No. 684,995. Patented Oct. 22, 1901.

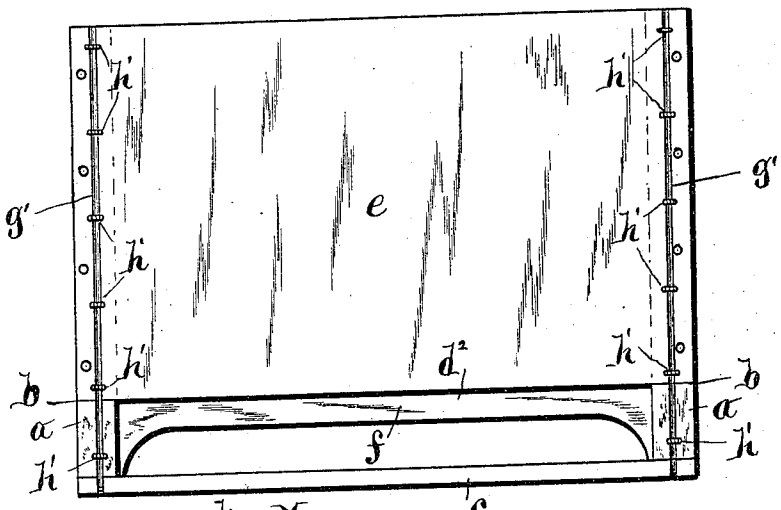
J. H. LYONS.

BOTTLE TRANSPORTING CASE.

(Application filed May 6, 1901.)

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 1.

Fig. 1



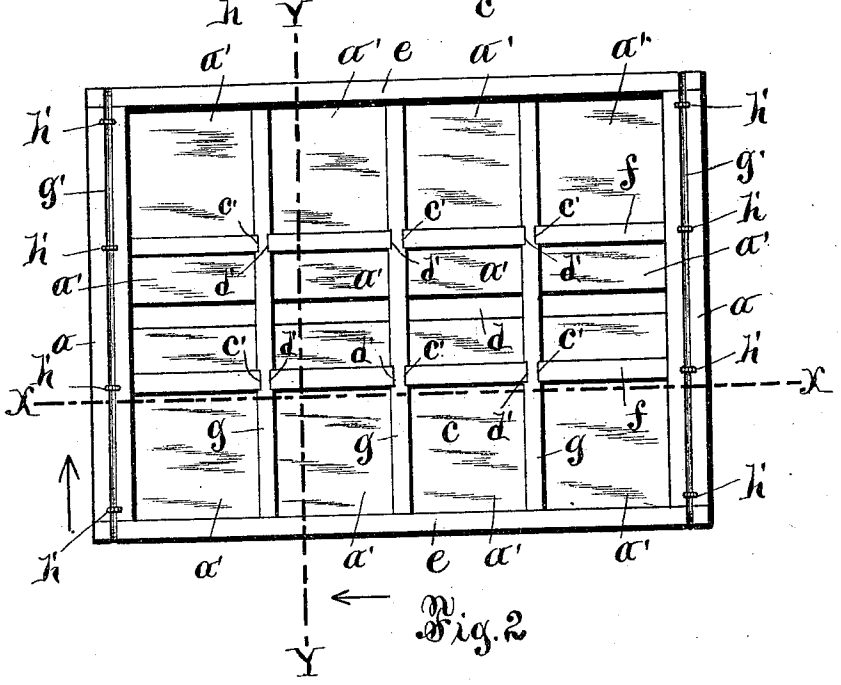


Fig. 2

WITNESSES:
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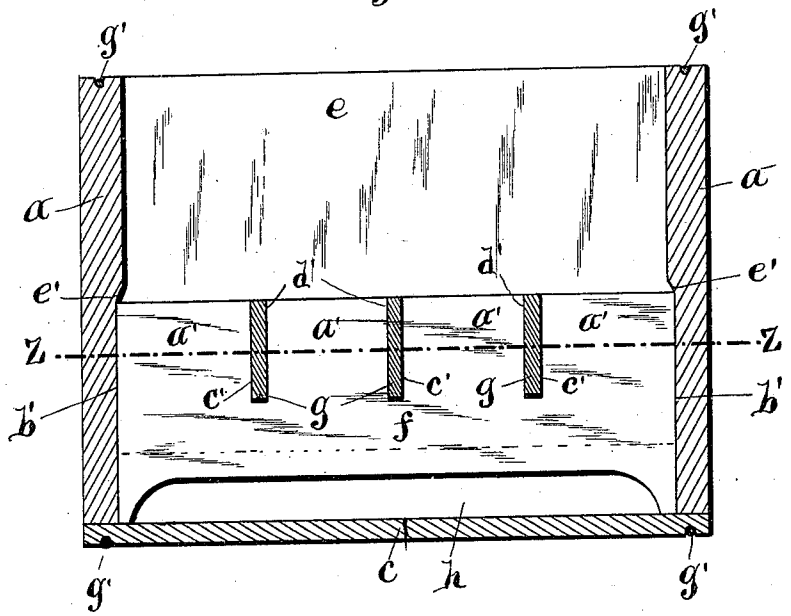
J. H. LYONS.

