

C. W. Cahoon,
Wooden Vessel for Liquids.
N^o 46,214. Patented Feb. 7, 1865.

Fig. 1.

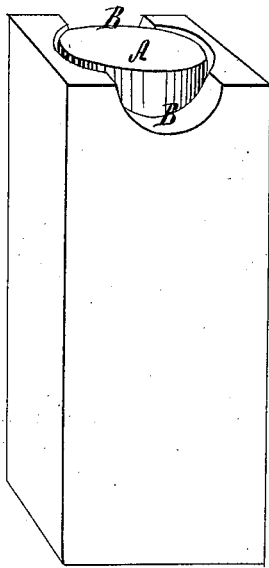


Fig. 2.

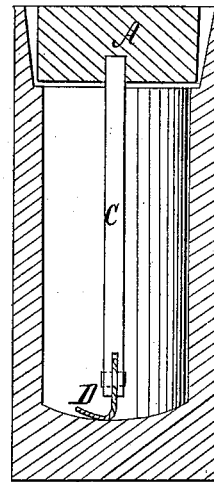
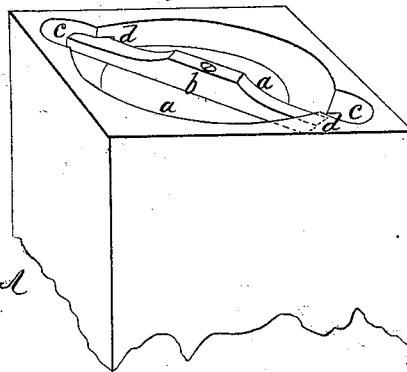


Fig. 3.



Witnesses;
William H. Clifford
J. T. McSpren

Inventor;
Chas W. Cahoon

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. CAHOON, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

IMPROVED BOTTLE FOR OIL.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 46,214, dated February 7, 1865.

To all whom it may concern.

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. CAHOON, of Portland, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Bottles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making part of this specification, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, in which—

Figure 1 represents a side view of a small size of my invention; Fig. 2, a sectional view of the same. Fig. 3 represents a view of the top of the large-sized bottle, showing the manner in which the stopper is held in its place.

The object of my invention is to produce a bottle made of a block of wood capable of containing liquids, rendered inabsorptive and impermeable to the liquids, and which shall be cheaper, lighter, and less liable to fracture than those manufactured from either stone, glass, or earthenware.

It consists of a bottle made of wood and fitted with a stopper of the same material. The bottle consists of a block of wood bored nearly through, so as to leave a solid bottom, having the bore of a uniform size and concave at the lower end, having also a shoulder at near the upper end, for the stopper to rest upon, and having an aperture that flares or widens from the shoulder upward to the top of the bottle, and is consequently wider at the top than at the shoulder. The shoulder is represented at T T, Fig. 2 in the accompanying drawings. The bottle, when constructed of the smaller size, consists, further, of channels, (represented at B B, Fig. 1,) and when of a larger size of niches, (represented at c c, Fig. 3,) the former being made for convenience in removing the stopper, and the latter for the purpose of receiving the button b, which confines the stopper.

My invention still further consists of a stopper fitted to rest upon the shoulder of the bottle before described, and which, in the larger-sized bottle, is fitted with a button to retain it in its proper place. This button is intended to fit into niches in the channels of the bottle. In cases where the bottles are to be used for containing blacking, there is attached to the bottom of the stopper a cane equal in length to nearly the depth of the bottle, and having

at its lower extremity a tuft, for the purpose of applying the contents of the bottle where desirable, and which reaches quite to the bottom of the bottle. When the bottle is of the smaller size, a paper wrapper (which envelops both sizes of the bottle) is sufficient to sustain the weight of its contents, supposing it to be inverted; but when of the larger size, the button will be found necessary to keep the stopper in its place. The stopper can be readily removed from the bottle without the aid of a corkscrew. In order to render the stopper tight and to prevent leakage in case of inversion of the bottle, the lower part of the stopper is dipped into a mixture forming a cement, hereinafter described. The stopper rests upon the shoulder of the bottle, and no part of it is held by direct friction against the bottle. Its length is sufficient to reach to the top of the bottle or below it. The shape of the stopper does not correspond to the flare of the mouth of the bottle above the shoulder, so that there is a space left between the sides of the bottle and the stopper. The stopper is simply prevented by the sides of the bottle from slipping off, but is not bound by them so as to require force in its removal. The stopper of the larger-sized bottle is removed by applying the thumb and finger to the button fastened to the top, or in channels sunk into the stopper, and in the smaller, channels are made in the sides of the bottle to admit the thumb and finger to clasp the stopper.

