

No. 667,218.

Patented Feb. 5, 1901.

J. H. HANKS.
PAPER BOTTLE.

(Application filed Nov. 5, 1900.)

(No Model.)

FIG-1-

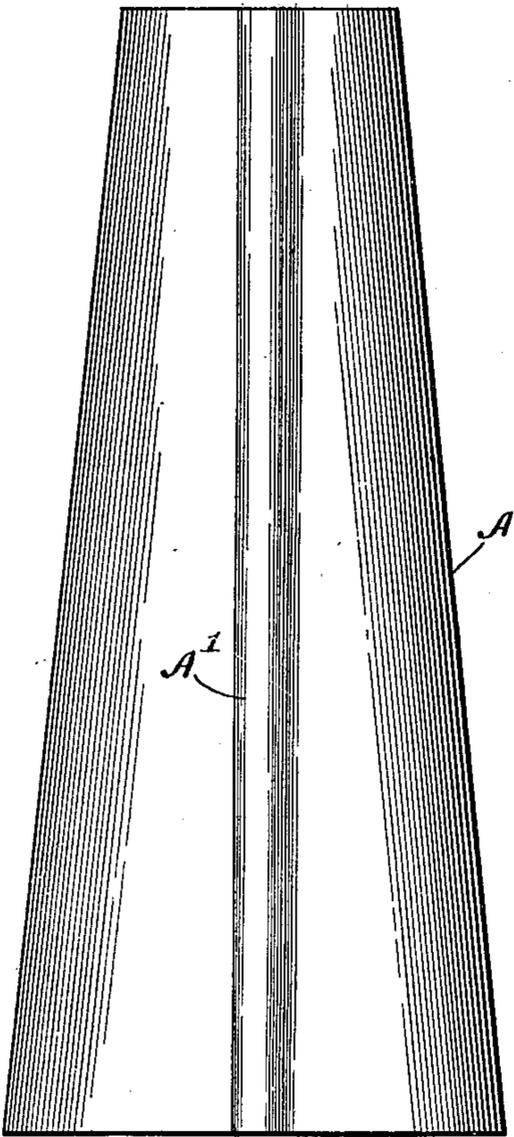


FIG-2-

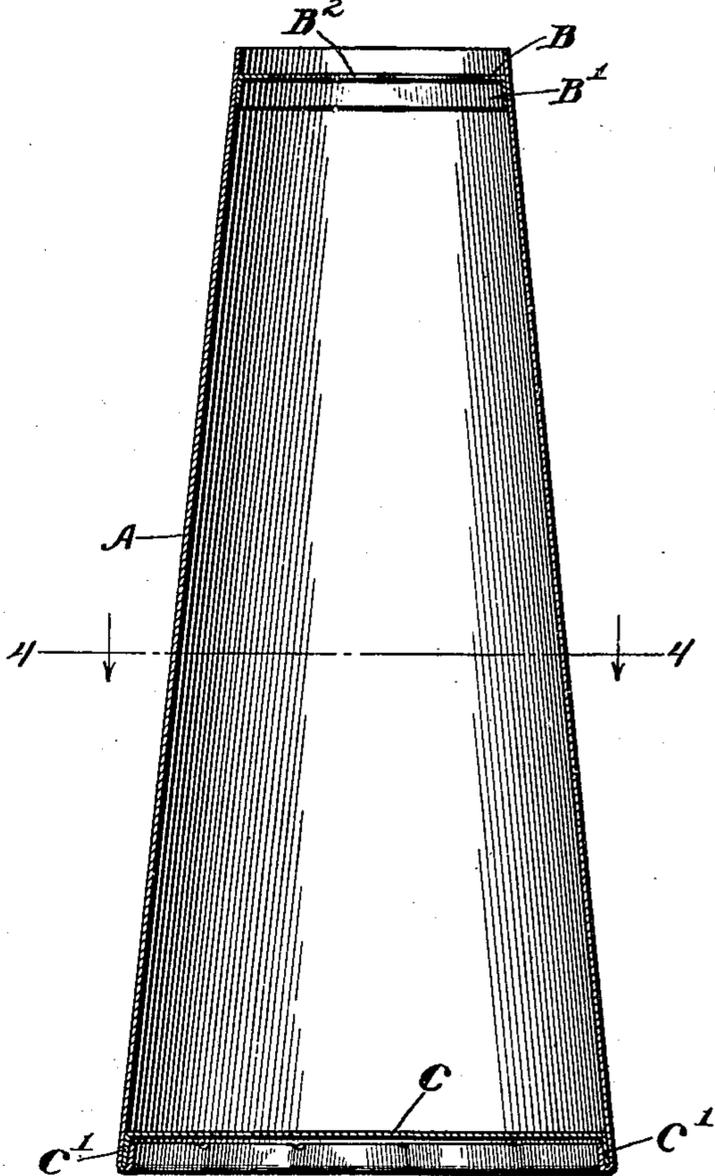


FIG-3-

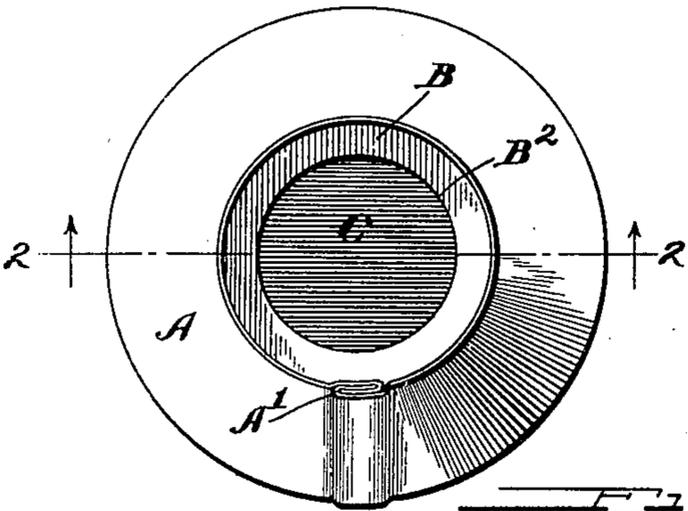


FIG-4-

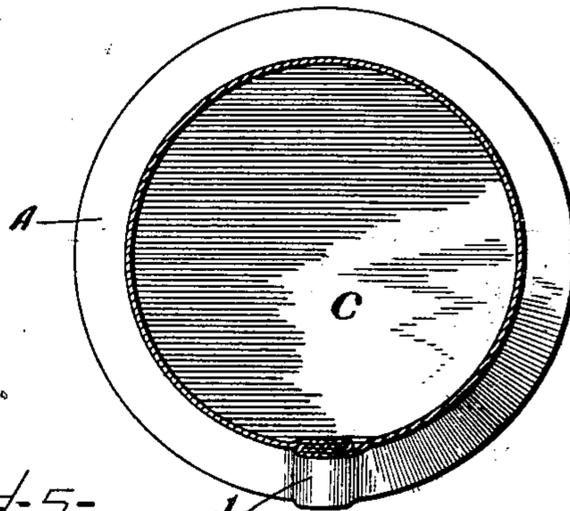
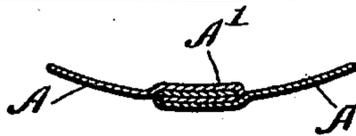


FIG-5-



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. HANKS, OF JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

PAPER BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 667,218, dated February 5, 1901.

Application filed November 5, 1900. Serial No. 35,511. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. HANKS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

The object of this invention is the production of a paper bottle cheaply and easily made, yet sufficiently strong for all practical purposes. Bottles of the kind herein shown are adapted to contain milk for retail delivery. Glass bottles are now quite largely used for this purpose, but the life of the latter is found to be very short on account of the fragile nature of the material of which it is composed. Paper bottles may be made sufficiently strong for repeated use or light and cheap to be used once only.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side elevation of a bottle embodying the features of my invention. Fig. 2 is a vertical central section through said bottle on dotted line 2 2 of Fig. 3. Fig. 3 is a top plan view of said bottle. Fig. 4 is a horizontal section on dotted line 4 4 of Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a transverse section through the seam at the side of the body portion of the bottle.

Like letters of reference indicate corresponding parts throughout the several views.

In the construction of this bottle I first form the conical body portion A, which comprises the side walls of the bottle. This body portion may be formed upon a mandrel of suitable size and shape from a blank of proper outline cut from a sheet of paper. The edges of said sides are joined together by the double seam A', extending lengthwise of said bottle. A throat-cap B is stamped from heavy paper and pressed to form