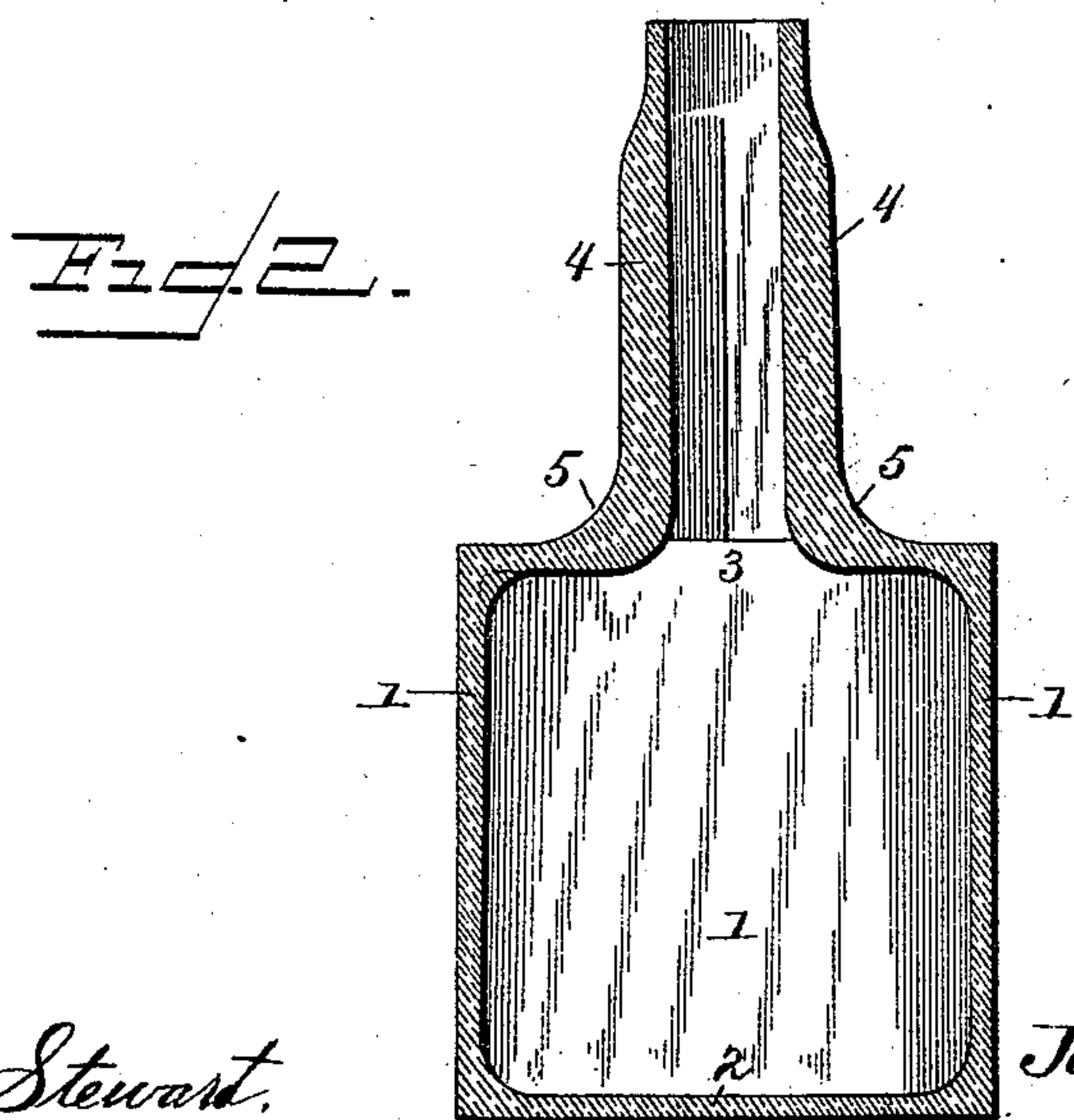
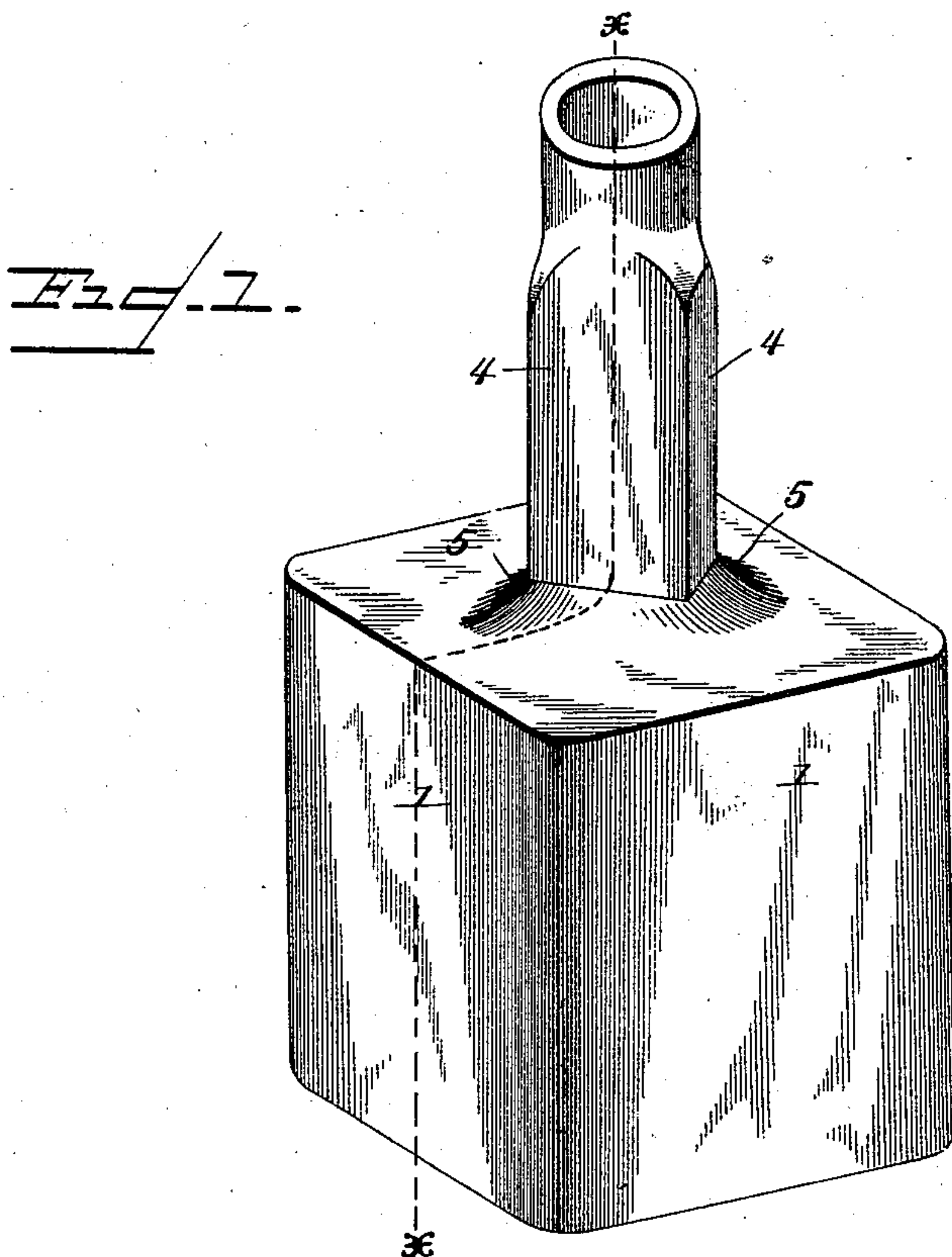


