

(No Model.)

E. G. KEARSING.
DENTAL GOLD PELLET PACKAGE.

No. 376,889.

Patented Jan. 24, 1888.

Fig. 1.

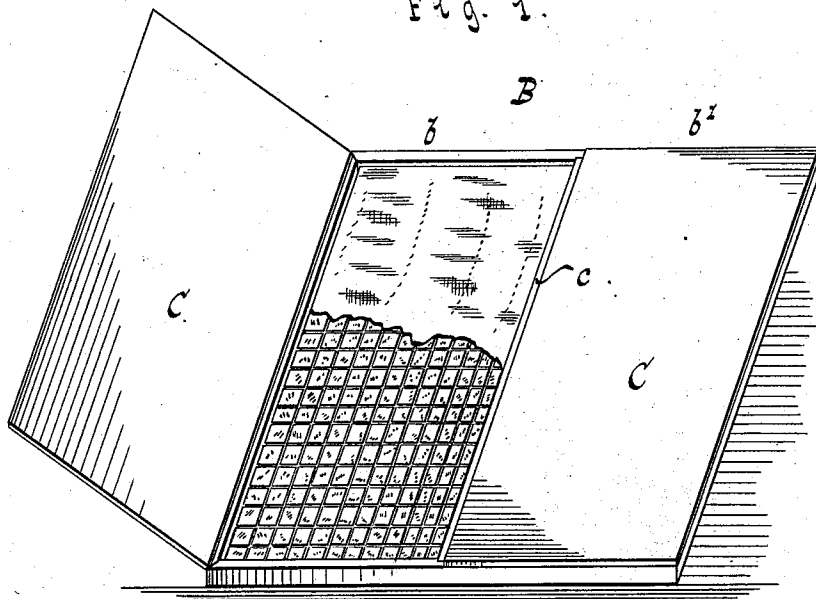
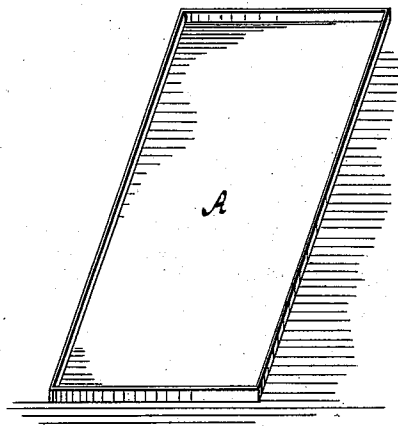


Fig. 2.



WITNESSES:

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DENTAL GOLD-PELLET PACKAGE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 376,889, dated January 24, 1888.

Application filed January 7, 1886. Serial No. 187,928. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD G. KEARSING, a citizen of the United States, residing at Spring Valley, in the county of Rockland and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Methods of Preparing Gold Pellets, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved method of preparing gold pellets for transportation, and in an improved package for the gold pellets, the said method consisting in first depositing the pellets in a sheet upon a transferring-pan, bottom upward, and from said pan into a flat-bottomed box or receptacle, face upward, by placing said receptacle over the transferring-pan, and then reversing the pan and receptacle, whereby the gold pellets are deposited in the receptacle. The package of gold pellets is composed of a flat-bottomed box, a sheet of pellets placed on the bottom of the box, face upward, and a cover for retaining the sheet of pellets in position, all of which is more fully pointed out in the following specification and claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the package. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the transferring-pan.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

In the manufacture of gold pellets for dental use, a flat sheet of gold of the proper thickness is formed by arranging the required number of sheets of gold-foil in layers, one on the top of another, or by other well-known methods, and the sheet thus formed is cut into square or rectangular blocks or pellets upon a cutting-base of wood or cork, in such a manner that after cutting the pellets still lie in a sheet.

As ordinarily prepared for transportation, the pellets are thrown from the cutting-block in a mass, and then indiscriminately packed in comparatively deep boxes. Since these gold pellets are very soft as well as cohesive, the jars to which they are subjected in transportation compress them, thereby destroying their plasticity, and it also frequently happens that the gold pellets agglomerate, or if this does not occur the exterior of each pellet is compressed to a hard crust with the consequent deterioration. In order to avoid these annoy-

ing features, I proceed as follows in packing pellets for transportation:

A transferring-pan, A, Fig. 2, having a depth corresponding to the thickness of the gold pellets, is placed over the sheet of gold on the cutting-block, subsequent to the cutting of the former into pellets, so that the said pellets fill out the interior of the pan, and the sides or flanges of the pan rest on the cutting-block. The pan and block are then held firmly together and reversed—that is to say, turned upside down—so that the gold pellets are deposited into the transferring-pan and rest upon the bottom of the same, bottom upward, without disturbing their relative position toward each other. With the aid of this transferring-pan the sheet of gold pellets is then deposited into a flat-bottomed box, B, Fig. 1, of a proper size to receive the transferring-pan. To accomplish this the box is held with its bottom up and placed over the transferring-pan. The box and pan are then held firmly together and turned upside down, whereby the sheet of gold pellets is deposited into the box in precisely the same condition as when it was on the cutting-block, and with the same face upward. In the operation of cutting the sheet into pellets, the lines along which the sheet is severed are wider on the face of the sheet than at the bottom. In fact the bottom of the sheet presents to the eye an unbroken surface, and therefore, to prevent the pellets from crowding, it is necessary that the sheet shall lie in the box with the same face upward as when on the cutting-block.

The box shown in Fig. 1 has two compartments, *b b*, separated by a partition, *c*, each compartment having a cover, C, arranged to swing in opposite directions. To securely pack the pellets, a protecting-sheet of silk or other suitable material is first spread on the bottom of the box and secured thereto. After the introduction of the pellets a second protecting-sheet of silk is spread over the tops thereof, and a layer of cotton may be placed over the silk, if desired. The top and bottom of the box are covered with paper or other material to secure the covers C in their closed positions, and the box can subsequently be opened by cutting the paper between the adjoining edges of the covers. The box is of

such a depth that when the covers are closed they bear lightly upon the protecting-sheets, whereby the sheet of pellets is retained in position and cannot be disturbed. It will be observed that the pellets will fill out the box with the exception of the small space which was occupied by the sides or flanges of the pan, and therefore the blocks cannot be scattered. The protecting-sheets may be secured directly to the bottom of the box and to the covers instead of being placed loosely in the box.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

A package of rectangular gold pellets packed

for transportation, and consisting of a single layer of said pellets, face or cut side uppermost, inclosed by the walls of the packing-box, in such manner as described, to substantially prevent impact or free movement of the pellets, substantially as set forth.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARD G. KEARSING. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

W. HAUFF,

A. FABER DU FAUR, Jr.