A. MACKINNON.

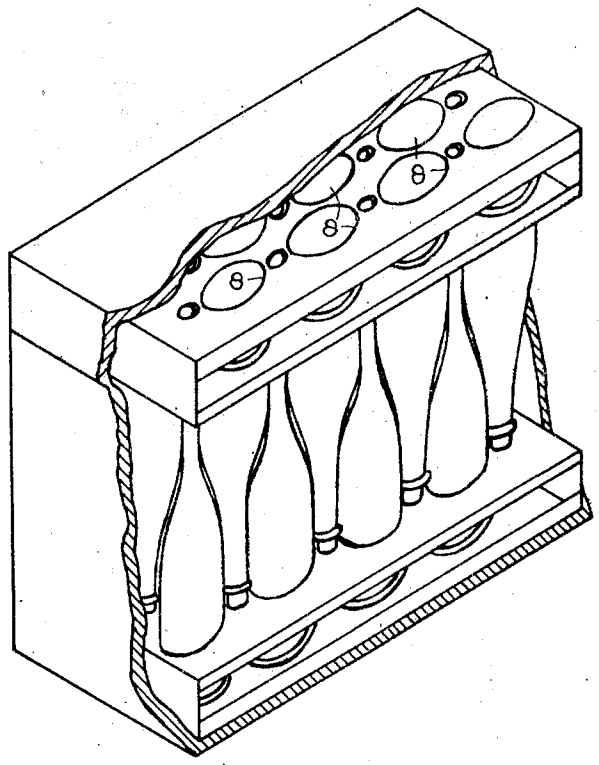
PACKING BOTTLES AND LIKE ARTICLES.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 20, 1919.

1,367,069. **Patented Feb. 1, 1921.**

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.



Inventor

Archibald Mackinnon

per Arthur Sturges Attorney

A. MACKINNON.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2

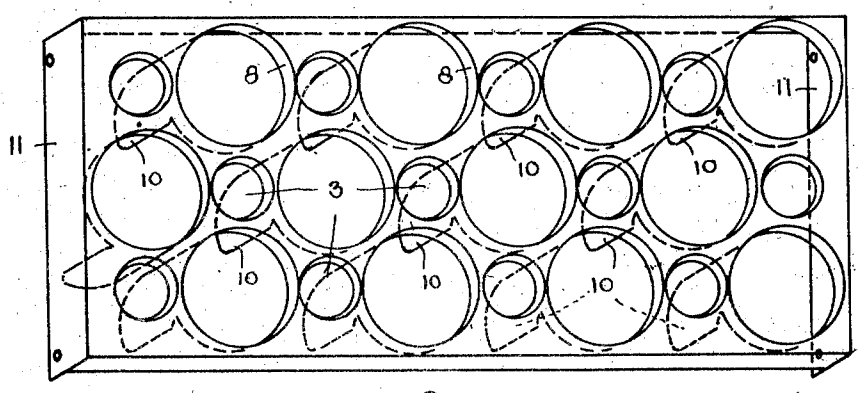


Fig. 2.

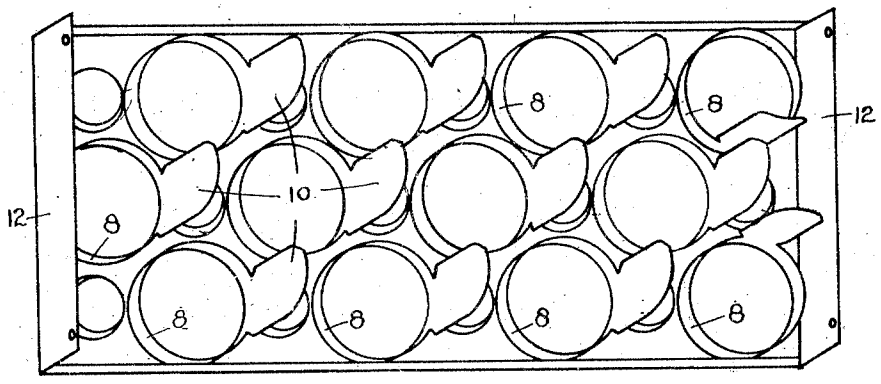


Fig. 3.

