No. 638,547. Patented Dec. 5, 1899.

H. BETZOLDT & O. SCHUBERT.

PAIL.

(Application filed June 6, 1899.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

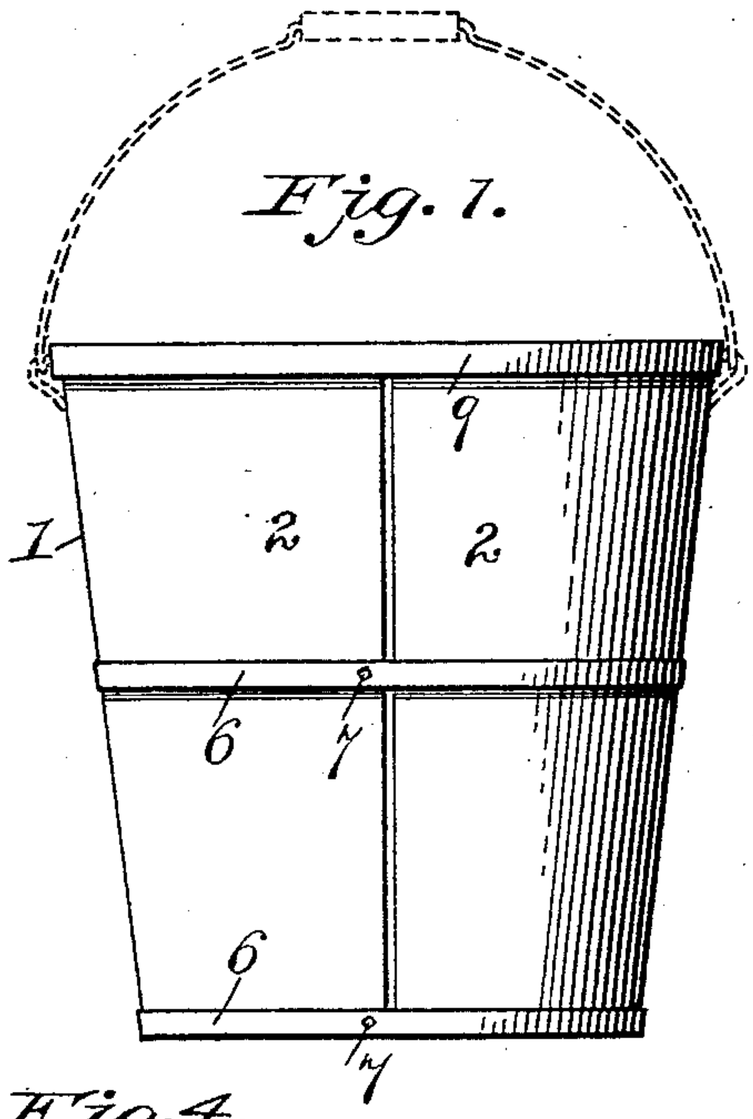

Fig. 2.

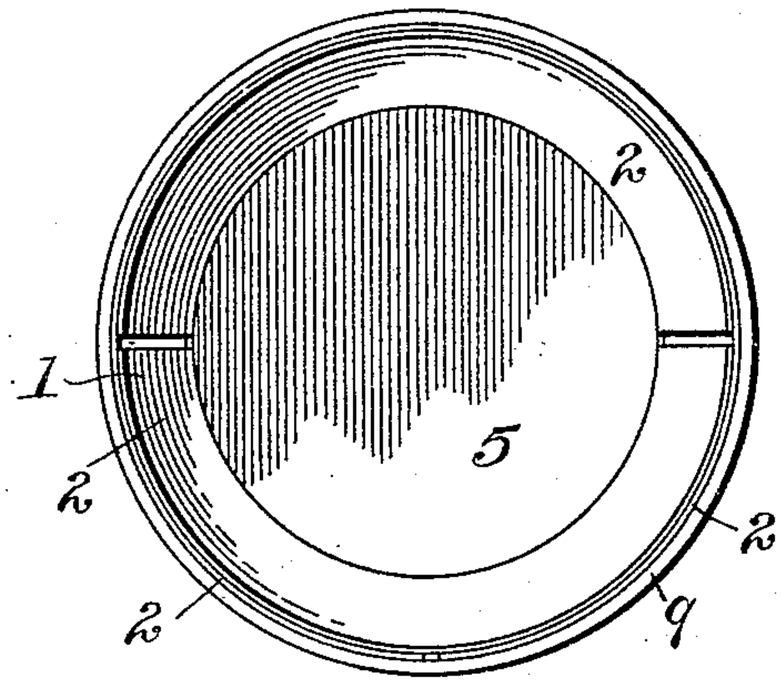

Fig. 3.

