Aug. 2, 1938. W. A. RINGLER 2,125,312

CONTAINER FOR TUBES AND BULBS

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Fig. 1

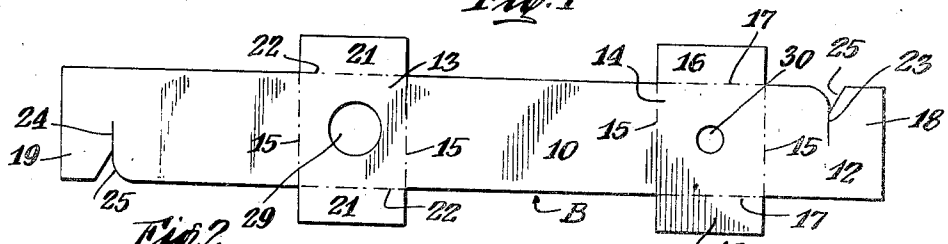



Fig. 2

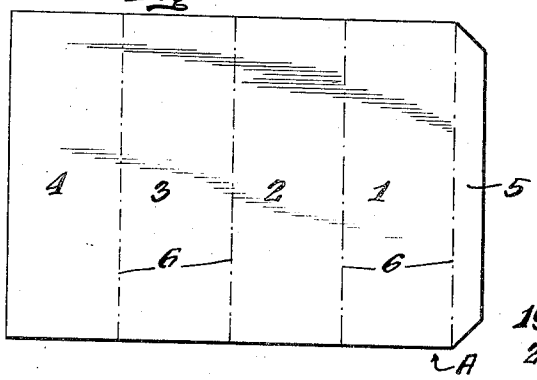



Fig. 3

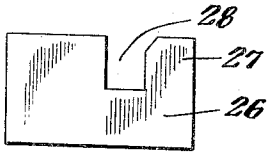



Fig. 4

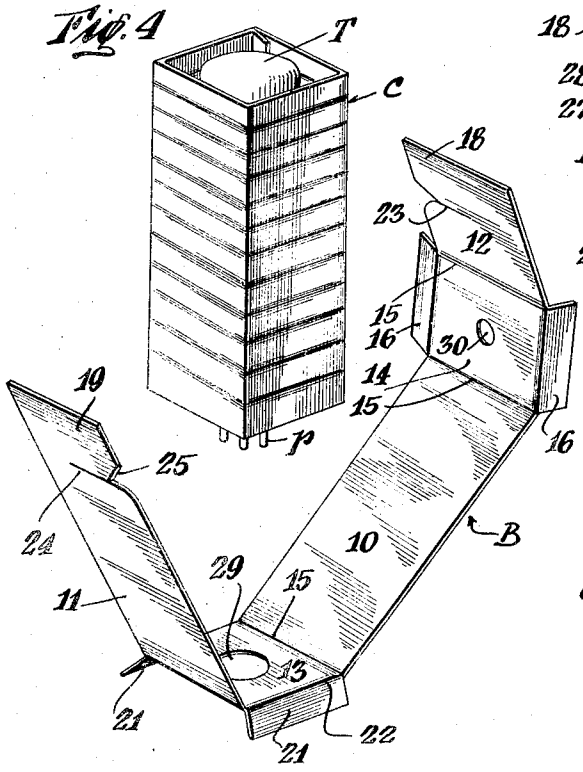
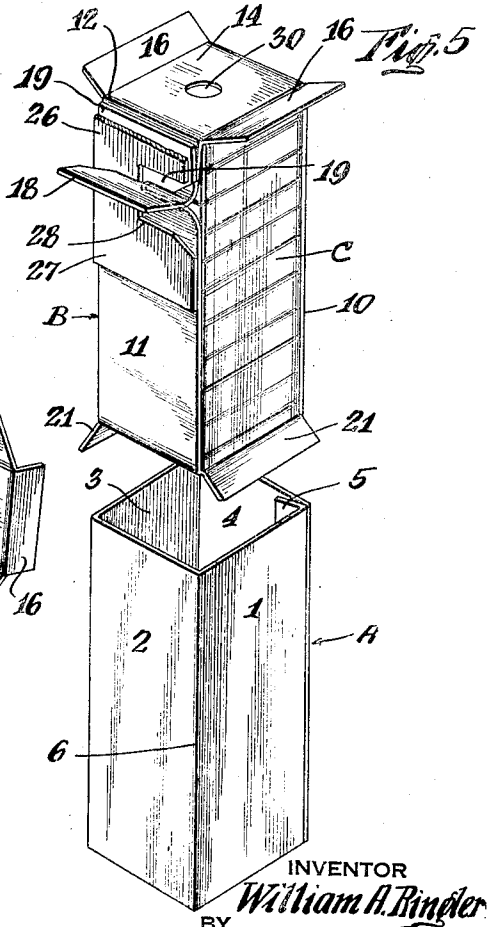



Fig. 5

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CONTAINER FOR TUBES AND BULBS

