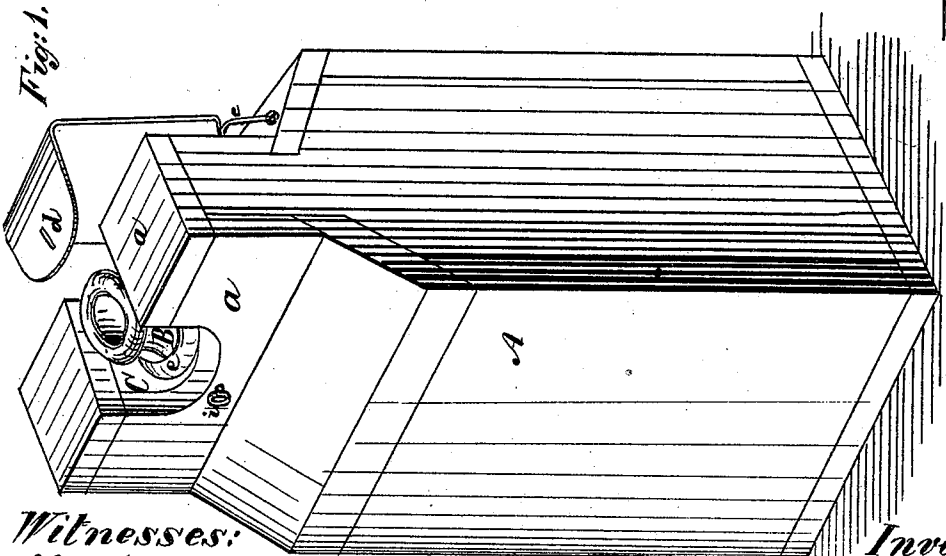
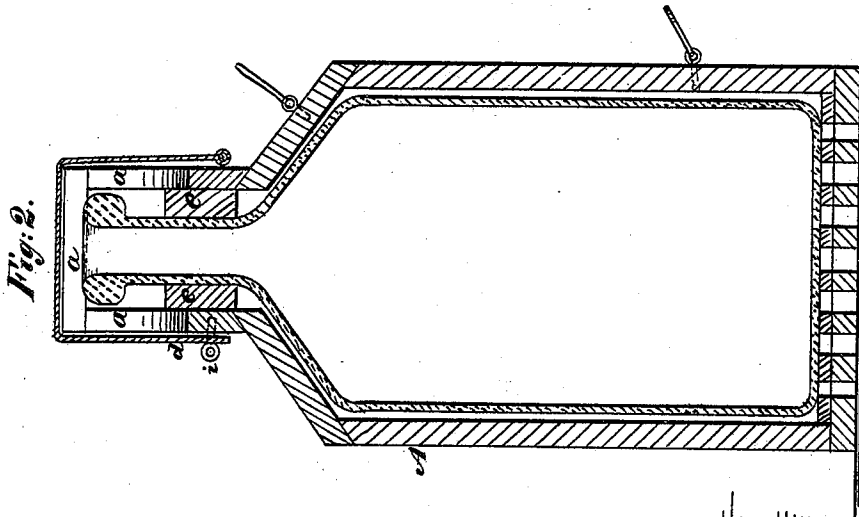
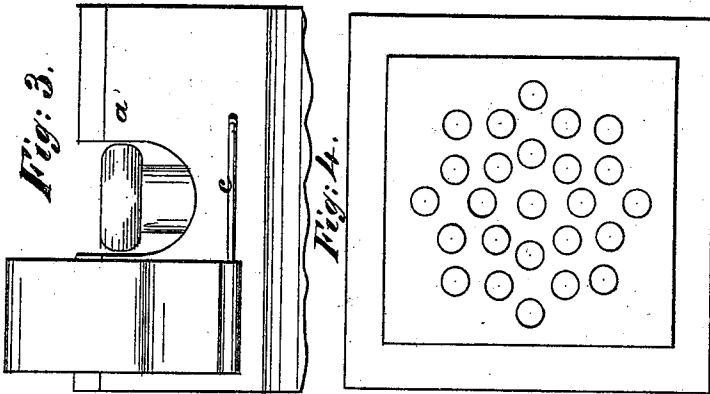


G. W. BANKER.

PACKING-CASE FOR DEMIJOHN.