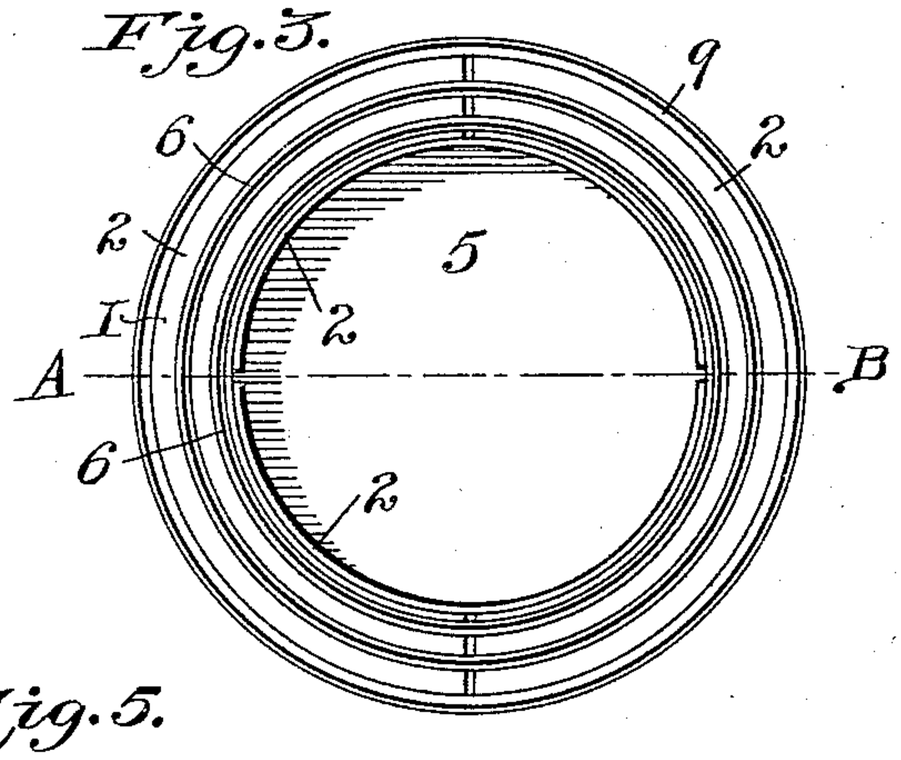

Fig. 4.

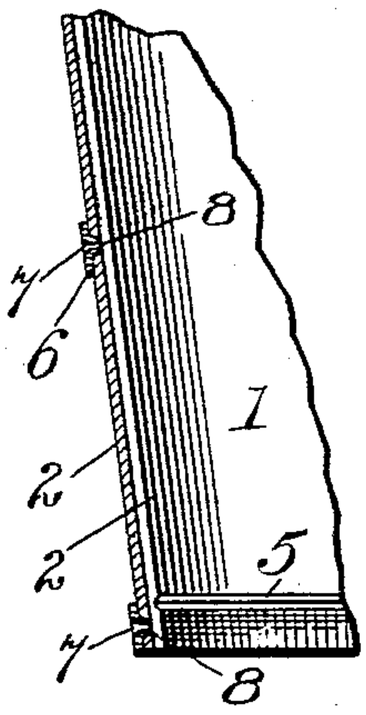

Fig. 5.

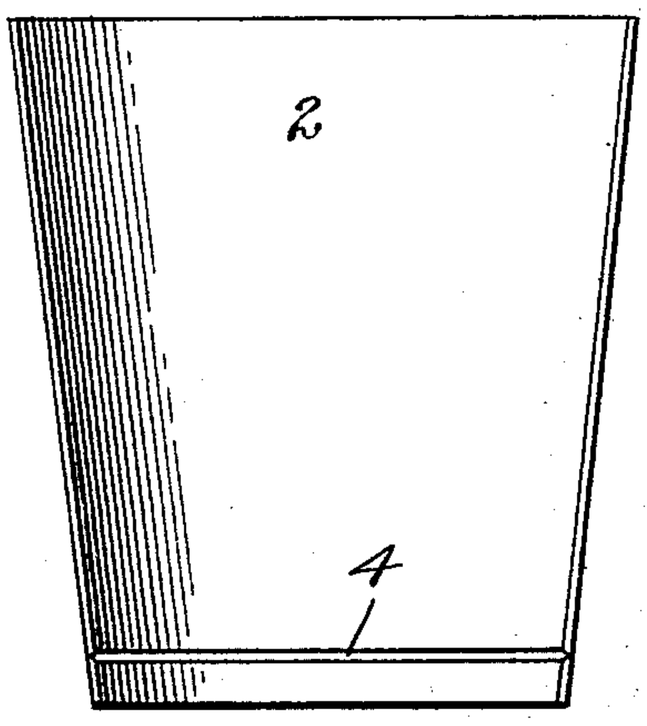

Fig. 6.

