

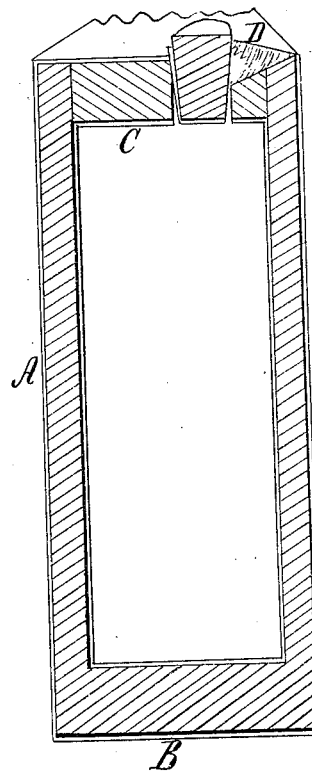
*C. W. Cahoon,*

*Wooden Vessel for Liquids.*

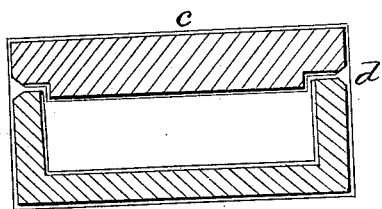
*N<sup>o</sup> 51,142.*

*Patented Nov. 28, 1865.*

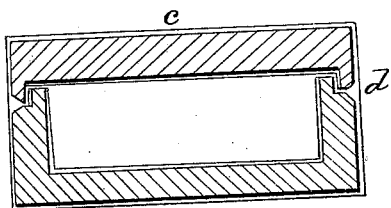
*Fig. 1.*



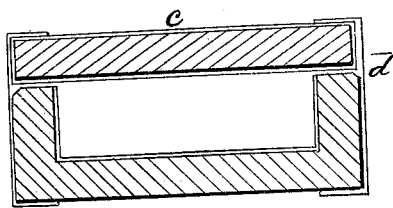
*Fig. 2.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Witnesses;*

*James B. Cahoon*

*Hugh M. Phinney*

*Inventor;*

*Chas W. Cahoon*

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. CAHOON, OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

## IMPROVED BOTTLE.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 51,142, 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 Improved Bottle; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, and the letters of reference marked thereon, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 represents a sectional view of my invention from opposite corners.

This invention consists in an improvement on the wooden bottle patented to me February 7, 1865, and is made by stopping up the bored end of said bottle permanently with a plug, and then boring a hole in the plug, so that a smaller stopper may be used than what is suitable for the full bore; and, also, in making a channel from this hole to the side or corner of the bottle, so that liquids, such as ink, may be conveniently poured from it; also, in making modifications of the cover or stopper of the bottle.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my invention, I will proceed to describe it.

The bottle is constructed of a block of wood, A, bored out uniformly to within a short distance of the end, so as to leave a solid bottom, B. A plug of wood, C, is then made so as to fit into the bored end, the bottle is filled with hot roofing-cement or other material impermeable to liquids, allowed to stand a moment, and emptied; the plug is then dipped into the hot cement and immediately forced into the bored end of the bottle. When cool a hole is made in the plug for a stopper, and a channel, D, cut from the hole to the side or corner of the bottle, after which it is again filled with the hot cement and emptied as before.

The width of the channel is the same as the diameter of the hole at its commencement and about half the depth, receding to a point when it reaches the corner.

Nails may be driven through the sides and into the plug if desired, and the whole may be papered, painted, and varnished.

The outside of the bottle may be ornamented cheaply by grooving the sides, or it may be carved or turned as other wood-work.

A stopper may be used made of cork with a covering of india-rubber cloth. Cloth coated with asphalt varnish makes a good covering and is cheaper than india-rubber cloth.

When the bottle is to be used for substances such as putty, thick paint, paste blacking, and the like, it may have a diameter greater than its depth, so that it can be rapidly filled or emptied, and in this case it may be constructed as represented in Fig. 2, a sectional view being there shown. A piece of plank may be sawed of such dimensions as desired, and the hole may be bored across the grain. A cover, e, may be made corresponding in dimensions, with a shoulder upon its outer edge, so that it will set into the vessel a short distance, and also come out flush with the sides. A groove may be made on the outside of the joint, as represented at *d*, so that the point of a knife-blade may be readily inserted in order to remove the cover. The vessel and cover may then be coated with substances impermeable to liquids, and both outside and inside, if preferred.

Figure 3 represents another modification, e, being the cover, which is bored out a short distance, so that it will fit into a shoulder made on the outside of the vessel.

This shoal vessel may be made, also, by taking several planks, piling them one upon another, and boring through the whole at once, then taking each one and gluing or cementing a thin piece of board over the hole for a bottom.

I would further remark that a plain flat cover, as in Fig. 4, may be used with some articles, such as thick paint, &c., and that these covers may be nailed or screwed on; or, if the vessels are covered with paper, that may be sufficient to hold them. The asphalt or rubber cloth may be used under the cover for articles requiring to be kept from the air.

When the lumber used has a tendency to warp, the covers may be made in two thin pieces, the grain of each crossing the other, and cemented together. When the bottom is made separate the grain of it may cross the grain of the body.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as an improvement on the wooden bottle patented to me February 7, 1865—

1. An impermeable wooden bottle having a plug, substantially as described.
2. The said bottle having a channel, substantially as described.
3. An impermeable wooden bottle having covers, substantially as described.

CHAS. W. CAHOON.

Witnesses:

JAMES B. CAHOON,  
HUGH M. PHINNEY.