G. T. KENYON.

SHIPPING CASE.

APPLICATION FILED NOV. 15, 1918.

1,312,403.

Patented Aug. 5, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

FIG. 1.

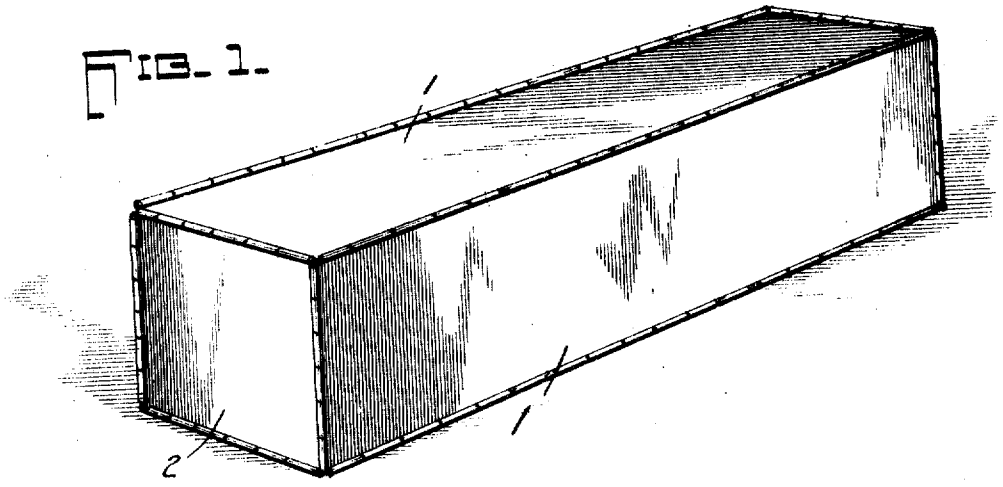
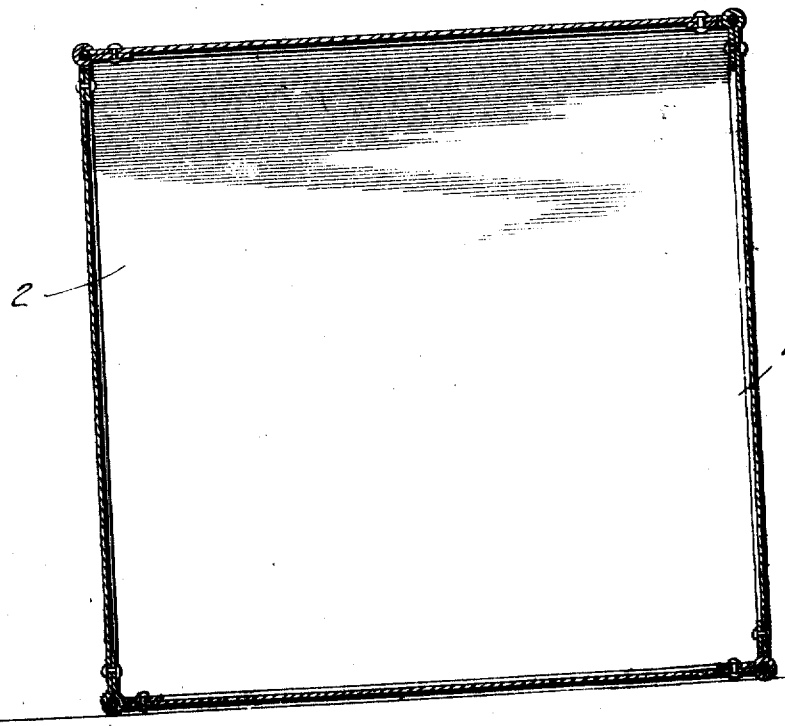


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES

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2 SHEETS SHEET 2.

