

(No Model.)

J. TOMLINSON.
STORING PACKAGE FOR LIQUIDS.

No. 603,240.

Patented Apr. 26, 1898.

Fig. 1.

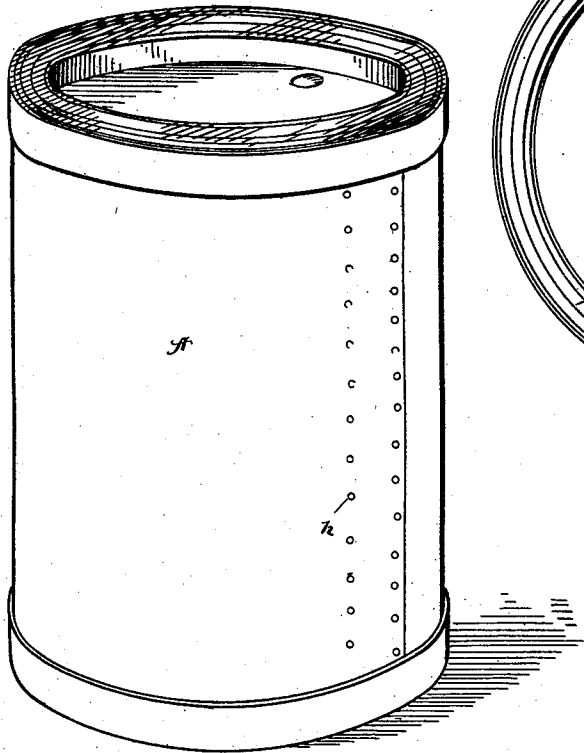


Fig. 2.

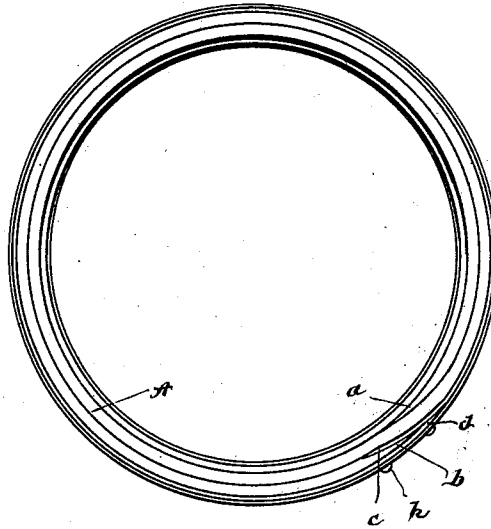
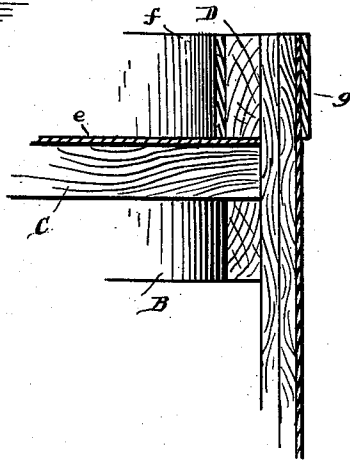


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

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STORING-PACKAGE FOR LIQUIDS.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 603,240, dated April 26, 1898.

Application filed February 27, 1897. Serial No. 625,245. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JAMES TOMLINSON, a citizen of Canada, residing at Detroit, county of Wayne, State of Michigan, have invented a certain new and useful Improvement in Storing-Packages for Liquids; and I declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to barrels or similar packages employed to hold liquids, and has for its object improvements which are especially adapted to produce a package in which volatile oils or high-wines may be stored without liability to leakage, which is found in barrels and similar packages as commonly made.

The ordinary wooden barrel must be coated with some preparation before it is adapted for use for the storage of liquids of this volatile class, and even with coatings applied in the best manner possible they almost always fail to perfectly preserve their contents, especially if the contents be any one of the petroleum-oils. Packages for storing this class of articles have sometimes been made from metal, and while such packages are capable of preserving the contents they are themselves liable to injury unless made very heavy or covered with a box or casing to protect them from bruises and similar injuries.

In my improved form of package the rigidity of the wooden package is preserved and the tightness of the metal package is secured; but the entire package is lighter to handle than a wooden package of equal strength or a metal package that is equally efficient and is much cheaper to manufacture than an all-metal package that would be equally efficient.

As a foundation for my package I roll into a cylinder two or more thicknesses of veneer or thin wood in which the grain runs across the cylinder or one coat runs around and one runs lengthwise of the cylinder. Around this veneer cylinder I place a jacket of metal, and this jacket of metal is so arranged in the construction that one end of it laps for a distance under the overlapping end of the wood veneer. The other end of the metal jacket extends be-

yond the overlapping end of the wood veneer, laps down onto the metal, and is there secured by nails or rivets, so that there is at the joint where the two ends of the metal jacket meet an interposed packing of wood that makes a perfectly tight joint between the two ends of the metal and prevents the volatile liquid from following around the wood and escaping at the joint. The ends of the jacket are made of wood jacketed with metal and rest on hoops that lie around the interior of the barrel in proper position for the head to rest on them. The heads are secured in place by metal-lined hoops and end hoops surrounding the package and are secured by rivets to the metal-lined hoops that hold the head in place. Thus the entire external surface of the package, except the end edges and except the edges of the head-holding hoops, are jacketed with metal, and those portions of the ends which are not jacketed with metal are so protected by the outer and inner hoops that they are very little liable to injury.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a package in perspective. Fig. 2 is a horizontal cross-section showing the winding of the veneer and the method of attaching the metal to the veneer. Fig. 3 is a vertical cross-section showing the walls of the package and the head, head-support, and head-holding hoop.

A indicates the veneer foundation, which is wound in cylindrical form, beginning at the point *a* and terminating at the point *b* and comprising at least one turn of the veneer in one continuous wind. Under the outer end *b* of the veneer is inserted the end *c* of a metal jacket. This is wound around the cylindrical wooden walls until the end *d* passes beyond the end *b* of the wood. The end *b* of the wood should preferably be scarfed off to a thin edge in order that the external surfaces of the package may be unbroken to as great an extent as possible. That end of the jacket which extends beyond the scarfed-off edge *b* is secured by nails or rivets, which are driven through both sheets of metal into or preferably through the wood and clenched.

B indicates a hoop secured to the inside of the veneer walls at the proper distance from the end.

C indicates the head, which rests on the hoop

B and is protected by sheet-metal covering *e*, which is attached to it or laid over it, and both parts are secured in place by a hoop *D* and a metal lining *f*.

- 5 On the outside of the package and at the end is placed a metal hoop *g*, and the outer and inner hoops are held together by rivets *h*.

What I claim is—

- 10 In a package for liquids, in combination with a wooden foundation of veneer wound in coils, a metal jacket wound in a coil around

said foundation, having the inner end engaged under the overlapping end of the wooden coil, and the outer end overlapping the wooden overlap, substantially as described. 15

In testimony whereof I sign this specification in the presence of two witnesses.

JAMES TOMLINSON.

Witnesses:

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