P. F. VOGEL.

HOSIERY SHIPPING RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 24, 1918.

1,281,255. Patented Oct. 8, 1918.

Fig. 1

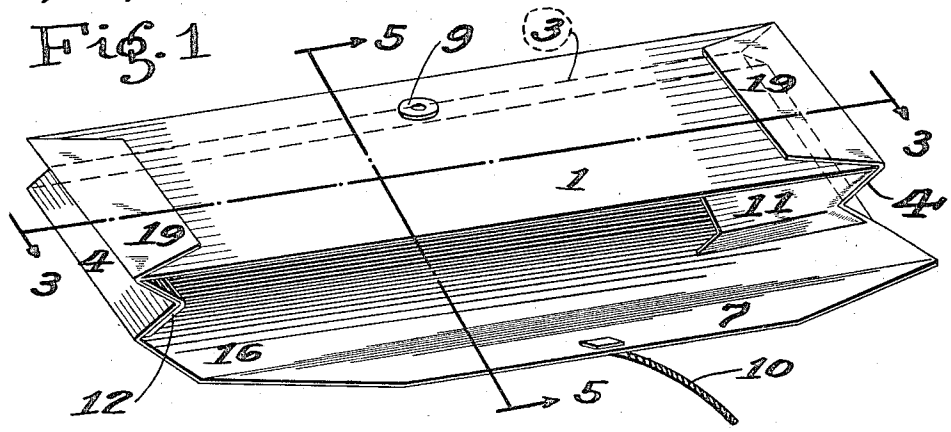



Fig. 2

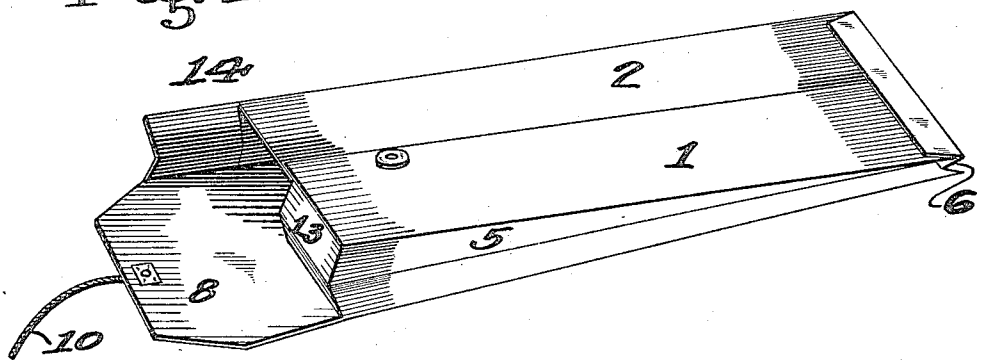
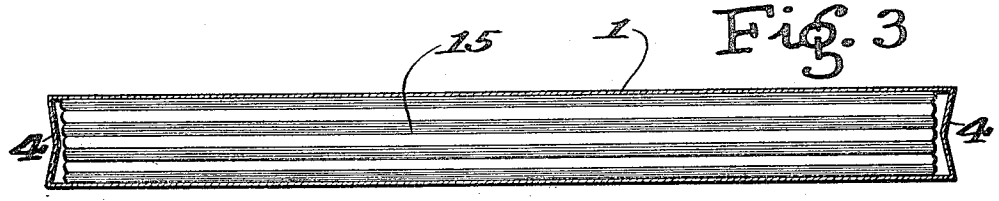



Fig. 3



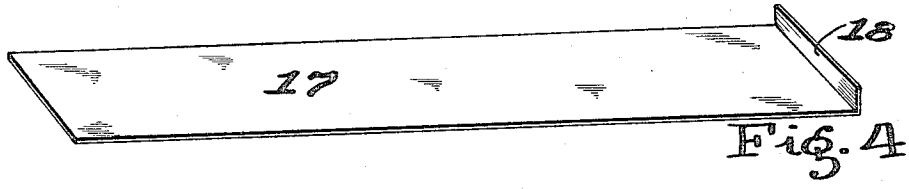
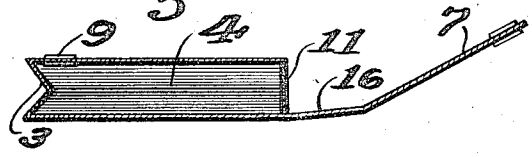




Fig. 4

Fig. 5




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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## HOSIERY-SHIPPING RECEPTACLE.

1,281,255. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 8, 1918.

Application filed January 24, 1918. Serial No. 213,587.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PAUL F. VOGEL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Belleville, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Hosiery-Shipping Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention consists of a receptacle for the shipment of hosiery and is intended for the conservation of space in transportation, both while empty and while filled, and also a reduction in the amount of labor in filling the same. The material used in the manufacture of this receptacle is cheaper than that now used, but equally efficient. Moreover it has been intimated that the Government may prohibit the manufacture or use of strawboard which is the material heretofore customarily used in the manufacture of hosiery cartons and in that event, or in order to enable economy in the use of strawboard, the receptacles of this present invention will be found a suitable and advantageous substitute.

In actual practice in the use of this invention it has been found that a saving of 40% in space in freight cars, ships, warehouses, and the like is effected and that a saving of 40% in freight charges is like-wise made. While the cost of the receptacles is only 50% of the cartons now in universal use, and there is also an economy of 50% in the cost of labor in filling hosiery into these receptacles compared with those that are now generally used.

