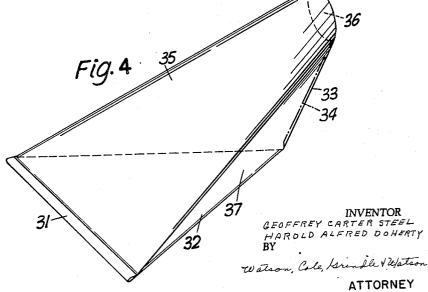
## Jan. 5, 1965

### G. C. STEEL ETAL URINE BOTTLE Filed June 6, 1962



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#### 3,163,868 URINE BOTTLE

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Claims priority, application Great Britain, June 7, 1961, 20,601/61 1 Claim. (Cl. 4--110)

The invention relates to a urine bottle (e.g. for hospital use) and in particular to a bottle which is expendable and intended to be destroyed after use.

The invention provides an expendable urine bottle constructed of water-proofed paper, thin gauge plastic 15 sheet or the like sheet material erectable from a flat, folded condition, to provide a container portion with a restricted neck or opening.

According to the invention the bottle is shaped as an irregular tetrahedron with the apex cut off to form the 20 opening. Preferably the opening is rounded, or partly rounded, and the adjacent portions of the walls of the bottle are correspondingly rounded.

The specific construction of the urine bottle for males, according to the invention, will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIGURE 1 shows a flattened tube used to form a bottle

FIGURE 2 is a side view of the bottle, erected,

FIGURE 3 is an end view of the bottle,

FIGURE 4 is a perspective view of the bottle.

The bottle forming the subject of these figures, can be stored flat and readily opened out when required for use.

The bottle shown in FIGURES 1-4 is constructed from blank of water-proofed card doubled over on itself 35 a to form a flat tube, the joint 30 between the edges of the sheet being central. The ends of the opposed walls are sealed together at 31 (e.g. by adhesive or heat-sealing of the water-proof coating). To erect the bottle it is bent along the crease lines 32 and the two edges 33 are brought 40 together and secured e.g. by self-adhesive latex between the inner faces of the blank or by folding a tab, 34 on one edge, over the other and securing by adhesive. In the folding operation, the top wall 35 is bent to circular form at its upper end to provide a round orifice 36. 45 FRANK H. BRONAUGH, Examiner.

The radius of curvature gradually increases towards the end 31 where the wall is flat. The resultant bottle has, roughly, the form of an irregular tetrahedron, the base being provided by the triangle formed by the edge 31 and creases-lines 32. The three other walls are provided by the top wall 35-this wall being rounded rather than flat and the substantially triangular parts 37, 38, these parts merging into the top wall through curves 39. The apex of the tetrahedron is removed, to provide the orifice 10 36

We claim:

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A bottle erected from a blank constructed of flexible water-resistant sheet material doubled on itself and secured along its edges to form a flat tube closed at one end and having lines of weakness along its side edges, one wall of the tube being cut away at the other end to Vform, the apex of the V being on the center line of the wall, this wall being creased along two lines running from the apex to the corners of the closed end of the tube, the erected bottle having the side of the V-form drawn together and secured, a triangular base bounded by said closed end and said crease lines, triangular side walls sloping upwardly and outwardly from the sides of the base formed by the crease lines and provided by the por-25 tions of the blank between the crease lines and the side edges of the tube, and a top wall consisting of the opposite wall of the tube, the top wall being flat at the closed end of the tube, attached along lines of weakness to the upper edges of the side walls and being of pro-30 gressively increasing outwardly convex curvature from the closed end and terminating in a closed ring aperture at the other end of the wall above the level of the base.

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