No. 747,634. PATENTED DEC. 22, 1903.

H. E. PETERSON.

WATER BAG.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 24, 1903.

NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

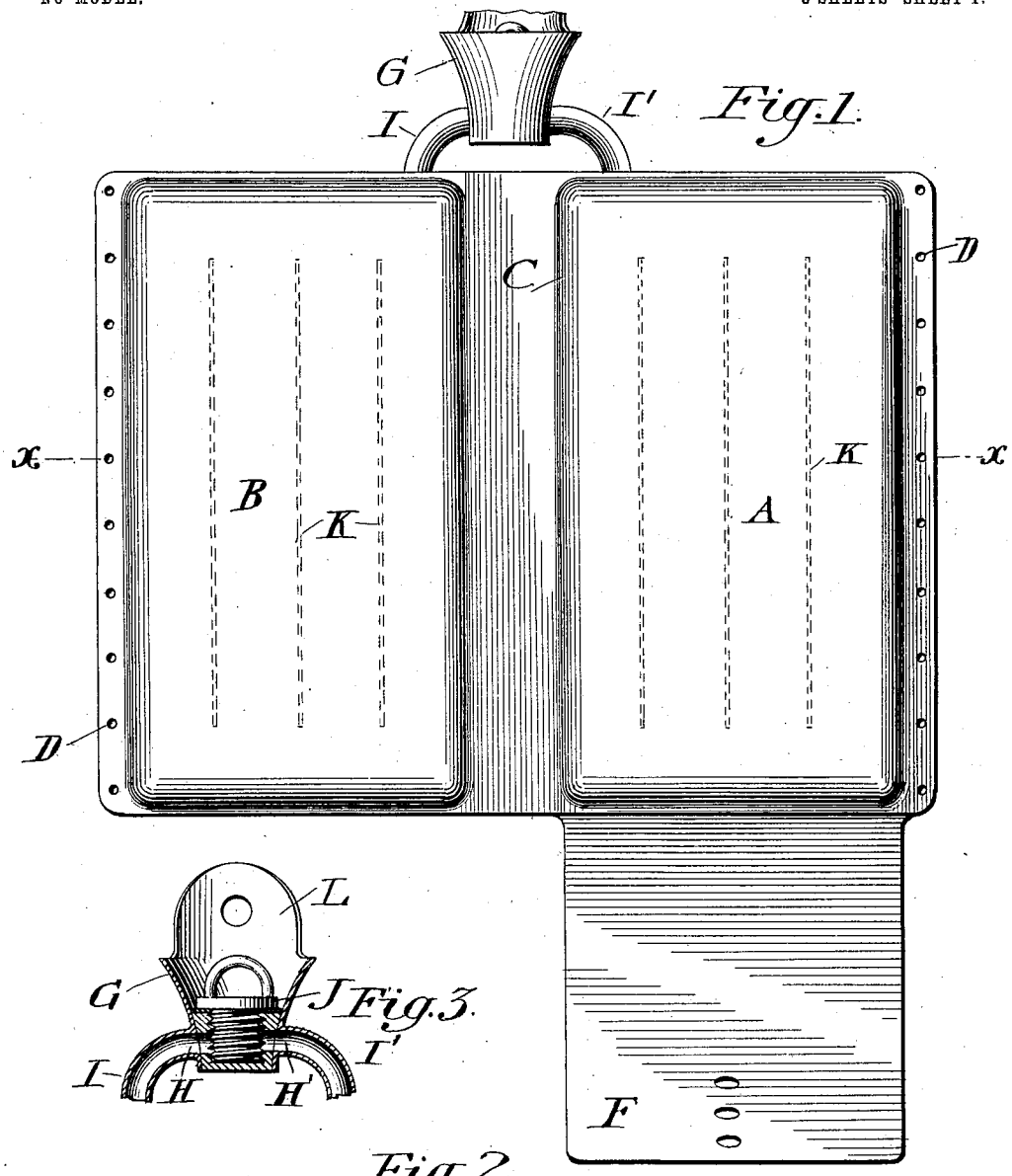


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

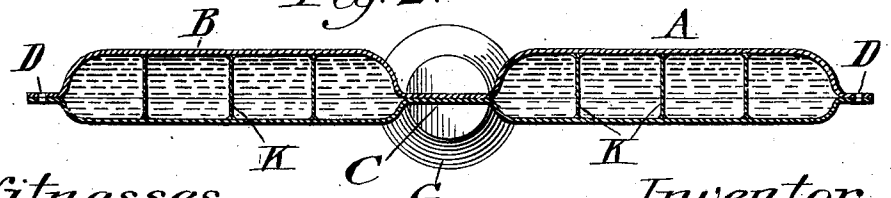


Fig. 2.