The usual container for hosiery now in general use is an oblong box of such length as is necessary for the hose contained therein, or to be placed therein, which box is provided with a flanged cover. When shipped from the box manufacturer to the hosiery mill, the empty space within each box is wasted because the box is stiff and does not fold up and must not be crushed. This is like using transportation space to ship that much air.

The receptacles of the present invention can, in contradistinction, be shipped so flat as to occupy the space each of only about that of three thicknesses of paper of the kind of which the same are composed. Thus many times the number of these receptacles can be shipped from the receptacle manufacturer to the hosiery mill in the space occupied by one carton of the kind now in use.

When filled with hosiery, these receptacles do not occupy as much space as the cartons now in use, nor weigh so much. They are materially lighter than former hosiery receptacles. This saving in weight by the receptacles of this invention amounts to about 6 ounces per package of one dozen hose and 8 ounces per pacakge containing two half-dozen hose.

Practical hosiery packers will readily understand as person skilled in the art to which this invention pertains the saving of labor that is accomplished when these new receptacles are used for the packing of hosiery instead of the boxes or cartons heretofore in use.

In the accompanying drawings forming part of this specification, in which like numbers of reference denote like parts wherever they occur,

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the preferred form of this invention, showing the receptacle lying nearly flat but partly expanded;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of an alternative form of such receptacle;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view of the line 3—3 in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a spoon or filler, preferably used in conjunction with the form of this invention depicted in Fig. 2; and

Fig. 5 is a sectional view of the line 5—5 in Fig. 1 looking in the direction of the arrows.

The receptacles 1 and 2 are each collapsible, compressible and expansible. This is due to the plaited side 3 and ends 4 of the form of receptacle shown in Figs. 1, 3, and 5 and to the plaited sides 5 and end 6 of the form shown in Fig. 2.

The flaps 7 and 8 are adapted to close over the mouths of receptacles 1 and 2, respectively, whether the same be open or closed, extending, however, a little father when the said receptacles are empty than when the same are full.

The button 9 and cord or thread 10 are means for fastening the package shut when it has been filled.

Retaining lips 11 and 12 in the receptacles shown in the form illustrated in Fig. 2 are preferably plaited as shown in the drawings and serve to protect the contents of the package (more particularly indicated at 15 in Fig. 3) from the intrusion of dust. It will be observed that flap 12 is turned entirely

in as found at the time of reception from the envelop or box manufacturer, while flap 11 has been partially turned out preparatory to use of the receptacle. Flap 13 is in relatively the same position as flap 11, while flap 14 is entirely turned outward preparatory to inserting the hose in its receptacle as soon as flap 13 has been turned to the same position as that occupied by flap 14.

Although Fig. 3 represents a sectional view of the receptacle shown in Fig. 1, the said section being taken longitudinally on the line 3—3 looking in the direction denoted by the arrows, yet there is this difference, that in Fig. 1 the envelop is understood to be empty while in Fig. 3 the contents, viz., a plurality of pairs of hose, is shown and indicated by the reference numeral 15.

When it is desired to load the receptacle shown in Fig. 1, however, half a dozen or any other desired number of pairs of hose will be laid on the flap 7 (with both flaps 11 and 12 entirely out-turned) while the hand or fingers stretch the top from the bottom of the receptacle, whereupon the said hose are easily and conveniently pushed within the container, the flaps 11 and 12 are closed to the position occupied in the drawings by flap 11, the flap 7 is then closed over, and the cord 10 wrapped around button 9. The distention thus obtained of receptacle 1 makes the plait in its back-side and ends assume the position substantially such as shown in Fig. 3, while the part 16 of flap 7 makes a straight side resembling that of a box. The entire package as thus put up is a substantially rectangular box-like package, light, neat, secure, and easy to handle.

The manner of use of the longitudinal package shown in Fig. 2 is substantially the same as that just described, but if, because of its length, difficulty be found in inserting the hose therein, a spoon or leader or feeder 17 may be used, the same being provided with a nose 18. When the device 17 is used the pile of socks to be introduced into the receptacle 2 will be laid thereon, and the socks and the feeder 17 can then easily be pushed to the extreme inner-end of receptacle 2. The spoon 17 can then be either left in the package or withdrawn as may be desired, the nose 18 being so formed as easily to lie down when pulled against the pile of socks, if the pile of socks is gently held by slight pressure of the hand at any suitable place.

When packed in either of the hereindescribed receptacles one hundred dozen hose will occupy no more space than sixty dozen hose according to the mode of packing hosiery now generally practised and in the cartons now in common use.

It will be observed that the receptacles of either Fig. 1 or Fig. 2 can be very simply and cheaply made fro ma blank consisting of a body portion having the projections that form the flap 7 and ends 4 with the overlapping pieces 19 in Fig. 1 or similar parts *mutatis mutandis* in Fig. 2.

Having thus described this invention, I hereby reserve the benefit of all changes in form, arrangement, order, or use of parts, as it is evident that many minor changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of this invention or the scope of the following claim.

I claim:

A hosiery receptacle comprising a back portion, a front portion, a bottom, a flap of sufficient length to extend from the back to and over the front portion, end portions which extend beyond the edge of the front portion and which are transversely creased adjacent the edge of said front portion, the ends being plaited in one direction on one side of the creases and the extended portions being plaited in the opposite directions on the opposite side of the creases, whereby the extended portions of the sides may be folded inwardly and the plaits thereof and the plaits of said sides nested to permit of the plaited portions collapsing when the receptacle is folded flat, or when said receptacle is open said extended portions may be thrown outwardly across the open end between the back and front portions to serve as retainers to hold the contents of the receptacle in place, and means for securing the flap to the receptacle.

In testimony whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

PAUL F. VOGEL.

**Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."**