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Fig. 6

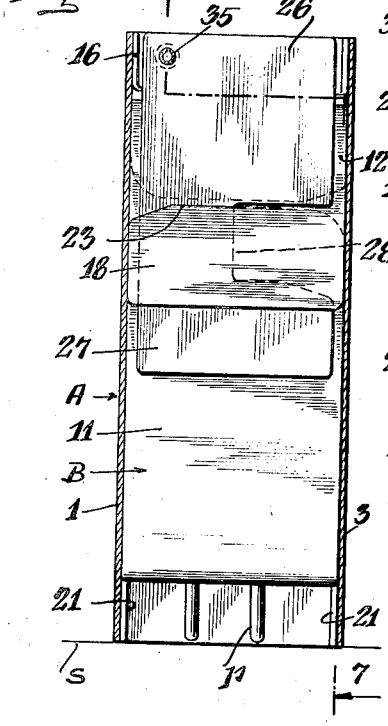



Fig. 7

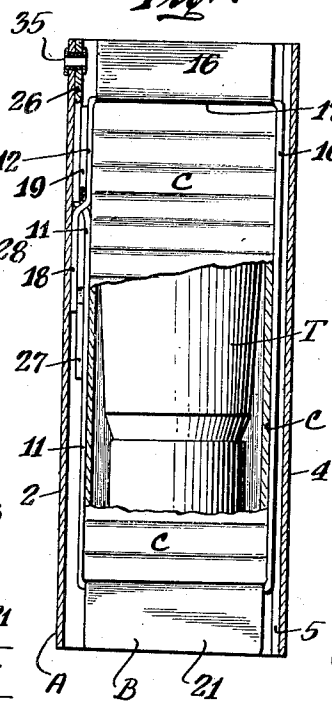



Fig. 8

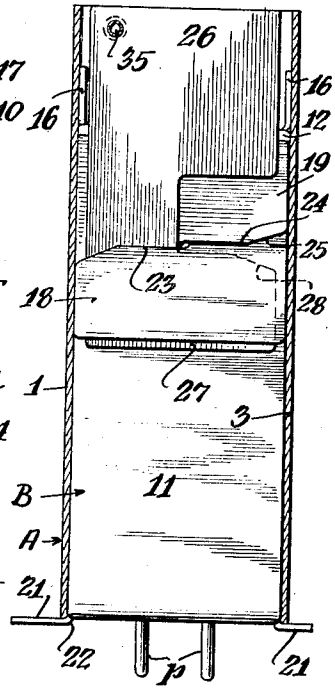



Fig. 9

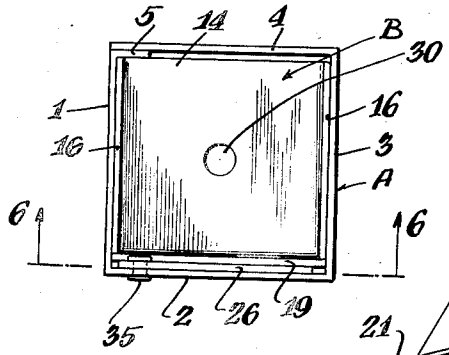
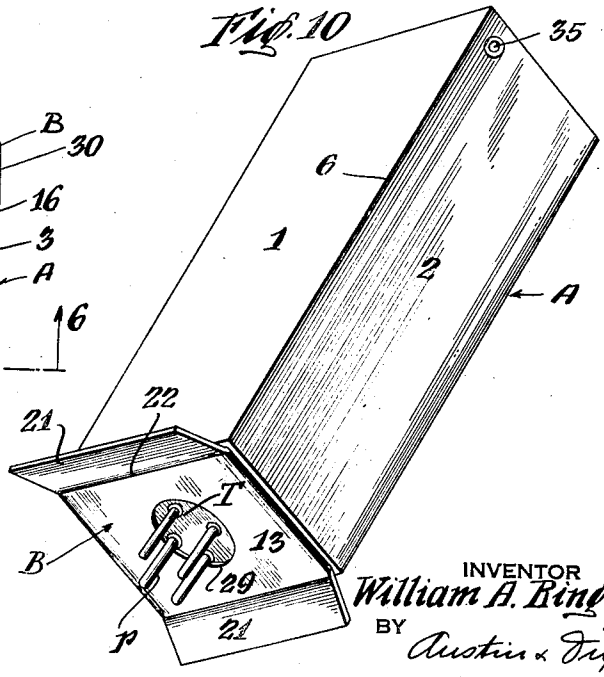



Fig. 10

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CONTAINER FOR TUBES AND BULBS

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Fig. 13

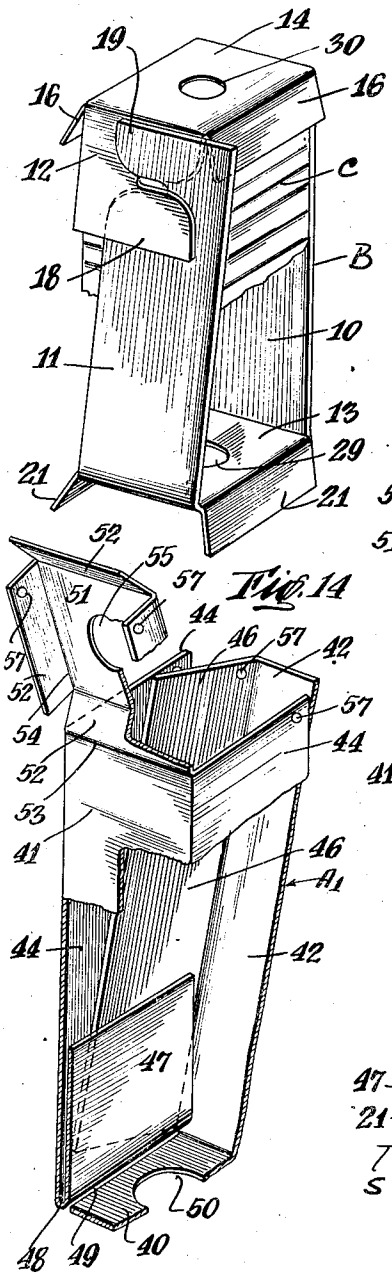



Fig. 14




Fig. 11

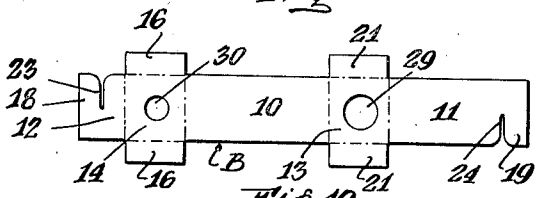



Fig. 12

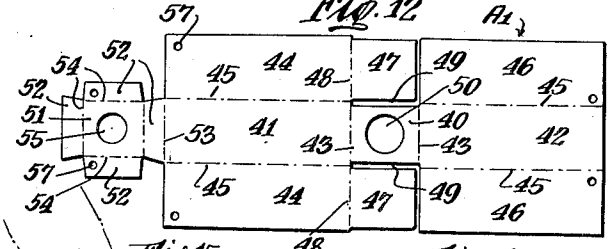



Fig. 15

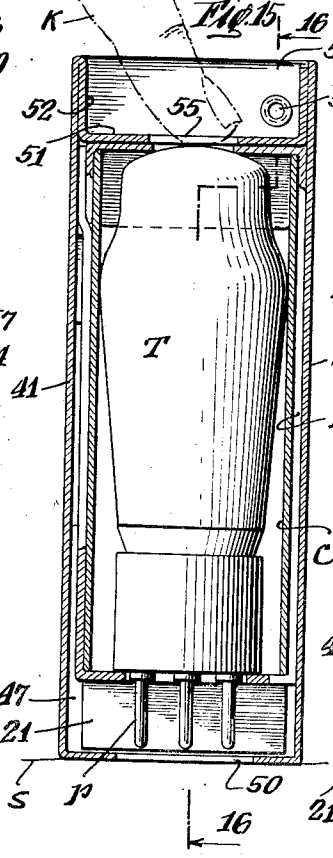
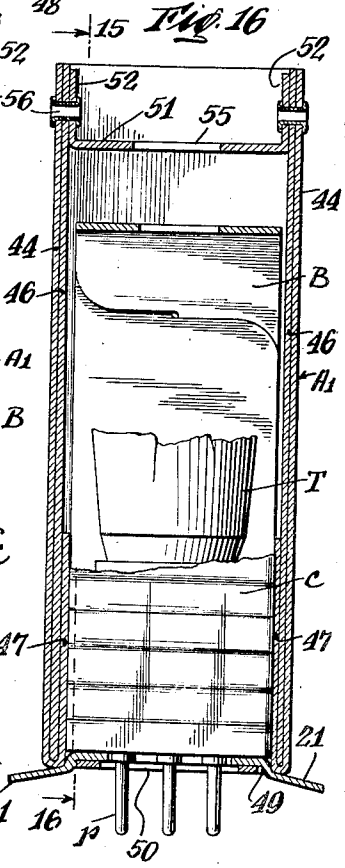



Fig. 16

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CONTAINER FOR TUBES AND BULBS

