

(No Model.)

J. H. VALENTINE.
BOTTLE.

No. 541,133.

Patented June 18, 1895.

FIG. 1.

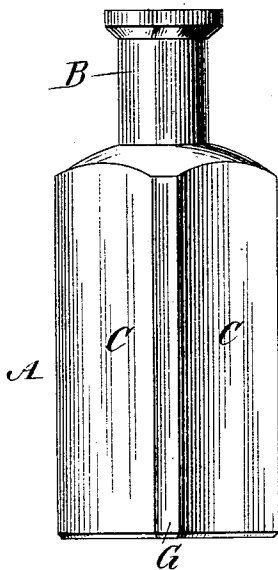


FIG. 2.

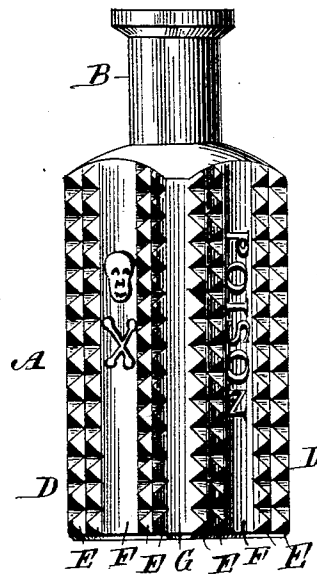
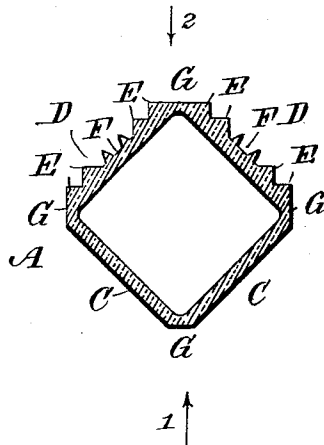


FIG. 3.



WITNESSES:

Frank White
C. K. Fraser

INVENTOR:

James H. Valentine,
By his Attorneys,
Arthur C. Fraser & Co.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JAMES H. VALENTINE, OF CHATHAM, NEW JERSEY.

BOTTLE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 541,133, dated June 18, 1895.

Application filed January 12, 1894. Serial No. 496,588. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES H. VALENTINE, a citizen of the United States, residing in Chatham, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates particularly to square bottles having flat rectangular sides, for holding poisons and analogous materials or medical preparations.

Heretofore cylindrical poison bottles have been constructed with vertical continuous ribs integral with and surrounding their entire outer surface with the exception of a narrow circumferential groove for the label; and other cylindrical bottles have carried separate spiked vertical or circumferential strips; both these constructions being designed to warn the user of the poisonous nature of the contents of the bottle. These bottles have, however, either lacked suitable space for sufficient labels, or when containing such space they could be grasped by the user at points where their warning provisions would not be touched by the hand.

The invention aims to provide an improved square flat-sided poison bottle of this character which shall be convenient for the application of suitable labels, and which shall have peculiarly disposed projections so arranged that the bottle cannot be grasped without contact of the hand with these projections, whereby the person using the bottle must note its peculiarity, and will thereby be warned of its contents.

The invention resides in constructing a bottle of square or oblong cross-section having rectangular substantially flat sides, with two adjacent smooth substantially flat sides for the labels, and with peculiar projections on its two other adjacent sides, which projections serve to warn the holder of the bottle. Thus the opposite sides of the bottle are strikingly different, one being entirely smooth and the other entirely rough. The adjacent smooth sides, as well as the rough sides, are relatively inclined at substantially right angles, which angles are so acute that the bottle cannot be held by two adjacent like sides, whereby it is impossible for a person lifting

the bottle by grasping its body to avoid feeling both the smooth and the rough sides, since to lift the bottle it is essential to grasp its two opposite sides, and in my improved bottle the opposite sides in each instance are the one smooth and a flat label side and the other rough and a warning side.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate the invention, Figure 1 is an elevation looking toward the corner of my improved bottle and showing the two smooth sides thereof. Fig. 2 is a similar elevation looking toward the diametrically-opposite corner of the bottle and showing the two rough sides thereof, and Fig. 3 is a cross-section of the bottle.

Referring to the drawings, let A indicate the body and B the neck of a bottle. The body A is constructed with four substantially flat sides extending at substantially right angles each to the next. Two of these sides, C C, are smooth or substantially so, extend continuously substantially from the bottom to the top of the body, and throughout their height are adapted for the application of a suitable label indicative of the contents of the bottle. The other two sides, D D, are substantially flat, extend continuously substantially from the bottom to the top of the body, and throughout their height are roughened with warning projections E E respectively. The two smooth sides or label walls C C are adjacent sides, and the two rough sides or warning walls D D are likewise adjacent sides, each being opposite one of the smooth sides C. The projections E E preferably consist of pyramidal points arranged in vertical rows traversing the edges of the roughened sides from top to bottom. Two rows of points are shown at each edge of each rough side. Between these rows is a groove F rising vertically of the rough side, in which groove letters or figures may be formed when blowing the bottle. For example the word "Poison" may be blown in one of these grooves; and the representation of a skull and cross bones in the other, as shown in Fig. 2, in letters of like height to the points E. The corners G between the adjacent sides are preferably slightly flattened as shown, and in the construction shown the angle of the

pyramidal projections E and of the flat corners is the same, and the corners constitute essentially continuations of the sides of the outer rows of pyramidal projections.

5 Substantially half the square body is smooth and substantially half is rough, and the acute angularity of the like sides prevents the possibility of holding the bottle by either of its two like sides, so that it must be held by two
10 parallel and unlike sides and thus its peculiar character will be made apparent.

In use the bottle must be grasped by its two opposite sides by the hand, whereby the projections E must be felt by the person
15 grasping the bottle, and this will serve as notice as to the character of the contents of the bottle. Such notice is particularly desirable in the case of bottles designed for holding poisons or medicinal or chemical preparations, which are frequently grasped in the
20 dark, or in dark rooms where it is impossible to see from the appearance of the contents, or from the label on the bottle, what the contents thereof are.

25 Whichever way the bottle is grasped one

label side and one rough side will be exposed for examination by the user.

What I claim is—

In a four sided bottle, two substantially flat adjacent smooth side walls adapted for a
30 label, and two substantially flat adjacent rough side walls roughened with warning projections, said smooth walls being adjacent and acutely angular the one to the other, and constituting substantially half the body of
35 the bottle, and said roughened walls being adjacent and acutely angular the one to the other, and constituting substantially half the body of the bottle, and each opposite one of
40 said smooth walls, substantially as and for the purpose set forth, whereby the bottle can only be held by its opposite walls, and its peculiar formation must be felt.

In witness whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of two subscribing
45 witnesses.

JAMES H. VALENTINE.

Witnesses:

GEORGE H. FRASER,
THOMAS I. WALLACE.