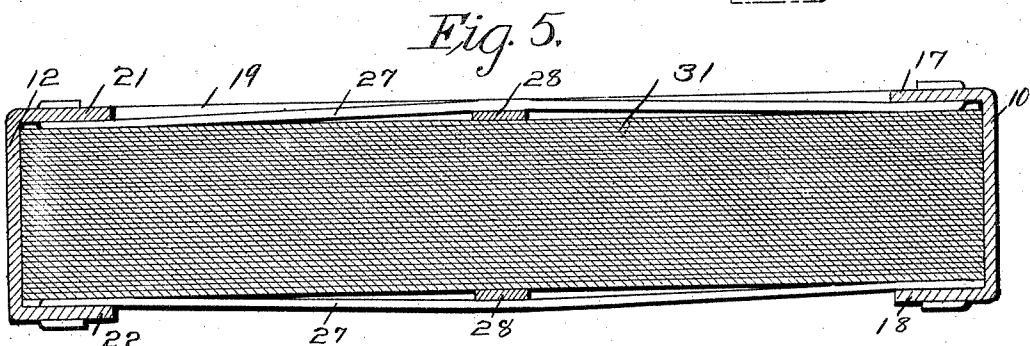
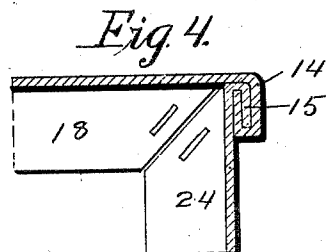
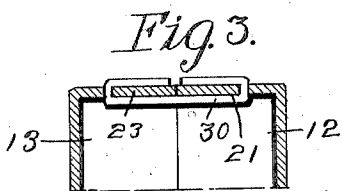
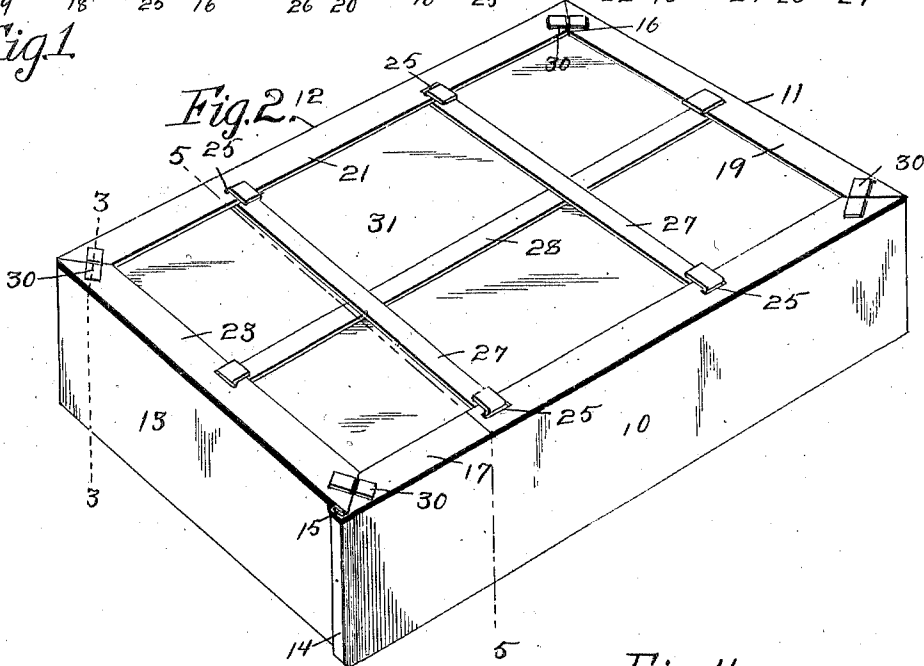
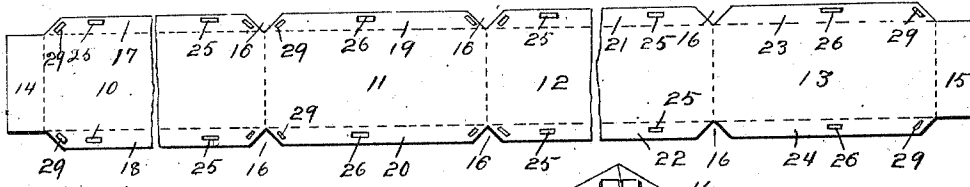


No. 820,896.

PATENTED MAY 15, 1906.

F. VAN PATTEN.
SHIPPING CRATE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 27, 1905.



Witnesses
A. E. Hagne
A. E. Woody

Inventor, Frank Van Patten
by Curig & Lane Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK VAN PATTEN, OF DAVENPORT, IOWA.

SHIPPING-CRATE.

No. 820,896.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 15, 1906.

Application filed February 27, 1905. Serial No. 247,428.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK VAN PATTEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Davenport, in the county of Scott, in the State of Iowa, have invented a certain new and useful Shipping-Crate, of which the following is a specification.

The objects of my invention are to provide a shipping-crate for use in shipping sheet-tin of simple, durable, and inexpensive construction and which is so constructed that it can be made of comparatively light material and will maintain the sheet-tin in compact form, prevent it from being damaged in shipment, and will also prevent it from being bent while shipping it from one place to another.