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Fig. 17

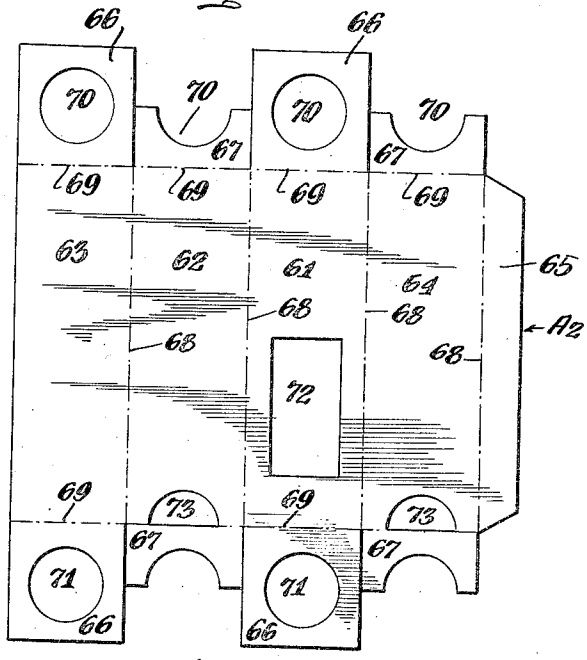



Fig. 18

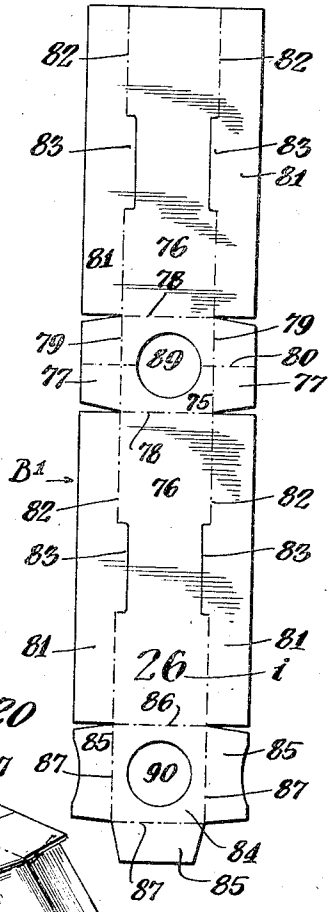



Fig. 19

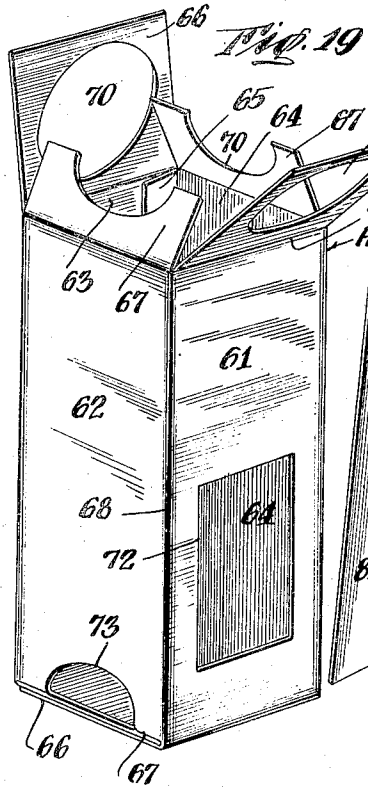
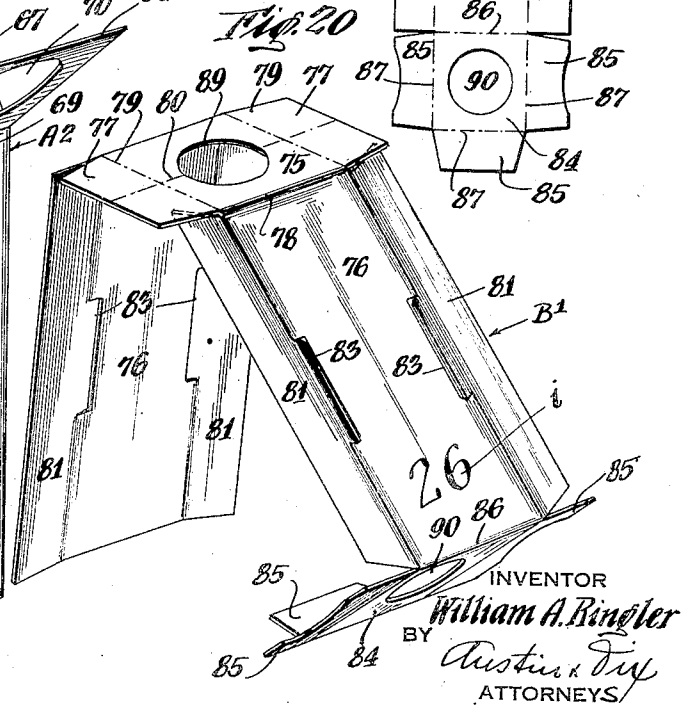



Fig. 20

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CONTAINER FOR TUBES AND BULBS

