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A. BLUM

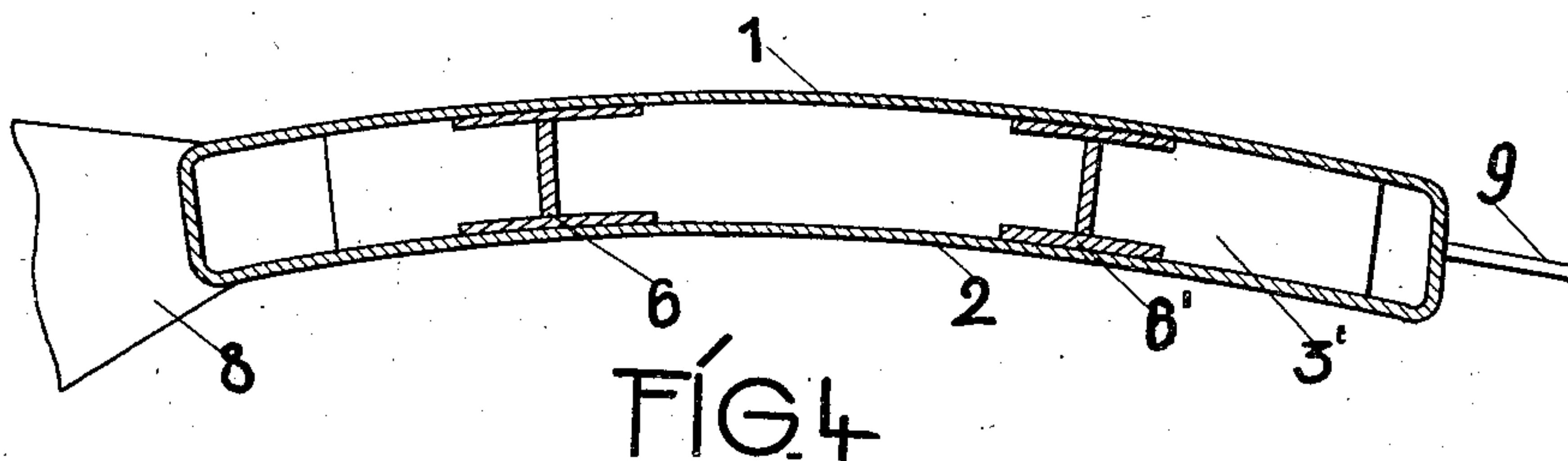
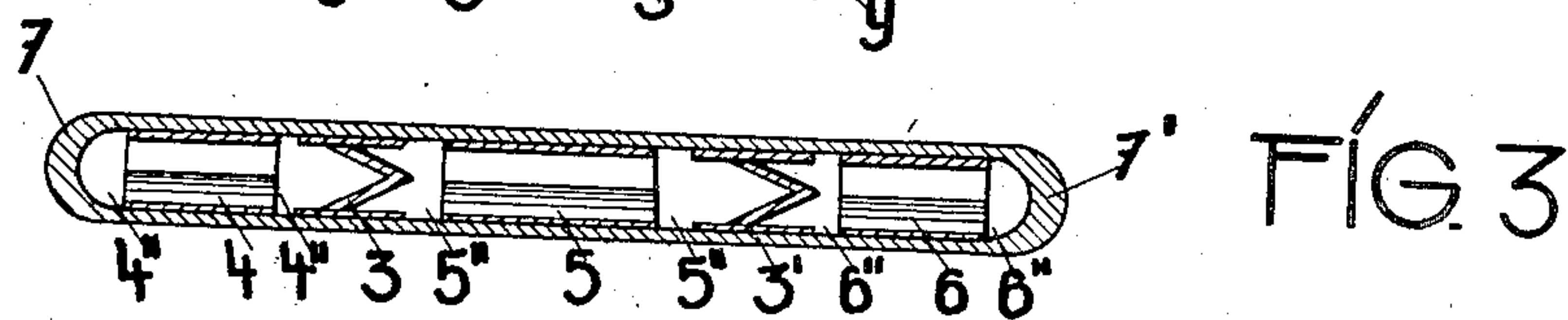
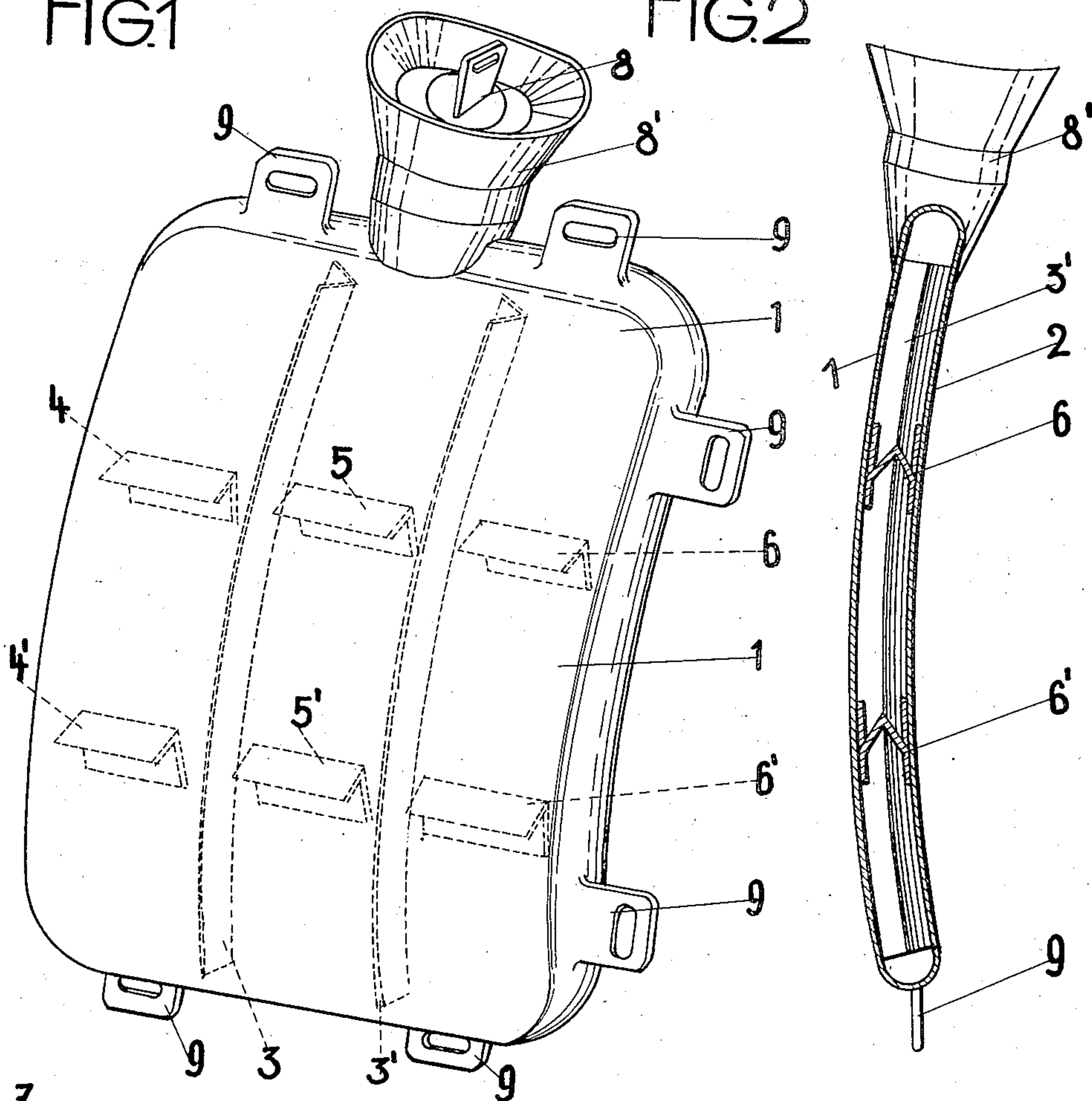
2,024,908

