Nov. 3, 1931. B. JACOBSEN ET AL 1,830,701

SHIPPING CRATE RETAINER AND SEAL

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Fig. 1

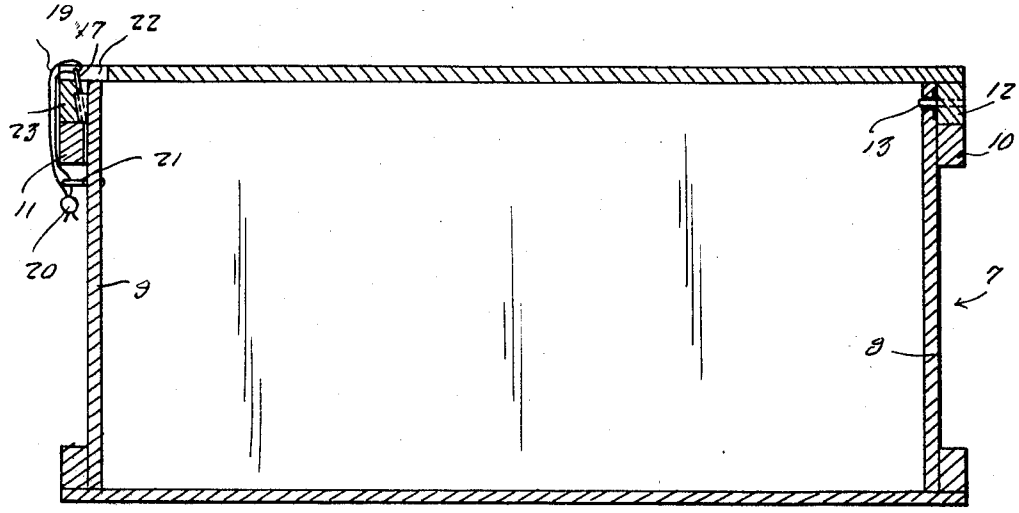
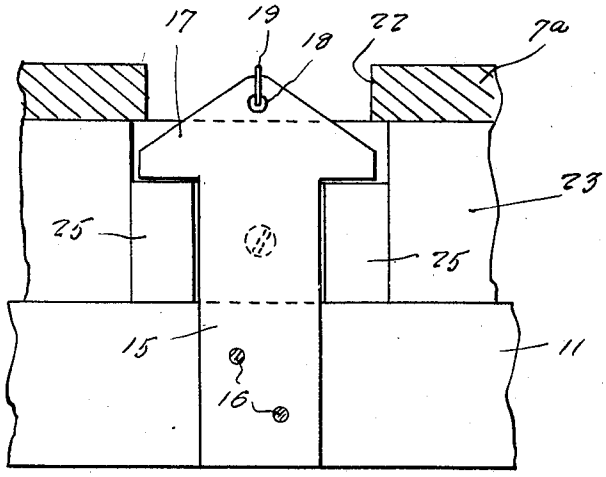


Fig. 4.



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Fig. 2.