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NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

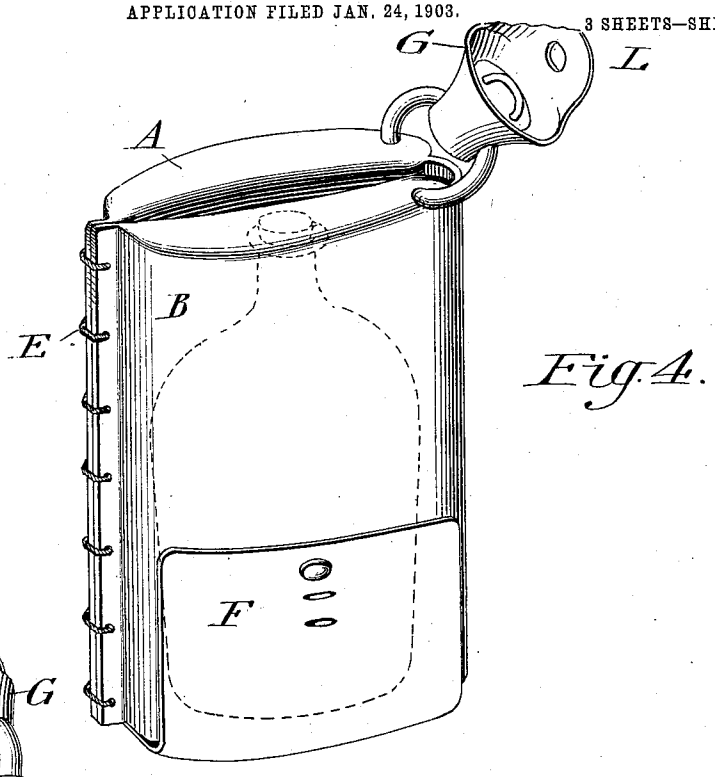


Fig. 4.

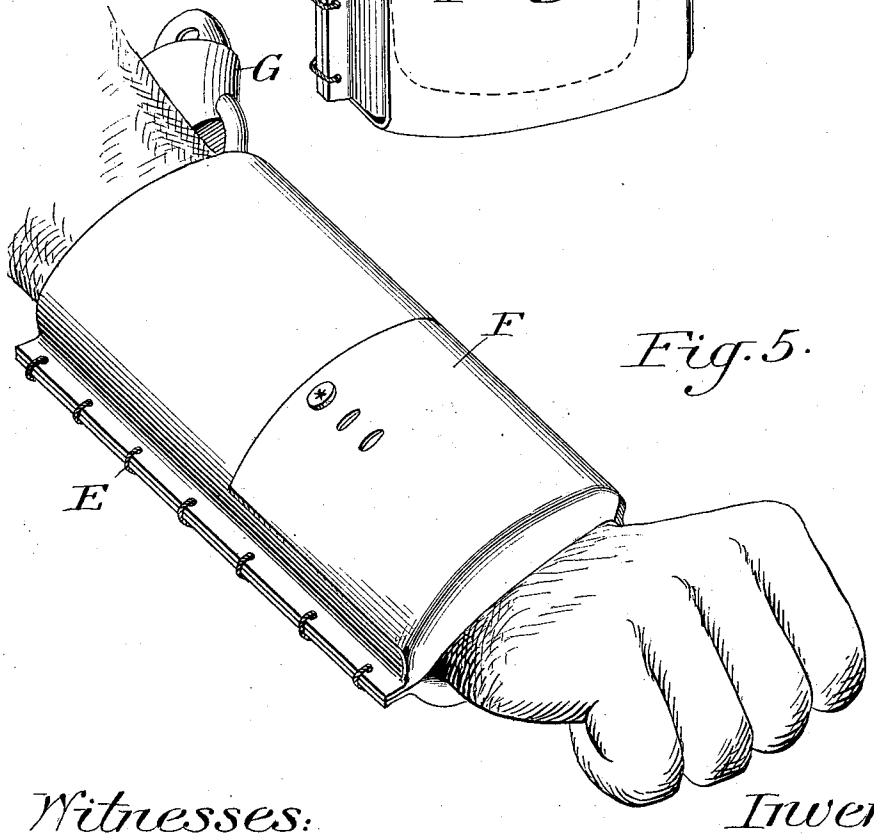


Fig. 5.