(No Model.)

J. L. FRIEDMAN & J. W. KEILER.  
BOTTLE.

No. 517,800.

Patented Apr. 3, 1894.



Witnesses

*E. H. Stewart,*

*Chas. S. Hyer*

Inventors.

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*John W. Keiler*

By their Attorneys,

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH L. FRIEDMAN AND JOHN W. KEILER, OF PADUCAH, KENTUCKY.

## BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 517,800, dated April 3, 1894.

Application filed February 8, 1893. Serial No. 461,490. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, JOSEPH L. FRIEDMAN and JOHN W. KEILER, citizens of the United States, residing at Paducah, in the county of McCracken and State of Kentucky, have invented a new and useful Bottle, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to certain new and useful improvements in bottles, and has for its object to construct a bottle that may be easily and readily handled, will have a stable support, and is reinforced in strength; and with this object in view, the invention consists of the construction and arrangement of the parts thereof as will be more fully hereinafter described and claimed.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a perspective view of the improved bottle. Fig. 2 is a transverse central section on the line  $x-x$  of Fig. 1. Similar numerals of reference are employed to indicate corresponding parts in both the figures.

Referring to the drawings, the numeral 1 designates the body of the bottle, which is of square form in cross-section to provide a stable resting base or bottom 2, and an internal shoulder 3 at the upper central portion thereof, from which rises a neck 4, square in cross-section and whose angles are at a right angle to the angles of said body to thereby increase the strength of said neck by positioning the grain or texture of the glass in the neck at an angle to that of the said body. The square form of the neck also provides a convenient grip or means of grasping the bottle and holding the same while pouring the liquid therefrom.

The construction of the body in the form set forth has a two-fold advantage in that the same volume of a much larger or taller bottle can be embodied and made practicable in a shorter bottle by increasing the cross-sectional extent of the containing portion or body of said bottle, and also provide for a more compact storage or placement of such form of bottle, and also to allow the same to be more snugly and compactly positioned in containing receptacles for the purpose of transportation.

It will be observed that although the ex-

ternal angles of both the neck and body-portion of the bottle are sharp and well defined, yet the internal angles are not, but to the contrary are slightly curved and not so well defined, so that a greater amount of stock or material is located at the angles and hence strengthens the corners. Furthermore, the rounding of the angles internally prevents the lodgment of sediment and adapts the bottles to be more perfectly cleaned than would be the case if the angles were sharp. In this manner, also, it will be seen that the bottles are strengthened at what would be the weak points, namely, the angles or corners. At the point where the neck rises from the shoulder 3 of the body 1 the material is gradually sloped upward at a curved bevel, as at 5, to increase the thickness of said material at the base of the neck and thereby strengthen the parts of the bottle at this point.

As a means of producing the described bottle we would say that the same may be molded in halves or sections, the same being subsequently assembled and connected.

Having thus described the invention, what is claimed as new is—

1. The herein described improved bottle consisting of the body-portion and neck, each externally rectangular in cross-section and having their interiors rounded and thickened opposite their external angles, and said external angles of the neck and body arranged at variance with each other, substantially as specified.

2. The herein described improved bottle, consisting of the neck and body-portion, each of which is rectangular in cross-section and having their angles arranged at variance to each other, whereby their grains or textures are at angles so that each resists the other, substantially as specified.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we have hereto affixed our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

JOS. L. FRIEDMAN.  
JOHN W. KEILER.

Witnesses:

N. M. SANDERS,  
FRANK M. FISHER.