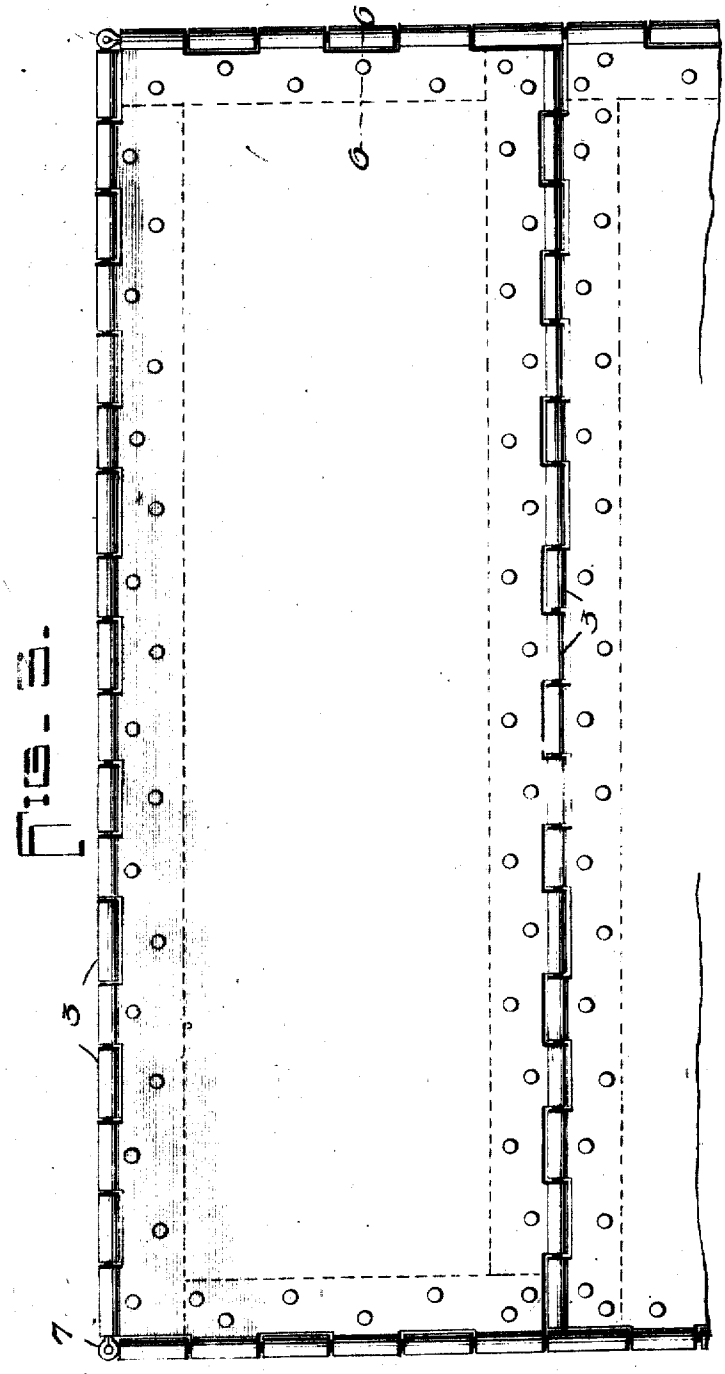


FIG. 5.

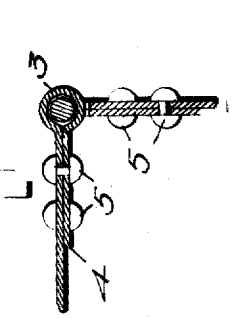


FIG. 6.

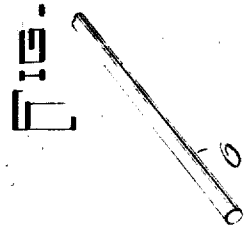


FIG. 5.

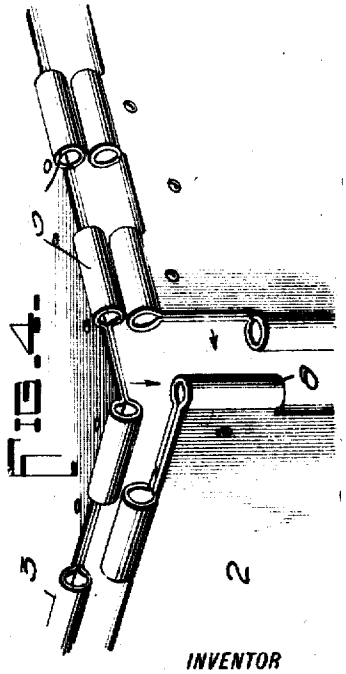


FIG. 4.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE TILDEN KENYON, OF LOCK NO. 4, PENNSYLVANIA.

