P. M. AULABAUGH.
Paper Vessels.

No. 198,332. Patented Dec. 18, 1877.

Fig. 1.

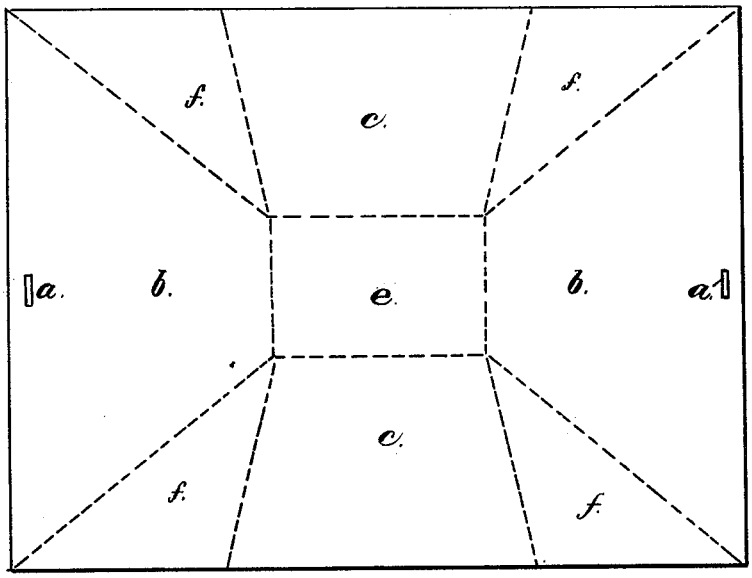


Fig. 3.

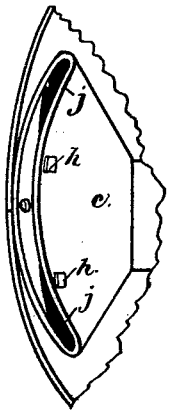


Fig. 2.

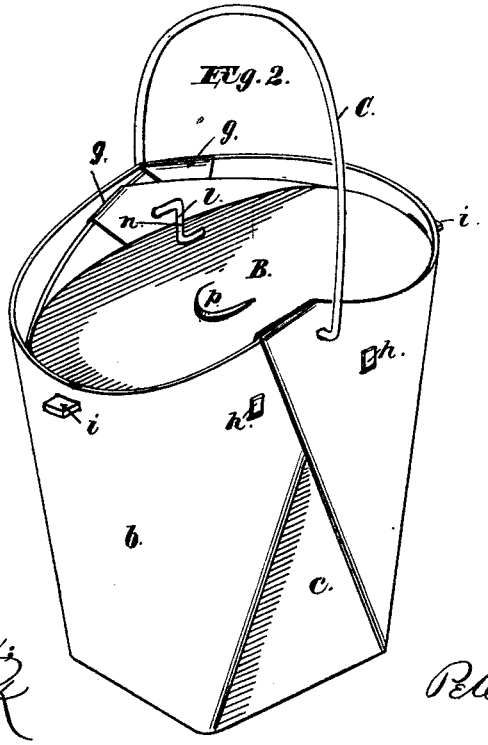
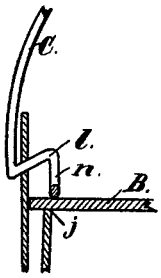


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
Chas. M. Reck
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Inventor,
Peter M. Aulabaugh
by his Attys
Reck & Ritchie

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER M. AULABAUGH, OF DAYTON, OHIO, ASSIGNOR TO AULABAUGH, CRUME & CO., OF SAME PLACE.

IMPROVEMENT IN PAPER VESSELS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **198,332**, dated December 18, 1877; application filed September 24, 1877.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER M. AULABAUGH, of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Vessels; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

This invention relates to that class of paper vessels used chiefly by retailers of ice-cream, oysters, and like substances of a semi-fluid character; and my improvements consist in the manner of constructing the vessel from a rectangular uncut blank or piece of paper, in the manner of constructing the top or cover, and in other details, as will be herewith set forth and specifically claimed.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 represents a plan view of the blank from which I form my vessel. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the vessel when made up and ready for use. Fig. 3 is a plan view of one of the sides of the vessel, showing the ledges on which the lid rests. Fig. 4 is a sectional view, in elevation, of the top edge of the vessel through the plane of the bail when upright.

I take a rectangular piece of Manila or other paper of suitable quality, and, with a properly-constructed die, form the creases or welts indicated by the dotted lines, and at the same time punch the slits *a*. This operation divides the pieces into eight subdivisions, of which the two marked *b* form the ends, and the two *c* the sides, of the vessel. The bottom is represented by *e*.

The bucket is brought into shape by turning up the ends *b* against the sides *c*, as in Fig. 2, thus overlapping the triangular corner-pieces *f*. The projecting top corners *g* are then turned in in any convenient manner, as indicated in Fig. 2, and the vessel is held in shape by metal rivets or clamps *h*, passed through its various folds. This manner of folding leaves projecting ledges *j* some little distance below the rim of the vessel, which ledges are formed on each side by the top edges of the side pieces *c*.

I form the cover or top of the vessel from a sufficiently heavy piece of straw or other board, B, cut oval or elliptical, and having at opposite sides tongues *i i*, which fit in the slits *a a* when the cover is in place, and serve to prevent its displacement by accident. This top also rests upon the ledges *j*, Figs. 3 and 4, which prevent its being thrust too deeply into the bucket; and the further to prevent its displacement or removal, I bend the ends of the wire bail C, which passes through the top folds of the sides, into a zig-zag crank, *l*, on each side, as shown in Figs. 2 and 4.

When the bail is upright, as in carrying the vessel, the arm *n* of the cranks presses upon the cover at each side, and holds it down tight against the ledges. At the same time the weight of the contents causes the mouth of the bucket to tightly embrace the edges of the cover, thus rendering the bucket practically air-tight and suitable to carry ice-cream in.

To remove or apply the cover, the bail should be spread open until the vertical portions *n* of the cranks lie tight against the sides.

To raise the cover, a loop or button of any suitable construction may be applied to its center, or a semicircular slit, *p*, may be cut through the top, as in Fig. 2, thus leaving a portion to be grasped by the thumb and finger.

The advantages of the above-described construction are, first, there is no waste in cutting the blank, as is the case in all other vessels of this class; second, the corners of the vessel are rounded, thereby giving it much greater strength.

I am aware that it is not new to form a paper vessel from an uncut blank, and consequently do not make such broad claim; but

What I claim as new is—

1. In a vessel formed from an uncut rectangular piece of Manila or other paper, the integral ledges *j* below the rim, on which to rest a lid or cover formed by folding and overlapping the blank, in the manner specified.

2. In combination with a folded paper vessel having integral ledges *j*, the lid B, resting thereon, and held from displacement by

the tongues *i* and the bent ends of the bail C, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In combination with a paper vessel and its cover, a wire bail, C, having its ends bent into zigzag cranks *l*, for holding the cover from displacement upon the ledges *j*, as set forth.

Witness my hand this 30th day of August, A. D. 1877.

PETER M. AULABAUGH.

Witnesses:
WM. RITCHIE,
CHAS. M. PECK.