

Dec. 30, 1924.

1,521,512

D. F. EBBERT

SHIPPING CASE

Filed May 31, 1923

Fig. 1.

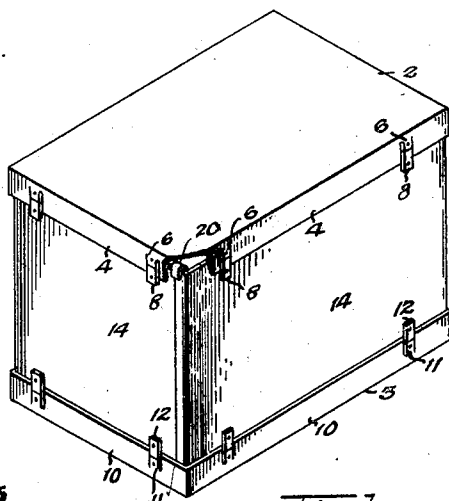


Fig. 2.

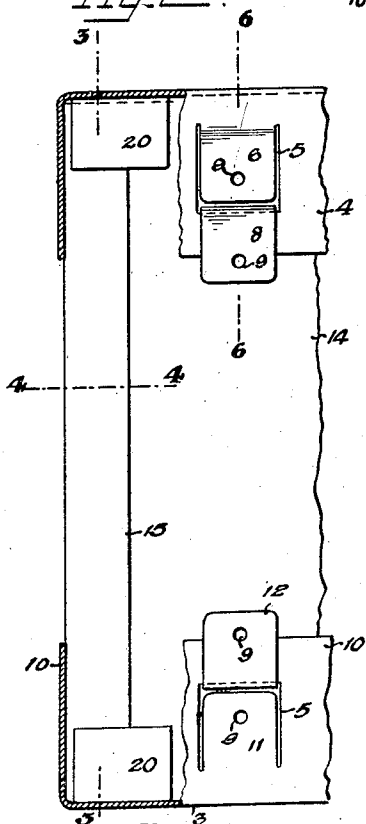


Fig. 3.

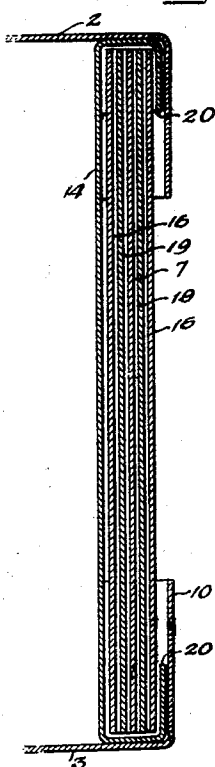


Fig. 4.

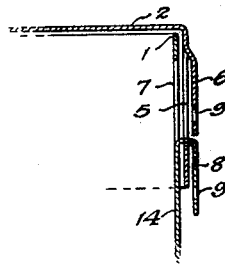


Fig. 5.

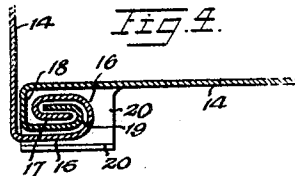
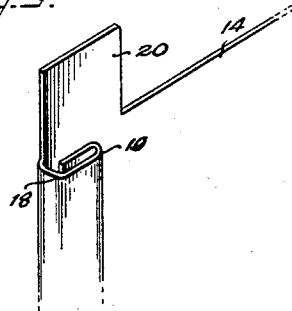


Fig. 6.



WITNESSES

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DANIEL FORBES EBBERT, OF WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

SHIPPING CASE.

Application filed May 31, 1923. Serial No. 642,563.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, DANIEL FORBES EBBERT, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia, have invented a new and Improved Shipping Case, of which the following is a description.

My invention relates to a shipping case and is more particularly intended for embodiment in a shipping case for dry goods and piece goods of various kinds. The present invention is an improvement on the shipping case forming the subject matter of United States Letters Patent No. 1,442,714 granted to me January 16, 1923.

In common with aforesaid patent the general object of the invention is to overcome objectionable features in the means for shipping goods such as referred to and whereby to protect the same against damage while in transit.

The particular object of my present invention is to endow my patented shipping case referred to with the capability of being disassembled and stored or returned to the shipper in knocked down compact form, while insuring a rigid and strong structure when erect.

