P. MANDEVILLE & J. WILKINS.

SHIPPING PACKAGE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 24, 1913.

1,122,522. **Patented Dec. 29, 1914.**

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

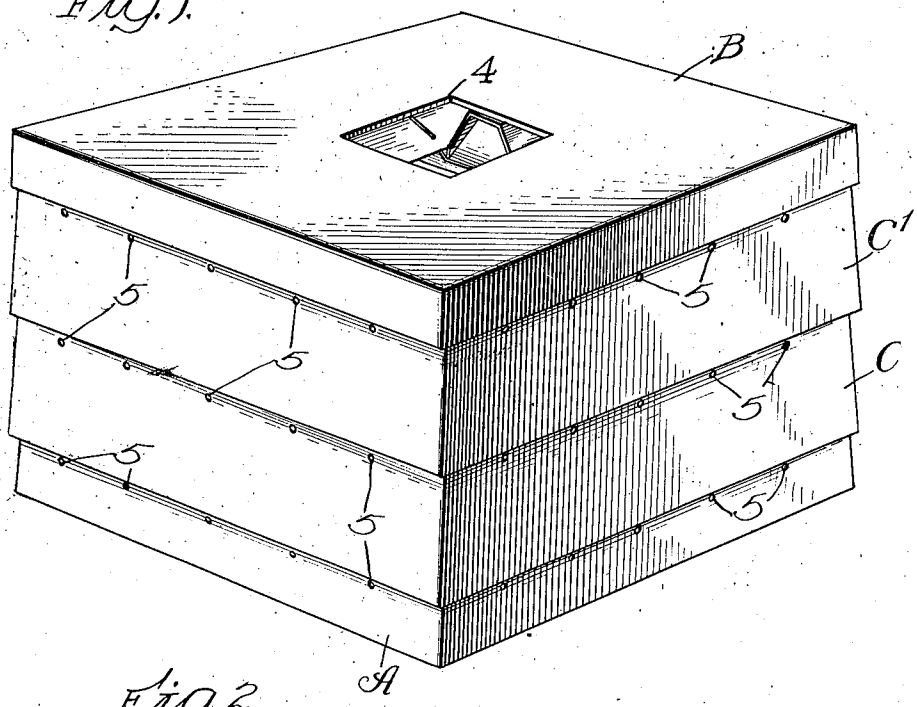
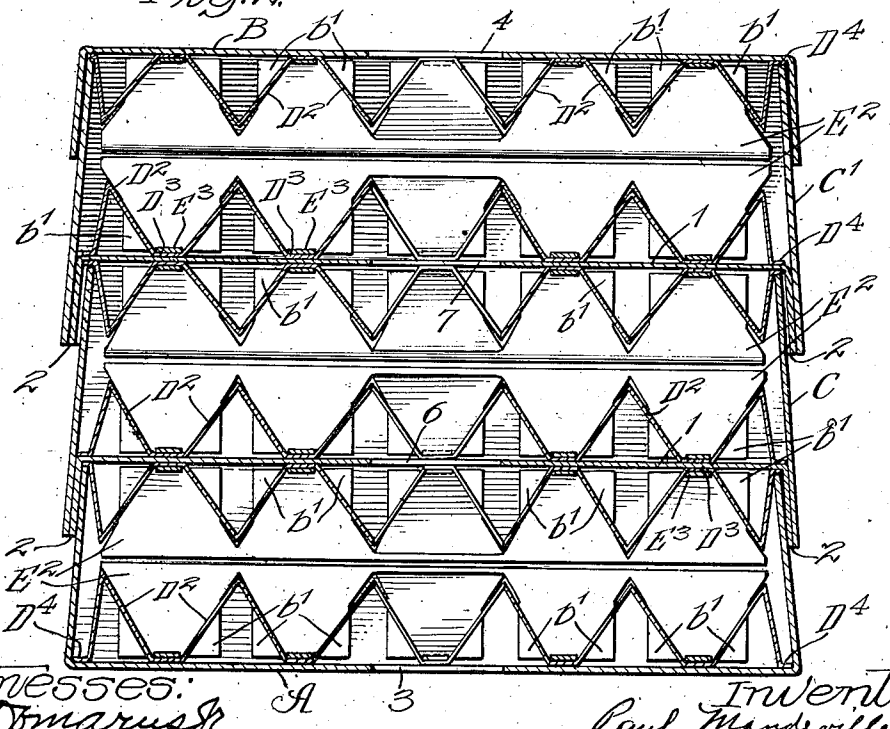


Fig. 2.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 3.