No. 171,912.

Patented Jan. 11, 1876.



Witnesses:

Henry Eichling,
R. B. Clark,

Inventor:

Geo. W. Banker.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

GEORGE W. BANKER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN PACKING-CASES FOR DEMIJOHNS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **171,912**, dated January 11, 1876; application filed July 23, 1875.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. BANKER, of the city of New York, county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Shield for Covering the Aperture at the Top of a Demijohn-Case, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of the same.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a packing-case for demijohns or bottle-shaped vessels, with which is connected my improved shield. Fig. 2 is a central section, and Fig. 3 is a side view, of the same; and Fig. 4 is a face view of the bottom of the case.

My invention relates to a shield for the aperture in the top of a packing-case, of the peculiar form shown in the drawings, for demijohns and similar vessels for holding fluids, through which aperture the fluid is introduced into and poured from the nozzle of the vessel; and consists in the device of a sliding hinge for the shield shown and described, whereby the shield may both swing on its hinge off from the said aperture, and slide out of range of the said aperture and folded back over the top of the case.

A is the packing-case. The sides are beveled or cut inward toward the neck of the bottle B, so as to measurably conform to the shape of the bottle. This forms a head or crown, *a*, to the box, into which rises the neck of the bottle or demijohn. The crown of the case is cut away at C, as shown in the drawings, exposing the nozzle of the bottle. To cover this opening I provide a shield, preferably made of sheet metal, with some elasticity or spring at the angles. It is made to fit down over the crown of the case, as shown.

The hinge may be made by a wire or rod, *c*, fastened to the side of the crown of the case, and the end of the shield folded around it. The said wire or rod has sufficient length, and is so placed that the shield, when slid to one end of it, will, when folded over the crown of the case, cover the aperture in the same, and when slid to the opposite end it will be out of range on one side of the said aperture.

A staple, *i*, is fixed in the side of the crown of the case, and a slit made in the free end of the shield, to pass over the staple, whereby the

shield may be locked in position when covering the aperture C.

In order to swing on the rod *c* over and close down upon the plane top of the crown, it is evident that the free end *d* of the shield must spring outward a little to pass over the upper angle of the said crown opposite the hinge. After passing over this angle the said end will spring back to its normal position. The result is, that when the shield is folded down upon the crown of the case, though it may not be secured by a hasp and stopple, or its equivalent, it will require, to swing it off from the crown, the use of sufficient force to overcome the elastic resistance of the end *d*. When, therefore, the shield is removed from the aperture, and folded down on the crown of the case at one side of the aperture, it will be entirely out of the way, and will be retained in that position until forcibly removed from it.

In order to protect the neck of the bottle from violence, or from being broken by striking against the side walls of the crown *a*, I place on the said neck an elastic collar, *e*, which may be made of cork or any analogous substance.

The bottom of the case is perforated, as shown in Fig. 4. The object of these perforations is to enable a person, by holding the case up to the light, and applying the eye to the nozzle of a glass bottle within the case, to discover if the bottle is empty and clean, the light entering at the perforations enabling this to be done.

The interior surface of the bottom of the case is provided with an elastic packing to protect the glass bottle against injury from rough handling of the case. This may be of rubber or felt, or any equivalent material. It is to be also perforated, and the perforations must correspond to those in the bottom of the case, so as not to obstruct the light.

I do not here claim either the elastic collar on the neck of the bottle, or the perforations in the bottom of the case, reserving such claims for separate applications for patents.

What I do claim is—

1. A packing-case, of the peculiar form shown and described, for demijohns and similar fluid-holding vessels, provided with a shield to fold down over the aperture C in the crown of the

case, the shield being attached to the case by a sliding hinge, as and for the purpose specified.

2. A packing-case, of the peculiar form shown and described, for demijohns and similar vessels, provided with an elastic shield made of sheet metal, hinged to the case, and held in place, when folded down over the top of the

crown of the case, by the elastic resistance of the free end of the shield, as and for the purpose described.

Witness my hand this 26th day of July, 1875.
GEO. W. BANKER.

Witnesses:

A. S. FITCH,
B. S. CLARK.