

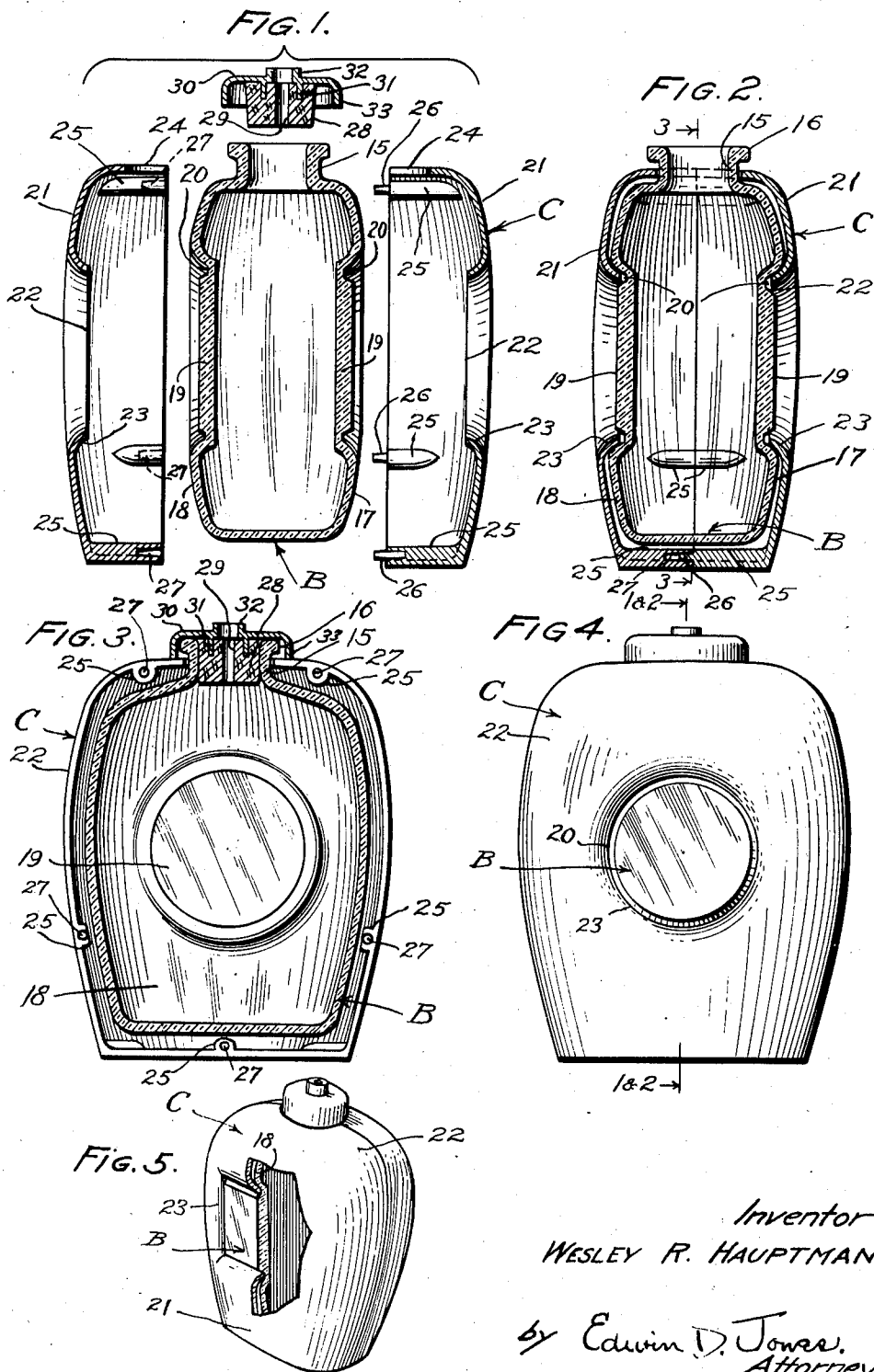
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W. R. HAUPTMAN

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COLOGNE CONTAINER

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Inventor
WESLEY R. HAUPTMAN

by Edwin D. Jones,
Attorney.

