Dec. 17, 1929. H. R. BLISS 1,739,778

SHIPPING CASE

Original Filed July 7, 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

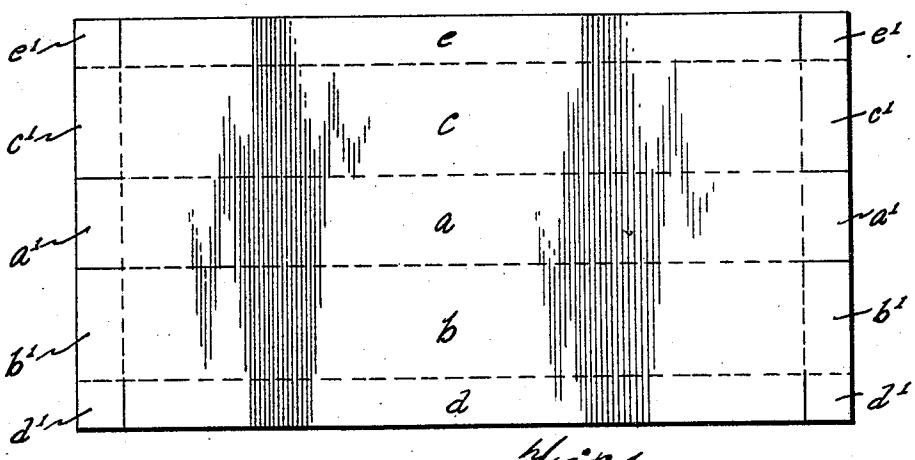


Fig. 1

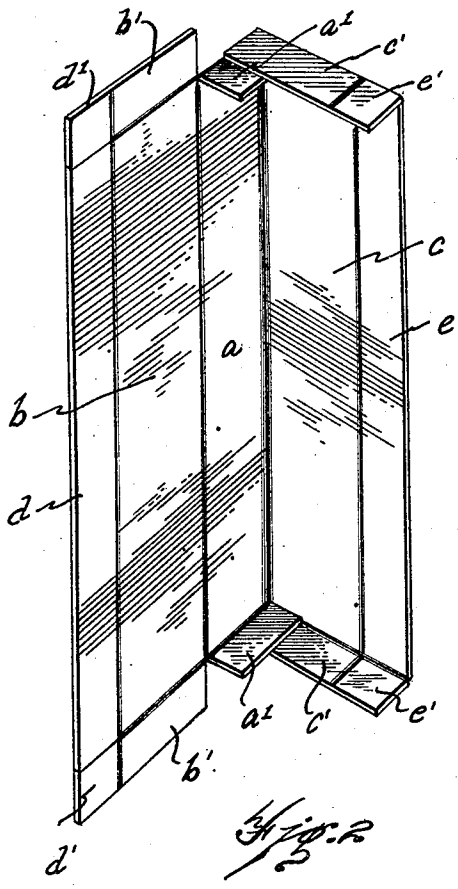


Fig. 2

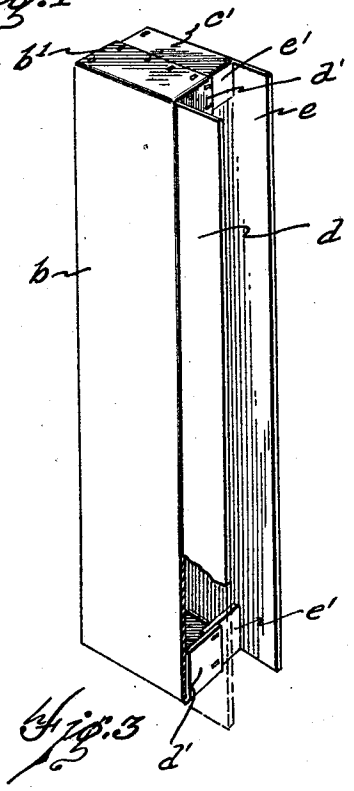


Fig. 3

INVENTOR.
Herbert R. Bliss
BY
Stuart C. Barnes
ATTORNEY.

