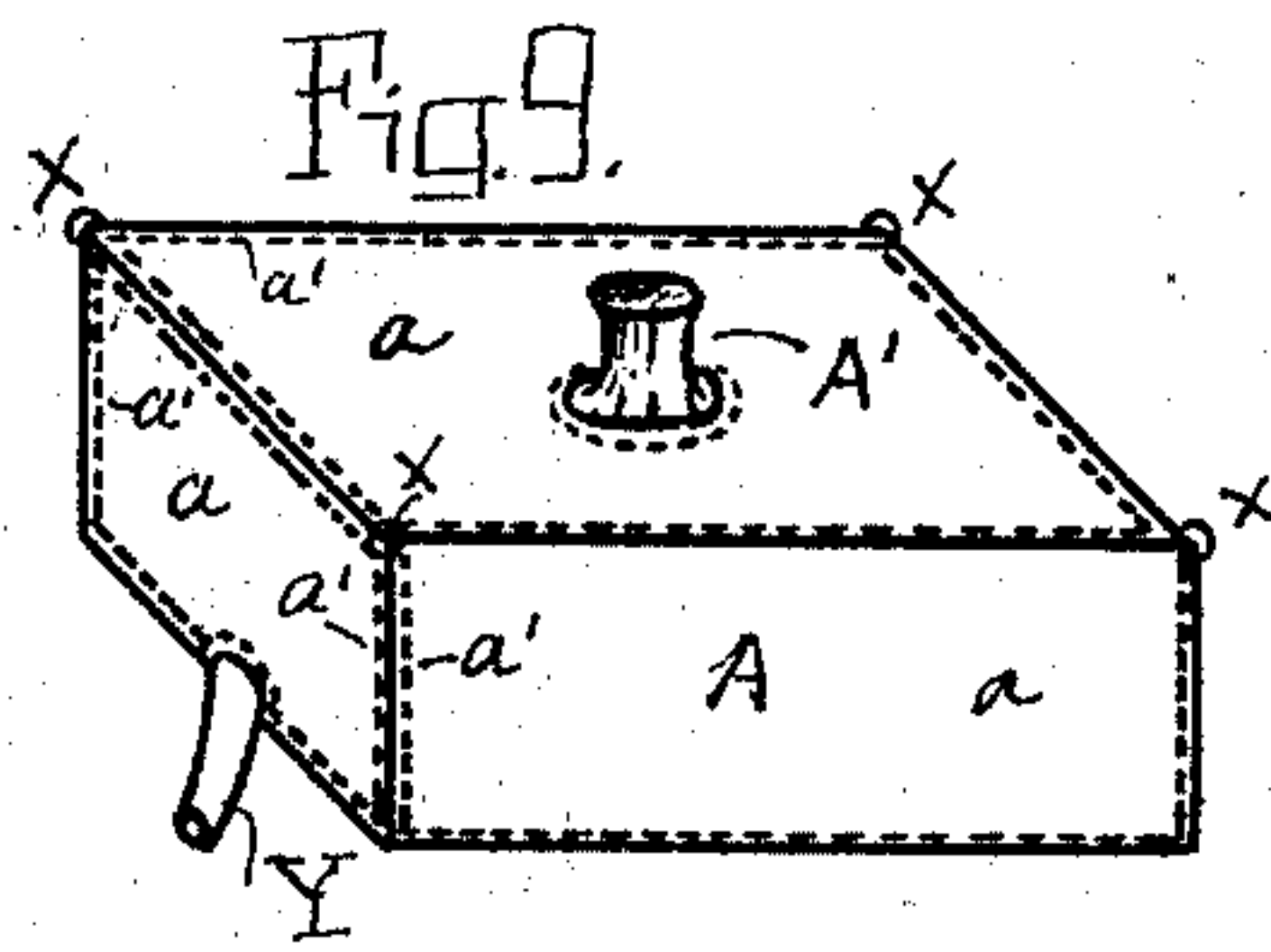


Fig. 12.