SHIPPING-CASE.

1,312,403. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 5, 1919.

Application filed November 15, 1918. Serial No. 262,746.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE T. KENYON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Lock No. 4, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shipping-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention is an improvement in shipping cases, and has for its object to provide a case of the character specified formed of metal and consisting of walls detachably connected to permit the case to be disassembled when it is empty, to be returned in knock down condition or to be stored, as may be desired.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one of the cases set up;

Fig. 2 is a transverse vertical section;

Fig. 3 is a partial top plan view showing the manner of increasing the size of the case;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one corner, showing the manner of connecting the sections;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of one of the connecting rods;

Fig. 6 is a section on the line 6—6 of Fig. 3.

The improved shipping and storage cases are made from metal, as, for instance, standard gage sheet iron or steel, the gage depending upon the purpose for which the case is to be used, and the sections are held together by rods of steel wire. In practice, the sections are manufactured on a standard increase of four inches or six inches in length, the width remaining constant.

In the present embodiment of the invention, each case is composed of four side walls or sections 1 and two ends walls or sections 2, the side walls 1 being similar in all respects and interchangeable. Each side wall is provided at each side edge and at its ends with bearings 3, the said bearings being formed from the material of the section. The sections are made with tongues, which are afterward bent back upon the body of the section forming the bead or bearing at the edge of the section, and the ends 4 of the tongues are secured to the sections by means of rivets 5 or the like.

The bearings 3 are spaced apart a sufficient distance to receive the bearing of an adjacent section between the same, and the sections are connected by rods 6 which are passed through the alining bearings. Each end 2 has similar bearings 8 at its edges, the said bearings being formed in the same manner as the bearings 3 and intended for the same purpose, to aline with the end bearings of the side sections.

In use, it will be obvious that by means of a hammer and a punch the sections may be disassembled, after which they may be stored in a flat condition. The rods 6 may be held in the bearings of one section when the case is disassembled to prevent displacement of the said rod. When the sections are manufactured with a standard increase of six inches, for instance, a case having a length of one foot could be utilized to form the ends of a second case which would have a depth of a foot.

It will be noticed from an inspection of Fig. 3 that each section 1, as well as each section 2, has the bearings at one side edge staggered with respect to the bearings at the other side edge. As shown in Fig. 3, the case may be increased in any dimension merely by adding on more sections. Thus a box having a width of twelve inches may be formed by adding two additional ends and two additional sides.

The improved case may be shipped from the factory to the purchaser disassembled and may be stored in the least possible space until needed, when it may be assembled by the most unskilled laborer. The case may be used to conserve lumber, and in using the case for shipping goods it can be invoiced to the purchaser who, after accumulating a sufficient number, can return them, knocked down, for credit. In the meantime, if the holder does not have use for them, they can be stored in the least possible space, since they rest flat upon each other.

It will be noticed from an inspection of Figs. 1 and 3 that every sixth bearing in six inch sections and the corresponding space of adjacent sections are made of extra length to provide for the seam or joint between adjacent sections. This is more clearly shown in Fig. 3.

I claim:

1. A shipping and storage case composed of sheet metal sections, each section having bearings at its edges and spaced apart from each other, the bearings at each edge being staggered with respect to those at the opposite edge and being adapted to aline

with the bearings of adjacent sections, and a rod passing through each set of alining bearings for connecting the sections, each case consisting of four similar side sections and two similar end sections.

2. A shipping and storage case composed of sheet metal sections, each section having bearings at its edges and spaced apart from each other, the bearings at each edge being staggered with respect to those at the opposite edge and being adapted to aline with the bearings of adjacent sections, and a rod passing through each set of alining bearings for connecting the sections.

3. A shipping and storage case, composed of sheet metal sections, each case being composed of two similar end sections and four similar side sections, each section having bearings at each edge staggered with respect to those at the opposite side edge and adapted to alternate and aline with bearings of adjacent sections, and a rod passing through each of the sets of alining bearings for connecting the sections, the arrangement of the bearings on all of the sections being similar.

GEORGE TILDEN KENYON.

Witnesses:
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MARTIN L. PECK.