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COLOGNE CONTAINER

Wesley R. Hauptman, Los Angeles, Calif.

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5 Claims. (Cl. 215—12)

My invention relates to containers for cologne, toilet water and similar volatile liquids and, it has for a purpose the provision of the combination of a glass bottle in which the volatile liquid is contained, and a metal casing housing the bottle and affording protection for the bottle against breakage, and at the same time, providing an ornamental covering for the bottle.

It is also a purpose of my invention to provide a liquid container of the above described character, embodying means on the bottle and means on the casing, coacting to hold the bottle against rattling in the casing, and against any other movement which might operate to break the bottle.

Another purpose of my invention is the provision of a liquid container of the above-described character, wherein the means for securing the bottle immovably in the casing, embodies openings in the front and back of the casing, having interturned edges forming tongues on the inner walls of the casing, and thickened and indented portions in the sides of the bottles providing grooves in which the tongues are received so as to lock the bottle against movement in any direction within the casing.

Still another purpose of my invention is the provision of a metal casing formed in two cup-like section having meeting edges, and pins on one section engaging pockets on the other for securing the sections in casing form about the bottle.

I will describe only two forms of liquid containers, each embodying my invention and will then point out the novel features thereof in claims.

In the accompanying drawing:

Fig. 1 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 1—1 of Fig. 4 and showing one form of container embodying my invention, with the parts thereof disassembled.

Fig. 2 is a vertical sectional view taken on the line 2—2 of Fig. 4 with the parts of the container assembled, except the stopper which is omitted.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view of the container taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a view showing the container in side elevation.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view, partly broken away, showing, on a reduced scale, another form of container embodying my invention.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts in each of the several views.

Referring specifically to the drawing, the liq-

uid container comprises a bottle, designated generally at B, which is formed of glass to render it suitable for holding cologne or any other volatile liquid. As best shown in Fig. 1, the bottle B has a neck 15 rising from the top thereof and formed with a flange 16, while the front and back walls 17 and 18 thereof, which are curved outwardly to lend strength thereto, are formed at opposed points centrally thereof, with thickened portions 19. These portions 19 are, in this instance, of disk form, and their outer sides have annular grooves 20 therein, with divergent walls, as shown.

The container also includes a casing designated generally at C, which is made of relatively thick metal to lend the requisite rigidity thereto, and thus afford a non-yielding and non-bending covering for the bottle B, to reduce to a minimum the possibility of breakage of the bottle during shipment, as well as in the normal use of the container as a whole.

This casing C is formed in two cup-like sections reversely shaped and having outwardly curved side walls 21 formed with openings 22. These openings are disposed centrally of the sides of the sections, and the walls thereof are interturned to provide annular tongues 23. The top edges of the casing sections are formed at corresponding points, with semi-circular recesses 24, to provide an opening in which is received the bottle neck 15, when the two sections are assembled as shown in Fig. 2.

To assemble the two casing sections so as to form a unitary casing in which the bottle B is contained, enlargements 25 are formed at suitable intervals on the inner walls of the casing sections, with the enlargements for one casing section provided with pins 26, while the enlargements for the other casing section are formed with pockets 27. The pins 26 and the pockets 27 are slightly tapered so that when the pins are extended into the pockets they will have wedging engagement with the walls of the pockets, and thus lock the two casing sections to each other with such security as to prevent accidental separation of the sections. Thus, the two casing sections may be assembled and secured in casing formation to enclose the bottle B.