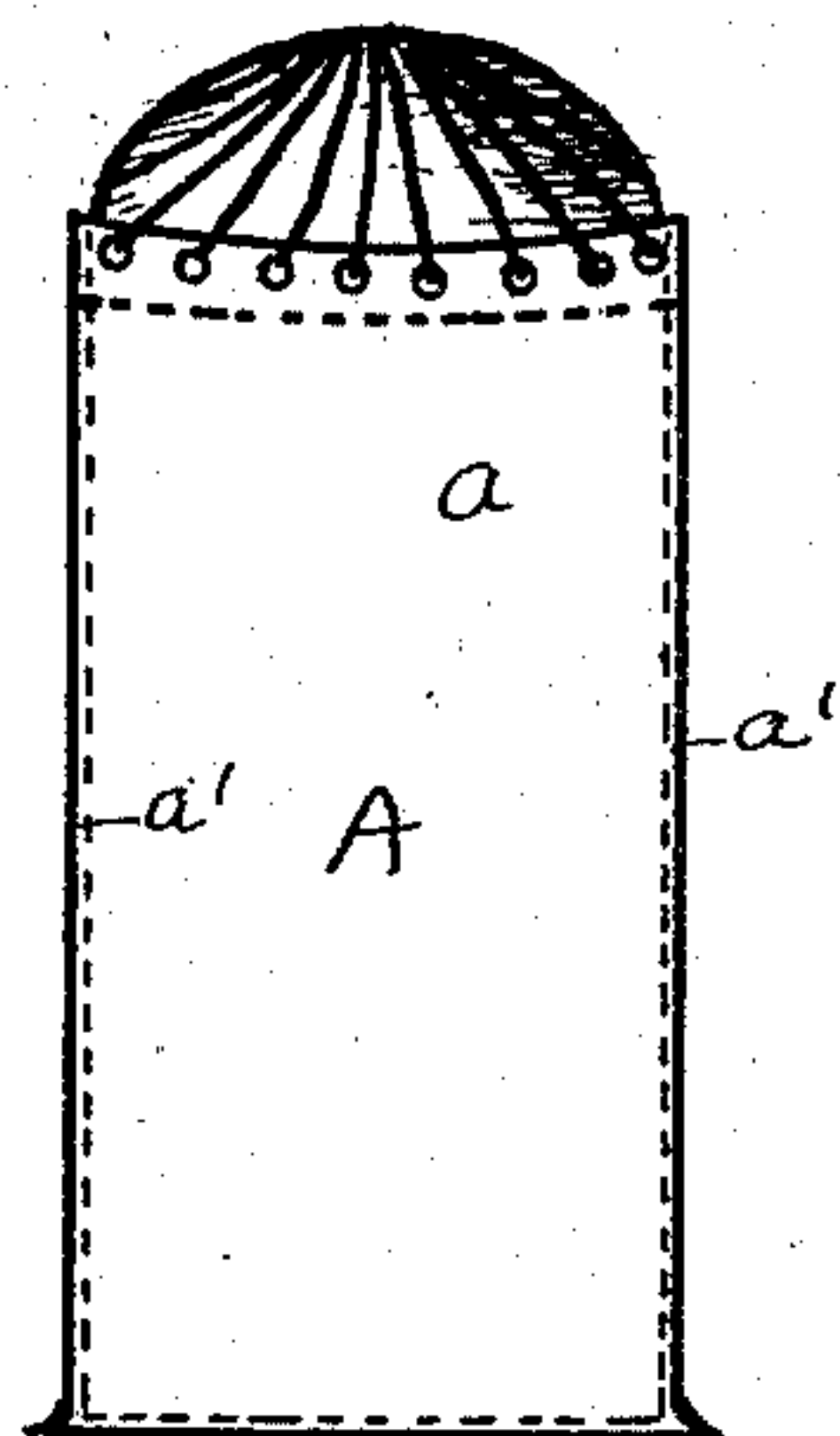
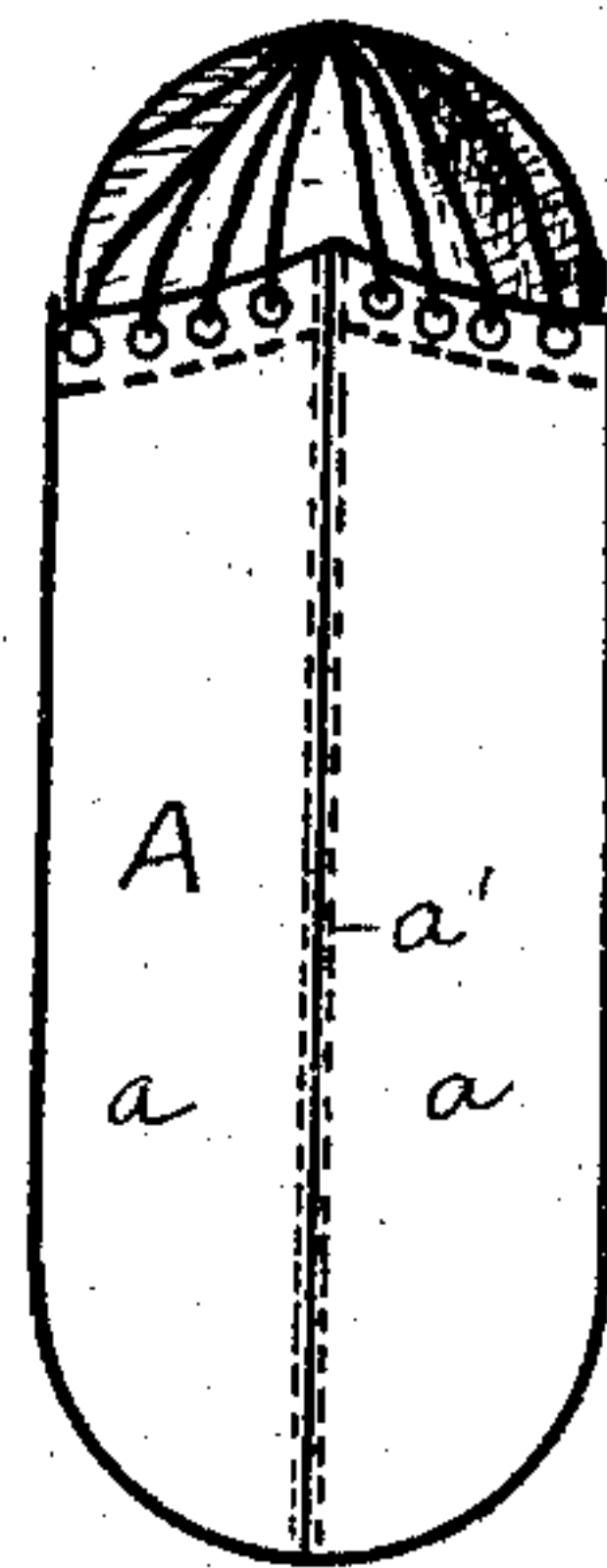