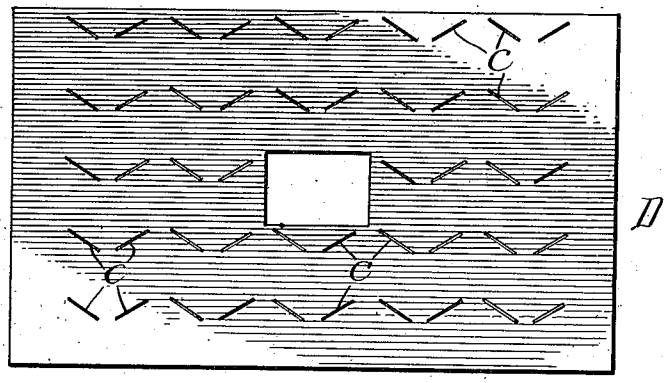


Fig. 4.

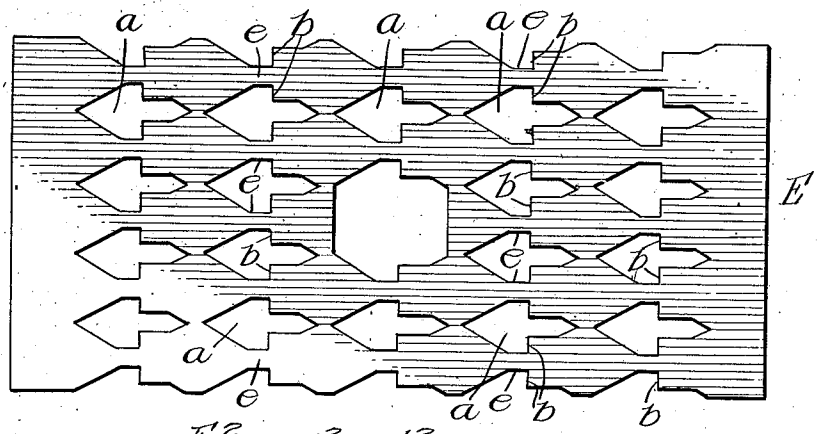
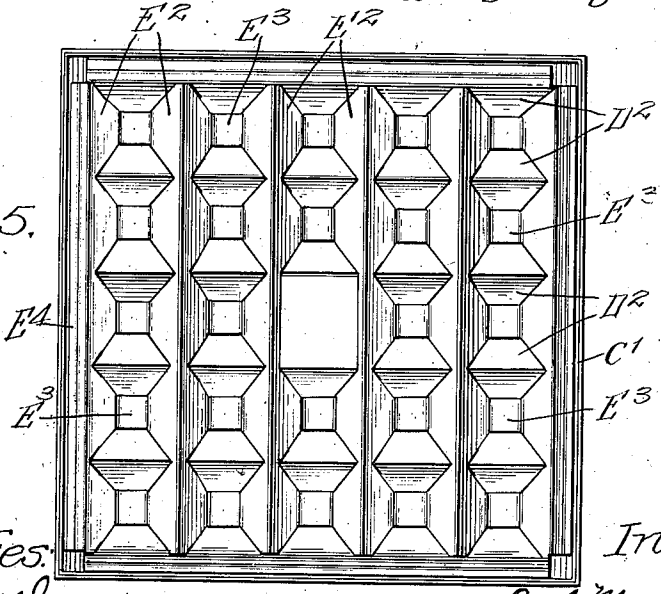


Fig. 5.



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 7.