HOT WATER BOTTLE OF RUBBER

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FIG. 1

FIG. 2



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HOT WATER BOTTLE OF RUBBER

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1 Claim. (Cl. 150—1)

This invention relates to improvements in hot water bottles.

The known hot water bottles are open to the objection that, when completely filled or slightly inclined when in use the bearing walls entirely or partly bulge, thereby preventing the bottle from resting flat on the body.

The invention relates to a hot water bottle in which this objection is overcome in that the bearing walls of the bottle are connected by yieldable walls which, when the bottle is full, act as spacing elements and thus prevent the water bottle from bulging.

A further feature of the invention consists in constructing the hot water bottle in such a manner that it retains its curved shape even in filled condition. For this purpose the narrow side walls of the bottle are formed by curved ribs or reinforced strips.

An embodiment of the invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawing in which—

Fig. 1 shows the hot water bottle in perspective view.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section through the bottle in empty condition.

Fig. 3 is a cross section through the empty bottle.

Fig. 4 is a longitudinal section through the bottle in filled condition.

In the example illustrated the bearing walls of the hot water bottle are subdivided into three compartments by two yieldable strips 3, 3' extending in the longitudinal direction of the bottle, which compartments can be filled at the same time and jointly by a funnel 8'. Each of the compartments is subdivided into three sections by yieldable strips 4, 4', 5, 5' and 6, 6' extending in the transverse direction of the bottle. These transverse strips do not extend right up to the longitudinal strips 3, 3' so that apertures 4'', 5'' and 6'' remain between the transverse and longitudinal strips for the passage of the liquid from one sub compartment or section into the sub compartment or section situated thereunder.

When the bottle is in empty condition, the bearing walls 1 and 2, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, lie close together, and in filled condition (Fig. 4) the water is uniformly distributed in all compartments of the hot water bottle and the foldable strip partitions are extended, so that they act as spacing elements and prevent a further bulging of the walls of the bottle.

Strips of elastic and expansible material may be provided in any suitable arrangement instead of the foldable partitions.

The narrow side walls of the hot water bottle are formed of curved ribs or of reinforced strips 7, 7' by means of which a curved shape is imparted to the bottle and maintained when the bottle is in more or less filled condition. The hot water bottle may evidently also be of curved shape in the transverse direction. In this instance the transverse narrow sides are formed by correspondingly curved strips or ribs.

The remaining parts of the bottle are formed in known manner. The filling funnel 8' can be tightly closed by a screw stopper 8. Moreover rubber lugs are formed at suitable points on the sidewalls and serve for attaching bands, belts and the like by means of which the hot water bottle may be fixed to the body in longitudinal or transverse direction as required.

I claim—

A hot water bottle, comprising in combination bearing walls, bearing ends connecting said walls to form a closed receptacle, and yieldable strips extending in longitudinal and transverse directions of the bottle and connecting the bearing walls, the transverse strips being interrupted to allow for passage therethrough of the longitudinal strips, both the longitudinal and transverse strips being independent of each other and of the bearing ends so as to provide free spaces between the end walls, side walls and said strips on one hand and between all the strips themselves on the other hand, the free spaces providing for complete circulation throughout the bottle.

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