No. 892,976. PATENTED JULY 14, 1908.

H. F. CALL.

RECEPTACLE FOR FLUIDS.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 7, 1907.

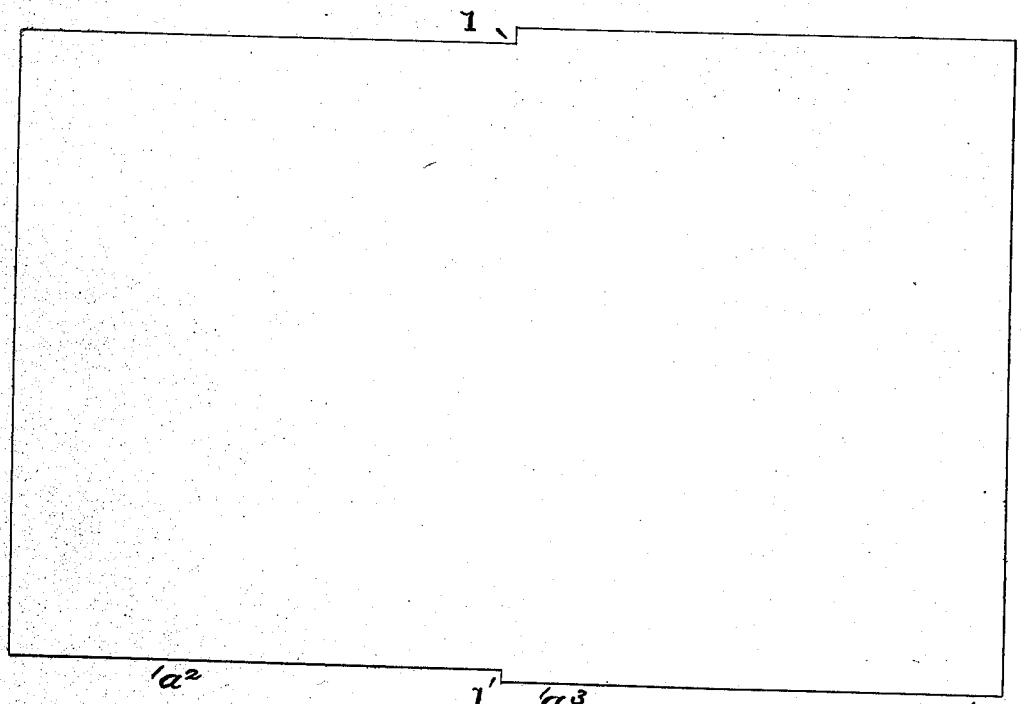


Fig. 1.

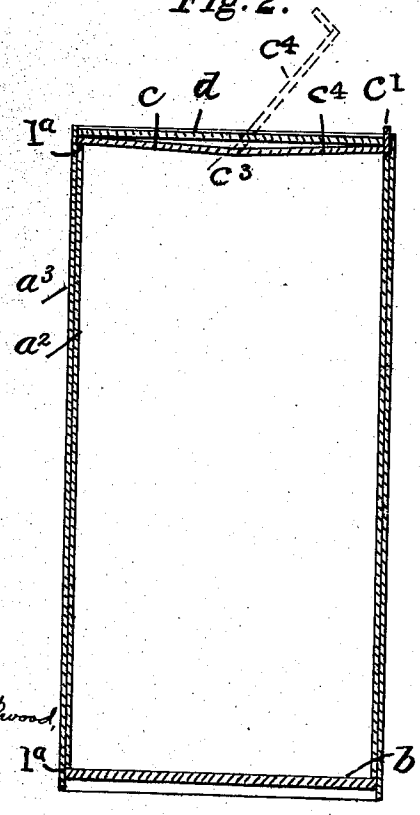


Fig. 2.

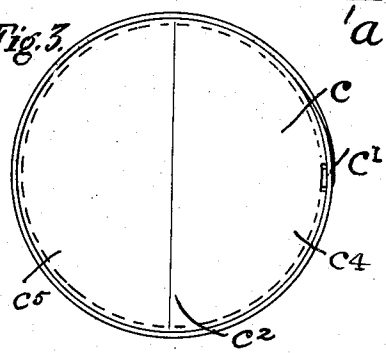


Fig. 3.

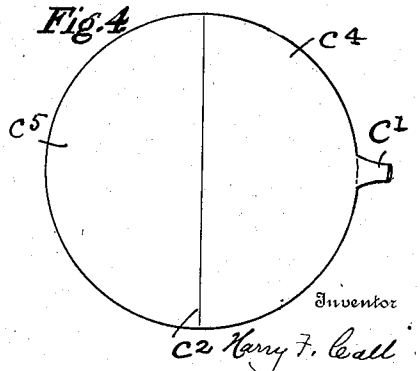


Fig. 4.

Witnesses
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY F. CALL, OF STOCKBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

RECEPTACLE FOR FLUIDS.

No. 892,976. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 14, 1908.

Application filed December 7, 1907. Serial No. 405,515.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY F. CALL, residing at Stockbridge, State of Massachusetts, have invented certain Improvements in Receptacles for Fluids, of which the following is a specification.

