

J. B. FALLON.
LIQUID RECEPTACLE.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 14, 1909.

966,186.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

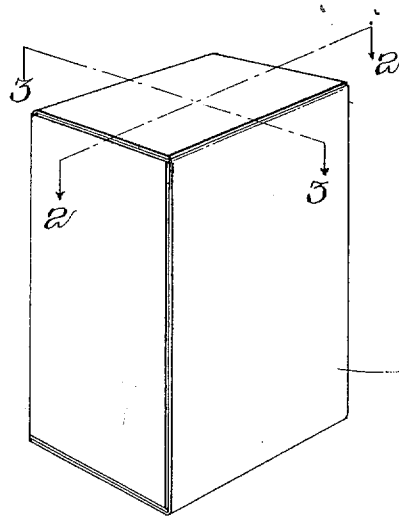


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

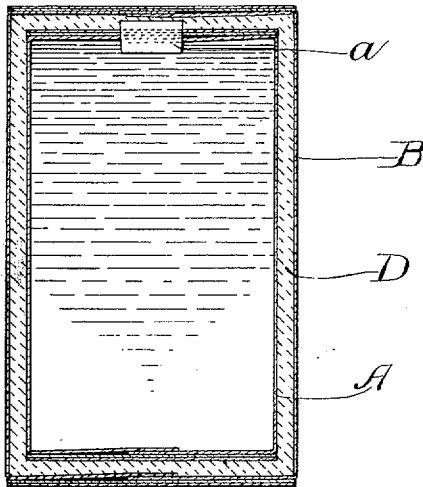
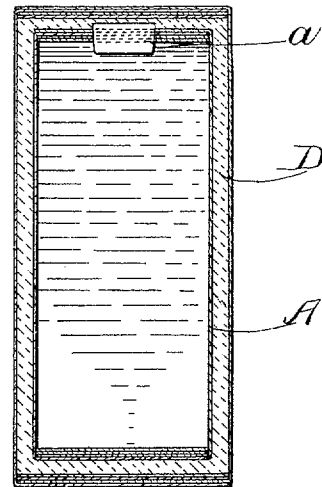


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN B. FALLON, OF BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

LIQUID-RECEPTACLE.

966,186.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Aug. 2, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN B. FALLON, citizen of the United States, and resident of Boston, in the county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Liquid-Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

The receptacles in which liquids have been shipped heretofore have been expensive and likely to be broken and the object of my invention is to provide a receptacle which will overcome these defects.

My invention consists primarily in a holder for the liquid, an outer covering and a shock-absorbing medium between the holder and covering.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a perspective of my receptacle; Fig. 2 is a section on line 2—2 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 3 is a section on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

The holder A for the liquid is in the form of a cardboard carton, preferably impregnated with paraffin to render it liquid proof. Cork *a* enters between perforations in the top flaps of the carton. Outer covering B is also a carton, preferably impregnated with paraffin and is slightly larger in every dimension than holder A. Between the holder and covering is the shock-absorbing liquid-proof medium D which consists preferably of paraffin.

In using my device I pour the liquid such, for example, as liquid mustard, into the holder, and then fold over the flaps and insert the cork. I then place the holder inside of the cover, using any suitable spacers to provide a space, preferably about one-eighth of an inch, between the sides of the holder and the corresponding sides of the cover, between the bottom of the holder and the bottom of the cover, and between the top of the

holder and the plane of the top of the cover. I then pour paraffin in liquid form into said space, completely surrounding the holder. The paraffin is then allowed to harden and become solid and then the upper flaps of the covering are folded over and glued together. The hardened paraffin is liquid proof and effectually absorbs any shock to which the receptacle may be subjected in handling or in shipping. In this connection I will point out that heretofore with the use of cartons as receptacles for liquid there was a serious defect which was that a blow would tend to weaken the joints of the carton and therefore allow leakage of the liquid and destruction of the carton. My remedy for this defect is due, in part at least, to the fact that I provide a sort of truss consisting of the holder, the covering and the paraffin, the latter acting as a binder for the holder and covering.

The main advantages of my receptacle are its efficiency, its cheapness, and its ease of manufacture.

What I claim is:—

1. A liquid receptacle comprising a flexible holder for the liquid; an outer flexible member; and a stiffening medium between said holder and said member, the member and stiffening medium acting together to render the holder rigid.

2. A liquid receptacle comprising a carton for the liquids; an outer carton; and paraffin between the two cartons, the outer carton and paraffin acting together to render the inner carton rigid and thereby prevent leakage of the liquid.

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Witnesses:

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