No. 701,384. Patented June 3, 1902.

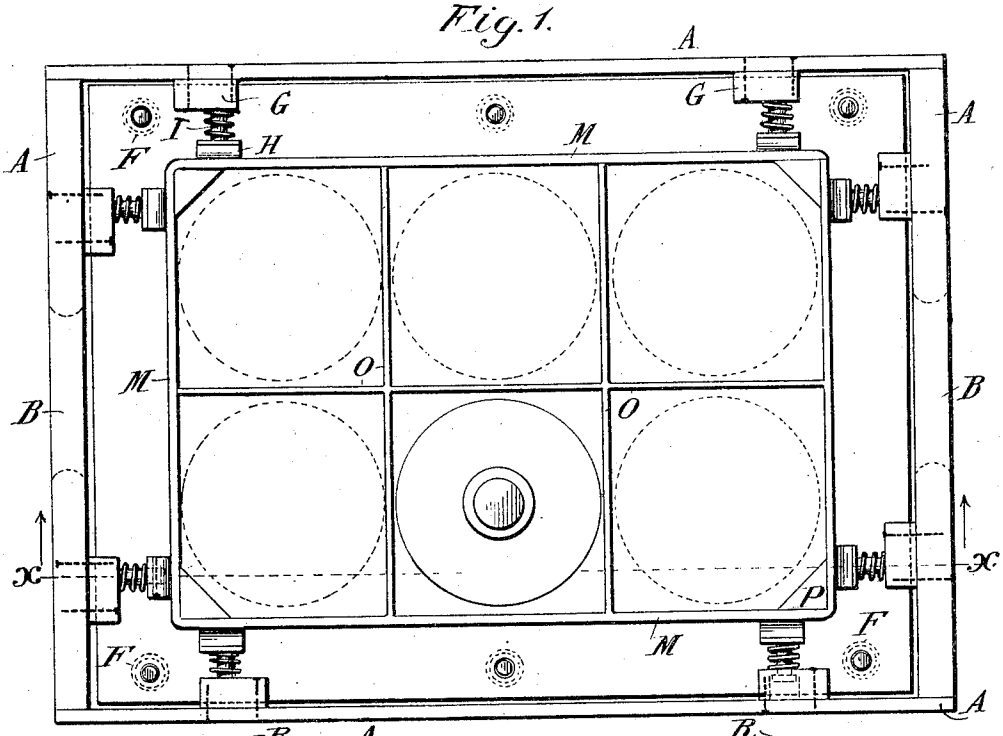
G. W. PECK.

PACKING CASE.

(Application filed Jan. 30, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.



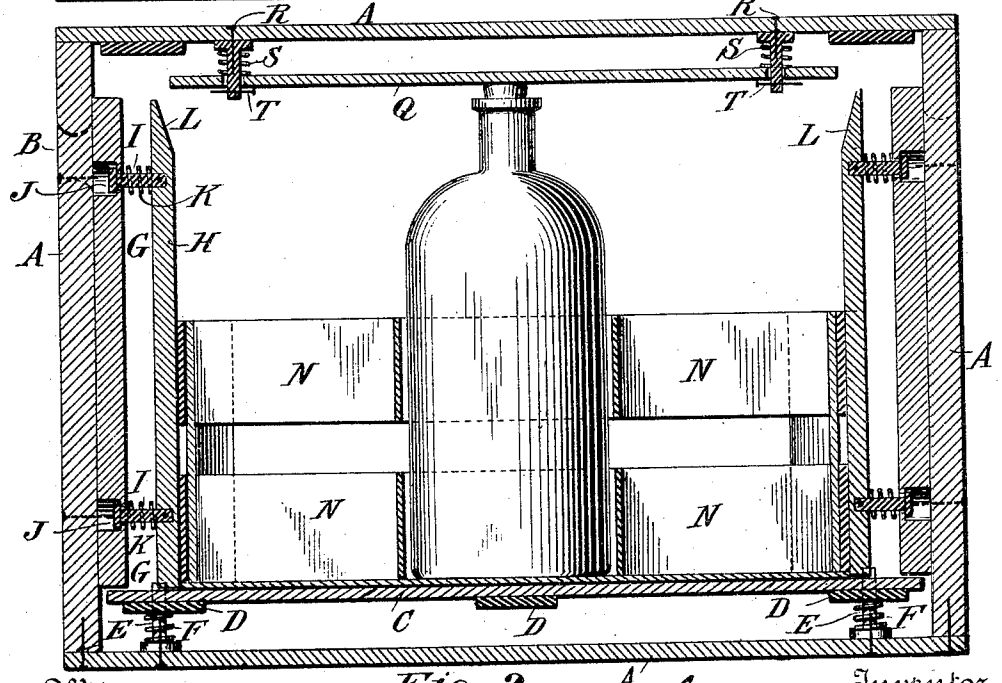


Fig. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PACKING-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 701,384, dated June 3, 1902.

