Nov. 3, 1942. J. E. SNYDER 2,301,087

COVER FOR BOTTLES

Filed Aug. 2, 1940

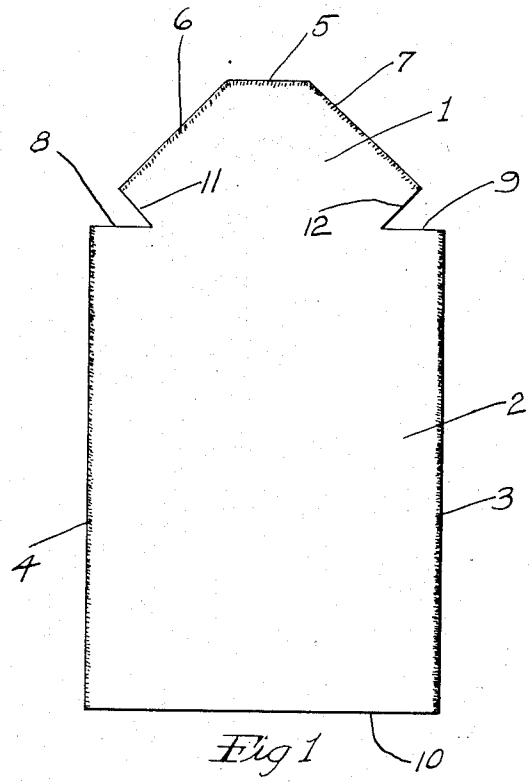


Fig. 1

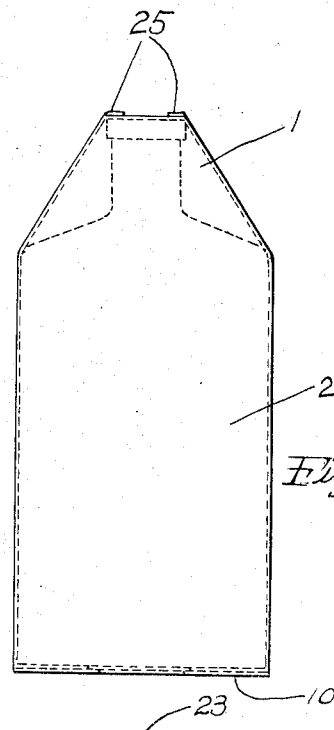


Fig. 2

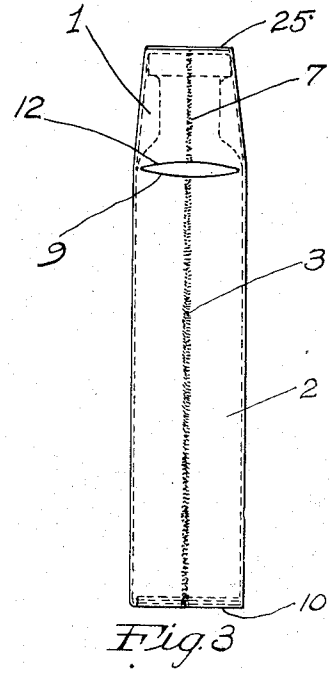


Fig. 3

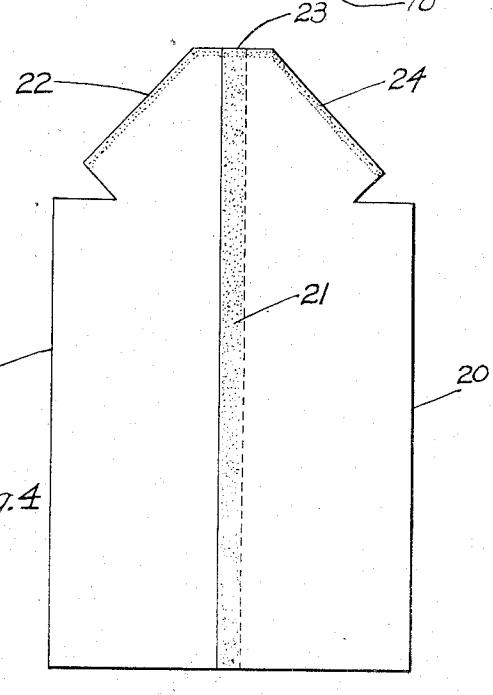


Fig. 4

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COVER FOR BOTTLES

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1 Claim. (Cl. 229—89)

This invention relates to a cover for bottles, made from sheet material, preferably transparent. It protects the bottles and labels from dust, etc. and also prevents their being soiled when handled by clerks and prospective customers. The cover may be made of any sheet material such as regenerated cellulose, cellulose esters or ethers, preferably containing a heat-sealable coating, rubber hydrochloride, plasticized polymerized vinyl derivatives, etc. Although an uncolored transparent sheet is generally preferred, a sheet colored with opaque pigments may be used, as well as a sheet which has been tinted with dyestuffs, etc.

