

C. F. JENKINS.
 PAPER RECEPTACLE.
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954,105.

Patented Apr. 5, 1910

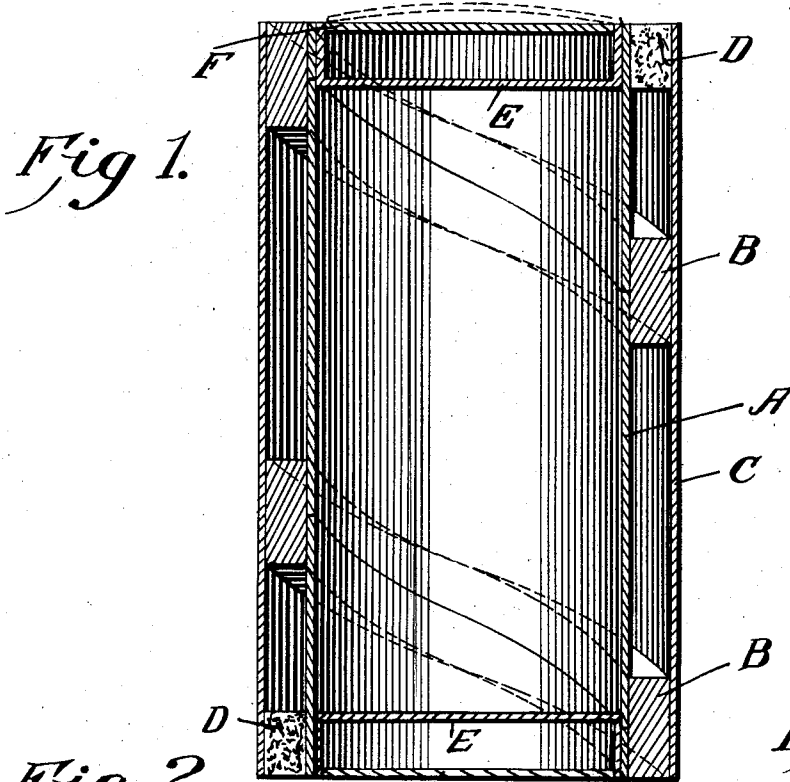


Fig. 2.

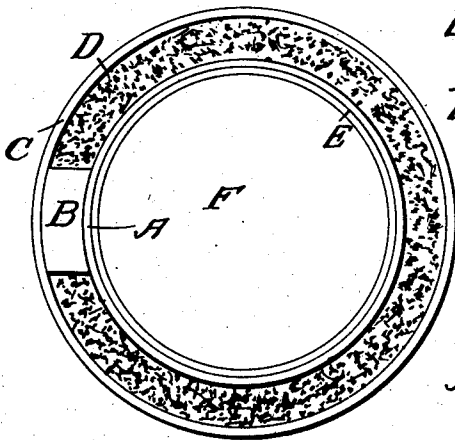
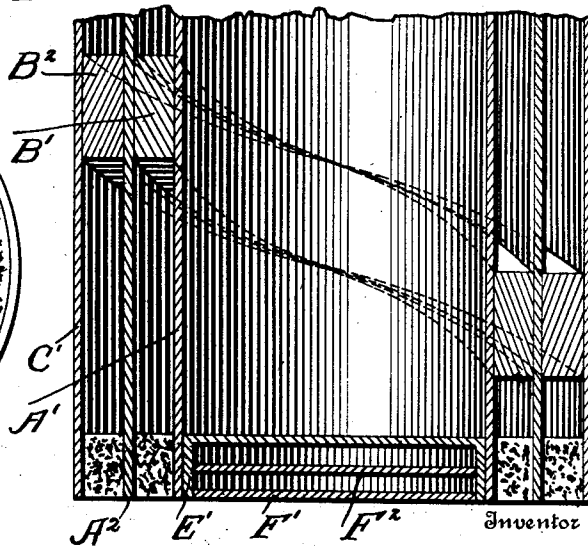


Fig. 3.



Witnesses
Jos. H. Collins
Atty. in Law

By

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS, OF WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ASSIGNOR
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A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

PAPER RECEPTACLE.

954,105.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Apr. 5, 1910.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS, citizen of the United States, residing at Washington, in the District of Columbia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Receptacles, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

The object of this invention is to produce at a very low cost a receptacle having walls which to an unusual degree prevent transmission of heat to or from the contents of the receptacle. To this end the receptacle walls have air confined between outer and inner layers or between more than two successive layers, air being, as is well known, a poor conductor of heat.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is an axial section of a cylindrical receptacle embodying one form of my invention. Fig. 2 is a cross section of the same receptacle. Fig. 3 is a partial section analogous to Fig. 1 but showing two air spaces in the body wall.

In these figures, A represents an inner cylindrical tube, about which is wound spirally a thick strip B making as many turns as may be desired in passing from the bottom to the top of the tube A, to which it is secured. Over this spiral strip is fitted and secured an outer tube C. For a short distance from the ends of the tubes, the space between them, not occupied by the strip, is filled with any suitable material D to bar the passage of air. The body is closed at each end by a cup-like body E having within its annular outwardly turned flange a closely fitting disk F preferably flush with the margin of the flange. This disk is preferably upwardly convex, primarily, as indicated in dotted lines, and is pressed to slightly concave form so that it is automatically held in place. The closure is thereby made to confine within it a body of air, and

if it be inserted to the proper point in the tube, the latter when closed has a flush top, which for certain uses is highly desirable. D may be primarily plastic, self-hardening material, for example, paper pulp. It is evident that such a receptacle when made of suitable stock, paper, for example, is well calculated for heat-insulation, and is at the same time very stiff and well adapted for rough handling, although it does not necessarily contain more than a small amount of stock, nor require expensive stock. It may be noted that the tubular body may be formed as are three-ply spirally wound tubes the intermediate strip being merely unusually thick and narrow, and hence that the cost of tube is no greater than that of such ordinary tube.

When desired, the receptacle may have more than one air space, and Fig. 3 illustrates one having two such spaces, A', A², C' representing three concentric tubes spaced apart by strips B', B², the closure cup E' in this case being shown as provided with two spaced disks F', F². When necessary, and in fact usually, the receptacle is at least internally treated with waterproofing material.

What I claim is:

The combination with an inner spirally wound paper tube, of a thick relatively very narrow flat paper strip spirally wound upon and closely fitting over the spiral joint in said tube, and a second paper tube closely fitting the outer surface of the spirally wound strip, the end portions of the open space between the tubes being filled with air-excluding material, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES FRANCIS JENKINS.

Witnesses:

B. H. DAILEY,
ARTHUR L. BRYANT.