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SANITARY PACKAGE FOR CONVEYING AND DISPENSING LIQUIDS.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 23, 1915. RENEWED SEPT. 14, 1916.

1,202,642.

Patented Oct. 24, 1916.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

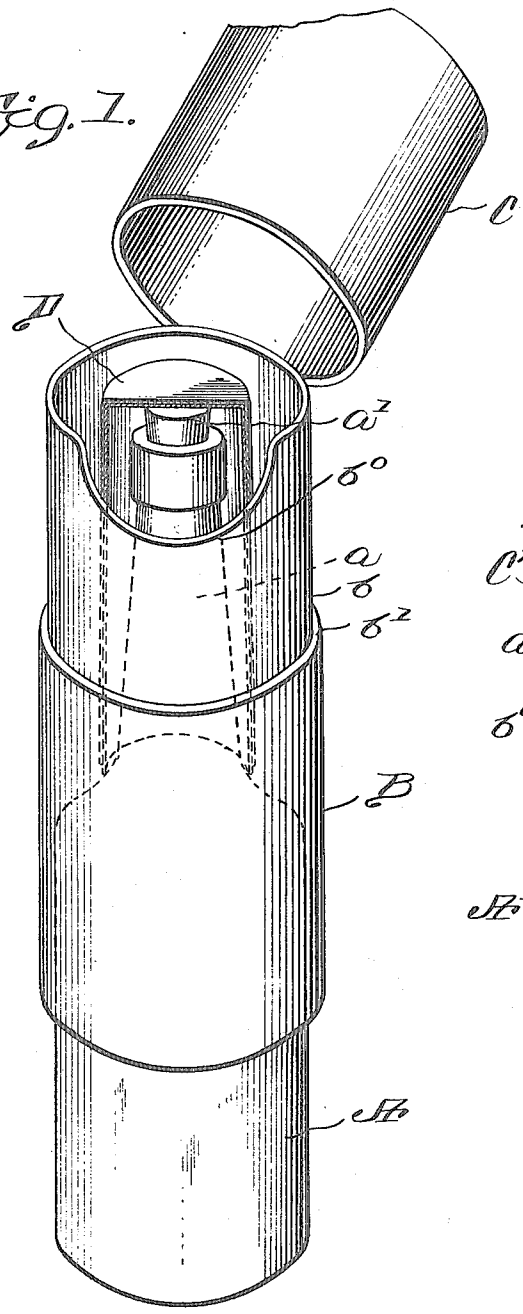
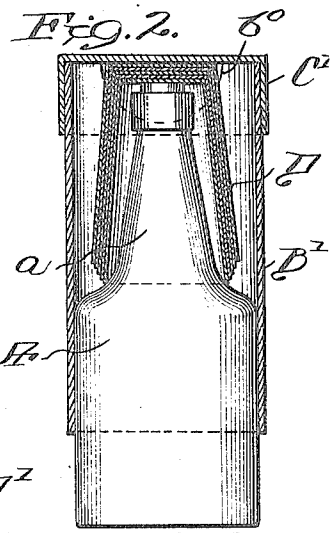


Fig. 2.



