

W. G. LINDSAY.
BOTTLE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 16, 1907.

1,037,272.

Patented Sept. 3, 1912.

Fig. 1

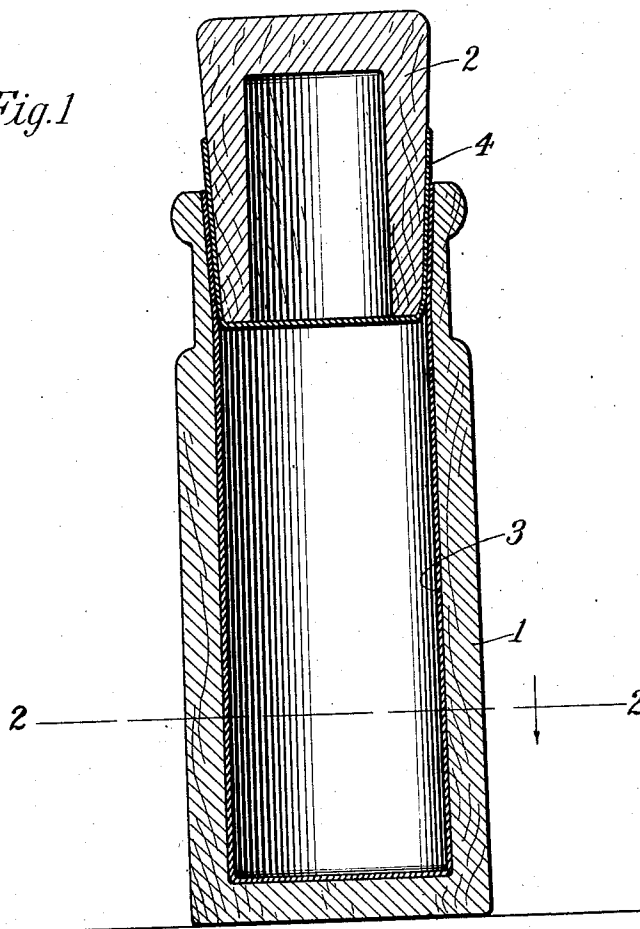
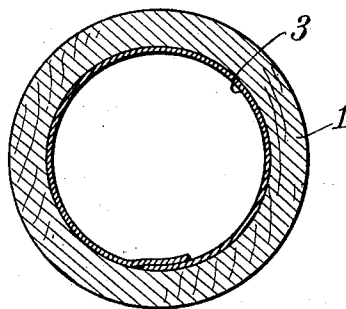


Fig. 2



Witnesses:
L. G. H. H. H.
H. Springmeyer.

William Gordon Lindsay Inventor
By his Attorney
E. O. Schenk

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM GODSON LINDSAY, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

BOTTLE.

1,037,272.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 3, 1912.

Application filed November 16, 1907. Serial No. 402,376.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM G. LINDSAY, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Manhattan, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for its object the provision of a bottle of novel construction adapted to contain liquids.

The novel means making up my said bottle are illustrated in one form thereof in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a vertical mid-section of a bottle within my invention; and Fig. 2 is a horizontal section through said bottle on the line 2—2 in Fig. 1.

Describing now my invention with special reference to the devices of the drawings and reserving it to the claims to point out the novel features, the bottle may be said to comprise a thin-walled liquid-tight receptacle 3 located within an outer supporting receptacle 1, which latter is so called because its interior supports the thin walls of the inner receptacle.

The inner receptacle 3 may be made of waxed paper, or material coated or impregnated with a liquid-proofing substance, or of celluloid, gelatin or other substances adapted to be made into a thin-walled liquid-tight receptacle. The material for the inner receptacle, which will be chosen and the substance if any with which it will be coated or impregnated will depend upon the nature of the liquid to be bottled.

Any material, preferably non-fragile, can be used for the outer receptacle 1 which is suitable to give it the supporting quality for the inner receptacle mentioned above. Thus the outer receptacle may be made of wood, papier mâché, metal, and so forth.

The mouth of the inner receptacle may be about flush with the mouth of the outer receptacle. The inner receptacle can be fastened in the outer to prevent it from being withdrawn therefrom by the removal of the stopper. For this purpose it will suffice to adhesively secure at one spot with wax, cement, etc., the inner to the outer receptacle. To prevent the possibility of liquid working its way between the inner and outer receptacles when filling the bottle or otherwise, the mouth of the bottle may be dipped in melted wax or other suitable substance to fill in any

space at the mouth of the bottle between the walls of the inner and outer receptacles.

The stopper 2 may be made of a variety of materials, such as wood, rubber, papier mâché, etc., and when composed of a material acted upon by the liquid or pervious to said liquid, may be covered with a layer of material which may be similar to that composing the inner receptacle of the bottle. The stopper 2 shown in the drawing is hollow. However this is not an essential feature since it may be solid.

Among the advantages of the bottle of my present invention are that it is capable of being made non-fragile; also that it furnishes means of easily applying a variety of materials for the inner receptacle to adapt the bottle to contain practically all kinds of liquids, corrosive and otherwise. The inner receptacle being thin-walled, clings so closely to the outer that it is inconspicuous. When an inner receptacle is used the material of which is coated or impregnated with a liquid-proofing substance, such as wax, said substance is more easily and effectively applied to the thin-walled inner receptacle than directly to the interior of a receptacle 1. Moreover applying the liquid-proofing substance such as wax directly to the interior of say a wooden bottle has the very serious disadvantage that as the bottle expands or contracts and warps or checks, its wax coating cracks or opens up permitting the liquid to contact directly with the substance of the container and thereby resulting in possibly corrosive action, leaking or both. Whereas in the bottle of my invention warping or checking of the bottle cannot effect the continuity of the liquid-proofing substance on the independent inner receptacle. The bottle therefore remains liquid-tight under all conditions.

By the expression "wax" is intended to be included not only wax, but also paraffin, ceresin, and other wax-like substances.

The characterization of the inner receptacle 3 and the stopper-covering 4 as being independent of the parts supporting them is intended to mean that they are so related to the supporting parts as not to be subject to injury from mishaps befalling the container or stopper, such as warping or cracking.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

A bottle for containing and transporting liquids, consisting of an outer supporting re-

ceptacle 1, an inner flimsy-walled liquid-tight receptacle 3 located within the outer receptacle but independent of it, the mouth-end of the inner receptacle extending up into
5 the mouth-end of the outer receptacle and being supported thereby, a stopper 2, and a liquid-proof flimsy-walled covering 4, located on the entering end of the stopper, but independent thereof, said stopper when in
10 closing position in the mouth of the bottle having its said covering 4 entered into the

mouth of the inner receptacle 3 in concentric side-contact with the walls of said mouth.

In witness whereof, I have signed my name to the foregoing specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

WILLIAM GODSON LINDSAY.

Witnesses:

F. W. SPRINGMEYER,
E. W. SCHERR, Jr.