The invention about to be described relates to that class of tubular receptacles employed for containing fluids and moist solids such as milk, oysters and other shell fish for transportation.

In carrying out the invention I provide a tubular receptacle composed, first, of a tube made from a single piece of card or straw board cut in such a fashion that when it is rolled up there is provided at each end an inner ledge or abutment; and second, of a disk secured in the lower end of the tube and of a second disk at the upper end of the tube having a score or indentation across its upper side and provided on one side with a projecting tang or finger-hold, and also with a third disk placed in the upper end of the tube over the second disk to assist in preventing leakage of the contents of the tube.

The second disk is of peculiar construction, being scored or indented across its diameter and slightly dished inward, and when in place one semi-circular part is free to be lifted up by the tang or finger-hold while the opposite part is secured to the ledge and wall of the tube. When the loose part is to be lifted up by the finger-hold after the third disk is removed resistance is met, owing to the dishing configuration of the disk, and while the loose part is thus held up the tube is filled or emptied, as the case may be, when the finger-hold is released, whereupon the disk returns to its place upon the ledge, as owing to its resiliency it acts as a spring; all of which I will now proceed to describe and point out in the claims.

Of the drawings, which form a part of and illustrate this specification—Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank for the tubular part of the invention cut from card board of any suitable kind; Fig. 2 is a section through the completed receptacle; Fig. 3 is a view of the upper end of the receptacle; and Fig. 4 is a plan view of the second disk.

In the drawings, a is a blank cut from card board, having the offsets 1, 1, on two opposite edges, making the blank of two widths. The blank thus shaped is long enough to fold about a former, the narrower width a^2 being first wound and then the wider width a^3 is wound around it. The ends of the blank are preferably tapered or skived so that they will lap on to the adjacent surfaces smoothly, as represented in Fig. 3. Before being wound, or during the process of winding, the surfaces of the blank are covered with glue or some anhydrous sticking substance so that when the winding is completed a practically solid and waterproof tube is produced. This covering is, of course, complete and unbroken, so that the tube will be completely waterproof, as well as have its rolled form preserved, by the adhesive.

As will be seen, by winding the narrower part a^2 first, when the tube is completed interior ledges or abutments 1^a are produced at each end of the tube. A disk b is inserted for the bottom of the tube and is held in place by the above-mentioned adhesive substance; it is preferred that the disk be a little above or within the edge of the tube, so that it will not be disturbed when the tube is resting thereon.

At the upper end of the tube I provide a second disk c to rest upon the ledge or abutment, and in order to further prevent leakage and to further protect the contents of the tube, another or third disk d is forced in on top of the disk c. The disk c has a score or indentation c^2 across its upper surface and one side is provided with a tang or finger-hold c^1; and the disk is dished so that when it is placed upon the ledge its center, c^3, extends inward, and the tang projects upward, as shown in Fig. 2.

When the disk c is placed upon the ledge the periphery of the side opposite the tang is secured to the tube by means of adhesive substance, leaving the opposite side free, which side offers a certain resistance when the tang is pulled upward, owing to its being dished, and acts with a spring or resilient pressure to keep the said side closed upon the ledge.

When the receptacle is furnished to the trade, all of the disks are in place, and with the interior of the tube are coated with some anhydrous material, as paraffin, to prevent the absorption of moisture.

When the receptacle is to be filled, or emptied, the outer disk d is removed, and the tang or finger-hold c^2 is grasped and the part c^4 pulled upward, as indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2, whereupon the tube may be filled, or the contents turned out, and upon

releasing the tang the part c^4 returns by its own resiliency to the ledge, and the tube is closed. This operation can be repeatedly performed since practically one half of the scored disk is permanently cemented in place, while the other half is left free but is caused to snap to its seat when the tang is released.

It will be seen that the invention furnishes a cheap and reliable receptacle and one that, after being cleansed, can be used again, if desired.

I claim as my invention—

1. A cylindrical tubular fluid-tight receptacle formed of a single straight piece of cardboard one portion of which is narrower than the rest and having one side coated with an adhesive and then rolled up whereby an inner shoulder is formed near each end, a bottom disk adhesively secured against one shoulder, and a top disk having a portion of its periphery adhesively secured against the other shoulder, said top disk being dished and scored to form a hinge between the secured portion and the free portion, the dish form of the disk and its secured portion adapting its free portion to be opened outwardly against spring pressure, the whole being surface-treated to render it waterproof.

2. A cylindrical tubular fluid-tight receptacle formed of a single straight piece of cardboard one portion of which is narrower than the rest and having one side coated with an adhesive and then rolled up whereby an inner shoulder is formed near each end, a bottom disk adhesively secured against one shoulder, and a top disk having a portion of its periphery adhesively secured against the other shoulder, the said disk being dished and having a free portion adapted to be opened outwardly against spring pressure, an outer disk being forced in above the said top disk.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, this third day of December 1907.

HARRY F. CALL.

Witnesses:
L. H. FENN,
DANIEL B. FENN.