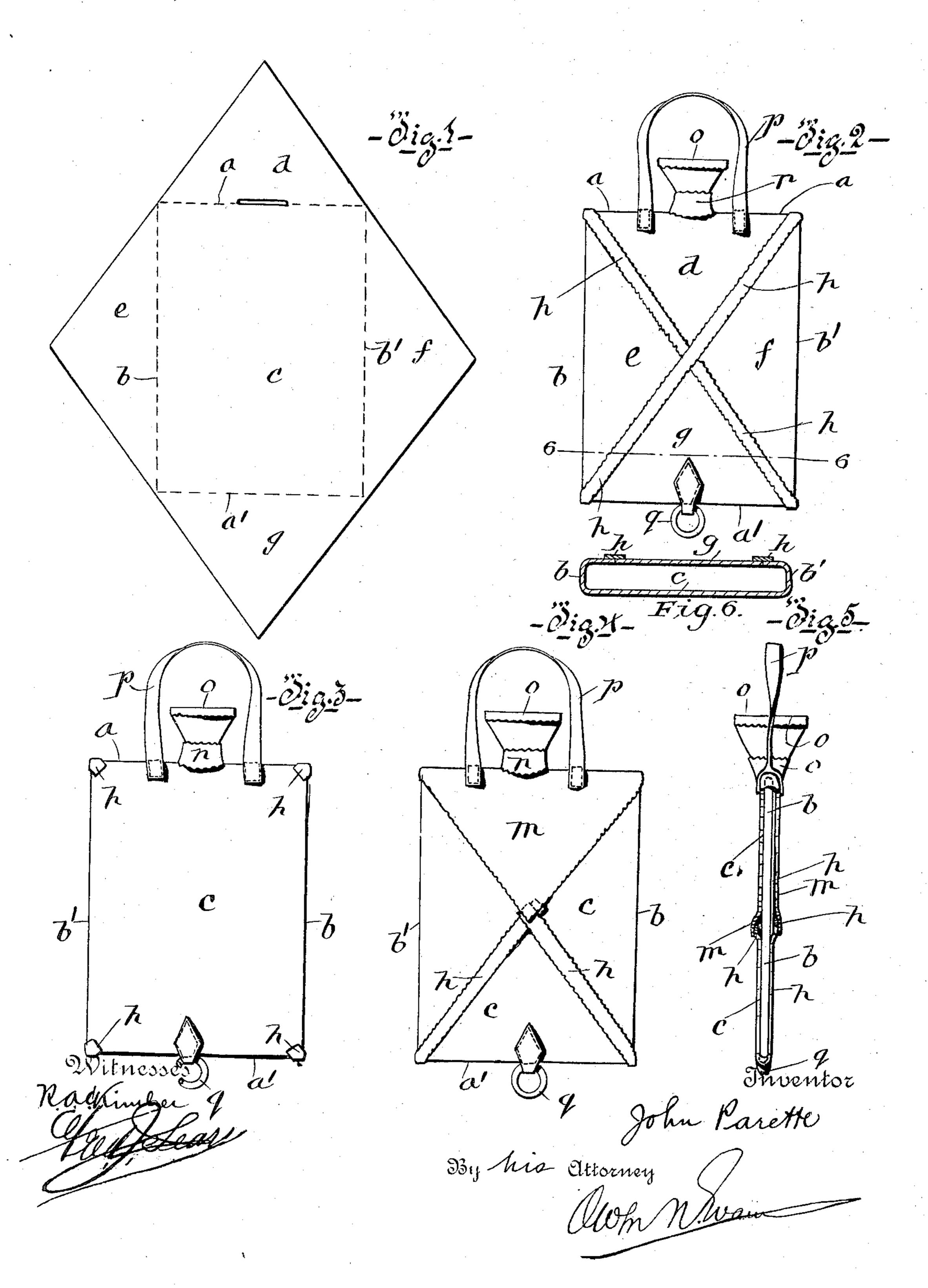
J. PARETTE.

INDIA RUBBER WATER BAG.

(Application filed Oct. 24, 1898.)

(No Model.)



UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN PARETTE, OF MONTREAL, CANADA.

INDIA-RUBBER WATER-BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 656,657, dated August 28, 1900.