The covering of this invention is so formed that it can be slipped over the top of a bottle and fastened by bringing the bottom edges of the cover together over the bottom of the bottle.

The invention will be further described in connection with the accompanying drawing in which

Fig. 1 illustrates the bottle cover;

Fig. 2 is a front view of a covered bottle;

Fig. 3 is a side view of the same; and

Fig. 4 illustrates a modified form of cover.

The cover shown in Fig. 1 is formed from two pieces of sheet material, identical in shape, which are superimposed over one another and united along certain of their edges. The sheets compose a hood portion 1 and a body portion 2. They are sealed along the side edges 3 and 4 and along the top of the hood 5 and the sloping sides of the hood 6 and 7. If a heat-sealable material, such as rubber hydrochloride film, is used for making the cover, the seams are advantageously formed by the application of heat to unite the edges of the film. An adhesive or solvent may be used.

The shoulder portions 8 and 9 are advantageously made parallel with the bottom 10. These shoulder portions are never sealed and the bottom edges of the hood 11 and 12, which slant up from the shoulders and connect them with the sloping sides 6 and 7, are never sealed.

To use the cover the two sheets of film are separated along the bottom 10 and slipped over the top of a bottle as shown in Fig. 2. If the bottle has perpendicular sides the perimeter of the body portion 2 of the cover is just enough larger than the perimeter of the body of the bottle to form a suitable cover for the bottle. The top 5 of the hood flattens out over the top of the bottle and the side seams of the hood, 6 and 7, are flattened out and cover the space over the shoulders and around the neck of the bottle.

The notches at the shoulder prevent the formation of wrinkles on the front and back of the bottle between the shoulders. The angle and size of the notch will depend upon the ratio of the width of the bottle shown in Fig. 2 to its thickness shown in Fig. 3 and will also depend upon the angle between the top of the bottle and the shoulder. The notches may be so cut that a small opening is formed at the shoulder as shown in Fig. 3.

If, instead of having the shoulders 8 and 9 parallel with the bottom 10 of the cover, these shoulders slant up toward the edges 11 and 12, the shoulders 9 will overlap the edges 12 of the hood and the shoulders 8 will overlap the edges 11. These shoulders may then be united to the edges of the hood by heat-sealing, adhesive or transparent tape.

After the cover has been snugly fitted to the bottle, the bottom edges 10 are folded under in any suitable manner and fastened with adhesive, or by heat-sealing or with a tax stamp, or in any other suitable way.

Instead of using two pieces of film, a single piece may be used and folded at one edge or at the top or in any other convenient place.

If adhesive is used for uniting contacting surfaces of film, instead of heat-sealing, the cover may be made as shown in Fig. 4. A single sheet of the film is folded at the edges 20 and united with adhesive along the seam 21. The top edges 22, 23 and 24 are then united with adhesive.

Instead of providing a flat top to the cover, such as shown in Figs. 1 and 4, the top might come to a point or be rounded. The flat top does not lie flat on a flat bottle stopper, but because the cover must be flattened out, there are ears 25 at both sides of the top of the bottle which are preferably folded to the bottle as shown in Fig. 2. If preferred, instead of sealing the top of the hood 5, the top may be left open so that the flaps may be folded flat across the top or otherwise united and sealed. If the bottle is closed with a cork which extends above the top of the bottle, a pointed cover, rather than one with a flat top, may be preferred.

The drawing is illustrative. The invention includes various modifications of the cover shown, although essentially the cover comprises a body portion which is united at both sides and a hood portion which comprises two sloping edges, such as the edges 6 and 7, which are united through at least a portion of their length. If the walls of the bottle are not straight and perpendicular the edges 3 and 4 of the cover are not necessarily

parallel and they need not be straight lines (and are not necessarily united throughout their length).

Although the cover is designed particularly for four-sided bottles it may be used on other bottles. If used on a cylindrical bottle the openings in the cover at the shoulders will not coincide with sides of the bottle, but will reduce the formation of wrinkles at the shoulder. The cover may be made from a preformed tube, if desired.

I claim:

A bottle cover which comprises two flat similar portions of film, each comprising a rectangular body portion and a hood portion, the sides of which hood converge toward the top, the lateral edges of the body portion of one of the flat portions of the film being united to the corresponding lateral edges of the other flat portion of the film and the converging sides of one hood portion being united to the corresponding converging sides of the other hood portion, each of said flat portions having registering notches in the opposite lateral edges thereof at the zone of juncture of the body and hood portions thereby separating the hood from the body portion, said cover when in operative position being free from wrinkles due to the notches forming openings between the hood and body portions of the cover at the shoulders of the bottle covered thereby.

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