T. J. McKEOGH.

PACKAGE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 21, 1918.

**1,313,397.** Patented Aug. 19, 1919.

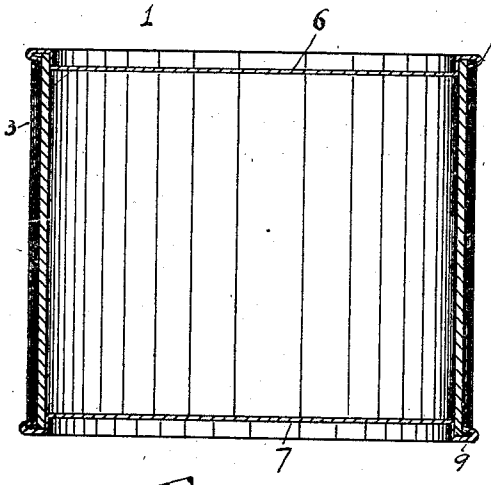



FIG 1.

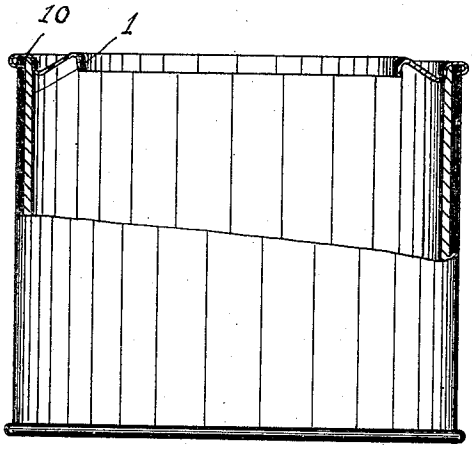



FIG 2.

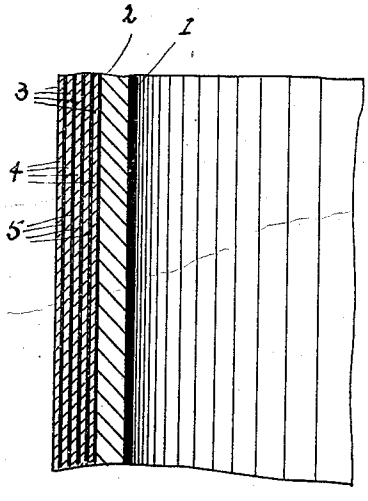



FIG 3.

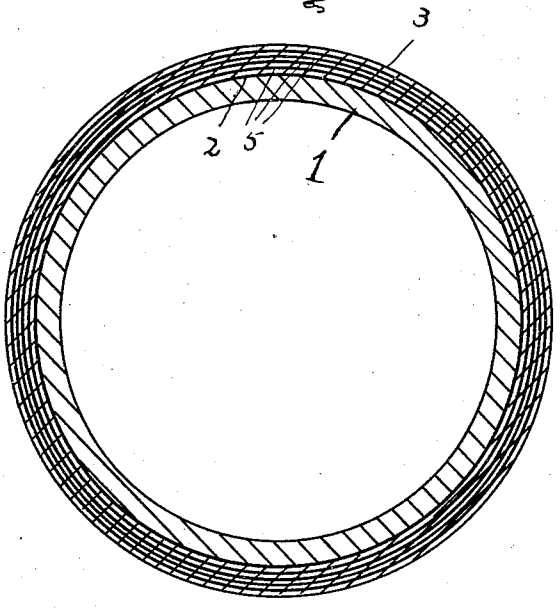



FIG 4.

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## PACKAGE.

1,313,397. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 19, 1919.

Application filed September 21, 1918. Serial No. 255,047.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, THOMAS JAMES McKEOGH, a subject of the King of Great Britain, and resident of 897 Center street, in the city and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, in the Dominion of Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packages, of which the following is the specification.

The invention relates to improvements in packages as described in the present specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings that form part of the same.

The invention consists essentially in the novel construction whereby a package is formed in which liquid substances may be safely transported.

The objects of the invention are to devise a package of material, that will prove a good substitute for the metal package, so generally used for the carriage of paints, and other liquid and semi-liquid substances, to effect economy in packing and transporting packages of merchandise, to eliminate the damage done to packages made of tin and other metals and the consequent deterioration or destruction of the contents, to produce a package at a moderate price, while retaining efficiency and other advantages, and generally to provide a package for liquid paints and any other substances, which is serviceable, durable, and comparatively cheap to manufacture.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view of the preferred form of can.

Fig. 2 is an elevation, partly in vertical section, showing an open top adapted to be closed by a cover.

Fig. 3 is an exaggerated sectional view of the wall of the can.

Fig. 4 is a cross sectional view of the can.

Like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in each figure.

The customary package used for paints in liquid form and for many other substances has been made of tin for many years past, but the time has arrived when the metal must be replaced by some substance, which is more plentifully produced, and it is natural to resort to paper material, though so far as we are aware, no serviceable package has yet been manufactured from paper in its various forms, that will withstand the test of time and transport and for that reason we did conceive this invention and developed it up to a practical form by the use of casein glue, whereby liquid paints are safely carried and stored for shipping purposes.

Referring to the drawings, the interior wall 1 of the package is made of paper material in the form of card board spirally wound into cylindrical shape and having a substantial coating 2 of casein glue completely covering the outer side and forming a layer.

The outer wall 3 is formed of a plurality of layers 4, each separated by a layer 5 of casein glue, said outer wall being a comparatively heavy and coarse paper, such as may be used for wrapping parcels.

The layers 4 are preferably formed of a piece of paper of reasonably strong texture lap wound around the spirally wound wall 1 and covered on the inner side with casein glue, so as to provide between each winding a layer 5, as clearly shown in Fig. 3.

The end closures 6 and 7 are preferably turned over at the edges 8 and 9 and spun against the outer wall 3 making a very secure fastening though the top closure may be formed in two pieces and the permanent portion 10 left open for a removable cover if desired as shown in Fig. 2, but this invention eliminates the necessity of such an expense, as the permanent top closure, illustrated in Fig. 1 may be removed by cutting the paper walls thereunder with a sharp instrument.

The preferable way of manufacturing this invention is to form the spirally wound inner wall on a cylindrical shaped roll of a fair length and then wind the sheet of paper forming the outer wall around the inner wall, both inner and outer walls receiving their coats of casein glue in the most approved manner.

The tube thus formed is then cut into the desired lengths and the closures, which are preferably of metal, spun into place.

It must be understood that without departing from the spirit of the invention that many changes may be made in the construction of the package, such as the formation of the inner wall, which need not necessarily be spirally wound, and the form and material of the closures, so long as casein glue is used and that said changes are within the scope of the claim for novelty following.

What I claim is:—

A metal bottom and a metal cover, a cylinder of paper material therebetween, said cylinder being formed of cardboard, and contained within a wrapper of several windings of coarse paper, said bottom and cover being spun into said wrapper against the surface of the card cylinder and not thereinto, and casein glue introduced between the cardboard cylinder and the wrapper and between the several windings of the coarse paper forming the wrapper.

Signed at the city of Montreal, Quebec, Canada, this 18th day of September, 1918.

THOMAS JAMES McKEOGH.