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(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3



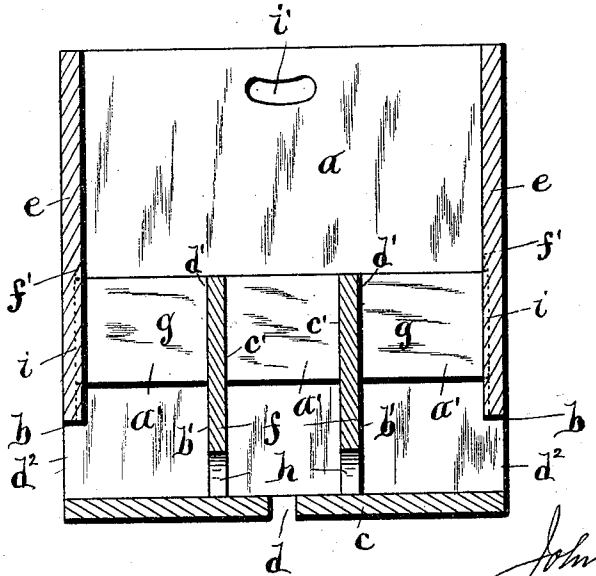


Fig. 4

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No. 684,995. Patented Oct. 22, 1901.

J. H. LYONS.

BOTTLE TRANSPORTING CASE.

(Application filed May 6, 1901.)

(No Model.) 3 Sheets—Sheet 3.

Fig. 5

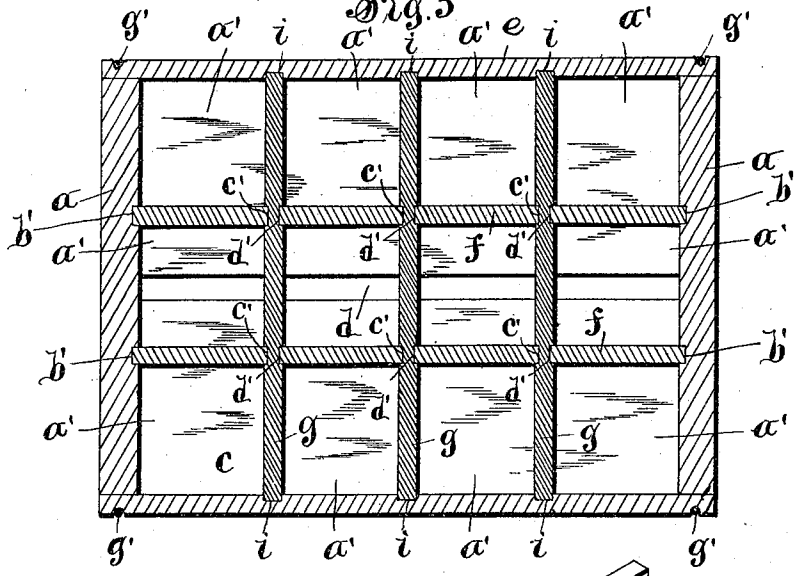


Fig. 6

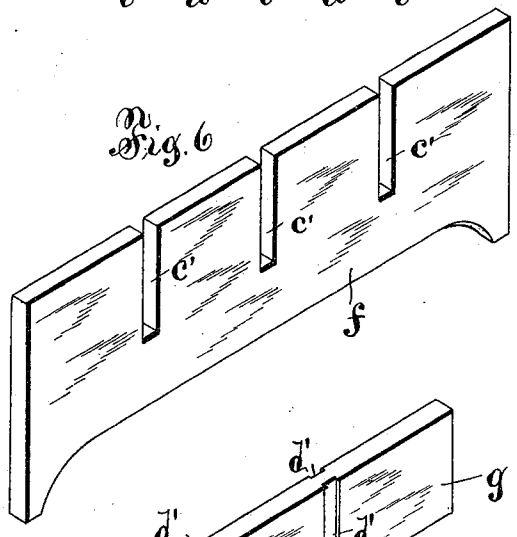
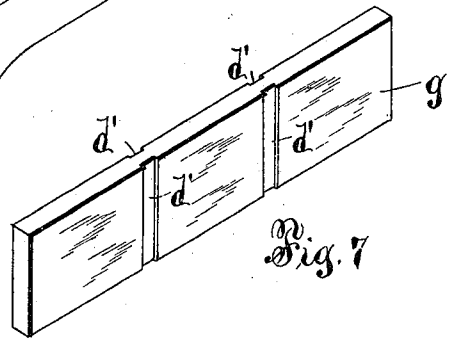


Fig. 7



WITNESSES:

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. LYONS, OF SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

BOTTLE-TRANSPORTING CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 684,995, dated October 22, 1901.