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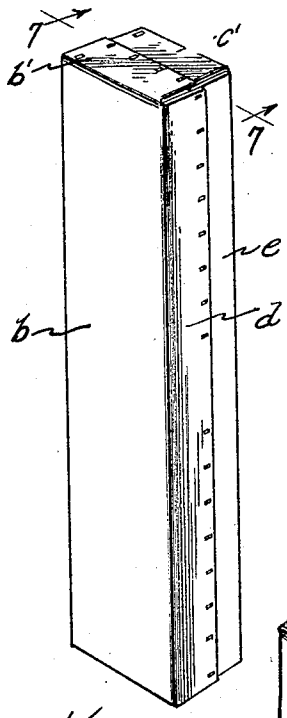


Fig. 4

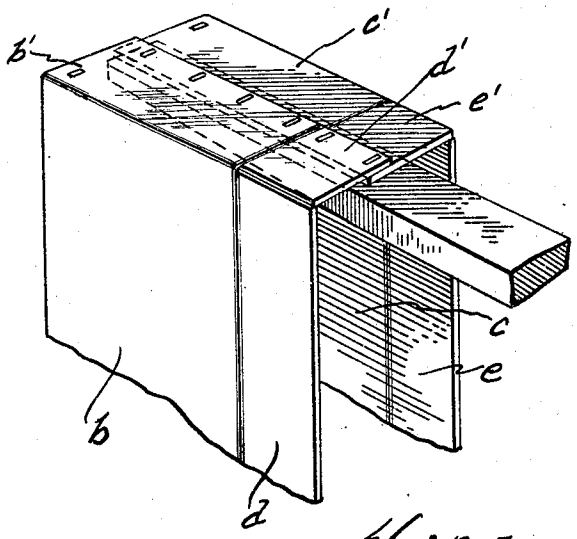


Fig. 5

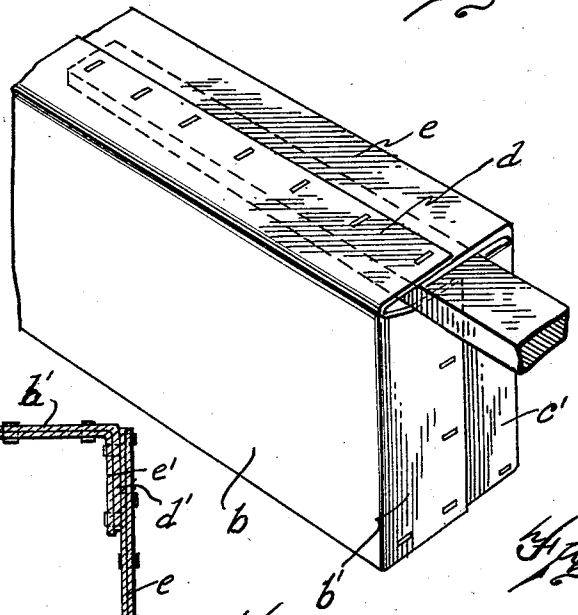


Fig. 6

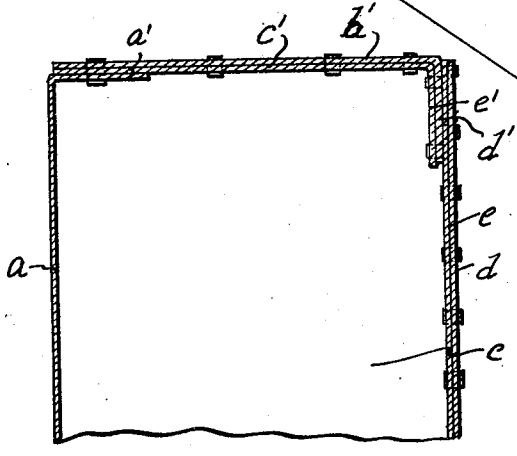


Fig. 7

INVENTOR.

BY Herbert R. Bliss

Stuart C. Barnes

ATTORNEY.