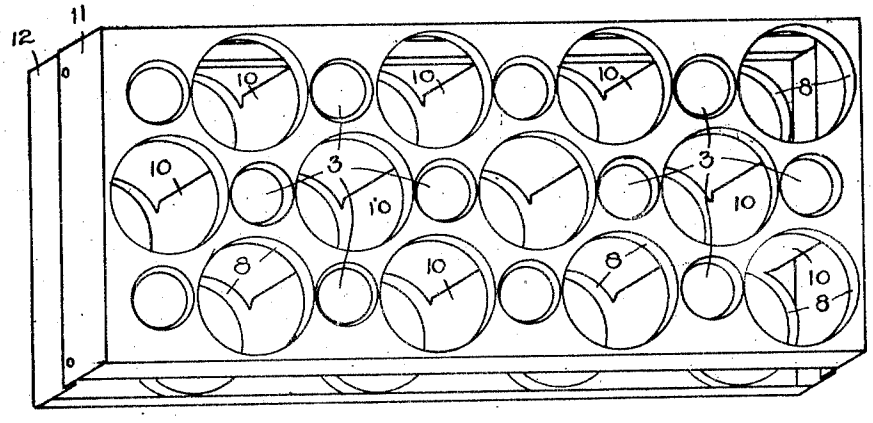


Fig. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ARCHIBALD MACKINNON, OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

PACKING BOTTLES AND LIKE ARTICLES.

1,367,069. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 1, 1921.

Application filed December 20, 1919. Serial No. 346,429.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ARCHIBALD MACKINNON, a subject of the King of Great Britain and Ireland, residing at 2 London street, Edinburgh, Scotland, have invented new and useful Improvements in Packing Bottles and like Articles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to packing bottles, fragile and other articles, which have to be transported in numbers and provides improved means whereby the bottom layer of bottles or the like nest in cells formed by supports upon which the heads of the inverted bottles or the like in the upper layer respectively rest, thus forming a method of packing in which extraneous packing materials such as straw, straw envelops, woodwool and the like are entirely dispensed with and at the same time effecting a saving over the packing methods now generally employed.

The invention relates more particularly to improvements in those packings for bottles, and for fragile and other articles in which each packing member is formed from upper and lower plates spaced apart by spacing members, the upper plate being provided with a series of openings adapted to form with spacing members the cells for the reception of the butts of the bottles.

According to the present invention the spacing members are formed from tongues of metal cut to form the openings in the plates.

My invention is illustrated by way of example in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 shows an isometric view of the packing members within a casing.

Fig. 2 shows an isometric view of the upper part of the packing shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 3 shows the lower part of the packing shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 4 shows an isometric view of the packing assembled.

In Figs. 1, 2, 3 and 4 I show a form of packing in which the spacing members between the upper and lower sheets are obtained by bending inward the two tongues of metal 10 cut to form each cell 8 for the butts of the bottles. The metal tongues 10 are respectively cut from each opening in the pair of plates forming the packing member. Consequently each cell is provided with a tongue cut from an opening in the upper plate and a corresponding opening in the lower plate. These tongues 10 are sufficient to support and separate the bottles without the end of each tongue being joined to the opposite packing element, but if desired they can be so connected. The ends 11 and 12 of the upper and lower plates 5, 6 are joined as shown more particularly in Fig. 4 and riveted or otherwise conveniently fastened together. It will be seen that the entire material of the packing is utilized and no portion of the plates are cut away. Consequently there is no waste or scrap metal in the manufacture of the packing. As shown in the drawings I prefer to form inward flanges around the openings 8 and the recesses 3. These recesses 3 are for the reception of the capsules and necks of a reversed layer of bottles nesting in the cells 8 of a similar packing which may be nailed to the bottom or lid of the case as the case may be.

A packing can be formed for a single tier of bottles of two sheets of metal spaced apart as above described. Such a packing will of course not require recesses between the openings 8 in the upper sheets for the capsules and necks of a reversed layer of bottles.

What I claim is:—

1. A packing for bottles and other fragile articles comprising a lower plate, an upper plate, a series of tongues cut from said plates to form spacing members between said plate and cells for the butts of a layer of bottles placed between said spacing members through the openings thus formed in said plates.

2. A packing for bottles and other fragile articles comprising a metal lower plate, a metal upper plate, a series of tongues of metal cut from said plates and bent outward to form spacing members between said plates and cells for the butts of a layer of bottles placed between said spacing members through the openings thus formed in said plates, and recesses in the upper plate for the reception of a reversed layer of bottles nesting between the upright bottles in the packing cells.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification.

ARCH. MACKINNON.