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Fig. 21

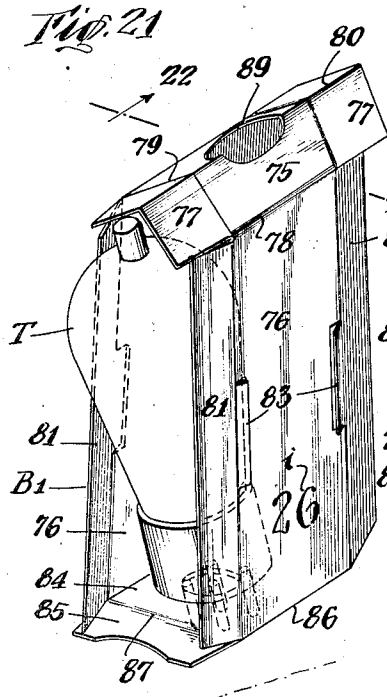



Fig. 22

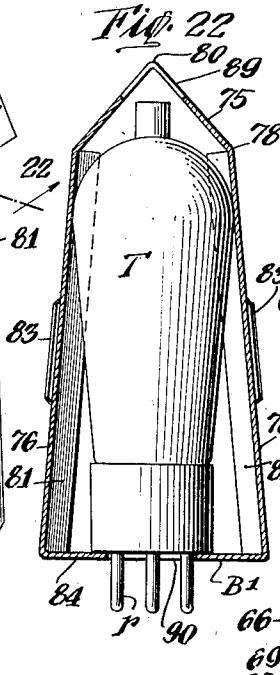



Fig. 23

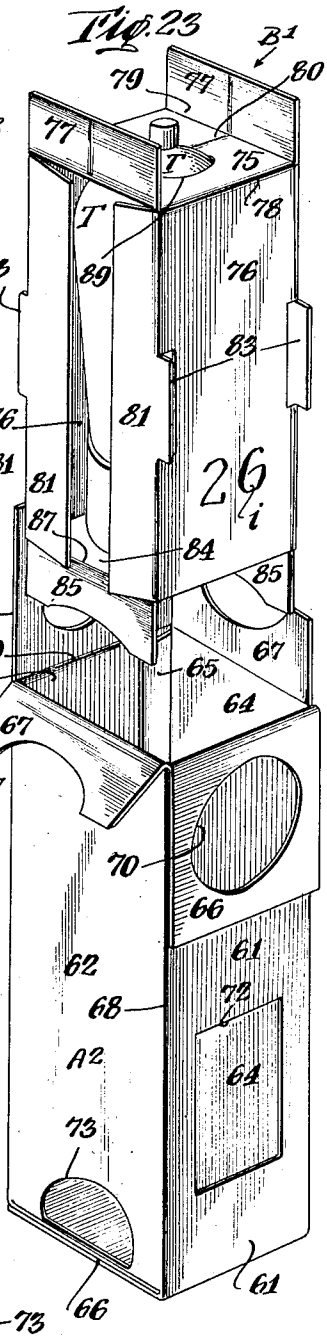



Fig. 24

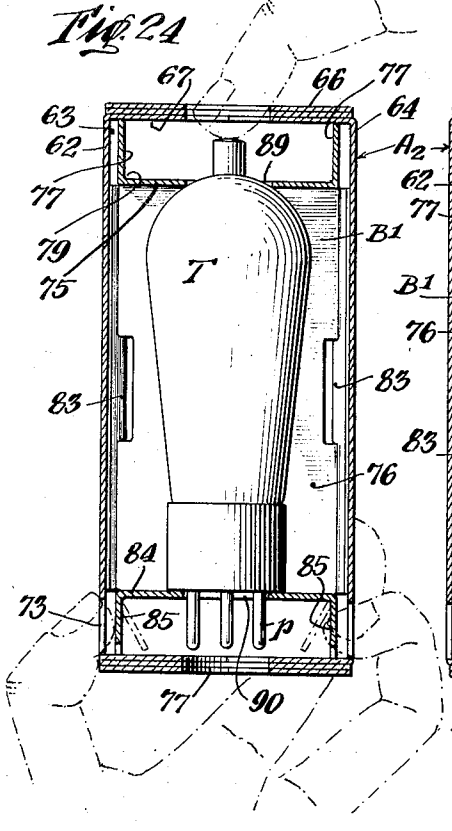
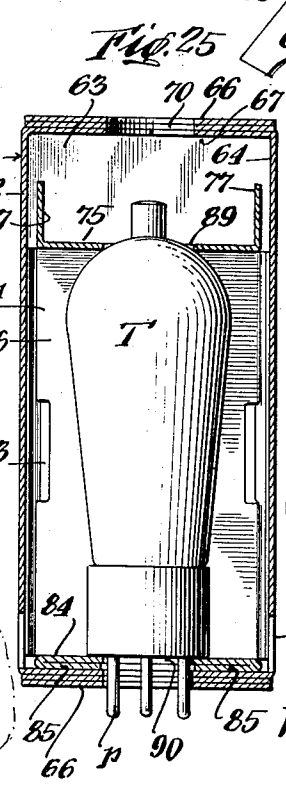



Fig. 25

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Patented Aug. 2, 1938 2,125,312

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,125,312

## CONTAINER FOR TUBES AND BULBS

William A. Ringler, Wayne, Pa., assignor to National Folding Box Company, New Haven, Conn., a corporation of New Jersey

Application January 19, 1935, Serial No. 2,559

30 Claims. (Cl. 229—6)

This invention relates to containers for tubes and bulbs and more particularly to containers for radio tubes, electric light bulbs and similar products which are generally examined and tested after packaging and before being passed on to the consumer or user. This application is a continuation in part of my copending application, Serial No. 736,289, filed July 21, 1934.

The purchaser or user of radio tubes, electric light bulbs and similar products generally requires a test of the article to be made immediately before purchase to determine whether or not the article is in good workable condition. Bootlegging of inferior products in containers bearing the trade-mark of the manufacturer of a high grade product has become prevalent, particularly in the radio tube and electric light industry, due largely to the fact that containers heretofore provided for this purpose are so made that the container may be easily opened and the entire article removed from the container for test purposes. This situation has been taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons who remove the legitimate article and replace the same with an inferior or defective article which is then passed on to the customer as the legitimate product.

It is an object of this invention to provide a container adapted to receive a radio tube, electric light bulb or similar article which is constructed to permit the performance of a proper test of the article at any time and yet prevent unauthorized removal and separation of the legitimate article from its container.

Another object of this invention is to provide a container which fully protects the delicate contents from injury resulting from external shocks.

Another object of this invention is to provide a container for delicate tubes and bulbs having means which will permit quick ejection of the contents for tests, which will leave tell-tale evidence if the contents are improperly tampered with, and which will require irreparable destruction of the container to effectuate removal of the contents packed therein.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a container which may be manufactured, packed and assembled in an economical manner, which requires a minimum of material, which is strong, durable and foolproof in construction, which fully protects the contents from injury, which is easy to operate, and which can be made into a variety of attractive designs and patterns.

Other objects of this invention will become apparent as the disclosure proceeds.

In order that a clearer understanding of my invention may be had, attention is hereby directed to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application and illustrating certain possible embodiments of my invention.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 is an extended view of the prepared blank from which an inner member may be formed;

Fig. 2 is an extended view of the prepared blank from which an outer tubular member may be formed;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a simple hook element which may be used to permanently secure the outer tubular member to the inner member and yet permit a limited telescoping movement of the inner member sufficient to adequately eject the test end of the tube for test purposes;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a tube encased within a corrugated protective shell and about to be placed in position within the inner member;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the inner member assembled around a tube and the protective shell, the whole about to be telescoped into the outer tubular member;

Fig. 6 is a vertical cross sectional view through the completed container showing the tube housed therein and illustrating more particularly the position of the hook element used for limiting the telescoping movement of the inner member; this view being taken on line 6—6 of Fig. 9;

Fig. 7 is a vertical cross sectional view through the completed container assembly, this view being taken on line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a vertical cross sectional view taken at lines 6—6 of Fig. 9 and illustrating more particularly the position of the parts when the test end of the tube is ejected into position for test;

Fig. 9 is a top plan view of the completed container;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of the completed container showing the test end of the tube ejected in position for test;

Fig. 11 shows a blank of paperboard adapted to form the inner member of a radio tube package of somewhat modified design;

Fig. 12 is a plan view of an extended blank prepared to form an outer member of the modified container;

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of the blank shown in Fig. 11 assembled around a tube;

Fig. 14 is a perspective view of the outer blank shown in Fig. 12 partially assembled to form the outer member of the container, certain parts being broken away to more clearly illustrate certain features of the construction;

Fig. 15 is a vertical cross sectional view through the completed container assembly formed from the blanks illustrated in Figs. 11 and 12, this view being taken along line 15—15 of Fig. 16;

Fig. 16 is a vertical cross sectional view of the completed container formed from the blank illustrated in Figs. 11 and 12, the test end of the tube being shown in ejected position, this view being taken along line 16—16 of Fig. 15;

Fig. 17 is a plan view of an extended blank prepared to form the outer member of a container of further modified construction;

Fig. 18 is a plan view of a blank prepared to form an inner tube containing member adapted to be contained within the outer member formed from the blank shown in Fig. 17;

Fig. 19 is a perspective view of the outer member assembled from the blank shown in Fig. 17, one end of the outer member being shown partially open to receive the inner member;

Fig. 20 is a perspective view of a partially assembled inner member formed from the blank shown in Fig. 18;

Fig. 21 is a perspective view of an assembled inner member formed from the blank shown in Fig. 18, a tube being shown partially inserted therein;

Fig. 22 is a vertical cross sectional view of the inner member shown in Fig. 21 with the tube fully inserted therein, this view being taken along line 22—22 of Fig. 21;

Fig. 23 is a perspective view of the inner member shown in Figs. 21 and 22 fully packed and about to be inserted into the outer member illustrated in Fig. 19;

Fig. 24 is a vertical cross sectional view through a completed container assembled from the blanks shown in Figs. 17 and 18, this view illustrating how certain locking parts thereof are manipulated to permit ejection of the test end of the tube; and

Fig. 25 is a vertical cross sectional view through the completed container illustrated in Fig. 24, the test end of the tube being shown in ejected position for test purposes.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings and specification.