A further object is to provide a crate which does not completely cover the tin which is to be shipped, and thus save material in making the crate, but which will at the same time accomplish the result of providing a crate which will enable the person handling the crate to do so with comparative ease.

As shown in the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a detail view of the strip used as a part of my crate, showing the strip as it appears before being applied to the mass of tin which is to be shipped. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of my shipping-crate incasing a mass of sheet-tin as it appears when in readiness for shipping. Fig. 3 is a detail sectional view cut on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a detail sectional view showing the corner portion of the device formed by the ends of the strip shown in Fig. 1 after they are joined together in forming the completed crate. Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the crate cut on a line 5 5 of Fig. 2.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, and particularly to Fig. 1, it will be seen that I have provided a crating-strip composed of the two side portions 10 and 12 and the two end portions 11 and 13, which are joined together, as shown in Fig. 1. The end portion 10 has a tongue 14 at its free end to be folded around the tongue 15 when the strip is placed upon the mass of tin to be shipped, as shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. Each edge of the strip is provided with a series of V-shaped notches 16, which divide the end and side sections from each other. The side 10 has the flanges 17 and 18, the end 11, the flanges 19 and 20, the side 12, the flanges 21 and 22, and the end 13, the flanges 23 and 24, which when placed on the mass of tin in readiness

for shipping and substantially at right angles to the sides and ends of which they are a part and substantially parallel with each other. These flanges are thus bent at right angles to the sides and end portions to provide a corner in which the outer edges of the metal to be incased are designed to rest, and also are adapted for being secured in position relative to each other.

Near the edges of each of the flanges 17 and 18 of the side 10 and near the edges of each of the flanges 21 and 22 of the side 12 I have provided two slots 25. In each of the flanges 19 and 20 of the end 11 and in each of the flanges 23 and 24 of the end 13 I have provided a slot 26, so that when the strip is bent into the position shown in Fig. 2 the metallic straps 27 can be hooked into the slots 25 in the flanges 21 and 17, and thus these flanges and sides, of which they are a portion, will be held rigidly in position relative to each other, and any danger of bulging of the sides or of separation of them will be obviated. There are also two metallic straps 27, connecting the flanges 18 and 22 of the sides 10 and 12, respectively, to hold these in position relative to each other.

Hooked into slot 26 of the flanges 19, which is integral with the side 11, and into the slot 26 in the flange 23, which is integral with the end 13, is a metallic strap 28, designed to hold these flanges and the end portions in position relative to each other when the crate is in the position shown in Fig. 2 of the drawings. The flanges 20 and 24 are also connected by a metallic strap 28 in a similar way to the way in which the flanges at the other edge of the end portions are connected and having the same purpose. Near each end of each of the flanges I have provided a slot 29, through which metallic straps 30 are designed to pass to hold the mitered ends of each pair of these flanges together, as shown clearly in Fig. 2 of the drawings. By the use of these small metallic straps 30 the corners of the crating-strip which are formed by bending the sides and end portions in position relative to each other are held in position and are securely braced.

The crate is made complete by folding the tongues 14 and 15 into each other, as shown clearly in Fig. 4 of the drawings. In other words, the tongues 14 and 15 of the crating-strip are interlocked, which mode of connection is advantageous, since it is thoroughly

capable of resisting endwise thrust of the sheets of tin and preventing casual opening of the strip.

By constructing my crate in the manner
5 above described it will be seen that I have
provided one in which there is no danger of
racking, owing to the secure way in which
the parts of the crate are braced relative to
each other. In practical use the metallic
10 strip is folded around the sheet-tin to be
shipped, and the straps 28 are then placed in
position, and the straps 27 are also placed in
position in the manner above indicated and
the corners of the crate are braced by con-
15 necting the adjacent ends of the flanges of
the sides and parts with the metallic straps
20. These straps, however, are placed in po-
sition after the tongues 14 and 15 have been
secured in position relative to each other.
20 When the metallic strap has been placed in
position around the tin to be incased and the
ends of the strap have been secured together
and the straps have been placed in position
to hold the parts of the metallic strap in
25 position relative to each other, a pressure is
applied to the top of the crate and metal to
crowd the entire mass into the smallest possi-

ble space to compress the strip and to seal
the parts of the strips in position relative to
each other for holding the parts together. 30

The mass of material which is to be incased
I have designated by the numeral 31.

Having thus described my invention, what
I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Pat-
ent of the United States therefor, is— 35

A shipping-crate comprising a sheet-metal
strip having side and end portions adapted
to receive superposed sheets of tin between
them and also having inwardly-extending
flanges on said portions arranged to rest 40
above and below the sheets of tin and further
having its ends folded into each other or in-
terlocked, whereby it is adapted to resist
edgewise thrust of the sheets of tin; in com-
bination with metallic straps connecting the 45
meeting ends of the flanges on the strip, at
opposite sides of the crate, and metallic
straps connecting opposite flanges of the
strip, at opposite sides of the crate.

FRANK VAN PATTEN.

Witnesses:

S. F. CHRISTY,
A. G. HAGUE.