

P. T. CLARK.
 PROTECTIVE SHIELD FOR BEER CASES.
 APPLICATION FILED JUNE 26, 1912.

1,039,364.

Patented Sept. 24, 1912.

Fig. 1.

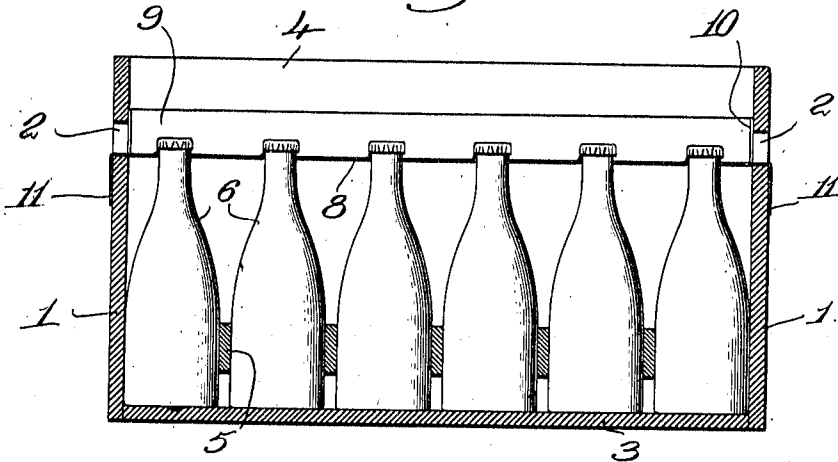


Fig. 2.

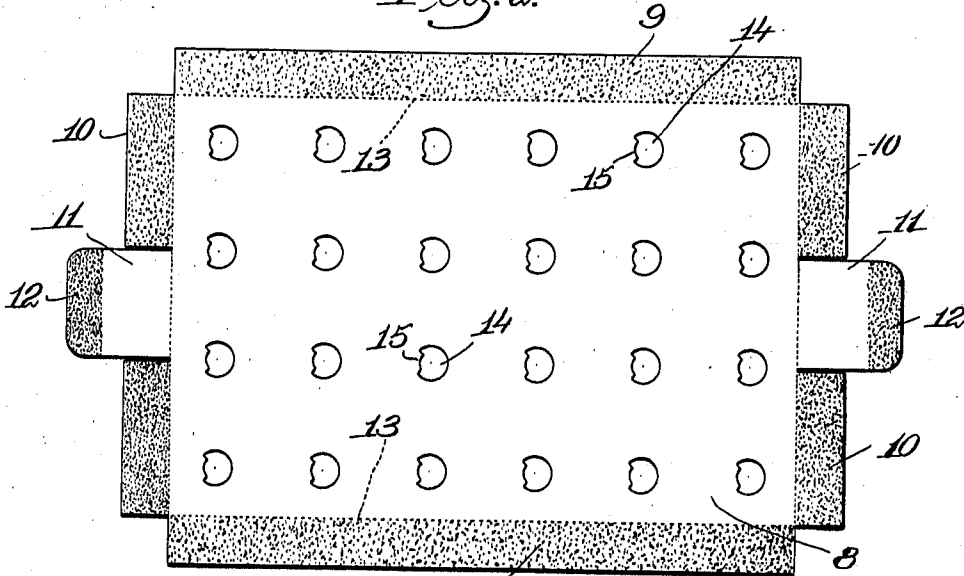


Fig. 3.

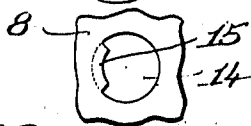
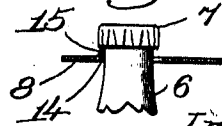


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:
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Inventor:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

PETER T. CLARK, OF ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS.

PROTECTIVE SHIELD FOR BEER-CASES.

1,039,364.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 24, 1912.

Application filed June 28, 1912. Serial No. 705,916.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, PETER T. CLARK, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Roxbury, county of Suffolk, State of Massachusetts, have invented an Improvement in Protective Shields for Beer-Cases, of which the following description, in connection with the accompanying drawing, is a specification, like characters on the drawing representing like parts.

This invention has for its object the production of an inexpensive and efficient protective shield for beer cases and the like, whereby the contents of the bottles in the case will be shielded from the rays of the sun during transportation.

The protective shield embodying my invention also prevents the bottles from getting dusty when being carried about in delivery wagons, keeps them from rattling about and breaking when the case is handled, and in cold weather the shield will prevent the contents of the bottles from freezing, doing away with the expensive covered cases now used for the purpose.

In accordance with my invention the protective shield is made of thin and inexpensive opaque sheet material, such as stout Manila or other tough paper, of a suitable size to fit into the top of the case, having at its edges flaps adapted to be attached to the inner walls of the case by glue or other suitable adhesive material.

The shield is provided with a series of apertures for the reception of the necks of the bottles, the apertures corresponding in number and location to the number and location of the bottles in a full case.