The container illustrated in Figs. 1 to 10, may comprise generally an outer casing or member A of tubular form within which is telescoped an inner casing or member or strip B which longitudinally surrounds the tube or bulb. The outer member A may be either polygonal or circular, but preferably rectangular, in cross section. The outer tubular member A may be formed from a single blank of paperboard material as shown in Fig. 2 scored along score lines 6 to define side wall portions 1, 2, 3 and 4 and a glue flap 5, which flap may be fixed to the side wall portion 4 to retain the outer member in tubular form.

The inner member B may be formed from a strip of paperboard material as indicated in Fig. 1 comprising side wall portion 10 and side flap 11 hinged to the end wall portion 13 along the score lines 15. The test end of the tube may be inserted through an opening 29 in the end wall portion 13. Flaps 21, hinged to the end wall portion 13 along the score lines 22, provide leg portions operative to support the test end of the tube out of contact with the surface upon which the container is vertically supported, as illustrated in Fig. 6. Another end wall portion 14 is also hinged to the side wall portion 10 along the score line 15 and is provided with a side wall flap 12 hinged thereto along a score line 15. The side wall flap 12 is provided with a tongue portion 18 defined by a cut line 23 extending into the side wall flap 12. The side wall flap 11 is also provided with a tongue portion 19 defined by the cut line 24 extending into the flap. The tongue portions 18 and 19 are adapted to interlock when the inner member is assembled around the tube, as illustrated in Fig. 5. The cuts 23 and 24 extend from open mouths 25 shaped to facilitate interlocking connection between the tongue portions 18 and 19. Guide flaps 16 defined by the score lines 17 extend laterally from the end wall portion 14. The end wall portion 14 may also be provided with an opening 30 which serves to center the tube within the inner member 3.

In packaging, the tube or bulb T, as shown in Fig. 4, is preferably inserted into a tubular corrugated shell C designed to protect the tube against destruction or injury from shock. The contact end of the article T, comprising for example, the prongs *p* in the case of a radio tube, is inserted through the opening 29 in the end wall portion 13. The side flaps 11 and 12 are wrapped around the article T and corrugated shell C longitudinally thereof and the tongue portions 18 and 19 interlocked to retain the inner member in position. The opening 30 in the end wall portion 14 provides an opening through which an instrument may be inserted to manipulate the tube and through which an end portion of the tube may project to center the tube or bulb within the inner member.

Means are provided to limit the telescoping movement of the inner member within the outer member. The means here referred to may take the form of a retaining member or hook element as illustrated in Fig. 3 comprising a strip 26 of strong tough paperboard having a notch or slot 28 cut therein and terminating in a hook or attaching portion 27. As illustrated more particularly in Figs. 5 to 8, inclusive, the hook portion 27 may be inserted beneath the tongue portion 18 of the side wall flap 12 so that the tongue 18 extends through the elongated notch or slot 28. When the inner member with its contents has been inserted into the outer tubular member A and the hook device 26 is permanently secured to the tubular member A by means of a rivet or staple 35. The inner member B, however, is permitted to telescope or slide within the outer tubular member a limited distance which is measured by the length of the slot 28. When the inner member and test end of the tube is completely housed within the outer member, as shown in Fig. 6, the tongue portion 18 will abut against the upper end of the slot 28 and when the test end of the tube is fully ejected, as illustrated in Fig. 8, the tongue portion 27 will engage the lower end of the slot 28. Thus the tube and surrounding inner member B may be slidably telescoped within the outer member a limited distance only, sufficient to eject the test end of the tube beyond the end of the outer member so as to permit ready insertion thereof into a test socket.

The leg portions 21 extending from the end wall portion 13 are of slightly greater length than the projecting end *p*, so that when the container is supported in vertical position as illustrated in Fig. 6, the leg portion 21 will rest upon the surfaces and support the test end of the tube spaced therefrom. When the test end of the tube is ejected as shown in Fig. 10, the leg portions 21 may be swung outwardly and thus freely permit insertion of the test end *p* into a test socket.

The container above described may be quickly assembled and packed with few operations. In assembling the package, the tube T is first inserted into the corrugated shell C, the test end *p* inserted through the opening **29** of the end wall portion **13** and the tongues **18** and **19** interlocked together so as to retain the tube enclosed within the inner member. The hook device shown in Fig. 3 is then hooked under the tongue portion **18** and the inner member with its contents telescoped within the outer member A. A rivet **35**, staple or other permanent securing means, is finally fixed to the tongue-device **26** and the adjacent side wall of the outer member, as illustrated in Figs. 6, 7 and 10, and the assembly of the package is completed. The tube cannot be removed from the package without actually tearing or destroying parts of the container or otherwise leaving visible evidence of tampering. The test end of the tube can, however, be ejected as often as desired without weakening or breaking the operating parts of the container.

There is shown in Figs. 13 to 16, inclusive, a container for radio tubes and the like which comprises an inner member B which may be made similar to the inner member shown in Fig. 4 housed within an outer member A of somewhat modified construction. The outer member $A^1$ may be formed from a single blank of paperboard material suitably cut and scored as shown in Fig. 12. In this construction, side walls **41** hinged to the end wall **40** along the score lines **43** are provided. The end wall **40** is provided with a suitable opening **50** through which the test end of the tube is inserted. Side wall portions **44**, hinged to the side wall **41** along the score lines **45**, are adapted to overlap the side wall portions **46** hinged to the side wall **42** along the score lines **45**, as illustrated more particularly in Fig. 14. The side wall portions **44** may be provided with bottom flaps **47** hinged thereto along the score lines **48**. In assembling, the bottom flaps **47** are turned inwardly so as to extend substantially parallel to the side wall portions **44** and the adjacent ends of the respective side wall flaps **46** are then inserted between the bottom flaps **47** and the side wall portions **44**, as illustrated in Figs. 14 and 16. The bottom flaps **47** are retained in fixed position by the inner member B which is positioned within the outer member A.

The outer member may be closed by means of a closure **51** connected to the side wall **41** by a side flange portion **52** hinged to the side wall **41** along the score line **53**. The closure **51** is preferably provided with side flap portions **52** extending from each side edge thereof, each hinged thereto along a score line **54**. When the outer member has been partially assembled, as shown in Fig. 14, the closure **51** is telescoped into the adjacent end and the outer member then locked in fixed assembled condition by means of staples or rivets **56** which extend through and connect the respective side wall portions **44**, **46** and the closure flange portions **52**, as shown more particularly in Fig. 16. Openings or holes **57**, punched through the side wall portions **44**, **46** and the flange portions **52**, may be provided to facilitate insertion of the rivets **56**. It will be noted that only two rivets **56** are necessary to completely seal the outer member, and access to the contents of the outer member $A^1$, after the same has been sealed, is impossible without actually disrupting and destroying parts of the outer member.

