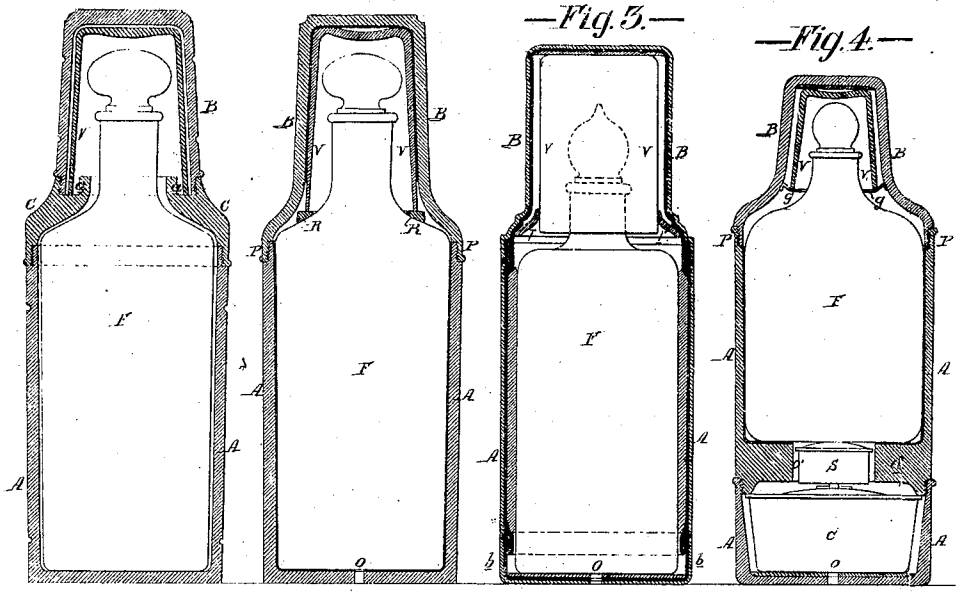
J. Mathieu,

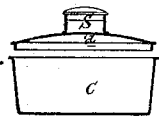
Bottle Envelope.

NO. 107,189. Patented Sept. 6. 1870.

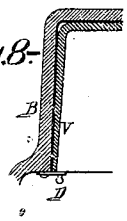
—Fig. 1.— —Fig. 2.— —Fig. 3.— —Fig. 4.—



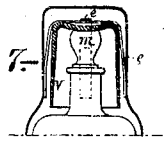
—Fig. 5.—



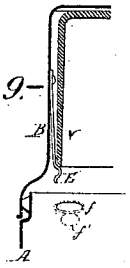
—Fig. 8.—



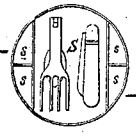
—Fig. 7.—



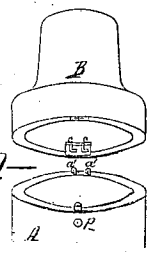
—Fig. 9.—



—Fig. 6.—



—Fig. 10.—



Witnesses { Wm. A. Steel
Jno. B. Harding.

Jules Mathieu
by his Attys
Howson and Sons

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JULES MATHIEU, OF PARIS, FRANCE.

IMPROVED CASE FOR BOTTLES AND GLASSES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **107,189**, dated September 6, 1870.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JULES MATHIEU, engineer, of Paris, in the Empire of France, have invented Improvements in Cases for Bottles and Glass or other Cups, of which the following is a specification.

Glass bottles of various forms arranged in cases of wood, metal, leather, wicker-work, or other material have long been employed in medicine, pharmacy, traveling, hunting, &c., and drinking glasses or cups have also been arranged in connection with such cases. In hunting-flasks, especially, the drinking-cup has been made to embrace the lower part of the bottle, so as to serve as a partial case for the same, and in other arrangements the cup has been screwed to the upper part of the case, so as to form a stopper. In nearly every instance, however, the cup is metallic and has great disadvantages, the principal of which are the difficulty of cleansing and the fact that the metal taints the liquid that is poured into it.

My invention is designed to overcome these objections; and it consists of a case of wood, metal, or other material arranged to entirely contain a bottle and a glass, and, if necessary, any other objects more or less fragile, and to protect them against accidents which occur from any rough usage to which the box may be exposed, all of which will be fully described hereinafter.

Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 are vertical sectional views of cases, showing various methods of carrying out my invention; and Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 are detached views illustrating modifications of my invention.

In Fig. 1 the glass bottle F is contained in a wooden casing, A, upon which is screwed a circular part, C, which receives in its turn a stopper, B. The latter contains a glass, V, which rests in a circular groove, *a*. All being thus arranged, if the liquid which the bottle F contains is to be poured into the glass V, it only requires to separate the stopper B of the case which covers the glass and to raise the latter. The neck of the bottle being thus uncovered, it can be then uncorked and the liquid poured out.