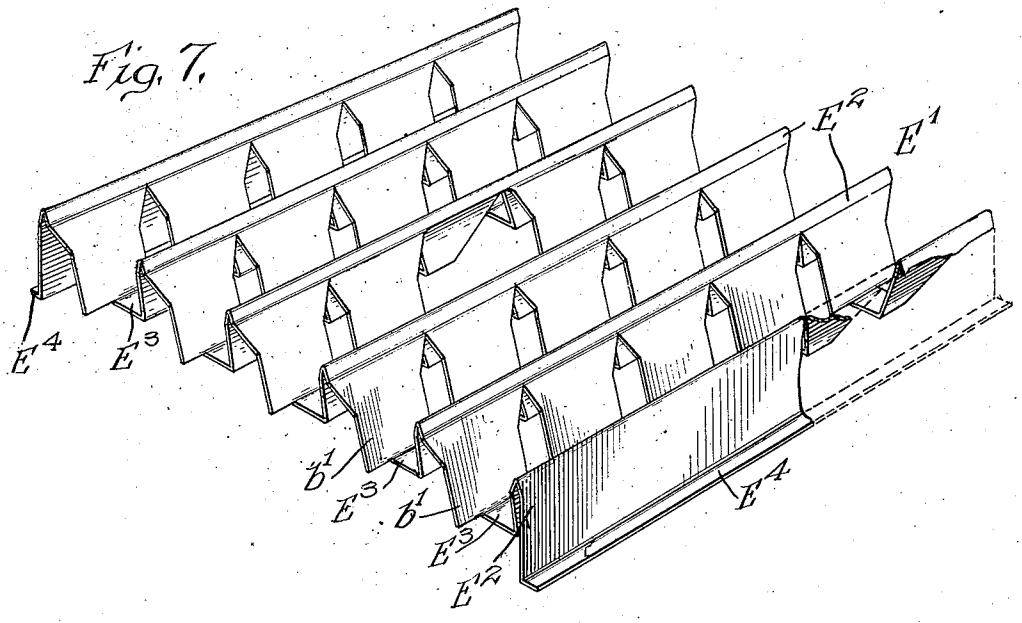
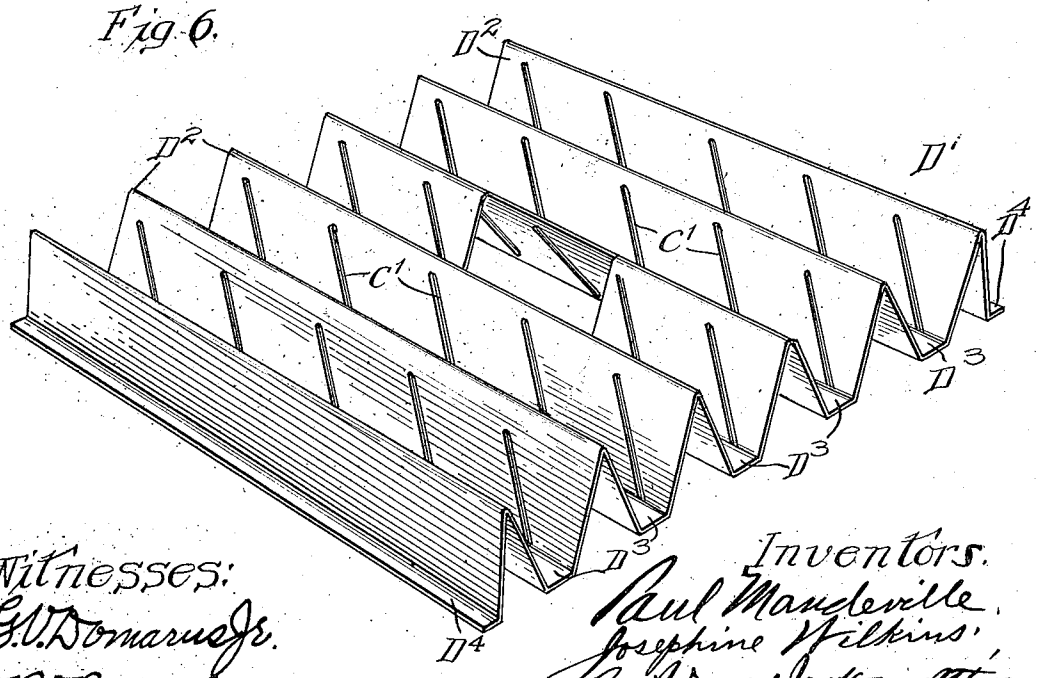


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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SHIPPING-PACKAGE.

1,122,522. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 29, 1914.

Application filed February 24, 1913. Serial No. 750,321.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, PAUL MANDEVILLE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Lake Bluff, in the county of Lake and State of Illinois, and JOSEPHINE WILKINS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Shipping-Packages, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

Our invention relates to improvements in packages primarily designed for use in the shipment of eggs but which may also be employed with advantage in the shipment of certain small fruits or other articles where it is desired that such fruits or other articles be packed in such manner as to avoid the different pieces coming in contact with each other.