Application filed October 24, 1898. Serial No. 694,469. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, John Parette, of the city of Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in India-Rubber Water-Bags; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to so-called "hotto water bags or bottles," and has for its object
to produce a bag of india-rubber of such a
construction that all the edges of the bag
shall be seamless, whereby the tendency to
leakage is reduced to a minimum, the cost of
manufacture lessened, and a more durable
article produced.

The invention consists of a bag formed from a single sheet of material of diamond form folded to present a rectangular bag, one side of which and all the edges are free from seams and the other side containing but two seams, extending diagonally across same from opposite corners, the bag being finished in the usual manner by forming a vent at one end and providing a suspending-ring at the other end.

For full comprehension, however, of the invention reference must be had to the annexed drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which like symbols indicate corresponding parts, and wherein—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank used in making my improved bag. Figs. 2 and 3 are views of opposite sides of the complete bag; Fig 4, a side view of the bag provided with reinforcing-yoke, and Fig. 5 an edge view of same, Fig. 6 being a transverse section of the bag on line 6 6, Fig. 4.

The blank from which the body is formed is, as before mentioned, of diamond or rhomboidal form and folded upon the lines $a\ a'\ b$ b' to present a rectangular portion c and four triangular sections $d\ e\ f\ g$, the portion c forming one side of the bag and the sections $d\ e\ f$ g, when connected together, forming the other side thereof. The sections $d\ e\ f\ g$ are connected by means of seam-strips h, extending diagonally from opposite corners of the bag, so as to overlap the abutting edges of such sections, and, if desired, extended over the bottom corners and up to the center of the

opposite and seamless side of the bag for uniformity of appearance, while a reinforcing yoke-piece m may be used, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, to strengthen the upper end of 55 the bag, to which the usual neck-piece n, terminating in a mouth o, is secured, the blank being slitted centrally of the folding-line a to receive such neck-piece.

p is the usual handle-strip, secured to the 60 neck in the customary manner, and q the suspending-ring, secured in any desired way to the bottom of the bag.

I do not herein claim the particular form of blank shown and described nor the fea- 65 ture of all the seams being located on one side of the bag, as they form the subject-matter of and are claimed by me in an application filed on May 25, 1900, under Serial No. 17,979, as a divisional part hereof.

What I claim is as follows:

1. A water-bag having its body formed of a single sheet of rubber of diamond, or rhomboidal shape, with straight edges, folded upon itself from opposite sides, and having its 75 straight meeting edges abutting one another and joined so as to form a water-tight bag without seam or joint along all its edges as set forth.

2. A water-bag having its body formed of 80 a sheet of rubber of diamond, or rhomboidal shape, with straight edges, folded upon itself from opposite sides upon lines extending at right angles to one another, the apices of said angles bisecting the sides of the diamond-85 shaped sheet so that when folded its straight meeting edges will abut and not overlap each other, and means for joining said abutting edges to form a water-tight bag without seam or joint along its edges but having a slit in 90 one of the folded edges to form an opening to the neck of the bag as set forth.

3. A water-bag having its body formed of a sheet of rubber having straight edges and folded upon itself along four lines at right 95 angles to each other, the apices of said angles bisecting the sides of said sheet, so that when folded its straight meeting edges will abut and not overlap each other, means for joining said abutting edges to form a water-tight 100 bag without seam or joint along its folded side edges but having a slit in one of the

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folded edges to form an opening to the neck of the bag, as set forth.

4. A water-bag having its body formed of a sheet of rubber of diamond or rhomboidal 5 shape with straight edges and folded upon itself from opposite sides upon lines at right angles to one another, the apices of said angles bisecting the sides of the diamond-shaped sheet so that when folded its straight meet-10 ing edges will abut and not overlap each other, seam-strips overlapping and joining such abutting edges, so as to render the bag water-tight, without seam or joint along its folded side edges but having a slit in one of 15 the folded edges to form an opening to the neck of the bag, as shown and described.

5. A water-bag formed of a sheet of rubber of diamond or rhomboidal shape with straight edges and folded upon itself to present a cen-2c tral rectangular portion and four triangular sections, the straight edges of each of which latter are in line with the straight edges of each adjoining section and the apices of the angles of the central rectangular portion bi-25 secting the sides of the diamond so that when the sheet is folded upon the lines of the rectangular portion the straight edges will abut and not overlap each other, seam-strips overlapping and joining the meeting and abut-3c ting edges of the triangular sections together so as to render the bag water-tight, and a neck with mouthpiece and handle, as shown and described.