Fig. 2 shows another of my cases, also made of wood, with a single screw-thread. In this instance A represents the lower part of the case with the screw-thread P, and upon the latter is applied the upper part, B, which forms the stopper or lid, and which covers the glass and the neck of the bottle. These two parts of the case are lined, at places where it may be necessary, with leather or any material which will protect the bottle F and the glass V. The edges of the latter rest upon a washer, R, which may be of any suitable shape and material, its purpose being simply to separate the glass and the shoulder of the bottle. In the bottom of the case, as also on the corresponding part of the interior lining, there is an opening, *o*, which is intended for the admission of air when it is wished to remove the bottle from the casing.

Fig. 3 is a vertical section of a case resembling the preceding, except that it is of metal instead of wood. I have used the same letters to designate the same parts, A representing the cylindrical part; B, the lid, and P the screw-thread. The lower part, *b*, is movable; but it need only be so when the screw-thread P is dispensed with, and the top or covering B and the cylindrical part A are made of one piece. In this latter instance the bottle and glass are drawn out from below.

In Fig. 3 the glass is held in the lid by the help of a gum washer, which is glued to the interior of the case. Ordinarily, or before the insertion of the glass, this washer is horizontal or flat; but when the bottom of the glass is introduced the inner edge of the said washer rises, and when the glass is pushed upward to the full extent it is pressed on all sides by the washer, and consequently cannot fall out.

The metallic case last described is covered outside and inside with any material whatever; but it may be simply painted or varnished upon the outside. At the bottom of the case at the point *o* the opening for air will be observed.

Fig. 4 shows an arrangement of case in which the bottle F does not occupy the entire space, it being supported by a false bottom, *d*, recessed at its center to hold a box, S, there being a compartment formed below, which receives another box, C. In this method the case proper is formed of two parts, A and B, connected by the threaded joint P, and below

the cylindrical body A there is another portion, A′, forming the bottom, in which is an orifice, *o*, for the entrance of the air. The box C, which is contained in the lower compartment, is intended to contain meat or any other food. It can be divided into compartments. The box S, which is placed above in the opening made in the false bottom *d*, may contain various condiments—such as salt, pepper, spices, &c. Upon each side of this box S, in the false bottom *d*, there are two grooves, *o*′, which have the same object as the openings—viz., to let in the air when the bottle is raised.

In the arrangement last described I have represented the box S independent of the box C; but it is evident that they can be made as shown in Fig. 5, in which the box S is fastened to the lid of the box C. In this case, as in the preceding, the boxes may be in compartments or not, as the occasion may require. I have shown in Fig. 6 an arrangement in which the box S has the same diameter as the box C, the false bottom *d* being dispensed with. The box S serves then as a covering for the box C, and it may contain any suitable number of compartments, such as shown at *s*. I have arranged in the center a large compartment, to contain any kind of utensils—such as knives, forks, spoons, &c.

In Fig. 4 the glass V is held in the lid B by two parallel caoutchouc straps, *g*, which take the place of the washer *r*, Fig. 3.

Fig. 7 is intended to indicate another method of fastening the glass V. Caoutchouc straps E are also employed in this case; but they are placed crosswise instead of being parallel. They are no longer intended, as in the preceding case, to hold the glass at the bottom of the lid B, but they push it downward, on the contrary, upon the cork *m* of the bottle.

Fig. 8 shows the glass V held in the lid B by a small hook or bolt, D, which is moved back after the glass has been introduced into the lid. To have the glass held equally upon all sides, I place three or four of these hooks upon the circumference.

Fig. 9 shows a method of fastening the glass to the lid by the introduction of three or four hooks with springs, as at E. This shows, also, a mode of attaching the two pieces A and B in cases where the screw-thread is dispensed with. These are two kinds of hooks, *f* and *f*′, which form a sort of catch. The hook *f* is punched, from within, outwardly at the upper edge of the cylindrical part A, and the hook *f*′ from the outside to the inside at the lower edge of the lid B. These hooks or projections may be of any number and of any length.

Fig. 10 shows a plan of attaching the cylindrical part A to the lid B, so as to obtain fastening without a screw. In this case I arrange upon the edge of the lid B two hooks, *c*, and upon the edge of the part A two rings, *a*′, into which the hooks *c* are inserted. Opposite these hooks and rings is a spring-catch, *p*.

To open this case it is only necessary to press upon the catch *p*, then turn laterally to free the hooks. To shut, it is turned in the opposite direction.

I claim—

1. A case of wood, metal, or other suitable material adapted for the reception of a traveling or other flask, and of a glass intended to receive the liquid from the said flask, substantially as described.

2. The straps *l* or *g*, arranged in the lid B, as set forth.

3. The washer R, arranged on the bottle F, as described.

4. Arranging the case to contain, in addition to the bottle and glass, one or more boxes for the reception of various articles, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JULES MATHIEU. [L. S.]

Witnesses:
EMILE RICHARD.
ADOLPHE BISSON.