Each aperture is provided with a retaining lip which is pushed upward when the bottle neck is pushed through the aperture, the upturned lip resting against the neck and just below the so-called "Crown" or other seal in common use. These lips thus act to prevent the shield from lifting off of the necks of the bottles and the latter are laterally supported and separated by the intervening portions of the shield.

Only a short length of the neck of a bottle is exposed above the shield, and inasmuch as the apertures are but little larger than the necks the bodies of the bottles and the contents thereof are shielded from the rays of the sun, from dust and dirt, and from the cold in winter.

The usual framing or grid in the lower

part of the case serves to keep the bottles separated near their lower ends, but the shield serves to laterally sustain and separate them at their upper ends, and thereby keeps them from rattling about in transit and from being broken when the cases are handled.

When the bottles are to be removed from the case the shield is broken or torn apart, the inexpensive character of the shield enabling it to be destroyed after it has served its purpose.

Figure 1 is a longitudinal section of a beer case of usual construction, with a protective shield applied thereto in accordance with my invention, the bottles being shown in elevation; Fig. 2 is an underside plan view of a shield embodying my invention adapted to be applied to the usual two-dozen case of commerce; Fig. 3 is an enlarged detail in plan showing a part of the shield with one of the neck-receiving openings and the retaining lip; Fig. 4 is an enlarged view of a portion of the shield in section, showing the retaining lip in use.

Referring to Fig. 1, the usual open case, adapted to contain twenty-four bottles, has end walls 1, 1 provided with hand holes 2, bottom 3, side walls, as 4, and the usual grid or grating 5 to separate the bottles 6 near their lower ends, the bottles being shown as provided with a well known form of metal seal 7.

In accordance with my invention, I make the protective shield 8 of any suitable inexpensive and opaque sheet material, such as stout Manila paper, rectangular in shape and substantially of the interior dimensions of the case, and preferably the shield has a flap 9 along each of its longer edges the undersides of the flaps being coated with mucilage or other suitable adhesive. Similar flaps 10, but much shorter, are provided at the ends of the shield, having an adhesive applied to their under surfaces, as shown in Fig. 2, there being two of the flaps 10 at each end. Between each pair of flaps is a longer flap 11 having adhesive material 12 thereon near its outer end.

When the shield is applied to the case the adhesive material is moistened, and the flaps 9 are turned up along the dotted lines 14 and applied to the side walls 4 of the case, Fig. 1, while the flaps 10 are moistened, similarly upturned, and attached in like manner to the end walls 1. The flaps 11

are passed through the hand holes 2 and downturned and attached by the adhesive material at 12 to the outer faces of the end walls, as shown in Fig. 1. Thus the shield is readily and securely attached to the case and forms a protective cover therefor, at a level slightly below the seals 7 of the bottles, and substantially in the plane of the bottoms of the hand holes 2.

The shield is provided with a series of apertures 14 of such number and so located that the necks of the bottles will pass therethrough when the shield is put in place, each aperture being substantially circular, with a segmental lip 15 projecting thereinto, the diameter of an aperture being slightly larger than the seal 7.

When the shield is pressed down the sealed neck of the bottle passes up through the aperture, and the lip 15 is upturned and lies against the neck below the overhanging edge of the seal, as shown in Fig. 4. This prevents the shield from lifting above the seal, and retains the latter in place embracing the necks of the bottles in the case, affording a lateral support for said bottles and preventing them from rattling or breaking when the case is handled.

While the protective shield is particularly adapted for use in connection with cases of beer it will be manifest that its use is not restricted thereto, as the shield can be used with equal advantage with bottled goods of any character.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. The combination with a bottle case and a group of bottles upright therein, of a protective shield attached thereto within its

open top and made of opaque sheet material having a series of apertures therein for the necks of the bottles to pass therethrough and be snugly embraced, and means on the shield adjacent each aperture to be upturned and engage the under edge of the sealing cap of a bottle and prevent lifting of the shield adjacent the bottle.

2. The combination with a bottle case and a group of bottles upright therein, of a protective shield attached thereto within its open top and made of tough, opaque paper having a series of substantially circular apertures therein to receive and snugly embrace the necks of the bottles, and a flexible segmental lip extended into each aperture and adapted to be upturned against the bottle neck below the sealing cap when the shield is applied, said lips engaging the lower edges of the caps and serving to retain the shield in place around the neck of the bottles.

3. As an article of manufacture, a protective shield for bottle cases, composed of tough opaque paper having substantially circular apertures for the reception of and to fit snugly around the necks of the bottles, flexible segmental devices on the shield to be bent up against the bottle necks and to cooperate with the sealing caps of the bottles to retain the shield in place, and means on the shield for attachment thereof to the walls of the bottle case.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

PETER T. CLARK.

Witnesses:

JOHN C. EDWARDS,
THOMAS J. DRUMMOND.