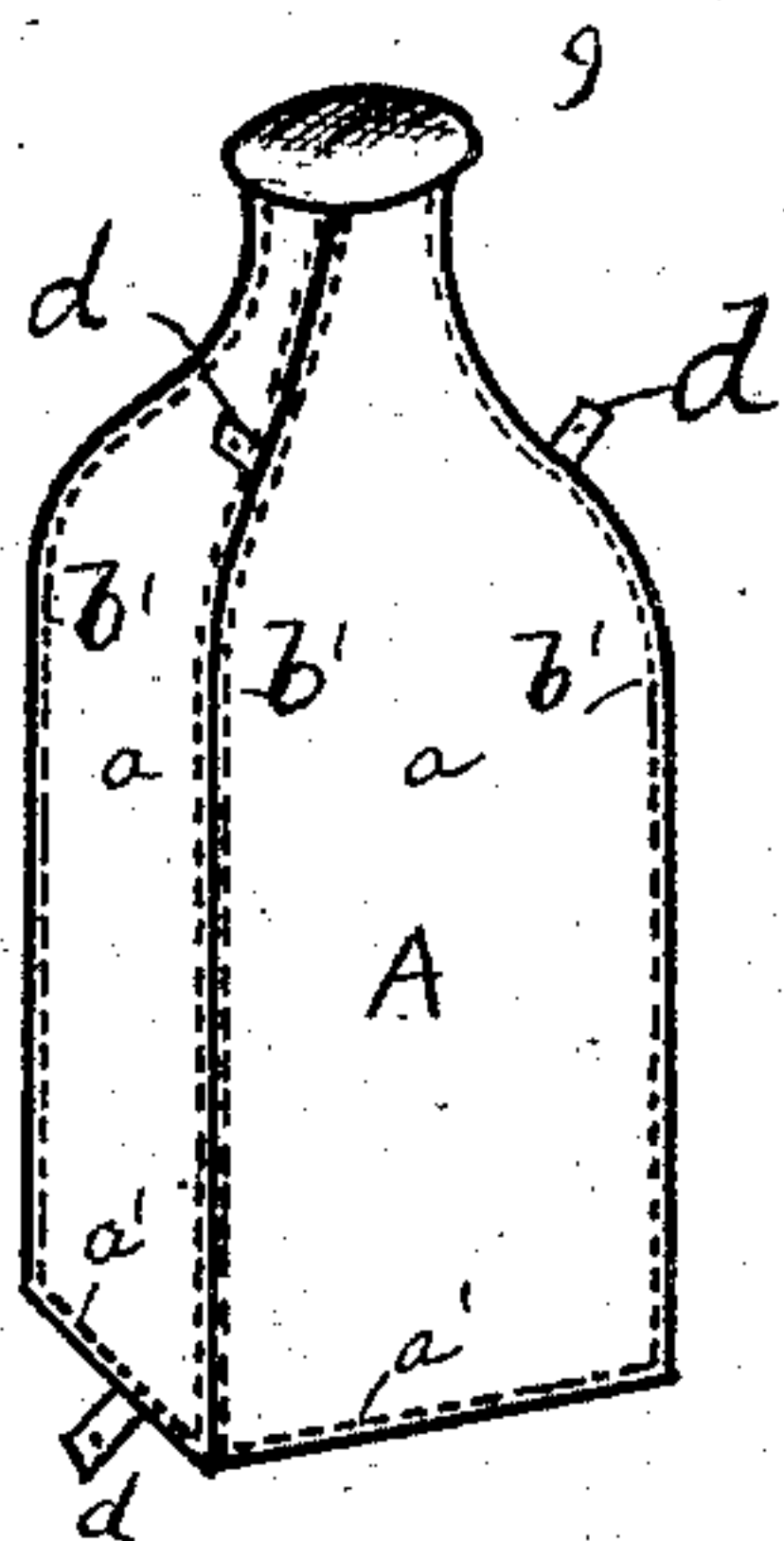