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NO MODEL. 3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 7.

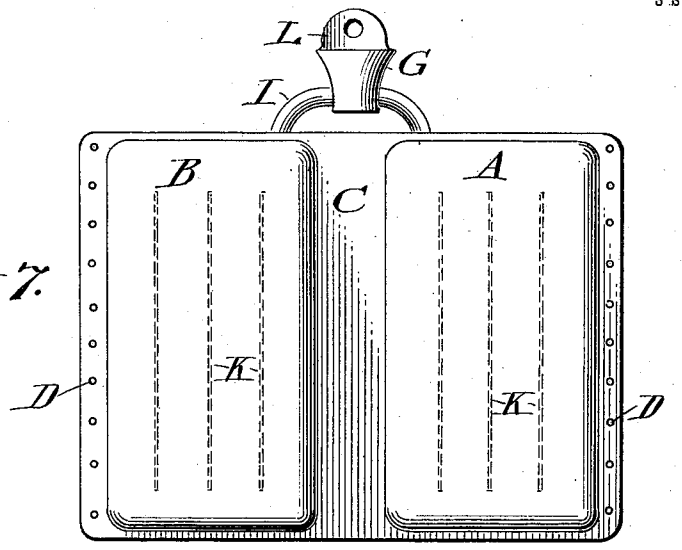
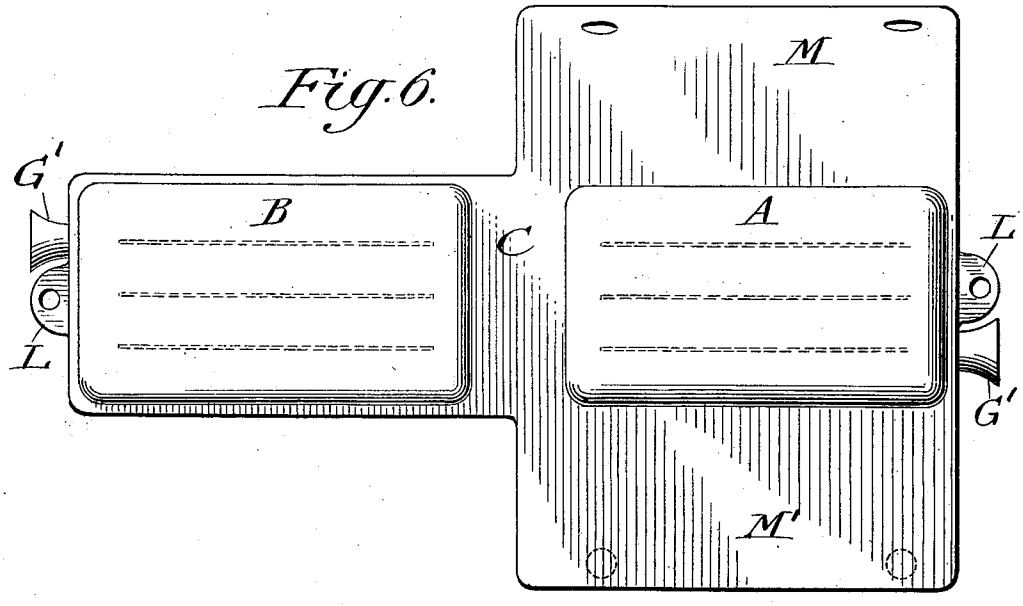


Fig. 6.



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No. 747,634. Patented December 22, 1903.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRIETTE E. PETERSON, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WATER-BAG.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 747,634, dated December 22, 1903.

Application filed January 24, 1903. Serial No. 140,444. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRIETTE E. PETERSON, a citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Water-Bags, Bottles, or Appliances, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

The particular object of my invention is the provision of a water-bag which will conveniently receive and securely retain bottles such as are used for the feeding of infants, (commonly known as "nursing-bottles,") warm the contents thereof, and keep them warm for a reasonable length of time. In practice various more or less unsatisfactory makeshifts and expedients are commonly resorted to for the heating of nursing-bottles so that at the proper time the contents may be of a suitable temperature to be taken and assimilated readily. My device does away with the necessity for such makeshifts.

