

(No Model.)

O. H. JADWIN.
PACKING CASE OR BOX.

No. 505,570.

Patented Sept. 26, 1893.

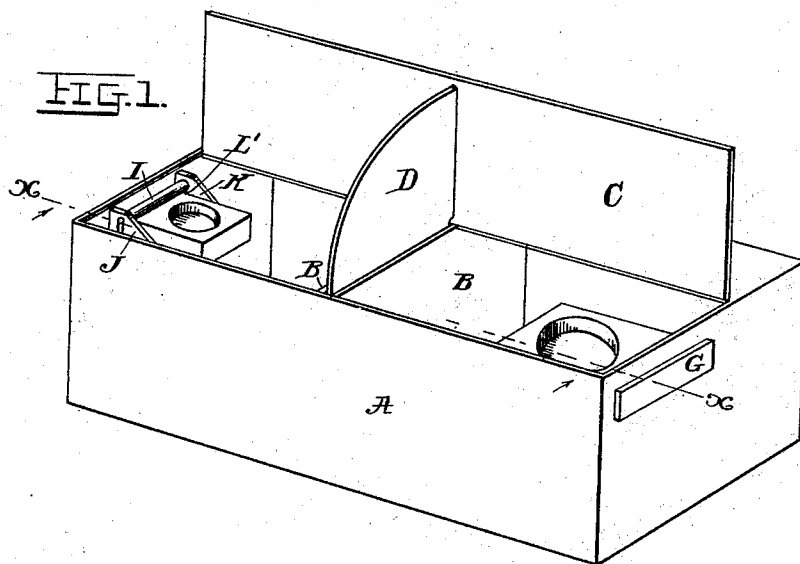
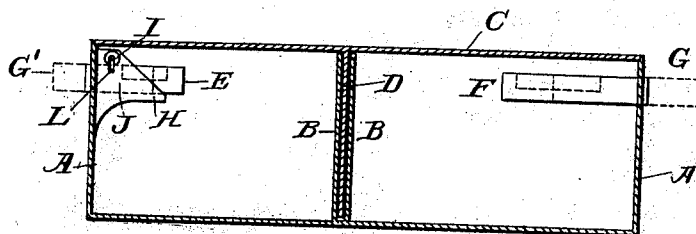


FIG. 2.



WITNESSES

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PACKING CASE OR BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 505,570, dated September 26, 1893.

Application filed February 27, 1893. Serial No. 463,827. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ORLANDO H. JADWIN, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Improved Packing Case or Box, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improved packing case or box for antagonistic chemicals and like bodies—such as the component parts of baking powders, sedlitz powders and the like which should be kept separate until the time of use and when used should be mixed together in certain definite proportions.

The invention consists in a box or case having two or more separate compartments and a cover which closes both of them and which is provided with a diaphragm or partition which, when the cover is open prevents accidental spilling of the contents of one of the compartments into the other and each of the compartments is provided with its own proper receptacle or measure and means whereby the same may be "struck" to accurately determine and measure the quantity of the antagonistic materials which are to be mixed at the time of use. The several measures bear the requisite relation to each other to secure the proper proportions of the material.

In the drawings, Figure 1, illustrates a perspective of the invention showing the cover open. Fig. 2, illustrates a longitudinal, vertical section on the line x, x , of Fig. 1, the cover however being closed.

A, is the box or case. It may be made of any preferred material.

B, is a partition dividing it into two compartments; it may be divided into as many as desired.

C, is the cover.

D, is the diaphragm. It is attached to the cover and moves with it and it preferably is so constructed and arranged as to slide between two parts of the partition as shown, see Fig. 2. This construction is however not essential, because if the diaphragm be stiff enough it will serve the purpose by simply sliding past but close to one side of the partition; but I prefer the double partition with the dia-

phragm located and moving between its two parts, because then there is no displacement of the material in either compartment consequent on the movement of the diaphragm.

E, and F, are the measuring devices. They are shown as introduced through openings in the ends of the box, one being in each compartment, the larger one being in the larger compartment and the smaller one in the smaller compartment. They are squared or otherwise shaped at their rear or outermost ends, as at G, G', so as accurately to fit the openings in the side of the box, thus preventing escape of the material from the compartments. The cavity which constitutes the measure is placed at one end, thus leaving a solid portion at G, G' which not only stops the holes in the box but also may be taken hold of for manipulating them during use. They will not ordinarily when in use as measures be pushed entirely within the box, as they are during transportation, so that their outer ends are flush or substantially so with the sides of the box, but on the contrary, their outer ends are left projecting more or less as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, so that the projecting end may be taken hold of. It will be observed that the smaller measure is provided with a table or ledge, H, upon which it rests, and a striker bar or roller, I, supported above it, upon two side pieces, J, and K, which have slots, L, L', in them, so that the axes of the roller or ends of the non-rotatable bar, if one be used may slide in the slots, and thus the roller or bar will always rest upon the upper edges of the measure and secure more accurate "striking" of the same. I do not show this construction of the parts adjacent to the larger measure because it will in many cases be sufficient to simply pass the measure through the side of the box and when it is withdrawn, the upper edge of the opening in the box will "strike" the measure.

The operation is as follows: The different materials are deposited in the different compartments of the box and the cover closed and preferably sealed all around its edges by pasting on a suitable piece of paper or in any other desired manner. This sealing, however, is not

always necessary. The measures, prior to putting the chemicals in the box have been pressed into the holes in the box, closing them and preventing escape of the chemicals. The package is now ready for transportation. When it reaches the consumer, the sealing device, if one has been used, is broken, the cover opened and the measures loosened in the openings in the sides of the box and are left somewhat projecting therefrom, so that they can be conveniently used as measures; and when desired to mix the materials for use each of the measures is filled in any suitable manner with the material in the compartment in which such measure is, and it being then withdrawn, the striker bar or roller or the edge of the opening in the side of the box, as the case may be, will "strike" the measure, thus securing accuracy in measurement, and it will be observed that when the cover of the box is opened, the diaphragm, D, moves upwardly and as it were, extends the partition, so that none of the material from one of the compartments will get into the other, resulting from carelessness during the measuring operation or otherwise.

I show the above arrangement of the cover, diaphragm, striking devices and measures as one form only in which my invention may be constructed and the parts thereof arranged. It will be obvious to those who are familiar with this art, that the construction and arrangement of the parts shown may be modified and constructed and operated in a number of different ways without departing from the essential features of my invention. I

therefore do not limit myself to the details of construction shown and described.

I claim—

1. A packing box, the interior whereof is divided by a partition, a cover, a diaphragm attached to the cover and which adjoins the partition and acts as an extension thereof, when the cover is open and a measure provided with means whereby it may be "struck" upon its removal from the box, substantially as set forth.

2. A packing box, the interior whereof is divided by a partition, a cover and a diaphragm attached to the cover, and which adjoins the partition and acts as an extension thereof, when the cover is open, substantially as set forth.

3. A packing box having a plurality of separate compartments, a cover, a diaphragm attached to the cover and which adjoins the partition, which separates the compartments and acts as an extension thereof, when the cover is open and measures of different capacities adapted to be removed from the compartments, and means whereby they may be "struck," so located that the surplus material "struck" from the measures will drop into the compartment from which it was taken, substantially as set forth.

Signed at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, this 23d day of February, A. D. 1893.

ORLANDO H. JADWIN.

Witnesses:

PHILLIPS ABBOTT,
JOHN E. LACEY.