Fig. 11.

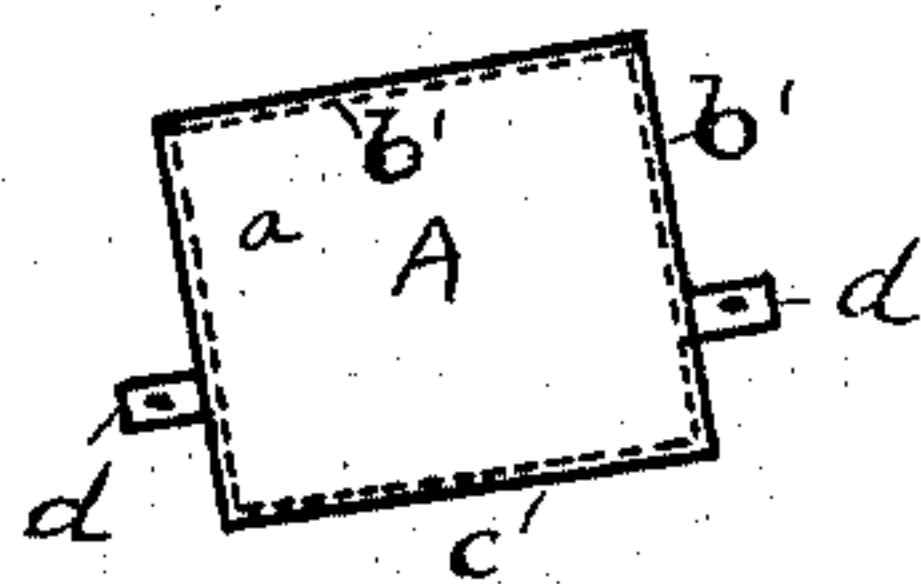


Fig. 13.

