

W. D. LIGHT.  
 COMBINED DISPLAY AND SHIPPING CASE.  
 APPLICATION FILED JAN. 25, 1911.

1,041,496.

Patented Oct. 15, 1912.

Fig. 1.

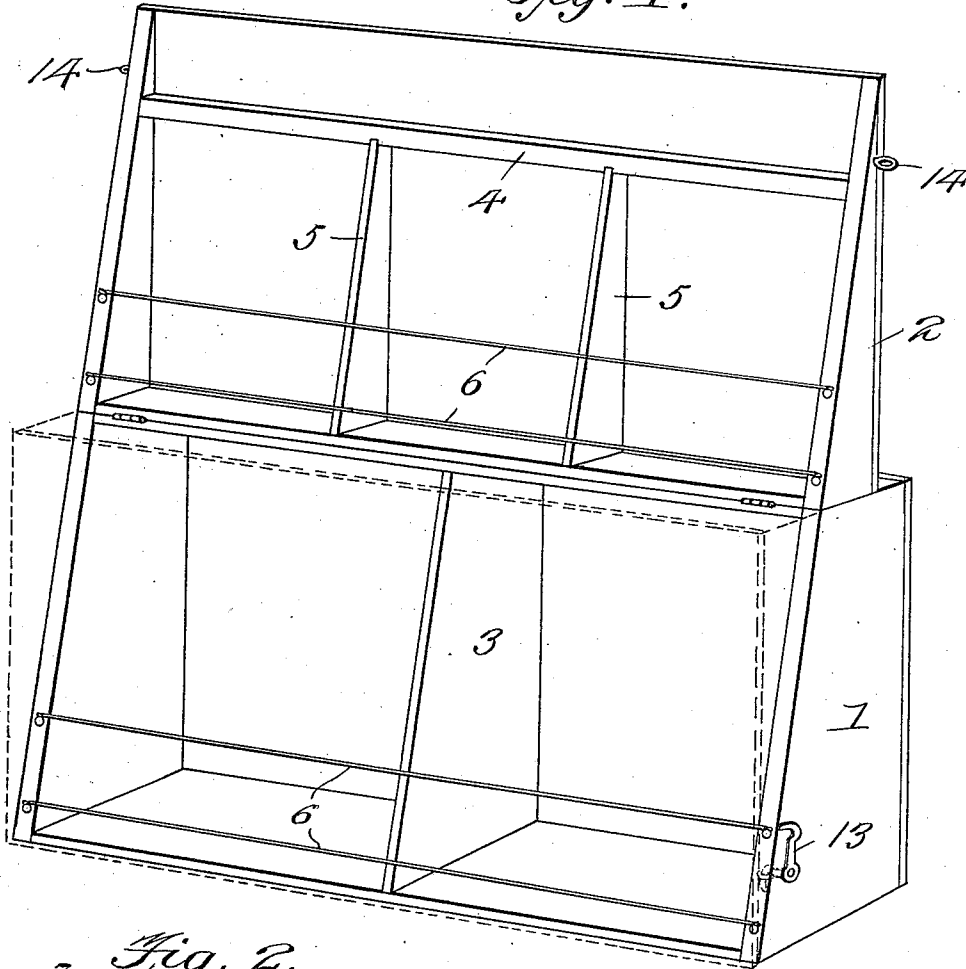


Fig. 2.

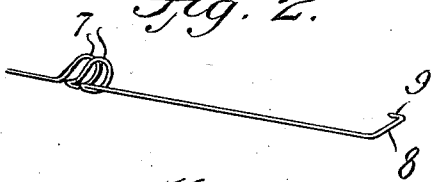


Fig. 4.

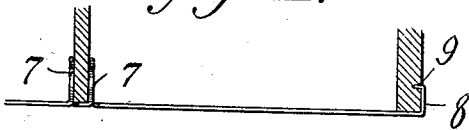


Fig. 3.

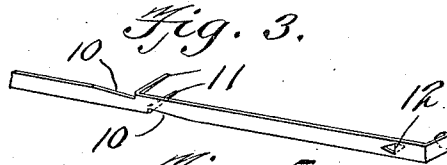
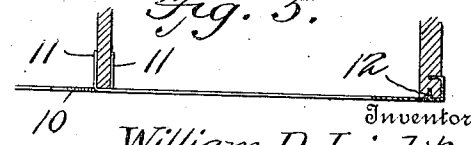


Fig. 5.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## COMBINED DISPLAY AND SHIPPING CASE.

1,041,496.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Oct. 15, 1912.

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*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM D. LIGHT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dunkirk, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Combined Display and Shipping Cases, of which the following is a specification.

The present invention provides means whereby merchandise may be shipped, stored and displayed.

The purpose of the invention is the provision of a novel structure embodying a case or cabinet of peculiar formation comprising a number of compartments in which the goods may be separately placed and kept apart, said case when open being self-supporting and exhibiting the goods to the best possible advantage so as to attract attention and enable a particular article to be quickly obtained.

The invention consists of the novel features, details of construction and combination of parts, which hereinafter will be more particularly set forth, illustrated in the accompanying drawing, and pointed out in the appended claims.

