O. LONG.

Packings for Bottles, Jars, &c.

No. 150,588. Patented May 5, 1874.

Fig 1.

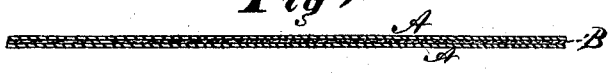


Fig 2

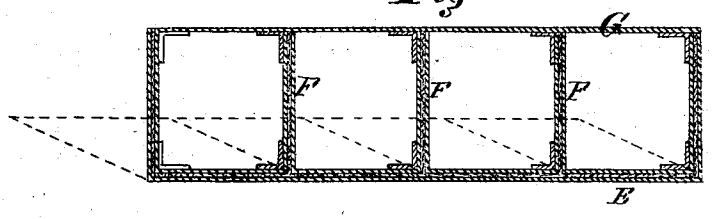


Fig 3

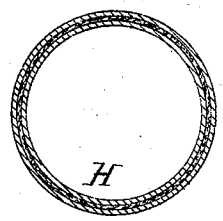
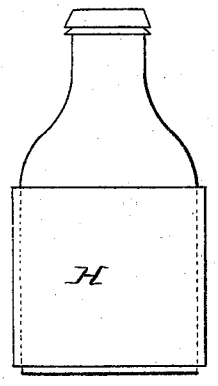


Fig 4



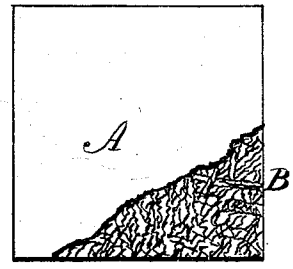


Fig. 5

WITNESSES

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OLIVER LONG, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

IMPROVEMENT IN PACKINGS FOR BOTTLES, JARS, &c.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **150,588**, dated May 5, 1874; application filed January 9, 1874.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OLIVER LONG, of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented a certain new and useful Packing for Bottles, Jars, and other fragile articles; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it pertains to make and use it, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a cross-section of packing. Fig. 2 is a plan of packing adapted for carrying eggs. Fig. 3 is a cross-section of tube for packing bottles, and Fig. 4 is a side elevation of same applied. Fig. 5 is a plan of pad or cushion, part of one of the sheets being broken away to show the irregular arrangement of filling.

My invention has for its object to provide an improved packing, wrapper, or envelope for glassware, crockery, eggs, and other fragile articles, designed to prevent their fracture or breakage in transportation. My invention consists of a packing formed of a sheet or sheets of paper, or equivalent material, to which are attached, by adhesion, strips or shavings of paper, or other soft and elastic substance.

Referring to the accompanying drawing, which illustrates my invention, A A represent two sheets of strong paper, between which are placed shavings or finely-cut strips B of the same or any equivalent article, said sheets and strips being held together by the application of any suitable adhesive substance or mixture, as mucilage, glue, or flour paste.

The packing thus formed may be used for many purposes.

In Figs. 1 and 5 I have shown it as a sheet or cushion, in which form it may be used not only in the transportation of fragile articles, but also as a floor-pad for carpets.

In Fig. 2 I have shown it adapted to use for packing eggs, the sheets being pasted together to form cells or pockets C, each cell being only large enough to contain a single egg. These cells are formed in separate and independent rows or ranks, as follows: I take a single strip or sheet of the packing, E, (consisting of two sheets of paper, with the intermediate strips or shavings,) to which I attach partitions or flaps F, of the same material, pasting the latter on the former at proper intervals, and uniting both together in such manner as to form hinges or joints, that portion of the partition F which is pasted upon the side E consisting of one alone of the sheets A. I then secure, in like manner, to the opposite extremities of the partitions F a single strip, sheet, or side piece of paper, G. When a series of these rows or ranks of cells are placed side by side and packed, there will be between each row of eggs both the packing E and sheet G, and between the eggs in each row the partitions F. In using this packing for eggs in boxes or barrels, the bottom is first covered with a pad or cushion, over which are placed a sufficient number of rows of cells. The eggs are then placed in the cells, and a sheet or sheets of the packing laid upon them, over which is placed another layer of cells, and so on, until the lid or head is reached. After the eggs are unpacked, the cells may be folded quite flat, the direction of movement being indicated in dotted lines in Fig. 2, so as to be returned in compact form to the packer or farmer.

In Fig. 3 I show the packing arranged as a tube, cylinder, or envelope, H, in which form it will be peculiarly serviceable for packing glass and crockery ware containing liquors, preserves, pickles, and the like.

Among the advantages of the above packing may be mentioned the following:

First, its cheapness. The sheets being formed of strong and coarse paper, with a filling of the same material—for which the clippings or waste trimmings of book-binders, paper-hangers, &c., may be utilized—the expense of manufacturing is relatively very small.

Second, its availability. This packing is designed to be made by machinery, and put upon the market as an article of trade and commerce, so as to be within the reach and means of all classes desiring it—packers, farmers, householders, and others. To the farmer it will be found especially valuable, enabling him to devote his grain and straw to more profitable uses than packing, as it is estimated that the rows of egg-cells can be sold for one

cent a yard, and may be used over and over again.

Third, its efficiency. This packing, unlike straw, sawdust, grain, and other similar articles, will not become displaced by the jolting or rough handling of barrels and boxes in transportation; consequently the bottles, jars, eggs, or other articles put up in it never come in contact while packed, and all danger of breakage incident to ordinary transportation is absolutely avoided.

A still further advantage resulting from the use of this invention is, that but a slight degree of skill is required in packing articles with it, and hence cheap labor may be profitably employed.

What I claim as my invention is—

As a new article of manufacture, a packing, casing, or envelope for bottles, jars, eggs, &c., formed of a sheet or sheets of paper and strips or shavings of any suitable soft and elastic material, united by an adhesive substance or mixture, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 7th day of January, 1874.

OLIVER LONG.

Witnesses:
M. DANL. CONNOLLY,
EUGÈNE P. EADSON.