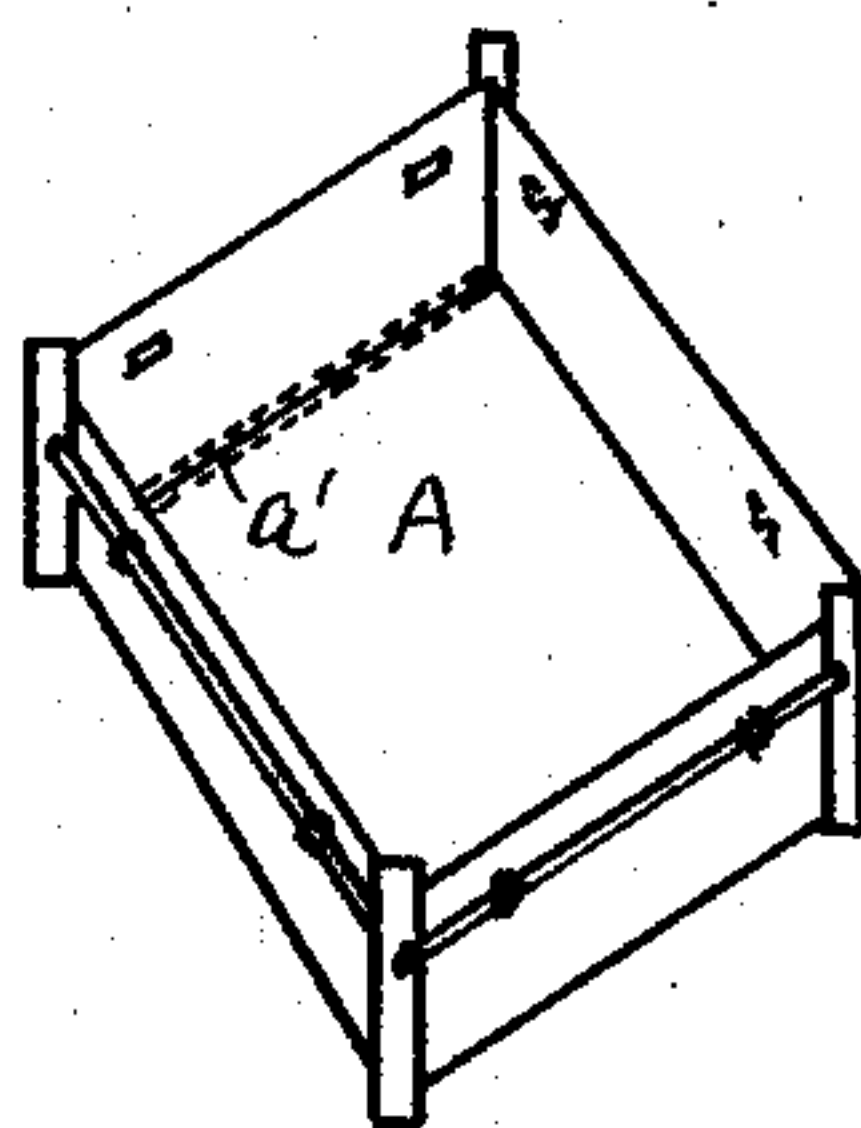


Fig. 14.