Application filed January 30, 1902. Serial No. 91,868. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. PECK, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the borough of Roselle Park, in the county of Union, in the State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Packing-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to the improvement in that class of packing cases or crates which are designed for the safe transportation of fragile receptacles—such as demijohns, glass bottles, and the like—which frequently contain valuable or dangerous liquids, powders, or the like. The dangerous goods to which I refer may be divided into two classes. One, that in which the liquids or powders are dangerous in the sense that if the package which incloses them becomes broken and they escape they are likely to injure other goods which may be in transit conjointly with them and adjacent to them. The second class is that in which the liquids or powders are dangerous to life—as, for instance, ammonia and its products, embalming fluids, certain materials used in the photographic art, and a very considerable variety of chemical products. Materials of this second class in the event of the fracture of the vessel (usually a glass receptacle of some sort) containing them are apt to saturate or at least come in contact with other goods not necessarily a food product, sometimes wearing-apparel or the like, which happen to be in transit at the same time, in such manner that fatal results may follow the subsequent handling of the goods so contaminated, and in the instance of ammonia products and certain other chemicals suffocation or strangulation of those adjacent to the spot where the fracture of the vessel containing them occurs sometimes results. For the above reasons it is exceedingly important that all possible precautions be employed for the prevention of the fracture of the receptacles which confine such dangerous materials of both classes during transit, and it is the purpose of this invention to provide a packing-case which will secure the desired result.

In addition to the advantage suggested above there are other benefits flowing from my invention, which will be referred to later on.

I wish it to be distinctly understood that the use of my invention is not limited to the transportation of either valuable or dangerous materials. It may be very advantageously employed, for reasons which will be hereinafter explained, in conjunction with an extended class of merchandise which do not fall within either of the above categories.

Reference is made to the drawings accompanying this specification and which form part of it.

Figure 1 illustrates a plan view of the invention, and Fig. 2 illustrates a vertical sectional view thereof on the line $x\,x$ of Fig. 1.

A is an exterior packing-case of any suitable construction, preferably made of wood. B B indicate two handle openings or slots made in it for convenience in handling during transportation.

The case is provided with a false or interior bottom C, located within the case and free to move vertically therein. It may be formed of slates, to reduce the weight, or a continuous board, as preferred.

D D are cleats, which may extend across the bottom, stiffening and strengthening it, and through the cleats pass spindles E E, which are suitably supported against the exterior bottom of the case, and each spindle has a spring F surrounding it, whereby the false bottom is elastically supported. The lower ends of the spindles are preferably enlarged, so as to form a proper support for the lower ends of the springs. This, however, is not essential. Indeed, the employment of the spindles is not absolutely necessary, because the springs or other suitable yielding device may be located beneath the false bottom and supported in any other preferred manner whereby it will be elastically sustained.

Extending vertically up the sides of the packing-case near each corner thereof are cushioning devices, which I call "spring-buffers." These buffers may be made of two parallel bars, one of them, G, being fastened to the side of the packing-case by nails, as

shown, and the other, H, is supported upon spindles or studs I, (see Fig. 2,) which are preferably rigidly connected to the bar H and have an enlarged head on their ends, which works loosely in a recess J, made in the rear side of the other bar G, and a coil-spring K surrounds the spindle, whereby the bar H is elastically supported. It will be noted that the upper ends of these bars H are chamfered off, as seen at L, so that the bottle-containing device, hereinafter to be described, may be readily inserted between them. I prefer that the bar H should be offset to one side or the other, preferably to the left-hand side of the bars G, as shown in Fig. 1, so that it will be more convenient to nail the bar G to the side of the case, since the bar H will be out of the way of the hammer-stroke.

M is the bottle-holding device referred to. It may be made, as shown in the drawings, of slats of wood N N, with cross-partitions O O, whereby its interior is divided into a series of separate compartments, each adapted to hold a bottle or similar device without danger of contact with the one in the neighboring compartment, and it may beneficially be supplied with corner-braces P. In order that the bottles or other receptacles may be protected against fracture in the event that the packing-case be turned upside down or forcibly on its side, I provide a supplemental or, as it were, a false cover Q. (See Fig. 2.) This false cover is supported upon spindles, which are rigidly secured to the exterior cover in any suitable manner, as by nails R, and they are provided with springs S and cross-pieces T, which pass through the ends of the spindles to prevent the false cover from dropping away from or being forced off from the spindles by the springs S.

There is a peculiar advantage not referred to above resulting from the invention—that is to say, assume that the merchandise is beer, wine, spring-waters, and the like. The driver of the delivery-wagon may leave the exterior case in his wagon, taking into the house of the customer only the interior bottle-supporting frame. When in the house, he will take out the full bottles and replace them with the empty bottles. Then returning to his wagon he shoves the case into the exterior case, closes the lid, and goes off to his next delivery. Thus the interior removable case serves as a delivery-basket, as well as fulfilling its other functions. Also a druggist or dealer in goods transported in these cases may leave the exterior case in the basement or in an upper loft in his store or warehouse, removing therefrom the interior frame, which immediately supports the goods and places it alone upon the stock-shelves or any other suitable place within his store for exhibition, in which the goods will be securely and safely held and protected and by which they may be advantageously exhibited.

It will be obvious to those who are familiar with this art that many modifications may be made in the details of construction of the apparatus without departing from the essentials of the invention; also, with adequate modification that the general idea of the invention is applicable to a great many different uses in transportation of goods which are liable to injury or loss resulting from fracture of the receptacle which contains them.

Having described the invention, I claim—

1. The combination with a packing-case of buffers comprising two bars with suitably-supported springs between them, the movable bar being offset to one side relative to the one which is attached to the case whereby the latter may be nailed or otherwise attached without interference by the former.

2. The combination in a packing-case of pairs of buffer-bars attached to the interior of the case and located and operating one at each side of each corner, a removable frame for the immediate support of the goods located within the case and supported and guided at its corners by the buffers, transverse partitions in said frame whereby it is divided into a series of separate and distinct compartments, and a spring-supported false or interior bottom and a spring-supported false or interior cover.

Signed this 27th day of January, 1902.

GEO. W. PECK.

Witnesses:

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