Application filed May 6, 1901. Serial No. 58,887. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. LYONS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga, in the State of New York, have invented new and useful Improvements in Bottle-Transporting Cases, of which the following, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to that class of boxes which are provided with a plurality of compartments for separately containing bottles, &c., and which are used in transporting the bottles in lots of a dozen, &c., and are commonly known as "cases."

As is well known, cases of this character are subjected to very hard usage during transportation and are easily broken, and, furthermore, a great deal of dirt accumulates in the cases by continued use, and they therefore require frequent washing and rinsing.

The object of my invention is to produce a case of the above class which shall possess great strength and rigidity and shall be simple in construction and at the same time can be thoroughly and conveniently washed when required.

To these ends the invention consists in the novel construction and arrangement of the component parts of the case, as hereinafter fully described, and set forth in the claim.

In the accompanying drawings, Figure 1 is a side view of my improved bottle-transporting case. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the same. Fig. 3 is a longitudinal section on line X X in Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a vertical section on line Y Y in the same figure. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section on line Z Z in Fig. 3; and Figs. 6 and 7 are detail perspective views of one of the longitudinal partitions and one of the transverse partitions, respectively, of the case.

Referring to the drawings, *a a* denote the end walls of the case, which walls are formed on their side edges with shoulders *b b* a short distance from their bases, and to said end walls is secured the bottom *c*, provided with a central slot *d*, extending from end to end of the case.

e e denote the side walls of the case, which latter walls extend from the top of the end walls to the shoulders *b b*, and thus form openings d^2 d^2 under the bases of the side walls. Through the case extend longitudinal partitions *f f* and transverse partitions *g g*, which partitions together form compartments *a' a'* for the reception of the bottles. The end walls *a a* are formed in their inner faces with vertical grooves *b' b'*, extending from their bottom edges part way toward their top edges, and in said grooves are secured the ends of the longitudinal partitions *f f*, which bear on the bottom *c* and are formed with longitudinal excisions *h h* at their bases to isolate said partitions from the bottom *c* throughout the length of the interior of the case. Said longitudinal partitions are formed with vertical slots *c' c'*, extending from their upper edges part way toward their lower edges. The side walls *e e* are formed on their inner faces with the vertical grooves *i i*, extending from the lower edges of said walls part way toward their top edges, in which latter grooves are secured the ends of the transverse partitions *g g*. The transverse partitions pass through the aforesaid slots *c' c'* of the longitudinal partitions and are formed with oppositely-disposed pairs of vertical grooves *d' d'*, which engage the edges of said slots, whereby said transverse and longitudinal partitions are interlocked, as clearly shown in Figs. 5, 6, and 7. The transverse partitions rest on the bottoms of the slots *c' c'*, and are thereby supported isolated from the bottom *c*.

By extending the grooves in the end and side walls only part way their heights abutments *e' e'* and *f' f'*, respectively, are formed in the walls, against which abutments the partitions bear with their upper edges. Thus said partitions are prevented from moving upwardly, and by reason of the partitions being interlocked and the longitudinal partitions bearing on the bottom *c* they are prevented from dropping.

By the described isolation of both the transverse and longitudinal partitions from the entire bottom of the interior of the case the thorough washing and rinsing of the case is very much facilitated.

The case is provided with handles *i' i'* for carrying the same, which handles consist, preferably, of openings cut in the end walls *a a*.

g' g' represent binders which are applied

to the whole structure for the purpose of adding strength and rigidity to the same. Said binders consist of wires embracing the ends of the case and countersunk in the same and secured thereto by means of staples *h' h'*. By countersinking the wires they are effectually prevented from being broken or removed during transportation, and, furthermore, they are free of liability of injuring a person handling the case.

What I claim is—

The combination, with the case provided with a slotted bottom and having its sides elevated from said bottom, of the longitudinal partitions resting with their lower ends directly upon the bottom of the case and isolated from the bottom throughout the length of the interior of the case by longitudinal excisions in the bases of said partitions, and the transverse partitions supported on the sides and on the longitudinal partitions and isolated from the bottom of the case, all constructed and combined substantially as set forth and shown.

JOHN H. LYONS.

Witnesses:
JOHN J. LAASS,
H. B. SMITH.