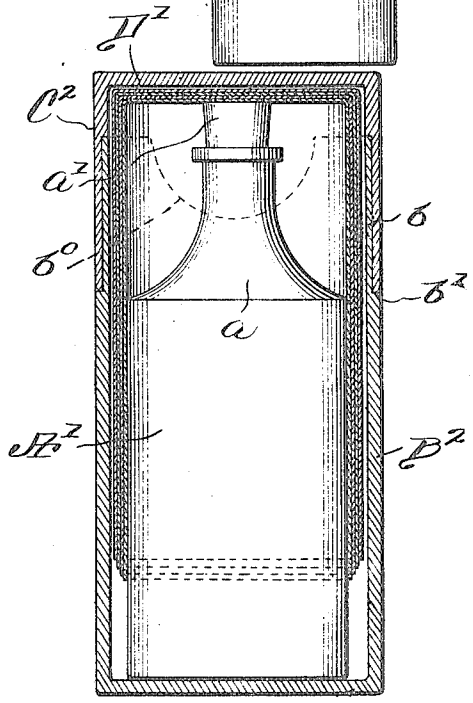


Fig. 3.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

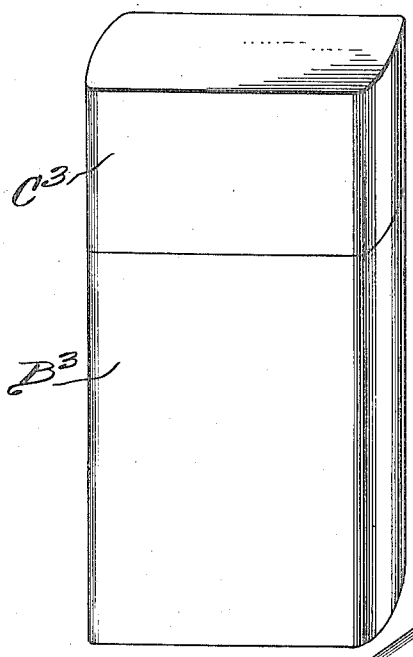
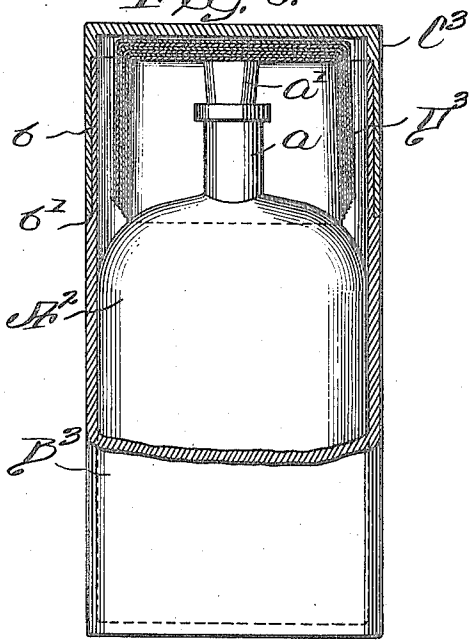


Fig. 6.



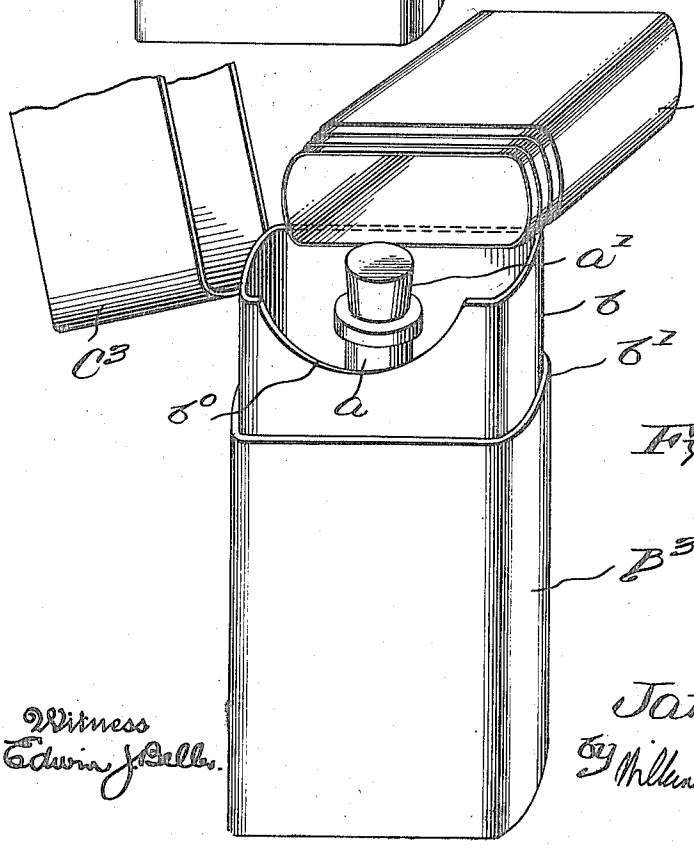


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SANITARY PACKAGE FOR CONVEYING AND DISPENSING LIQUIDS.

1,202,642. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 24, 1916.

Application filed June 23, 1915, Serial No. 35,867. Renewed September 14, 1916. Serial No. 120,194.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES ALLEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Sanitary Packages for Conveying and Dispensing Liquids; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to improvements in sanitary packages for conveying and dispensing liquids, and it is especially intended to provide a package, including a container made of pasteboard, papier mâché, or other suitable yielding non-metallic material, which will keep dust, dirt, or the like from the mouth of the bottle, and at the same time will protect the bottle from breakage and will permit the contents of the bottle to be conveniently poured out while the bottle is still held in the container; and which package also includes a series of sanitary drinking cups, inverted and mounted over the neck of the bottle, and which also serve to protect the same from breakage, and at the same time furnish individual cups for receiving the contents of the bottle.

The invention is especially intended to provide a cheap package, which adds little to the initial cost of the bottle, and cups which may be thrown away when used, and the entire package discarded when the bottle is empty.