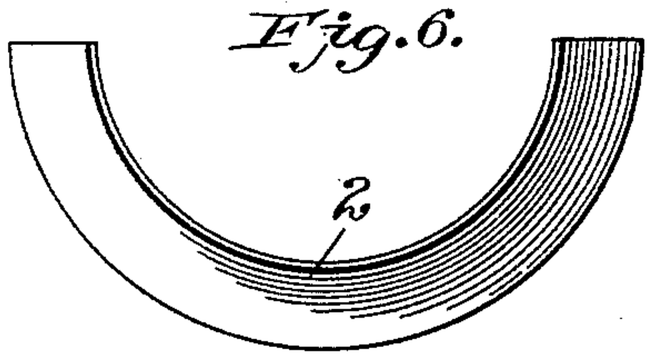

Fig. 7.

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SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 638,547, dated December 5, 1899.

Application filed June 6, 1899. Serial No. 719,559. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, HUGO BETZOLDT, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, and OSCAR SCHUBERT, residing at Escanaba, county of Delta, State of Michigan, citizens of the United States, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Pails or Packages; and we do 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 the figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

Our invention relates to receptacles for packing and shipping articles or goods, such as candies, tobacco, fruit, and other dry articles; and it consists of a veneer package comprising four veneers each one hundred and eighty degrees, a bottom, and clamping-hoops, all of which are assembled and firmly secured together without the intervention of nails or glue, the object being to produce a package that is very strong and durable, yet extremely cheap to manufacture and very light in weight.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of our improved package. Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view of the same. Fig. 4 is a vertical cross-section of Fig. 5 on the line A B, parts being broken away. Fig. 5 is a face view of one of the veneers detached, showing its general shape or outline. Fig. 6 is an end view of the same. Fig 7 is an end view of the bottom.

1 represents the package or pail.

2 are the veneers of which the pail is constructed. These veneers, each one hundred and eighty degrees, are four in number and are comparatively thin and cut on a taper, as clearly shown in Fig. 5, thereby giving the package constructed of them a tapered shape or finish, whereby the package is given a better appearance.

4 is a groove that is cut into the inner face of the veneers that are to be used on the inside of the package, in which the edge of the bottom 5 is secured. The bottom 5 is also constructed of a veneer, but sufficiently strong to support any reasonable weight that may be placed in the package. As will be seen more clearly from Figs. 2 and 3, the package is constructed from only four of these veneers and each veneer is of a width equal to one-half the circumference of the completed package, whereby two veneers form a complete circle, the inner veneers forming the inner face of the lining of the package or pail, while the other two veneers form the outer face or covering for the package or pail.

It is of course obvious that the outer veneers may be suitably ornamented by painting, or, if desired, they may be stamped or embossed by reason of their being thin.

6 are the clamping or binding hoops, which are, preferably, of metal and struck up at intervals, as at 7, whereby "bights" or sharp projections 8 are formed on their inner face.

In assembling the parts the veneers intended to form the inner facing of the pail or package are first set up and bent around the bottom 5, the edge of the bottom resting in the groove 4. The veneers forming the outside of the package or pail are then lapped around the inner veneers, with their edges overlapping the juncture of the inner veneers. Preferably the edges of the inner and the outer veneers meet about the middle of the respective veneers, thereby forming a closed joint, as more clearly seen in Figs. 2 and 3. The hoops are then driven on until the edges of the veneers in the respective layers of the veneers are tightly forced together, and the hoops are held in this position by means of the bights or projections 8 sinking into or penetrating the outer veneers. We make the upper hoop 9 of wood, to which, if desired, a suitable handle may be secured.

Should the veneer shrink, it is only necessary to drive the binding-hoops up until the edges of the veneers are again tightly driven together.

It is of course obvious that, if desired, the hoops may be driven off and a number of packages or pails crated in a comparatively small space, thereby making a material saving in freight charges.

A cover may be secured to the pail by nailing it to the wooden hoop at the top.

As shown in Fig. 7, the edge of the bottom 5 may be tapered.

What we claim is—

1. A package or pail comprising a series of semicircular overlapping veneers each one

hundred and eighty degrees, a groove formed in the inner face of two of said veneers, a bottom secured in said grooves and binding-hoops for drawing the veneers tightly together.

2. A package or pail comprising four loose overlapping veneers each one hundred and eighty degrees, a groove formed in the inner face of the two inner veneers, a bottom secured in said grooves, and binding-hoops for drawing and holding the veneers tightly together, "bights" or projections S struck up from said hoops for holding them in a fixed position.

3. A package or pail comprising four loose wedge-shaped overlapping veneers each one hundred and eighty degrees throughout their length, a groove formed in the inner face of the two inner veneers, a bottom secured in said groove and binding-hoops for drawing and holding the veneers tightly together.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures in presence of two witnesses.

HUGO BETZOLDT.
OSCAR SCHUBERT.

Witnesses:
WALTER W. PRESTON,
MARGARET KILLIAN.