The test end *p* of the tube may be ejected into test position, as shown in Fig. 16, by exerting pressure on the tube T by means of a suitable instrument K inserted through the aligned openings **55** and **30** provided in the end closure **51** and end wall portion **14** of the outer and inner members respectively. The leg portions **21** of the inner member are arranged to project through the slots **49** cut out of the end wall **40** of the inner member, as illustrated in Figs. 12, 14 and 16. The leg portions **21** are preferably of slightly greater length than the test portion of the tube, so that when the container is placed in vertical position, the legs **21** will rest on the supporting surface and hold the test portions *p* out of contact with the supporting surfaces, as shown in Fig. 15. When the tube is ejected, as shown in Fig. 16, the leg portions will flare outwardly so as to permit free insertion of the test end *p* into the test socket.

The outer member, as shown in Fig. 14, can be most economically produced, assembled and packed. In packaging, the tube T and protective shell C is enclosed within the inner member B, heretofore described, and the inner member is then placed in contact with the side wall **41** of the extended blank A after the bottom flaps **47** have been turned inwardly. The side wall portions **42** are then raised and the side wall portions **46** inserted between the bottom flaps **47** and the side wall portions **44**. The closure **51** is then telescoped into place and the sealing rivets **56** applied.

A container for a radio tube and the like of somewhat modified construction is illustrated in Figs. 17 to 25, inclusive. This assembly comprises an inner member $B^1$ into which the tube T is inserted, the inner member $B^1$ and tube T being enclosed within an outer containing member $A^2$. The outer member $A^2$ may be formed from a single blank of paperboard material comprising a tubular body formed from the surrounding side walls **61**, **62**, **63** and **64** defined by the score lines **68**, all held together in tubular form by means of the glue flap **65** secured to the side wall **63**. The ends of the outer member may be closed by end flaps **66** and **67** hinged to the respective ends of the body along the score lines **69**. When the outer member has been packed with the contents, the flaps **66** and **67** are positioned in overlapping relationship and suitably glued, stapled, riveted, or otherwise secured together to seal the contents therein.

The inner member $B^1$ may be formed from a single blank of paperboard material cut and scored as shown in Fig. 18. The inner member $B^1$ may comprise side walls **76** hinged to an end wall **75** along score lines **78**. An end wall **84** hinged to one of the side walls **76** along the score line **86** may be fixed to the free end of the opposite side wall **76** by means of a flap **85** glued or otherwise secured thereto. In packing the test end *p* of the tube T is inserted through a suitable opening **90** provided in the end wall **84**. To facilitate insertion of the tube, a transverse score line **80** is provided which extends transversely across the end wall **75** and the locking flaps **77** hinged to opposite side edges thereof along the score lines **79**. It will be noted, by referring to Figs. 21 and 22, that when the locking flaps **77** are extended laterally both the flaps **77** and the end wall **75** may be buckled or bowed outwardly, thus increasing the normal longitudinal length of the inner member and facilitating the insertion of the tube T. The end closure **75** is preferably provided with an opening **89** through which the adjacent end portion of the tube may thus project enough to center the tube within the inner member. The tube T is locked in fixed

position within the inner member by swinging the locking flaps 77 upwardly longitudinally of the inner member, as shown in Fig. 23. When the locking flaps 77 are so arranged, the ends of the tube T will project through the openings 89 and 90 provided in the end walls 75 and 84 respectively, and the tube is thereby properly centered within the inner member and held in fixed position. Side wall flaps 81 hinged to the side wall 76 along the score lines 82 may be provided if desired to more fully enclose the tube within the inner member.

In packaging the tube T may be surrounded, if desired, by a suitable protective shell C of the type heretofore described. The tube and protective shell is inserted within the inner member $B^1$, properly centered therein, the flaps 77 turned upwardly so as to lock the tube in a fixed position, and the packed inner member $B^1$ is then telescoped into the outer containing member $A^2$, as illustrated in Fig. 23. The end flaps 66 and 67 are then closed and sealed and the tube is ready for shipment. In order to seal the ends of the outer containing member $A^2$ so as to prevent unauthorized opening of the flaps without leaving tell-tale evidence of tampering, staples, rivets or similar securing means may be used which cannot be relaxed without fracturing or leaving tell-tale marks on the container. If the flaps 66 and 67 are glued together a sealing strip extending over the ends of the outer member may be used to seal the same, the sealing strip being so placed that it would be necessary to fracture the same in order to obtain access to the contents.

The tube T may be held in fixed position within the outer containing member by the provision of flaps 85 extending from opposite sides of the end wall 84 and hinged thereto along the score lines 87. The flaps 85 constitute leg portions which normally rest upon the inside flap forming the end wall of the outer member. Openings 73 are provided in the adjacent side walls 62 and 74 of the outer member through which an instrument, such as the finger and thumb, may be inserted to buckle the leg portions 85 inwardly, as shown in dotted line of Fig. 24. An instrument, such as a finger, inserted through the opening 70 provided in one end wall of the outer member, may be used to telescope the tube T and inner member $B^1$ to eject the test end *p* out through the opening 71 provided in the other end wall. The leg portions 85 will fold inwardly, as shown in Fig. 25, during this telescoping movement, and the test end T of the tube is thus made freely accessible for test purposes. When the tube T and surrounding inner member $B^1$ are pushed inwardly by exerting pressure on the test portions *p*, the leg portions 85 will return to normal erect position so as to rest against the end wall of the outer member and lock the tube in fixed position and thereby prevent accidental ejection of the test end of the tube.

To facilitate the telescoping movement of the inner member and to cushion the tube against external shock, wing elements 83 may be provided which may be cut out from the side walls 76 of the inner member so as to flare outwardly when the inner member is assembled. The wing portions 83 hold the inner member spaced a predetermined distance from the surrounding side walls of the outer member, so that any blows delivered to the side walls of the outer member are not transmitted to the tube. In the assembly above described the type of tube packed within the container may be identified by suitable indicia *i*, such as a number, imprinted upon the inner member, as shown in Fig. 23. An opening 72 may be cut in one of the side walls of the outer member so that the indicia *i* may be externally viewed and the type of tube packed within the container noted. This arrangement permits the use of outer members $A^1$ of identically the same size and having the same informative data thereon, for tubes of different types, which can be identified by the indicia *i* imprinted upon the inner member. Where a large variety of different types of tubes are to be packed, considerable economies can accordingly be effected by making all the outer members $A^2$ identical.

It is now seen that containers of various modifications have been provided, all of which are especially adapted for the packaging and merchandising of radio tubes and electric light bulbs which will permit testing and examination thereof and yet prevent unauthorized removal of the tube from the container. The container is made of few parts which can be assembled substantially or entirely by automatic machinery with a minimum of material and a minimum of waste. The entire package may be assembled and packed in relatively few operations, all of which can be readily and quickly performed.

The container may be easily and quickly manipulated by the storekeeper or customer to test the tube or bulb at any time without removal thereof. Slight pressure exerted on the end of the tube immediately ejects the contact end *p* thereof, making the same immediately accessible for insertion into a suitable test socket. The test end of the tube may be ejected as many times as desired without damage to the operating structure of the container. It is impossible to eject the inner tube containing member farther than that required to easily effect a proper test of the article, since the inner member is securely secured within the outer member so that the tube cannot be removed without leaving visible evidence of tampering. Thus, it is impossible to remove the article originally packed in the container and replace the same with another article without giving the purchaser ample notice that the container has been tampered with.