6. A water-bag formed of a sheet of rubber 35 of diamond shape with straight edges and folded upon itself to present a central rectangular portion and four triangular sections the straight free edges of each of which latter are in line with the straight free edges of each 40 adjoining section and the apices of the angles of the central rectangular portion bisecting the sides of the diamond so that when the sheet is folded upon the lines of the rectangular portion the straight edges will abut and 45 not overlap each other, seam-strips overlapping and joining the meeting and abutting edges of the triangular sections together so as to render the bag water-tight, a reinforcingyoke for strengthening the upper end of the 50 body, and a neck with mouthpiece and handle, as shown and described.

7. The combination of a water-bag having its body formed of a single sheet of rubber of diamond or rhomboidal shape with straight 55 edges folded upon itself from opposite sides, and having its straight meeting edges abutting one another and joined so as to form a water-tight bag without seam or joint along all its edges, and corner-strengthening por-60 tions, as set forth.

8. A water-bag having its body formed of a sheet of rubber of diamond, or rhomboidal shape with straight edges folded upon itself from opposite sides upon lines extending at 65 right angles to one another, the apices of said angles bisecting the sides of the diamondshaped sheet so that when folded its straight

meeting edges will abut and not overlap each other, corner - strengthening portions, and means for joining said abutting edges to form 70 a water-tight bag without seam or joint along its edges but having a slit in one of the folded edges to form an opening to the neck of the bag as set forth.

9. A water-bag having its body formed of a 75 sheet of rubber having straight edges and folded upon itself along four lines at right angles to each other, the apices of said angles bisecting the sides of said sheet, so that when folded its straight meeting edges will abut 80 and not overlap each other, corner-strengthening portions, means for joining said abutting edges to form a water-tight bag without seam or joint along its folded side edges but having a slit in one of the folded edges to form 85 an opening to the neck of the bag, as set forth.

10. A water-bag having its body formed of a sheet of rubber of diamond or rhomboidal shape with straight edges and folded upon itself from opposite sides upon lines at right 90 angles to one another, the apices of said angles bisecting the sides of the diamond-shaped sheet so that when folded its straight meeting edges will abut and not overlap each other, seam-strips overlapping and joining such 95 abutting edges, so as to render the bag watertight, without seam or joint along its folded side edges but having a slit in one of the folded edges to form an opening to the neck of the bag, and the ends of said seam-strips 100 being extended and folded over to form strengthening portions for the corners of said bag, as shown and described.

11. A water-bag formed of a sheet of rubber of diamond or rhomboidal shape with straight 105 edges and folded upon itself to present a central rectangular portion and four triangular sections, the straight edges of each of which latter are in line with the straight edges of each adjoining section and the apices of the 110 angles of the central rectangular portion bisecting the sides of the diamond so that when the sheet is folded upon the lines of the rectangular portion the straight edges will abut and not overlap each other, seam-strips over- 115 lapping and joining the meeting and abutting edges of the triangular sections together so as to render the bag water-tight, and the ends of said seam-strips being extended and folded over to form strengthening portions 120 for the corners of said bag, and a neck with mouthpiece and handle, as shown and described.

12. A water-bag formed of a sheet of rubber of diamond shape with straight edges and 125 folded upon itself to present a central rectangular portion and four triangular sections the straight free edges of each of which latter are in line with the straight free edges of each adjoining section and the apices of the 130 angles of the central rectangular portion bisecting the sides of the diamond so that when the sheet is folded upon the lines of the rectangular portion the straight edges will abut

and not overlap each other, seam-strips overlapping and joining the meeting and abutting edges of the triangular sections together so as to render the bag water-tight, and the ends of said seam-strips being extended and folded over to form strengthening portions for the corners of said bag, a reinforcing-yoke for strengthening the upper end of the body, and

a neck with mouth piece and handle, as shown and described.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

JOHN PARETTE.

Witnesses:

R. A. C. KIMBER, FRED. J. SEARS.