The invention is not limited to the particular use stated, but may be employed in various situations and for various purposes for which its structure, as herein set forth, will obviously adapt it. It may, for example, be used as a surgical bandage for keeping poultices and the like warm, for either cooling or heating liquids to be used in the sick-room or elsewhere, and it is also adapted for all the uses to which an ordinary plain single-pocket water-bag may be put, as well as for numerous others which the ordinary water-bag is not fitted to perform.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of the preferred form of my device unfolded. Fig. 2 is a section on line *x x* of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a section of the filling and emptying device and the flexible pipes connecting it with the respective separate pockets or compartments of my water-bag. Fig. 4 is a perspective view showing the device folded and inclosing a bottle the contents of which are to be heated or cooled. Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the device applied as a surgical bandage. Fig. 6 shows a modification in the manner of filling and emptying the two compartments and in the number and arrangement of the flaps. Fig. 7 shows a form of the device which omits the flap shown in the other figures as a means of retaining in position whatever article may have been inclosed between the folded halves.

In all the various figures like parts are indicated by like characters.

The water-bag of my invention consists of two distinct water pockets, bags, or compartments, provided with a flexible connecting piece, joint, web, septum, or partition between the two, such as to prevent water communication between them, while at the same time permitting one bag to be folded over upon the other, and provided also with suitable filling and emptying means.

A and B indicate the respective water-compartments shown in Fig. 1 in their open, flat, or extended position, both lateral halves lying in the same plane.

C is the connecting piece, joint, or septum, extending completely across between the two halves of the device. The two lateral edges, which become adjacent in the folded condition, are provided with perforations D for the reception of lacing E, by which they may be secured together. Any other suitable securing means may be used—for example, the common glove-fastener known as the "Foster" fastener.

In Fig. 1 one of the compartments is shown provided with a flap F at one of its edges which lies at right angles to the line upon which the device is folded. When so folded and the laced edges secured, the flap F is turned up over the open bottom of the sack or receptacle formed by the folding and secured by buttoning or any other suitable means to the outer face of the water-pocket B. A bag or receptacle having a closed bottom is thus formed, as shown in Fig. 4, which will prevent the accidental escape of the nursing-bottle or other article which may be placed therein and at the same time lessen the amount of surface of the inclosed article which will be exposed to the atmosphere as well as help to maintain the temperature of the pocket over which it is folded.

As shown in Fig. 6, my water-bag may be provided with two flaps so arranged as to be buttoned or otherwise secured, either to each other or to the outer sides of the same compartment, or one may be attached to each

compartment and secured to the other, thus forming a receptacle which is closed at both the bottom and top as well as at the sides. The flap is not, however, essential to my invention, though preferably used.

Fig. 7 shows a form in which the flap is omitted. When the device is used as a surgical bandage, as a muff, or put to other uses where it is desirable or necessary that the ends of the receptacle formed by folding shall be left open, the flap or flaps may be entirely omitted, as shown in Fig. 7, or each may be secured to its respective compartment, as in Fig. 5.

G indicates the filling and emptying device, which, as shown in Figs. 1 and 3, is the ordinary threaded funnel-shaped cup and its stopper, such as are in common use, except that instead of a single water-passage through the bottom of the cup it has two lateral ports H and H′, each connected by a flexible tube I and I′ with its respective water-compartment and both ports being closed by the one plug J. The flexible tubes I and I′ permit the water-bag to be folded and allow the filling device to lie in such a position that it is not in the way and that the compartments can be filled or emptied either when folded together or when unfolded. When for any reason it is desired to fill or empty one of the compartments and not the other, that object may readily be accomplished in this form of filling device by pinching between the fingers or otherwise compressing the tube leading to the other water-compartment. Thus since the insertion of the plug or stopper shuts off all water communication between the two water-compartments either one may be kept filled, partly filled, or empty regardless of the state of the other compartment. In the modification shown in Fig. 6, in which the ordinary plug and cup in common use are employed, it is obvious that a similar object is attained by the use of two separate and independent filling devices.

At K in Figs. 1 and 2 are shown stays or seams of less length than that of the pockets, which serve both to give added strength to the water-compartments and to prevent them from bulging excessively when filled, which would interfere with folding the two compartments together and with the insertion of any bulky article in the receptacle formed by so folding them. The ordinary hanging-up loop or eye is shown at L.