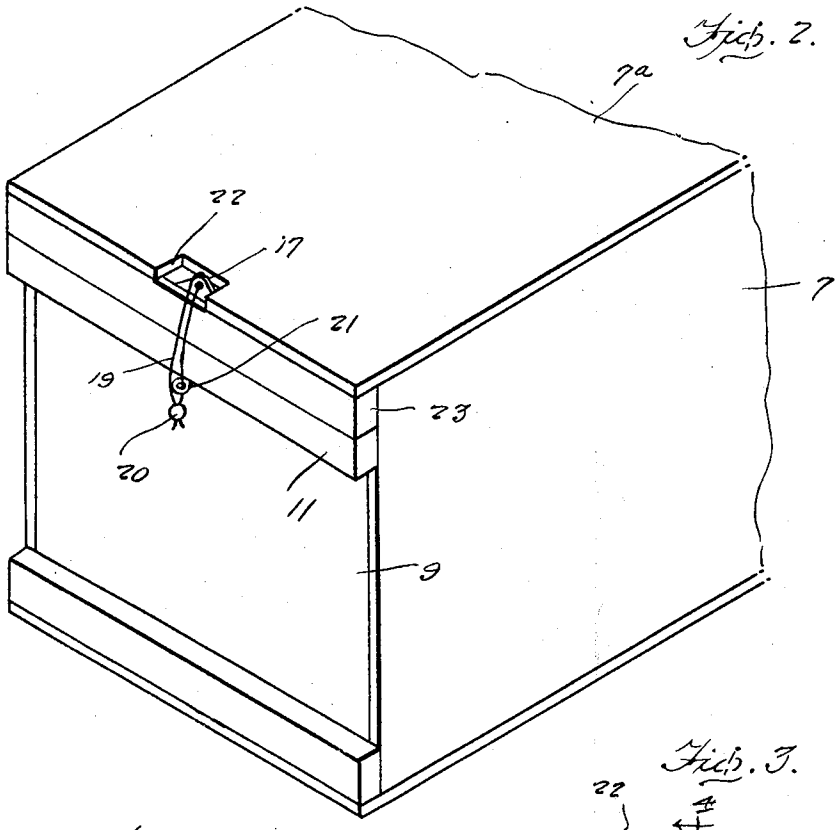
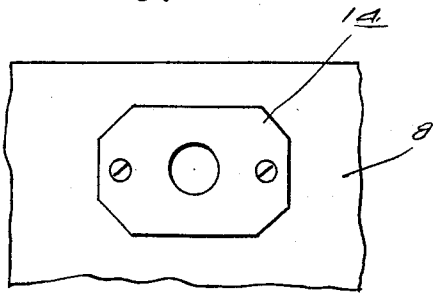


Fig. 6.



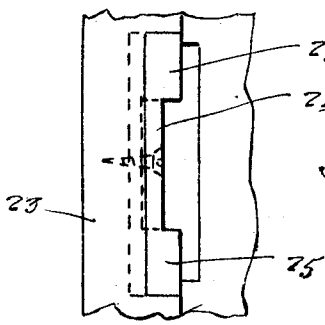
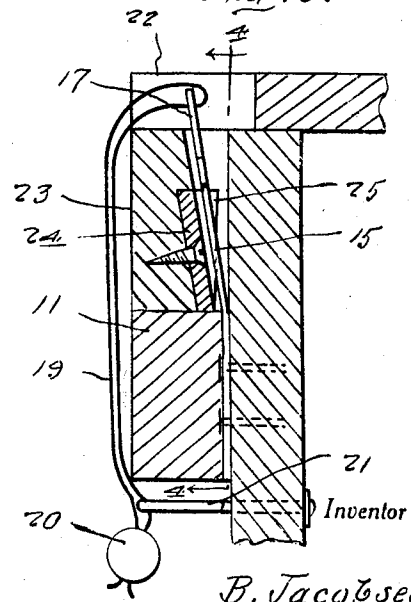


Fig. 5.

Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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SHIPPING CRATE RETAINER AND SEAL

Application filed April 12, 1930, Serial No. 443,851, and in Canada March 24, 1930.

This invention relates to an improved crate such as is used for instance in the shipping of eggs, and it has more specific reference to a novel closing and retaining means for the crate which embodies, as one of its features, an indicating seal to guard against spurious or unauthorized opening of the crate.

Structurally recited, one feature of novelty is predicated upon a cover and retainer structure which is characterized by a dowel pin retaining device at one end of the cover and box, and a unique resilient latch retaining means at the opposite end of the structure.

Merit and novelty is found in the specific latch construction which is especially designed for association and co-action with the especially arranged seal, whereby to provide a precautionary retainer at this end of the crate to minimize fraudulent uncovering of the crate and to afford genuine shipment of goods.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a central vertical longitudinal section through the complete construction developed in accordance with the present inventive conception.