The leading object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of exterior casing for a series of cells, such casing being composed of a varied number of units whereby the package as a whole may be varied in size by increasing or diminishing the number of such units according to the quantity of articles to be shipped. This object we attain by the means shown in the drawings and hereinafter described.

Those things which are believed to be new will be set forth in the claims.

In the drawings,—Figure 1 is a perspective view of the case; Fig. 2 is a vertical central section through the case and the fillers therein; Figs. 3 and 4 are plan views on a reduced scale of the blanks which when folded and interlocked constitute one of the halves of a filler member; Fig. 5 is a top or plan view of one of the unit sections of the package; and Figs. 6 and 7 are perspective views of the two members formed respectively from the blanks of Figs. 4 and 5, and which when united by interlocking form a tray that constitutes a half of the complete structure that is employed to form a substantially closed series of receptacles for containing eggs or other articles.

Referring to the several figures of the drawings in which corresponding parts are indicated by like reference characters,—A indicates the bottom section of the casing and B the cover section.

C and C′ indicate similarly-constructed intermediate units or sections of the casing and it is to be understood that as many such units may be employed between the bottom section A and cover section B as may be found necessary or desirable, and, indeed, where but a very few eggs or other articles are to be shipped the said intermediate sections C—C′ may be omitted entirely and the cover section B fitted directly over and upon the bottom section A and the articles to be shipped will be securely held in the several cells formed by the juxtaposition of the filler members inclosed in those two casing parts, as will be understood from an inspection of Fig. 2 in connection with the more detailed description of the manner of using the device hereinafter given. Each unit or section C—C′ of the complete casing is open at both ends and has its four side walls slightly sloping or inclining so that such units or sections are larger at the bottom than at the top, thereby permitting any intermediate section to telescope or project into the open lower end of any other similar member and likewise permitting of a similar union between the bottom A and any such intermediate section or, in case such intermediate sections are not employed, as above suggested, permitting the bottom A and cover B to be so connected. Each of the intermediate sections employed, as C, C′ is fitted with a horizontal wall 1 located at a distance above the lower edge of the section about equal to one-third of the height of the section, and this horizontal wall we secure in place, in the construction shown, by turning down the edge portions of such wall (which wall is preferably made of strawboard) and gluing them to the inner faces of the section walls. These turned-down edge portions are indicated by 2. Said walls 1 serve not only as supports for the filler members, as hereinafter set forth, but serve as stops to regulate the extent to which a lower section may be telescoped into an upper one.

3 and 4 indicate openings in the center of the bottom and top sections A and B, respectively, and are provided for the purpose of affording an abundant supply of air to the package, such openings being alined with other similarly-shaped openings in the various filler sections. 5 indicates other and smaller air holes in the side walls of the casing.

D and E indicate two sheets forming the blanks from which a single tray is formed, in each tray being formed a series of depressions adapted to receive an egg, such depressions being of a depth equal to about one-half the length of an ordinary egg. For each layer of eggs there are therefore employed two such trays, one inverted over the other, as shown in Fig. 2, whereby each egg will be practically inclosed in one of the cells or pockets that are thus formed by oppositely-located depressions in said two trays. Each of the two trays that thus together form a set of complete inclosed cells or pockets is formed by the union of two parts D′ and E′ which are produced by folding, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the blanks shown in Fig. 3 and 4, respectively. As shown in Fig. 6 the part D′, when folded, comprises a series of ridges D^2 substantially V-shaped in form, such ridges being separated from each other at their bases by flat horizontal strips D^3, and in the side walls of these V-shaped ridges are diagonally arranged slits c' that are the slits c of the blank D. The part E′, formed from the blank E, also is bent to form substantially V-shaped ridges which are indicated by E^2, such ridges being separated from each other by a series of flat base-strips E^3. The side faces of each ridge E^2 are deeply notched due to the openings a in the blank E, these notches on one face of the ridge being triangular in form to correspond to the shape of the ridges D′, which enter them, and on the other face being for a portion of their length straight sided due to the formation of the angular projections or tongues b in the blank E, which angular tongue portions in the folded part E′ are indicated by b', such projections or tongues entering the slits c' when the two parts E′ and D′ are put together. The flat strips E^3 that connect the edges of adjacent ridges E^2 and separate such ridges one from the other will be formed in the bending operation by the narrow portions marked e in the blank shown in Fig. 4. With the part E′ properly placed over and upon the part D′ the ridges D^2 will project into the deep notches in the ridges E^2, the angular projections or tongues b' entering the diagonal slits c' and by the frictional engagement of such projections or tongues with the sides of these slits aiding in keeping the two parts locked together. The end ridges E^2 of the part E′ come opposite the open ends of the ridges D^2 of the part D′ and the end ridges D^2 of the part D′ come opposite the open ends of the ridges E^2 and as the outer walls of the end ridges of both parts are not notched or slit the tray that is formed by the union of the two parts D′ and E′ is closed along all four sides and a very rigid structure is produced by turning ontwardly the lower edges of the outer wall of the end ridges of each part to form horizontal flanges E^4 and D^4, respectively, and gluing or otherwise suitably affixing such flanges to a base, which base, in the construction shown, is the fixed cross-wall 1 in the case of the casing sections C and C′ or the inner face of the bottom A or top B accordingly as the completed tray-member thus made is applied to one of these parts.