The container herein presented is especially designed for the merchandising of radio tubes, electric light bulbs, gas mantles and other objects which are generally tested to determine their condition prior to sale. The bootlegging of inferior products and the unauthorized packing of such products in containers originally used or designed for the packaging of another product is thus thwarted and prevented.

While certain novel features of the invention have been understood and are pointed out in the annexed claims, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions and changes may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A container for radio tubes and the like, including, a tubular outer member, a partition telescoping within the outer member supporting one end of the tube, and means slidably connecting said outer member and said partition and limiting the telescoping movement of said partition, said outer member having a closure at one end thereof and an opening at the other end thereof through which the test end of the tube may be ejected, leg portions normally supporting

the test end of the tube out of contact with the surface on which the container is vertically supported, said leg portions being foldable upon ejection of the test end of the tube so as to permit ready insertion of said test end in a test socket.

2. A container for radio tubes and the like including, a tubular outer member, a partition telescoping within the outer member supporting one end of the tube, and a hook device slidably connecting said outer member and said partition permitting a limited telescoping movement of the partition within said outer member, leg portions normally supporting said tube out of contact with the surface on which the container may be vertically supported, said outer member having a closure at one end thereof and an opening at the other end thereof through which the test end of the tube may be ejected, said leg portions being collapsible upon ejection of the test end of the tube to permit ready insertion of said test end in a test socket.

3. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer tubular member, a transverse partition telescoping within said member providing a support for the tube at the end thereof, a closure at the other end of the tube, and means for limiting the telescoping movement of said partition, said means including an element fixed to said outer member and slidably connected to said partition in such manner that the element can not be removed or detached to effectuate removal of the tube without leaving visible evidence of tampering.

4. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer tubular member, an inner tube containing member adapted to telescope within said member, and means including cooperating slotted and engaging elements associated with said outer and inner members operating to define and limit the telescoping movement of said inner member.

5. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member, a partition telescoping within the outer member supporting one end of the tube, said partition having an opening therein through which the test end of the tube projects, slidable means for limiting the telescoping movement of said partition, and hinged leg portions associated with said partition adapted to retain the test end of the tube housed within the outer member and out of contact with the surface on which the container may be vertically supported, said outer member having a closure at one end thereof and an opening at the other end thereof through which the test end of the tube may be ejected, said leg portions being collapsible upon ejection of the test end of the tube to permit ready insertion of the test end of the tube in a test socket.

6. A package for radio tubes and the like which includes, a continuous strip of paperboard material longitudinally surrounding said tube, said strip having an opening therein through which the test end of the tube extends, an outer member telescoping over said strip and tube, and means including cooperating slidably interlocking elements associated with said strip and member permanently limiting the telescoping movement of the test end of the tube.

7. A package for radio tubes and the like which includes, a continuous strip of paperboard material longitudinally surrounding said tube, said strip having an opening therein through which the test end of the tube extends, an outer member telescoping over said strip and tube, slidably interlocking means for limiting the telescoping movement of said tube, and a leg portion associated with the said strip adapted to retain the test end of the tube out of contact with the surface on which the package is vertically supported, said outer member having a closure at one end thereof and an opening at the other end thereof through which the test end of the tube may be ejected, said leg portion being collapsible upon ejection of the test end of the tube to permit ready insertion of the test end of the tube in a test socket.

8. A package for radio tubes and the like which includes, a continuous strip of paperboard material longitudinally surrounding said tube, said strip having an opening therein through which the test end of the tube extends, an outer member telescoping over said strip and tube, interlocking means connecting the ends of said strip, and a hook element fixed to said outer member slidably connected to said strip operative to define and limit the telescoping movement of the test end of the tube.

9. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member, an inner member adapted to contain a tube telescoped within said outer member, said outer member having a tubular body portion, end walls fixed to the body portion at each end thereof, one of said end walls having an opening through which the test end of the tube may be projected for test purposes, an opening in the other end wall through which an instrument may be inserted to manipulate the test end of said tube into a testing position, and means for releasably locking said tube in fixed position within the outer member.

10. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member, a protecting shell adapted to contain a tube telescoped within said outer member, said outer member having a tubular body portion, end walls at each end of said body portion, one of said end walls having an opening through which the test end of the tube may be projected for test purposes, and collapsible leg portions for releasably locking the test end of the tube in housed position within the outer member.

11. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member and an inner tube containing member telescoping within said outer member, said outer member having a tubular body portion, end walls fixed to each end of said body portion, one of said end walls having an opening therein through which the test end of the tube may project for test purposes, and leg portions projecting from said inner member and adapted to rest against the adjacent end wall to retain the test end of the tube in housed position within the outer member, said legs being collapsible to permit ejection of the test end of the tube when desired.

12. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer enclosing member, and an inner tube containing member telescoping within said outer member, said outer member having an opening in a wall thereof through which the test end of the tube may be projected for test purposes, collapsible legs extending from said inner member adapted to retain the test end of the tube in housed position within the outer member when the legs are collapsed, and an opening in said outer member through which an instrument may be inserted to collapse said legs.

13. A container for radio tubes and the like

including, an outer enclosing member, an inner tube containing member longitudinally movable within said outer member, said outer member having an opening in a wall thereof through which the test end of the tube may be projected for test purposes, a leg adapted to support the test end of said tube in housed position within said outer member, and an opening in said outer member through which said leg projects, said leg being hingedly connected to said inner member to permit the same to be flared outwardly when the test end of the tube is in ejected position for test.

14. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member, and an inner tube containing member adapted to telescope within said outer member, said outer member comprising an end wall having an opening therein through which the test end of the tube may be projected for test purposes, side walls oppositely arranged and hingedly connected to said end wall, side flaps extending from opposite side walls adapted to overlap when the outer member is in assembled position, a closure for the other end of said outer member, and means for permanently securing said side flaps together which cannot be removed or detached to effectuate removal of the tube without leaving visible evidence of tampering.

15. A container for a radio tube or the like including, an outer member assembled from a single blank of paperboard material, an inner tube containing member adapted to telescope within said outer member, said outer member including an end wall having an opening therein through which the test end of the tube may be projected for test purposes, oppositely arranged side walls hinged to said end wall, oppositely arranged side wall flaps hingedly connected to said side walls and arranged in overlapping relationship when the outer member is assembled, bottom flaps connected to certain of said side wall flaps extending inwardly between the inner member and the side wall flap to which it is connected, a closure for the other end of said outer member, and means for permanently connecting said closure and said side wall flaps which cannot be removed or detached to effectuate removal of the tube without leaving visible evidence of tampering.

16. A container for a radio tube and the like including an outer member, and an inner tube containing member telescoping within said outer member, said inner member including end wall portions adapted to seat against the opposite ends of the tube, side wall portions connecting the end wall portions, one of said end wall portions being bendable outwardly to increase the normal longitudinal length of said inner member to facilitate insertion of the tube, and adjustable means for stiffening and flattening said bendable end wall portion after the tube has been inserted.

