(No Model.)

C. W. SCHMIEDING.

Shot Case or Tray.

No. 230,664. **Patented Aug. 3, 1880.**

FIG. 1.

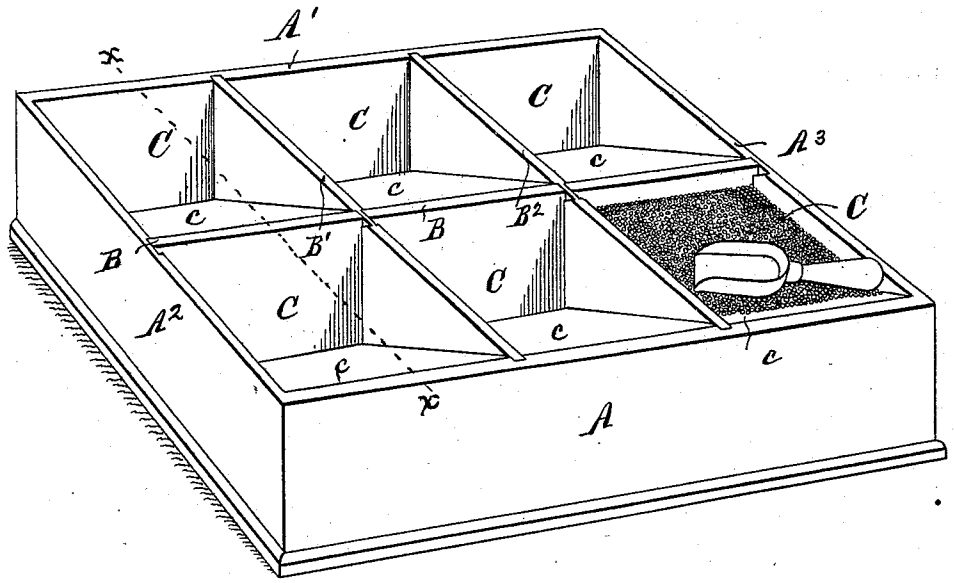
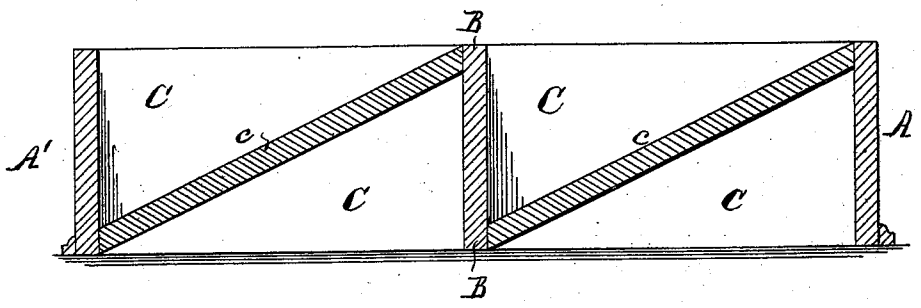


FIG. 2.



ATTEST:
Robert Burns,
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INVENTOR:
Charles W. Schmieding,
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES W. SCHMIEDING, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

SHOT CASE OR TRAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 230,664, dated August 3, 1880.

Application filed April 24, 1880. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES W. SCHMIEDING, of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Shot Case or Tray, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates specially to improvements in shot trays or cases; and the objects of my improvements are to supply to retail dealers a convenient case for holding and sampling the various sizes of shot, &c., and to facilitate the display, handling, and sale of the shot or contents to be kept in the tray. I attain these objects by the mechanism illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved tray, showing its various pockets having inclined bottoms and the display of shot in one of the pockets. Fig. 2 is a sectional elevation taken on line *x x* of Fig. 1.

Similar letters refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A A′ A^2 A^3 represent the frames or vertical sides of my tray or case. B represents a vertical partition centrally dividing the case. B′ B^2 are also vertical partitions to further subdivide the case on both sides of the central partition. The various pockets C are thus formed, the latter being completed by adding the inclined bottom *c* to the respective vertical frames, as shown in the figures. Those pockets facing front of the central partition, B, have their bottom *c* arranged to incline from the frame A, and the highest point thereof to the lowest point of the said partition B. Likewise the pockets to the rear of the partition B have their bottom *c* inclining from near the highest point of B to lowest point of the frame A′. (See figures.)

As apparent, I do not limit myself to the size of the tray or case or to the number of its pockets.

By means of the inclined bottoms *c* the shot or grains always tend to gravitate to the lowest point of the said incline plane or depth of the pocket. Thus the latter, by their said construction, greatly facilitate the scooping or handling of the shot or grains. The inclined planes or pockets proper also prevent waste or loss of shot or grains, and, as apparent, each pocket can serve to separate, expose, and sample different grades of the shot, and otherwise the tray or case is a most desirable article to hold the shot or grains that have been emptied from the package or bag.

No cover or bottom is necessary—that is, the top and bottom of the tray are left free or open, as shown; hence it can be noted that the tray presents the same pockets C on the under side of each incline bottom as exist at their top. (See Fig. 2.) The tray or case is therefore reversible—can be used both ways.

What I claim is—

The combination of the frames A A′ A^2 A^3, central partition, B, transverse partitions B′ B^2, inclined bottoms *c*, forming the like series of pockets C, each of the latter in front of the central partition, B, having its bottom *c* to incline from near top of A to lowest point of B, while each pocket to the rear of said partition B inclines in the same manner from B to A′, as shown, forming the improved reversible tray or case, substantially as described.

CHARLES W. SCHMIEDING.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM W. HERTHEL,

ROBERT BURNS.