With the casing assembled, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the recesses 24 receive the bottle neck 15, so that the latter projects from the casing at the top thereof. Meanwhile, the tongues 23 extend into the grooves 20 so as to engage the outer walls of the grooves. Because the tongues and grooves are of annular form, supplemented

by the fact that the casing sections are secured one to the other by the pins, the tongues so clamped the bottle as to secure the bottle against movement in any direction within the casing. Thus, the bottle is held against possible rattling in the casing, and the possibility of breakage is reduced to a minimum by reason of the fact that the only physical connection between the bottle and the casing is through the medium of the tongues.

Also, through the holding action set up by reason of the tongues and grooves, the bottle is held so that the thickened portions 19 are disposed within the openings 22 of the casing, and the thickened portions being opposite each other, light is admitted to the bottle to observe the liquid contents thereof. Where the cologne, toilet water or other liquid contained in the bottle is colored, such color will be visible through the thickened portions 19 of the bottle, and, in practice, the liquid may be colored to contrast with the color of the metal of the casing to lend esthetic value to the container as a whole.

The pin and pocket connections between the casing sections, holds the sections so that their meeting edges are flush with the outer surfaces of the casing, which makes the joint between the sections practically invisible so that the casing appears as a unitary structure. Also, the pin and pocket connections allow the separation and detachment of one section from the other, so that should the bottle be broken as a result of extremely rough usage, the casing sections can be separated to allow removal of the bottle and substitution of a new bottle.

As best shown in Fig. 3, the bottle neck 15 is adapted to receive a cork stopper 28 formed with a central port 29. A metal cap 30 is secured to the cork 28 by an annular lip 31 formed on the underside of the cap and extending into the cork. This cap is provided with a spout 32 which registers with the port 29, and through the two, liquid may be dispensed from the bottle. The cap may be formed with a peripheral flange 33 which surrounds the neck flange 16 so as to hold the cap centrally on the cork.

Referring now to Fig. 5, I have here shown another form of liquid container which is identical to the form previously described with the single exception that the openings 22 in the front and back of the casing are square, rather than round, and all four edges of each opening are intumed to form tongues 23. Similarly, the thickened portions 19 of the bottle are square with grooves 20 at their edges in which the tongues 23 are received. Thus, when the casing sections are secured one to the other by the pins and pockets, the tongues engage the sides of the

bottle within the grooves to securely clamp and hold the bottle against movement in any direction within the casing.

Although I have herein shown and described only two forms of cologne containers embodying my invention, it is to be understood that various changes and modifications may be made therein without departing from the spirit of my invention and the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A container of the character described, comprising in combination, a glass bottle having sides with grooves therein, and a casing enclosing said bottle and comprising two shell-like sections having openings in the sides thereof, the walls of which are intumed to provide tongues extending into said grooves and means on said sections coacting to secure the latter in casing formation so that the tongues are retained within said grooves.

2. A container of the character described, comprising in combination, a glass bottle having sides with grooves therein, and a casing enclosing said bottle and comprising two shell-like sections having openings in the sides thereof, the walls of which are intumed to provide tongues extending into said grooves, pins on the edges of one section, and pockets in the edges of the other sections receiving said pins to secure the two sections together.

3. A container of the character described, comprising in combination, a glass bottle having sides with thickened portions of circular form, and grooves bounding said portions, a two-part casing having internal circular tongues engaging said bottle within said grooves, and means for securing the parts of said casing to each other so that said tongues are secured immovably in said grooves.

4. A container of the character described, comprising in combination, a glass bottle having sides with thickened portions of angular form, and grooves bounding said portions, a two-part casing having internal angular tongues engaging said bottle within said grooves, and means for securing the parts of said casing to each other so that said tongues are secured immovably in said grooves.

5. A container of the character described, comprising in combination, a glass bottle having sides with thickened portions bounded by grooves, a two-part casing housing said bottle and having internal tongues within said grooves, and pins and pockets on said casing coacting to secure the parts of said casing together so that said tongues are secured immovably in said grooves.

WESLEY R. HAUPTMAN