The nature of the present invention and its distinguishing features and advantages will clearly appear as the description proceeds.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification, it being understood that the drawings are merely illustrative of one example of the invention.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved shipping case;

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary view partly in section and partly in side elevation;

Figure 3 is a vertical section in the plane indicated by the line 3—3, Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a horizontal section on the line 4—4, Figure 2;

Figure 5 is a perspective view of a corner portion of one of the sides of the body of the case;

Figure 6 is a vertical section as indicated by the line 6—6, Figure 2.

My patented shipping case, which is formed of any metal suitable for the purpose, includes the usual rectangular body portion 1, and a removable cover and bot-

tom, designated by the reference numerals 2 and 3 respectively.

It will be noted that the cover 2 which is preferably pressed from a single sheet of metal includes depending and defining flanges 4, which receive the upper end of the body 1. Referring particularly to Figures 1, 2 and 6, it will be seen that at each side of the box adjacent the corners thereof, the flanges 4 are slitted, as indicated at 5, to provide bendable tongues 6, these tongues being slightly offset from the vertical plane of the flanges and adapted to bend downwardly, the tongues being connected at their upper ends with the flanges. In like manner the body of the box adjacent its upper end is slitted at 7, to provide bendable tongues 8, the tongues 8 being connected at their lower ends with the box body and adapted to be bent outwardly and then downwardly, as seen most clearly in Figures 2 and 3 to positively hold the box cover against upward movement. Perforations 9 in the tongues 6 and 8 may receive a flexible device and seal (not shown) so that the consignee of a shipping case can readily tell whether or not the same has been tampered with. The box bottom 3 which includes an upwardly presented flange 10 similar to the flange 4 is likewise slitted to provide bendable tongues 11. Bendable tongues 12 integral with the box body are movable under the tongues 11 and adapted to be bent upwardly, as seen in Figures 1 and 2, to securely lock the bottom of the box against movement, these tongues functioning in the same manner as the tongues 8.

In accordance with my present invention I provide engageable seam elements at the side edges of the side panels or members 14 of the body 1, the same being best shown in cross section as in Figure 4. In forming the seam, the material of the side 14 is bent first at right angles as at 15, then return bent into U-form as at 16, and the terminal edge again returned as at 17 into the U-bend 16. The several members of the seam thus formed are spaced apart to receive a corresponding formation on the adjacent side edge of the adjacent side 14 which is first bent at right angles as at 18, then into a U-bent 19, which is adapted to have interlocking engagement with the seam formed by the members 15, 16, 17.

In order to hold the box set up in erect

form with the seam elements on one side interlocked slidably with the seam elements of the adjacent side 14, I provide locking tongues 20 on one side 14 at the top and
5 bottom. Said tongues 20 are stamped up integrally with the sides 14 of which they are a part and the tongues are bendable so that when the four sides are interlocked slidably engaging their seam members as
10 in Figures 3 and 4, the tongues 20 may be bent over the top and bottom ends of the seam, thereby preventing sliding movement and disengagement of the seam elements. The bent locking position of the tongues 20
15 is clearly shown in Figures 2, 3, and 4, while in Figure 5, one of said tongues is shown before bending and in the general plane of the side 14. In use the shipping case formed with the described seam members 15 to 19
20 and the locking tongues 20 is assembled by engaging the seam members of adjacent sides to give rectangular form to the body 1, whereupon the tongues 20 are bent over the ends of the seam members, thereby locking
25 the body in erect form. The construction permits of the receiver of a shipping case bending back the tongues 20 away from the ends of the interlocked seams and separating the sides by a sliding movement. Thus, the
30 case may be stored or returned to the shipper. With the body thus locked by the tongues 20 and the cover 2 and bottom 3 in

position, the locking tongues 20 are concealed within the cover and bottom.

I would state in conclusion that while the
35 illustrated example constitutes a practical embodiment of my invention, I do not limit myself strictly to the exact details herein illustrated, since, manifestly, the same can
40 be considerably varied without departure from the spirit of the invention as defined in the appended claim.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

As a new article of manufacture, a ship-
45 ping case comprising a body formed of side and end panels, said panels formed at their ends with returned seam members parallel with such panels, the seam members of one
50 side panel adapted to slidably interlock with the corresponding seam members on an adjacent end panel, whereby the panels may be assembled or disassembled by sliding
55 movement relatively to each other in the planes of the panels, and locking tongues on one of said panels at the top and bottom
60 of the seam members, each of said tongues adapted to be bent over and cover the engaged seam members and serving to hold the same against relative sliding movement, and protect the seams, the unbending of said
tongues permitting sliding disengagement of said panels.

DANIEL FORBES EBBERT.