Patented Dec. 17, 1929 1,739,778

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

HERBERT R. BLISS, OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, ASSIGNOR TO BLISS CONTAINERS, INC., OF NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK, A CORPORATION OF NEW YORK

SHIPPING CASE

Application filed July 7, 1924, Serial No. 724,559. Renewed September 20, 1928.

This invention relates to fibre shipping cases and has for its object a shipping case which can be constructed of a single blank and which effects a very large saving of material over the so-called slotted end container on long cases having narrow widths and relatively large depths.

The so-called slotted end container is the prevailing type of shipping case constructed of a single blank and stitched into a tube with four large overlapping flaps at each end of the tube. The container, which is the subject matter of this application has substantially the strength of the slotted container. It is assembled in the customer's plant. It requires very much less material to make in certain styles having narrow widths and deep depths, as it has no overlapping flaps on the bottom and requires less stitching or fewer seams than the slotted end container and the waste which generally occurs in the one-piece slotted container is reduced to a minimum. The box is primarily designed for shipping metal beds, but obviously may have a wider application, and therefore is in no way limited to a relatively long and narrow box, such as shown.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the blank.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the blank partly set up.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the box further along toward completion.

Fig. 4 is a perspective of the completed box.

Fig. 5 is a detail showing how the ends are stitched together.

Fig. 6 is a detail showing how the case is sealed.

Fig. 7 is a section on the line 7—7 of Fig. 4.

Referring to Fig. 1 it will be seen that the blank is scored and cut to form the bottom a, side walls b and c, cover wings d and e. Each of these walls is provided with an extension. The side wall extensions form the end panel parts b^1 and c^1—they being substantially half panels with enough over a half to overlap at the center. The bottom wall extensions form the reinforcing flaps a'—a', which reinforce the end panels at the bottom. The end extensions of the cover wings are the end flaps e^1 and d^1.

Turning to Fig. 2, it will be seen that the blank may be folded up as shown in this figure to properly position the bottom wall, side walls and cover wings. A glance at Fig. 3 will show that the end panel parts b^1 and c^1 may be folded over and overlapped and stitched with a line of wire stitches. This may be done with a blade anvil as shown in Fig. 5. Both ends may be set up in this way, while the reinforcing flap a^1 will be folded in to reinforce the box here. This may or may not be stitched to the end panel parts. It is not necessary, but of course, it would strengthen the case if so stitched.

The box may be sealed by overlapping the cover wings d and e and sealing them down. This of course can be done by silicating sealing tape, but I prefer to do it by wire stitching with a blade anvil, as shown in Fig. 6. Where the dimensions of the case are not as long and narrow as shown in the view here given, such a method of stitching may be used as is claimed in my U. S. Patent No. 1,452,588, dated April 8, 1923.

What I claim is:

1. A shipping case constructed of fibre board or equivalent material, comprising a single blank cut and scored to form a bottom, two side walls and two cover wings, the side and bottom walls being provided with end extensions forming on the bottom wall a reenforcing flap, on the side walls end panel parts that are arranged to overlap, the end extensions on the side walls each having a hinged part which is co-extensive with the adjacent cover wing, the said hinged parts arranged to be folded up with the end panel parts, stitched together with the end panel parts and then folded so as to underlie the cover wings and re-enforce the same, the said cover wings being secured together to seal the case.

2. A shipping case constructed of fibre board or equivalent material, comprising a long narrow single blank cut and scored to form a center bottom wall, two side walls on each side, and cover wings, all lined up across the short dimension in the blank, and

the two side walls provided with narrow end extensions forming end panel parts which can be folded into overlapping relation when the flap is folded up, and which are stitched together to complete the end panel, and the cover wings being cut in from the side edges to form narrow end flaps integral with the said panel parts, these end flaps being stitched together with the panel parts and folded so as to underlie the cover wings to re-enforce the end panel parts against separation and to re-enforce the cover, the said cover wings being secured together to seal the case.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

HERBERT R. BLISS.