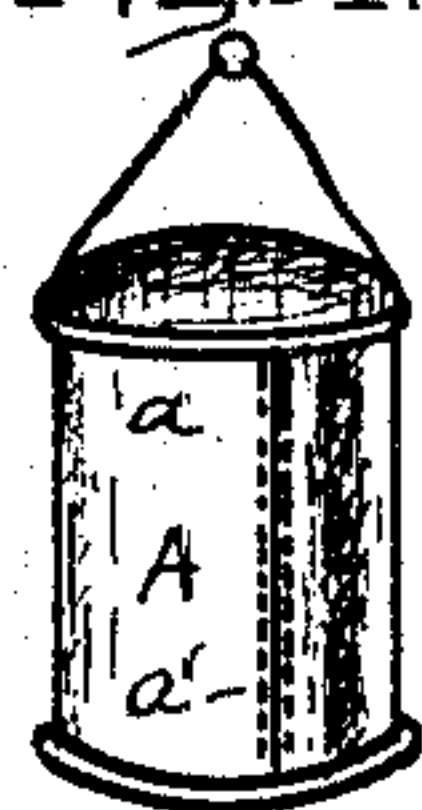
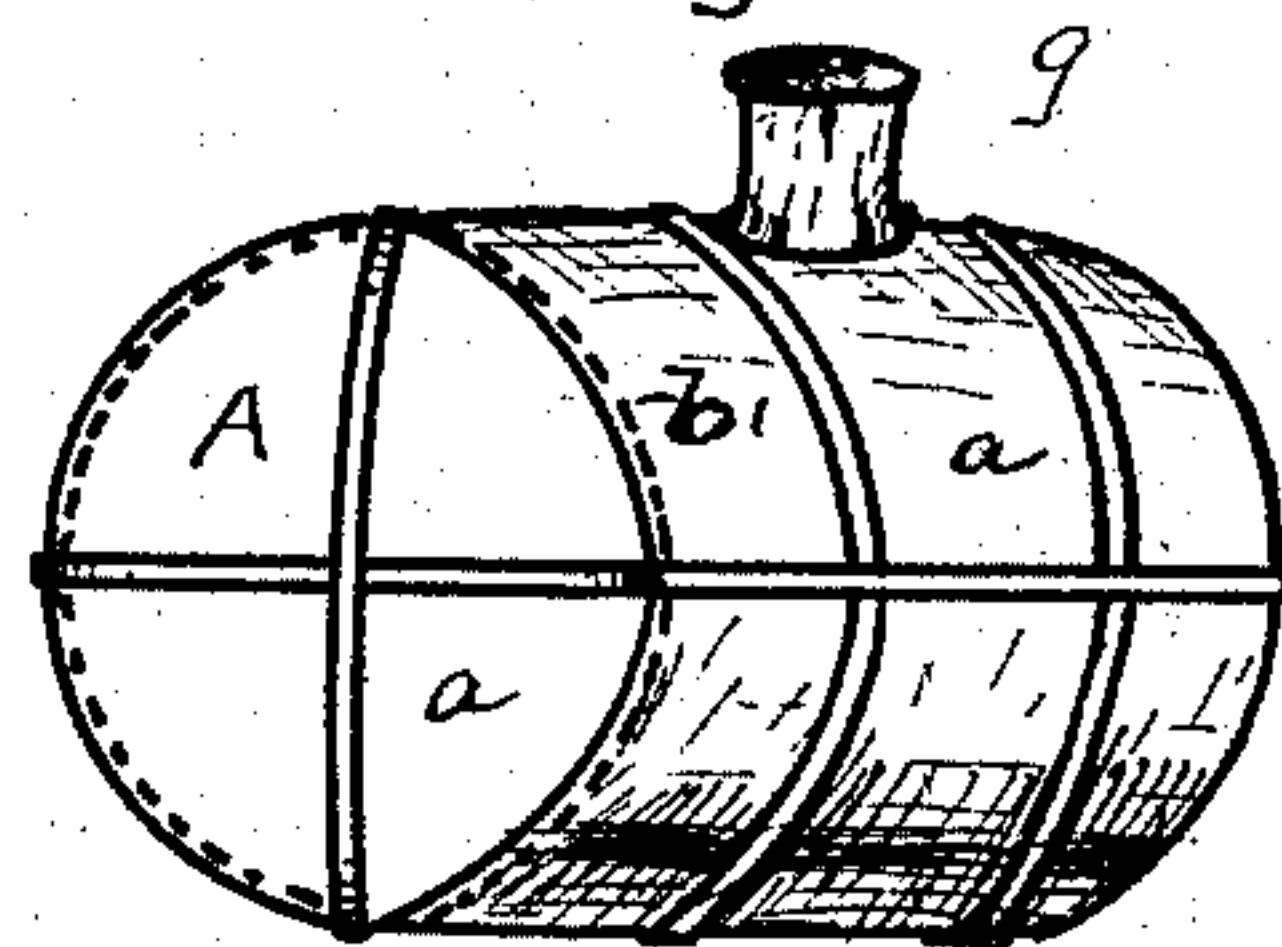


Fig. 15.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GIUSEPPE PERELLI-MINETTI, OF BARLETTA, ITALY.

RECEPTACLE FOR CARRYING LIQUID GOODS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 500,773, dated July 4, 1893.