Referring to the drawing, forming a part of the application, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a combined display and shipping case embodying the invention, the full lines showing the cover thrown open and the dotted lines showing the position of the cover when closed. Fig. 2 is a detail view of one of the wires, showing looped extensions. Fig. 3 is a detail view, showing a flat wire having edge portions partly cut therefrom and bent to provide spaced extensions for embracing opposite sides of a partition. Fig. 4 is a detail view, showing the manner of applying the wire illustrated in Fig. 2. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4, showing the application of the wire illustrated in Fig. 3.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description, and indicated in all the views of the drawing, by the same reference characters.

The case or cabinet comprises a body portion 1 and a cover 2, the latter being hinged to the body so as to be thrown open and have the adjacent portions abut to hold the parts 1 and 2 in alinement, whereby when the body 1 is placed upon one side the opposite side forms a support for the cover. The body 1 is of box form. The ends of the

body and cover are formed on a slant so that when the cover is opened and the device placed upon one side the front slants, thereby exhibiting the goods to the best possible advantage. When the cover is closed the case presents the appearance of a box, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 1.

The body or box 1 is subdivided to form a number of compartments in which the goods to be stored are placed. The partition 3 extends parallel with the ends of the box and may be retained in place in any manner. It is to be understood that the box may be subdivided into any number of compartments according to the different kinds or classes of articles to be kept separated. The cover 2 is likewise subdivided to form a series of compartments. A longitudinal strip 4 extending parallel with the side hinged to the box 1 is arranged some distance from the free edge of the cover, leaving a marginal portion to receive any matter to be displayed, such as the name of the party or concern placing the goods upon the market or advertising matter of any nature. Partitions 5 are interposed between the strip 4 and the side of the cover hinged to the box.

Wires 6 extend across the compartments and serve to retain the goods in place therein when the cover is thrown open and the box or case placed upon its broad side as a base, as indicated by the full lines in Fig. 1. The wire 6 may be of any cross sectional outline and may be secured in any manner to the partitions and the ends of the parts 1 and 2 so as to retain the wires in place. In one form of wire, as indicated in Fig. 2, portions are bent to provide loops 7, which are adapted to embrace opposite sides of a partition, said loops extending parallel and spaced apart so as to grip opposite sides of the partition and retain the parts in desired position. Each end of the wire is bent at a right angle, as indicated at 8, and the terminal portion is rebent, as shown at 9, to enter the outer side and end piece to retain the wire in place.

In the construction shown in Fig. 3 the wire is flat and opposite edge portions are cut on a slant, as indicated at 10, and the parts so severed by the slanting cuts are bent at a right angle to provide spaced extensions 11, which like the loops 7 are adapted to embrace opposite sides of a partition. The end portion of the wire is bent and the terminal portion rebent in substantially the

same manner as the wire indicated in Fig. 2. A portion is partly cut from the end of the wire and is bent at a right angle to provide a spur 12 which is driven into the edge  
5 of an end of the box or cover to materially assist in securing the wire to said end.

The goods to be stored are placed in the compartments of the box and cover and are retained in the compartments by means of  
10 the wires 6. When the case is used for storing or shipping the cover is closed and secured in any manner, as by means of hooks and eyes 13 and 14. When the goods are to be exhibited for display purposes the box is  
15 placed upon its broad side and the cover 2 is thrown upward to rest thereon, as indicated by the full lines in Fig. 1. When the cover is thrown open and the box placed on its side the case occupies an upright position  
20 and its front slants to the vertical, thereby showing the goods to the best possible advantage.

From the foregoing description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawing,  
25 the advantages of the construction and of the method of operation will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art to which the invention appertains, and while I have described the principle of operation of the invention, together with the device which I  
30 now consider to be the embodiment thereof, I desire to have it understood that the device shown is merely illustrative, and that such changes may be made when desired as  
35 are within the scope of the claims appended hereto.

An essential feature of the invention resides in having the side of the box 1 upon  
40 which the cover 2 rests of greater width than the base or side of the cover 2 resting upon the box when the parts are arranged as indi-

cated in Fig. 1. This is of vital importance since it prevents toppling over of the case when arranged for displaying goods. If the hinged sides of the cover and box were of  
45 equal width a very slight movement would cause the case to topple over backward, but by having the lower side of the cover 2 of less width than the upper side of the box 1 the case is made more stable.  
50

Having thus described the invention what is claimed as new, is:—

1. In a case subdivided into compartments by means of partitions, a wire extending across the open sides of the compartments and having its end portions bent and  
55 rebent to form securing means for attaching the wire to the sides of the case, said wire having spaced extensions projecting therefrom and forming a part thereof and adapted to embrace opposite sides of the  
60 partitions.

2. Means for closing the open sides of compartments formed by subdividing a case by means of partitions, said means consisting of a flat wire having its end portions bent and terminating in inwardly extending  
65 projections to enter the sides of the case, said wire having portions pressed therefrom near its ends to form spurs to enter the edges of the side portions of the case and said wire having portions cut from opposite  
70 edges on a slant to form parts which are bent at a right angle to the wire to embrace the partitions.  
75

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM D. LIGHT.

Witnesses:

FRED H. LIGHT,  
L. E. LIGHT.