In the modified form of my water-bag (shown in Fig. 6) the flexible connection between the two halves becomes the bottom of the receptacle formed by folding the two water-compartments together. Some means of closing the sides of the receptacle so formed, therefore, is desirable. This object is attained by the use of marginal flaps M M′, corresponding to flap F. These flaps are secured to pocket A and are long enough to meet and be secured around pocket B when the device is folded. They may either be buttoned or otherwise secured together or each may be secured independently to pocket B.

It will be noted that for the sake of compactness when folded the filling devices G′ G′ are attached at different points on the edges of their respective pockets.

My water-bag is preferably formed by superposing two sheets of flexible waterproof material, securing the peripheral edges together in a water-tight manner, securing the two sheets together along an approximately median line, so as to completely divide each into two approximately equal lateral halves lying in the same plane, by any means which will constitute a septum or partition to prevent water communication between the pockets or compartments so formed, but will allow either lateral half of the device to be folded over upon the other, whether filled or empty, and finally providing means by which the pockets may be conveniently filled and emptied. The conditions just outlined may be met in any manner known to the fabric worker's or rubber manufacturer's art. Thus, for example, it is obvious that instead of using two separate superposed sheets of fabric a single sheet may be used folded once upon itself, the free edges being then secured and the single bag thus formed divided into two compartments, as above described, or a single sheet may be used having both ends folded over in the same direction against the sheet itself and the three free edges of each of these ends secured to the sheet to form the two pockets or compartments. If made in this way, the partition or septum connecting the two water-pockets consists of a single thickness of material instead of two, as in the other methods of manufacture heretofore described, and the pliability of the bag is thus increased. The flaps may be merely continuations of one or both of the sheets of fabric used in making the bag or may be separate pieces and secured to the bag in any desirable manner. Though not essential, I have found it desirable in practice to so proportion the sheets of fabric from which my water-bag is made that the sides of each pocket which are to form the inner sides of the device when folded shall be smaller in area than those which form the outer sides. Thus, as shown in Fig. 2, the greater part of the bulging of the compartments due to their being filled with water is outward, and the sides which come in contact with the article inclosed in the receptacle formed by folding the device are kept as nearly flat as possible, and the filled pockets are then rendered pliable and can easily be bent around any article which is of a cylindrical or other bulky form.

What I claim as my invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. A water-bag consisting of a plurality of water-tight pockets or compartments, and filling and emptying means consisting of a single cup or socket and external flexible connect-

ing means leading therefrom to the respective compartments, by means of which any one of them may be filled or emptied independently of any other.

2. A water-bag consisting of a plurality of water-tight pockets or compartments, and filling and emptying means consisting of a single cup or socket and lateral external connecting means leading therefrom to the respective compartments, by means of which any one of them may be filled or emptied independently of any other.

3. A water-bag consisting of two separate water-tight pockets or compartments united by a flexible water-tight partition extending completely across the device and separating it into two approximately equal, lateral halves, and filling and emptying means consisting of a single socket and flexible connecting means leading therefrom to the edges of the respective pockets.

4. A water-bag consisting of two water-tight pockets or compartments united by a flexible water-tight partition extending completely across the device and separating it into two approximately equal, lateral halves, a single filling-plug and connections between the plug and compartments, by means of which either compartment may be filled or emptied independently of the other.

5. A water-bag consisting of a plurality of water-tight pockets or compartments, having attached thereto a flexible flap of sufficient area to form with said compartments a receptacle or pocket, and means for securing the free end thereof to one of the pockets.

6. A water-bag consisting of a plurality of water-tight pockets or compartments having attached thereto a plurality of flexible flaps of sufficient area to form with said compartments, a receptacle or pocket, and means for securing the flaps in position to thus form the receptacle or pocket.

7. A water-bag consisting of a plurality of water-tight pockets or compartments, normally lying in the same plane, a single filling cup or socket and external connections between said cup and said compartments by means of which either compartment may be filled or emptied independently of the other.

8. A water-bag consisting of two water-tight pockets or compartments united by a flexible water-tight partition extending completely across the device and separating it into two approximately equal, lateral halves, a single filling cup or socket and external connections between said cup and the compartments, by means of which either compartment may be filled or emptied independently of the other.

9. A water-bag consisting of a plurality of water-tight pockets or compartments, united by a flexible water-tight partition extending completely across the device, a single filling cup or socket and external connections between said cup and the compartments by means of which any one of them may be filled or emptied independently of any other.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HARRIETTE E. PETERSON

Witnesses:
GEORGE A. ROCK,
HIRAM R. BURTON.