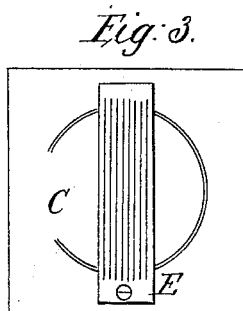
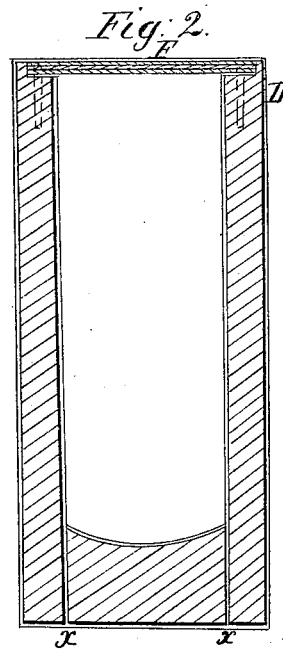
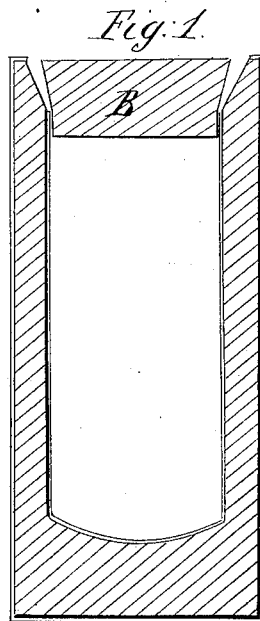


C. W. Cahoon,
Wooden Vessel for Liquids.
N^o 51,141. Patented Nov. 28, 1865.



Witnesses;
James B. Cahoon
E. M. Lang

Inventor;
Chas. W. Cahoon

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. CAHOON, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

IMPROVED BOTTLE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 51,141, dated November 28, 1865.

To all whom it may concern:

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

Figure 1 representing a vertical section of my improvement, and Fig. 2 another vertical section; Fig. 3, a top view of Fig. 2.

My invention consists in an improvement of the wooden bottle or vessel patented by me February 7, 1865.

The bottle is made by boring into one end of a block of wood to within a short distance of the other end, removing the shavings, and then pouring into it melted or liquid asphalt or roofing-cement or sealing-wax or shellac or their equivalent; and, after a few moments, pouring out the same, which leaves a coating on the inside permeating it to some extent, and rendering it impermeable to liquids, such as blacking, which are composed partly of acids, the said substances resisting the action or effect of acids better than colophony or colophony and linseed-oil, mentioned in the former patent above alluded to.

The bottle is fitted in Fig. 1 with a cork stopper, (marked B,) which may be coated with impermeable substances or not, according as to whether or not the cork is tight. It is also covered with paper and then varnished. It may, however, be painted or coated on the outside without the paper, or the entire bottle may be dipped into the same substances used for coating the inside and then papered.

In Fig. 2 the bottle is stoppered in the following manner: A shoulder, D, is made within about an eighth of an inch of the top, as

large in diameter as the surface will admit. A piece of paper board is then cut to fit the shoulder, soaked in thin varnish, dipped into hot roofing-cement or sealing-wax, and then nailed to the shoulder while the cement is hot. It is afterward covered with paper, on which is marked a segment of a circle, a little smaller in diameter than the inside of the bottle. Over this is placed a metallic button fastened at one end, which serves as a protector and to keep the cover down after it has been opened.

When the bottle is to be opened the button is first turned off, the blade of a knife forced into the stopper, and it is cut to the extent of the circle, leaving a portion uncut to answer for a hinge, (marked C in Fig. 3.)

E represents the button.

Having thus described my improvement, I would remark that I prefer roofing-cement for coating the interior of the bottle, when to be used for blacking, which is made with about one-half asphalt and one-half coal-tar or pitch. If sealing-wax is used, I prefer that made with one-half shellac, three-eighths rosin, and one-eighth beeswax. I would further remark that the bottle may be made by punching a hole entirely through a block of wood and setting into one end a piece of wood to fit the hole to answer for a bottom, dipping it first into cement to make it tight, the lines *x x*, Fig. 2, indicating where the bottom may be fitted.

I claim as an improvement on the wooden bottle patented by me February 7, 1865—

A bottle consisting of a hollow block of wood and fitted with a stopper rendered impermeable to liquids with either of the substances specified, or their equivalents.

CHAS. W. CAHOON.

Witnesses:

E. M. LANG,
E. P. FURLONG.