the peripheral annular flange B' thereof. The central opening B² is also formed in said throat-cap. The diameter of the cap is such that when inserted in the conical body portion A it will fit tightly within said body portion, at a point near the small upper end thereof. It is held in its proper position by suitable glue or cement.

The upper edges of the side walls A rise above the throat-cap B and there form a recess adapted to receive a closure of any suitable form. As will be seen by reference to the drawings, this recess is larger at the bottom than at its mouth and is thereby adapted to hold the closure firmly in place and to prevent its accidental displacement. The bottom C of said bottle is cut from paper and its peripheral flange C' formed with suitable dies, its diameter being just sufficient to permit it to enter the larger end of said body portion a little distance. It is secured in this position with cement. After the bottom C is put in place the lower ends of the walls of the body portion A are crimped upward and inward to form a solid base for said bottle and to protect the annular flange C' of the bottom C. After the cement used in the construction of the bottle is dry the whole is dipped into a body of liquid paraffin or other suitable wax or material to make the paper or pasteboard entering into the construction of the bottle waterproof and to fill any slight apertures in the seams or joints of said bottle to make the latter water-tight.

I claim as my invention—

A paper bottle having walls tapering from the bottom toward the top, a bottom with a peripheral flange secured within the side walls, the lower edge of said side walls being crimped upward and inward over the peripheral flange of said bottom, a throat-cap having a central opening and a peripheral flange, secured by said flange within the side walls near the top thereof but at a sufficient distance from the top edge of said side walls to permit the insertion of a closure for said bottle, the inclination of said side walls forming above said throat-cap a recess larger at the bottom than at the top for retaining the closure of the bottle in place.

JOHN H. HANKS.

Witnesses:

J. T. HAMMOND,
D. J. WILLSON.