As shown, each cross-wall 1 of such casing sections as are interposed between the bottom A and top B supports two of the filler trays described, one such tray being supported against each face of such wall, which filler trays may be attached in place not only by gluing the flanges D^4 and E^4 to the cross-wall as above suggested, but also, if desired, by gluing the long horizontal strips D^3 also to the cross-wall. It will be seen by references to Fig. 2 that, on account of the cross-wall being secured in place much nearer to one end of an intermediate casing, such as C or C′, than to the other end, the lower filler tray secured to the under face of the wall will project down into the next lower casing section so as to nearly meet the filler section on the upper face of the cross-wall of that lower casing section and thus the two filler trays—the downwardly projecting one secured to one cross-wall and the upwardly projecting one secured to another cross-wall—will form a series of practically closed receptacles in which will be held securely the eggs or other small articles which are to be transported. In this construction each filler tray provides four sloping faces and a horizontal end wall, thus insuring many points of contact for the egg or article in each receptacle and insuring it being securely held.

As shown the filler members formed by the union of the two pieces D′—E′ are provided with large sized holes through their central portion which register with the openings 3 and 4 in the bottom and top pieces A—B of the casing and with similar openings 6 and 7 in the cross-walls of the intermediate sections C—C′, thereby affording a free passage for air centrally throughout the casing, the ventilation thus afforded being supplemented by the numerous small openings 5 in the walls of the different sections of the casing.

We have shown no means for securing the various sections of the casing together, but it will be understood that in practice they will be secured together by a suitable cord or strap or any other desired fastening means.

What we claim as our invention, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. In a shipping package composed of a plurality of separable parts, a section comprising a frame open at both ends and hav-

ing its walls inclined to adapt it to telescope another section of the casing, a wall secured within said frame intermediate the ends thereof to provide two separate chambers for the reception of articles to be shipped, and a tray supported by said wall, said tray being provided with cells or pockets.

2. In a shipping package composed of a plurality of separable parts, a section comprising a frame open at both ends and having its walls inclined to adapt it to telescope another section of the casing, a wall secured within said frame intermediate the ends thereof to provide two separate chambers for the reception of articles to be shipped, and a tray supported against each face of said wall, said tray being provided with cells or pockets.

3. A shipping package composed of a plurality of separable parts and comprising a section open at both ends and having its side walls inclined to adapt one of its ends to enter a second section and also to receive at its other end the end of a third section, said first-mentioned section having a cross-wall intermediate its ends but nearer one end than the other, a tray containing a series of cells or pockets located on each face of said cross-wall, and a tray in each of said second and third named sections having a series of cells or pockets adapted to cooperate with those in the first-mentioned section to form two sets of substantially closed receptacles.

4. A shipping package composed of a plurality of separable parts and comprising in combination a section open at both ends and having its side walls inclined to adapt one of its ends to enter a second section and also to receive at its other end the end of a third section, two trays located in said first-mentioned section, each having a series of cells or pockets, means for securing such trays intermediate the ends of such section but nearer one end than the other, and a tray in each of said second and third-named sections each having a series of cells or pockets adapted to coöperate with those in the first-mentioned section to form two sets of substantially closed receptacles.

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