My invention will be understood by reference to the accompanying drawings, in which similar parts are indicated by similar reference symbols throughout the several views, and in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of the package, with the cap removed; Fig. 2 shows a central vertical section of a similar form of package, but with a slightly different cap arrangement, the bottle being shown in elevation; Fig. 3 is a similar view to Fig. 2, but shows a package containing a medicine vial adapted to contain powder, liquid, or the like; Figs. 4—5—6 show a slightly modified form of package, in which a bottle of elliptical cross-section or the well-known flask shape is used; Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the bottle with the cap and the cups removed; Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the package closed; and Fig. 6 is a front view of the package partly broken away.

Referring first to Fig. 1, A represents a cylindrical bottle having its neck of any suitable form, such as a, and the usual stopper or cork a'. B represents the cylindrical sleeve which fits tightly over the bottle and projects downward well below the neck thereof, as shown. This sleeve is intended to grip the bottle tightly, so as not to be readily displaced, but, if desired, it may be secured to the bottle with glue, cement, or any other suitable adherent. This sleeve B is reduced in diameter at its upper end, as at b, and is shouldered as at b' to fit the cap C. The sleeve B is cut away at one side, as at b^0, so that liquids can be conveniently poured from the bottle without running inside of the package. Mounted on the top of the stopper, and surrounding the neck, are a nest of drinking cups D, preferably of paper treated with paraffin, but any suitable material may be used for these sanitary drinking cups.

In the form of device shown in Fig. 2, the parts are substantially similar to those shown in Fig. 1, except that the sleeve B′ is made of a continuous tube and is not reduced at its upper end, and the cap C′ fits over the exterior of said tube. The lower end of this tube should be forced over the bottle to tightly adhere to same, and also glue, cement, or other adherent, may be used to cause it to stick to the bottle. This is a slightly cheaper form of package than that shown in Fig. 1, in that the tube B′ may be made of continuous lengths and cut to suit, and no special fitting of the cap C′ is required.

In the form of device shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the container incloses the neck and the upper portion of the bottle and leaves the lower portion of the bottle exposed. The upper portions of the bottle are those most frequently liable to breakage, owing to the zones of weakness in the glass, while the lower part of the bottle is necessarily reinforced by the thick bottom ordinarily found in such receptacles, and does not normally need protection against breakage. Moreover, by having the lower portion of the bottle projecting from the casing it is possible to readily ascertain at a glance when the contents of the bottle are running low; and furthermore there is more or less saving of workmanship and material in omitting the bottom and lower portion of the sides of the container, since the body of

the bottle itself can be made to serve as a closure for the lower end of the container.

In Fig. 3 an arrangement is shown in which A′ represents a vial or similar bottle used to contain medicine, powders or the like, and which is inclosed in a container B^2 having a cap C^2, and between the vial and the walls of the container a nest of sanitary drinking cups D′ are placed. These serve to pack the container in the casing, and at the same time are protected from dust and dirt, and can be used singly for each dose and then thrown away.

In the form of device shown in Figs. 4—5—6, a bottle A^2, elliptical in cross section, or of the well-known flask shape, is used, and this fits tightly in the container B^3 which is closed with a cap C^3, and contains a nest of elliptical cups D^3. One side of the container is cut away, as at b^0, see Fig. 4, so that liquid can be poured out while the bottle is held tight in the container. For this form of device, it is preferable to have the bottle entirely inclosed in the container, since the substantially flat sides of the bottle are much more readily liable to breakage than are the cylindrical bottles shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

It will thus be seen that I provide a cheap, simple and efficient package in which the bottle containing the liquid is in a large measure protected against breakage, and in which a series of sanitary drinking cups are contained surrounding the neck of the bottle and protecting the same against injury, and also tending to assist to hold the cork in place; and the container being of cheap construction can be thrown away with the bottle when the contents of the latter have been exhausted.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. A package for conveying and dispensing liquids comprising a bottle having a neck, a container fitting snugly over the body of said bottle and secured thereto, one side of said container being cut-away abreast the mouth of the bottle, a cap for said container to cover the upper end thereof, and a series of drinking vessels nested and inverted and mounted between said cap and the neck of said bottle and serving as individual cups and also as a protective packing for the neck of the bottle, substantially as described.

2. A package for conveying and dispensing liquids comprising a bottle having a neck, a container in the form of a pasteboard tube fitting snugly over the upper portion of the body of said bottle and terminating at some distance above the bottom of and secured to the bottle, said container being cut-away at one side of the top thereof, a cap for said container closing the open end thereof and also closing the opening caused by said cut in the side of the container, and a series of drinking vessels nested and inverted and mounted between said cap and the neck of the bottle, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature.

JAMES ALLEN.