Figure 2 is a fragmentary perspective or projected isometric view of one end portion detailing the seal.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary sectional view showing the latch and seal in elevation.

Figure 4 is a detail vertical section on the line 4—4 of Figure 3.

Figure 5 is a top plan view of the especially arranged keeper plate.

Figure 6 is an end view of the dowel pin socket-forming plate.

In Figure 1, it will be observed that the crate or box, is generally designated by the numeral 7. This includes, among other parts, end walls 8 and 9 respectively, each of which is provided with an external transversely disposed cleat, the cleat on the end wall 8 designated by the numeral 10 and the cleat on the opposite end wall being differentiated by the numeral 11.

At the right hand end in Figure 1, the cover strip or rail is denoted by the numeral 12 and this carries a retaining dowel pin 13 which is projectible through an opening in the end wall 8. This opening is associated with an apertured dowel pin plate 14 as detailed in Figure 6. This permits the right hand end of the lid or cover to be readily anchored in place.

At the left hand end is a substantially T-shaped resilient latch of appropriate dimensions and proportions whose stem portion 15 is fastened between the cleats 11 and the end wall 9 through the medium of nails or the like 16. The upper end portion of the stem is then bent laterally outward as indicated in Figure 3. The head portion is designated by the numeral 17 and this has an aperture 18 therein to accommodate one end of the wire 19 and the wire ends are connected together through the medium of a conventional lead seal 20, as represented in Figure 3.

Incidently, the sealed ends of the wire are attached to the eye 21 of the adjacent eye bolt on the end 9. The adjacent end portion of the cover is notched out as indicated at 22 to accommodate the crown portion of the latch. Underneath this notched end is a transverse rail 23 which rests down on the cleat 11. A suitably shaped notch is formed in the member 23 at a point beneath the notch 22 so as to permit inward pressing of the head portion 17 of the latch.

Mounted in this notch is an inclined metal keeper plate 24 which as seen in Figure 4 is formed with a pair of outstanding end lugs 25 constituting stops with which the head 17 is engaged as represented in the last named figure.

It is obvious that when the cover is in retained position for shipping purposes, the upper end portion of the latch is swung outwardly so that the head 17 engages over the projecting shoulders or stops 25 of the keeper plate. The seal containing wire 19 is so tightened and anchored in place as to prevent inward pushing of the latch and to thereby prevent disengagement thereof from the shoulders 25. Incidently, the mortise in which the keeper plate is arranged includes sufficient clearance to allow

the inward swinging of the latch for disengaging it from the shoulders 25 by legitimate persons when the parcel reaches its point of destination. In order to do this however, it is necessary to break the seal and to release the latch.

Then the latch may be pushed inwardly and by so doing the latched end portion of the cover can be easily lifted up and the dowel pin 13 subsequently disengaged from its socket.

It is thought that persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates will be able to obtain a clear understanding of the invention after considering the description in connection with the drawings. Therefore, a more lengthy description is regarded as unnecessary.

Minor changes in shape, size, and rearrangement of details coming within the field of invention claimed may be resorted to in actual practice if desired.

We claim:

A latch for a box having its lid formed with a depending flange having a notch in its inner face and the lid having an opening to permit access to the notch and said notch having its inner wall sloping upwardly and outwardly, said latch comprising a T-shaped strip of resilient material having its lower end attached to the box with its upper part projecting through the notch and extending outwardly from the box, a block countersunk in the notch and fastened to the flange, said block having a notch therein, the inner wall of which is in alinement with the sloping wall of the notch in the flange for receiving the stem part of the T-shaped strip with the head of the T-shaped strip engaging the upper edge of the block whereby forcing the upper portion of the strip inwardly disengages said strip from the block to permit the lid to be removed from the box.

In testimony whereof we affix our signatures.

BERNARD JACOBSEN.
LARS HANSEN.