My invention consists, still further, in saturating or glazing the bottle, or both saturating and glazing it, with certain substances, as hereinafter explained, so as to fill the pores of the wood and render it impervious to liquids.

To enable others to make my invention, I will now proceed to describe its construction.

I first bore a uniform hole in a solid block of wood, of such size and depth as may be desired, not, however, penetrating through the wood, but leaving one end solid, so as to form the bottom of the bottle, and having the lower end of the aperture somewhat concave. At the upper end of the bottle, near the top, I construct a shoulder, running around the circumference of the bore. Thence to the top of the bottle the aperture is gradually widened or flared. In bottles of the smaller size, channels are cut in two of the opposite sides B B, Fig. 1.

These channels are indicated by lines drawn upon the exterior of the wrapper. In the larger size, niches are cut above the shoulder.

The stopper is constructed of wood, also circular in form, and of a thickness sufficient to fill the space from the shoulder to the top of the bottle or less. The stopper is not made conical in shape, so as to correspond with the flaring mouth of the bottle, but the top and bottom ends are of the same diameter, so that there is a space between the sides of the stopper and the mouth of the bottle corresponding to the difference in the diameters of the aperture at the shoulder and at the top of the bottle. The stopper of the larger-sized bottle is fitted with a button turning upon a screw, which fits into the niches already described, in order more securely to hold the stopper in its place. Channels are in this case sunk into the top of the stopper for convenience in removing it. The bottle may be made of any kind of wood thoroughly seasoned. If the bottle is intended to hold blacking, I next dip it into a mixture of hot boiled linseed-oil and colophony, equal quantities of each, then fill the bottle with hot colophony, and, allowing it to stand for a moment, empty it; or, when intended for this purpose, it may be simply glazed with melted rosin or any equivalent preparation that will accomplish the same result. When to be used for alcoholic resinous solutions, the wood should be well seasoned and the bottle dipped into a very hot thin solution of glue and water and allowed to remain some time, so as to be well saturated, and then thoroughly dried. The bottle will answer for some liquids if merely dipped in hot boiled linseed-oil, if well dried before use and the wood not too porous. The colophony and oil, being very thin and limpid, permeates the wood when hot, and becomes very thick at common temperature, so that it fills the pores of the wood very

effectively and forms an admirable stuffing when the bottle is to contain blacking, ink, or the like. The stopper is treated in the same way as the bottle to which it is applied.

When the bottle is filled for the market, the lower part of the stopper is dipped into a hot mixture of tallow, four parts; colophony, two parts, and powdered gypsum, two parts, several times as it cools, so as to form a thick coating. The cane is then adjusted and the stopper pressed to its place on the shoulder of the bottle. In the larger bottle the button is then swung into the niches prepared for it, and in the smaller the wrapper is pasted over the top. Both bottles are inclosed in a paper wrapper. When the smaller bottle is to be opened, the wrapper may be cut, as indicated by the lines drawn upon it, showing the position of the channels. By pressing gently first to one side and then to the other, the stopper may then be removed. In the larger sized the stopper is removed by swinging the button from the niches and treating as above.

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

1. A wooden bottle made by boring a solid block of wood, and fitted with a stopper rendered impermeable to liquids, substantially as herein described.

2. Fastening a stopper into a bottle by means of a button the ends of which fit into niches, substantially as described.

3. A bottle having a shoulder and a flaring neck, in combination with a straight-sided uniform stopper, as herein described.

4. A bottle fitted with channels, as herein described.

CHAS. W. CAHOON.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM H. CLIFFORD,
A. W. WHITNEY.