Application filed October 21, 1889. Serial No. 327,688. (No model.) Patented in Switzerland July 15, 1889, No. 1,203.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GIUSEPPE PERELLI-MINETTI, a subject of the King of Italy, residing at Barletta, Italy, have invented a new and useful Receptacle for Carrying Liquid or Semi-Liquid Goods, (for which I have obtained a patent in Switzerland, dated July 15, 1889, No. 1,203,) of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

My invention includes a collapsible water receptacle formed of sections of impervious material stitched together and having means whereby it may be readily fastened within a suitable wagon or car which is also specially adapted to receive it.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a rectangular form of receptacle. Figs. 2 and 3 are views of the cover and receptacle respectively, as detached from each other. Figs. 3^a and 3^b are views of the receptacle in place within the wagon or car. Fig. 3^c is a view of a portion of the receptacle and cover with the latter in place and ready to be secured by strings passing through the loops. Fig. 3^d is a detail sectional view showing how the cover and receptacle are secured together by the cords passing through the adjacent loops. Fig. 3^e is a detail view of the joint. Figs. 4, 5 and 6 are views of different forms of rectangular receptacles. Fig. 6^a is a detail view. Fig. 7 is a detail view of a detached portion of the receptacle. Fig. 8 shows the manner of packing the receptacles on a cart, said receptacles being of different form from those shown in the previous figures. Figs. 9 and 10 are views of other forms of rectangular receptacles. Fig. 11 shows different collapsible receptacles in the general form of a bottle. Figs. 12, 13, 14 and 15 are modified forms of the receptacle.

All the figures present the common feature of a collapsible receptacle made up of sections of flexible material *a*, preferably of stout linen or other impervious material joined to each other by stitches *a'*. The seams or joints are preferably covered by reinforcing strips *a''*, as shown in Fig. 3^e, this forming an ordinary lapped seam or joint. Rings *x* are provided around the upper edge of the

receptacle, preferably at the joints as shown, and at the corners, and by means of these rings, the receptacle can be secured within the wagon or car *A''*, as shown in Figs. 3^a and 3^b, which wagon or car has the hooks 10 on its inner walls. The cover B for the receptacle as shown in Fig. 2 has projecting flanges *b* adapted to fit down inside the receptacle and it has also the rings or loops 11, corresponding in position to the rings of the receptacle, so that when the cover is put in place, the flanges fit within the receptacle walls and the rings come together to be secured by suitable sealing strings 12, as in Fig. 3^d.

The receptacle may be filled through the necks *A' A'*, Fig. 1, instead of having to remove the cover B.

A discharge tube *Y* is provided near the bottom of the receptacle and this is flexible, so that when not in use it may be bent up as shown in Fig. 1, and sealed to prevent the escape of the contents of the receptacle. After the receptacle is emptied it may be detached from the car, collapsed and packed for transportation.

It will be seen that by reason of the flexibility of the receptacle, the rings *x*, situated along the upper edges and especially at the corners, serves an important purpose in holding the receptacle always in proper distended condition without regard to whether it is full or nearly empty.

The section *a*, as shown in Fig. 6^a, is preferably made up of a series of layers of linen stitched together as before described, and in order to form the neck for the introduction of the water, the inner layer may be carried out through an opening to form the neck *A'*.

In Fig. 11 the receptacle is shown in the form of a demijohn or bottle, and it is made up of flexible sections *a*, stitched at *a'*, and it has the attaching means in the form of perforated projections *d*, which serve the same purpose as the rings first described for holding the demijohn distended and of securing it in place. This form also has a projecting neck portion *g*, formed by a protruding part of the lining.

Figs. 12, 13, 14 and 15 show various forms of receptacle made up of sections stitched together and collapsible.

In Fig. 8 is shown the manner of packing
5 the filled receptacles of Fig. 12 for transportation.

I claim as my invention—

A collapsible receptacle formed of flexible sections secured together, the rings arranged

about the receptacle, the cover and the rings to thereon corresponding to the rings on the receptacle, substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in presence of two witnesses.

GIUSEPPE PERELLI-MINETTI.

Witnesses:

VREZRANI PIETRO MILANO,
ANTHONY RICHMAN.