17. A container for radio tubes and the like, comprising an outer casing including side walls, an article-receiving casing within the outer casing having a plurality of side walls corresponding to and disposed adjacent a plurality of the side walls of the outer casing, said inner casing being movable to predetermined positions within the outer casing, and a retaining member extending between two of the adjacent side walls of said casings, said retaining member and one of said last-mentioned walls having parts thereon between the ends of the inner casing for cooperation to arrest movement of the inner casing at said predetermined positions, and means connecting the retaining member with one of the walls.

18. A container for radio tubes and the like, comprising an outer casing and an article-receiving casing disposed within the outer casing, one of said casings being movable longitudinally of the other in opposite directions to predetermined positions, one wall of one of said casings having oppositely disposed portions thereon, and a retaining member interposed between the wall of the casing having said portions and one wall of the other casing and connected with said last-mentioned wall, said retaining member having oppositely disposed portions thereon for engagement with the oppositely disposed portions of the first-mentioned wall to arrest the movable casing at said predetermined positions.

19. A container for radio tubes and the like, comprising an outer casing, an inner tube-receiving casing movable in opposite directions within the outer casing to predetermined positions, one wall of said inner casing having oppositely disposed abutments thereon, and a retaining member for the inner casing disposed between one wall thereof and a side wall of the outer casing and secured upon the latter casing, said retaining member having oppositely disposed portions for cooperation with said abutments to arrest movement of the inner casing at said predetermined positions.

20. A container for radio tubes and the like, comprising an outer casing, an inner tube-receiving casing movable in opposite directions within the outer casing to predetermined positions, and a retaining member for the inner casing connected with the outer casing, said inner casing and said retaining means having cooperating spaced abutments, and abutment engaging means operative to arrest movement of said inner casing at said predetermined positions.

21. A container for radio tubes and the like, comprising an outer casing, an inner tube-receiving casing movable in opposite directions within the outer casing to predetermined positions, and a retaining member for the inner casing interposed between said last-mentioned wall and one wall of said outer casing and connected with one wall of the outer casing, said inner casing and said retaining means having cooperating spaced abutments, and abutment-engaging means operative to arrest movement of said inner casing at said predetermined positions.

22. A container for radio tubes and the like, comprising an outer casing, an inner tube-receiving casing movable in opposite directions within the outer casing to predetermined positions, one wall of said inner casing having an abutment thereon, a retaining member for the inner casing secured between one wall thereof and a side wall of the outer casing, said retaining member having means extending on opposite sides of said abutment for cooperation therewith to arrest movement of the inner casing at said predetermined positions, said inner casing having an end wall with an opening therein for the extension therethrough of a terminal portion of the tube which is adapted to project beyond the end of the outer casing when the inner casing is in one of said predetermined positions and to lie within the outer casing when the inner casing is at another of said predetermined positions, and means connecting said retaining member with said outer casing.

23. A container for radio tubes and the like,

comprising an outer casing, an inner tube-receiving casing disposed within the outer casing for movement in opposite directions therein to different predetermined positions, one wall of one of said casings having an abutment thereon, a retaining member for the inner casing interposed between said wall and the opposing side wall of the other casing, said retaining member having a part extending on each side of said abutment for cooperation therewith to arrest movement of the inner casing at said predetermined positions, and means connecting the retaining member with said opposing side wall.

24. A container for radio tubes and the like, comprising an outer casing, an inner tube-receiving casing movable in opposite directions within the outer casing to different predetermined positions, one wall of said inner casing having an abutment thereon, and a retaining member for the inner casing fixed to one wall of the outer casing and extending between the latter and the wall of the inner casing having said abutment, said retaining member having a part engaging the inner face of the last-mentioned wall and provided with oppositely disposed portions for cooperation with said abutment to arrest movement of the inner casing at said predetermined positions.

25. A container for radio tubes and the like, comprising an outer casing, an inner tube-receiving casing movable in opposite directions within the outer casing to different predetermined positions, one wall of said inner casing having oppositely disposed abutments thereon, a retaining member for the inner casing fixed to one wall of the outer casing between the latter and the last-mentioned wall of the inner casing, said retaining member having oppositely disposed portions for cooperation with said abutments to arrest movement of the inner casing at said predetermined positions, said inner casing having an end wall for receiving one end of the tube and also having a part extending within the outer casing to a point adjacent one of its extremities for cooperation with a support to hold the inner casing against movement by gravity to one of said predetermined positions when the container is disposed in upright position upon said support.

26. A container for radio tubes and the like, comprising an outer casing, an inner tube-receiving casing movable in opposite directions within the outer casing to predetermined positions, one wall of said inner casing having oppositely disposed abutments thereon, and a retaining member for the inner casing secured between the outer face of one wall thereof and the inner face of a side wall of the outer casing, said retaining member having portions for cooperation with said abutments to arrest movement of the inner casing at said predetermined positions, said inner casing having an end wall for receiving one end of the tube and also having a part extending within the outer casing to a point adjacent one of its extremities for cooperation with a support to hold the inner casing against movement by gravity to one of said predetermined positions when the container is disposed in upright position upon said support.

27. A container for radio tubes and the like, comprising an outer casing, an inner tube-receiving casing movable in opposite directions within the outer casing to predetermined positions, one wall of said inner casing having spaced abutments thereon, a retaining member for the inner casing secured between said last-mentioned wall and a side wall of the outer casing, said retaining member having a part for cooperation with said abutments to arrest movement of the inner casing at said predetermined positions, said inner casing having an end wall with an opening therein for the extension therethrough of the terminal portions of the tube which are adapted to project beyond the end of the outer casing when the inner casing is at one of said predetermined positions and to lie within the outer casing when the inner casing is at the other of said predetermined positions, means securing said retaining member upon said outer casing, said inner casing also having a part extending within the outer casing to a point adjacent one of its extremities for cooperation with a support to hold the inner casing against movement by gravity to one of said predetermined positions when the container is disposed in upright position upon said support.

28. A container for radio tubes and the like, comprising an outer casing including side walls, an article-receiving casing within the outer casing having a plurality of side walls corresponding to and disposed adjacent a plurality of the side walls of the outer casing, said inner casing being movable in opposite directions to predetermined positions within the outer casing, one of said casings having an abutment portion associated with one of its walls and the other casing having on the corresponding adjacent wall means engaging opposite sides of said abutment portion operative to arrest the inner casing when it is moved in opposite directions to said predetermined positions.

29. A container for radio tubes and the like, comprising an outer casing including side walls, an article-receiving casing within the outer casing having a plurality of side walls corresponding to and disposed adjacent a plurality of the side walls of the outer casing, said inner casing being movable to predetermined positions within the outer casing, and a retaining member secured upon one wall of the outer casing, said inner casing and said retaining means having cooperating spaced abutments, and abutment engaging means operative to arrest movement of the inner casing at said predetermined positions, said inner casing having an end wall with an opening therein for the extension therethrough of a terminal portion of the tube which is adapted to project beyond one end of the outer casing when the inner casing is in one of said predetermined positions.

30. A container for a radio tube and the like including, an outer tubular sleeve, an inner tube-supporting member telescoping within said outer sleeve, said sleeve and inner supporting member having a cooperating slotted element and tab associated therewith permitting limited telescoping movement only of said inner tube within the outer sleeve, said cooperating means being so arranged as to be inaccessible from the outside of the container.

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