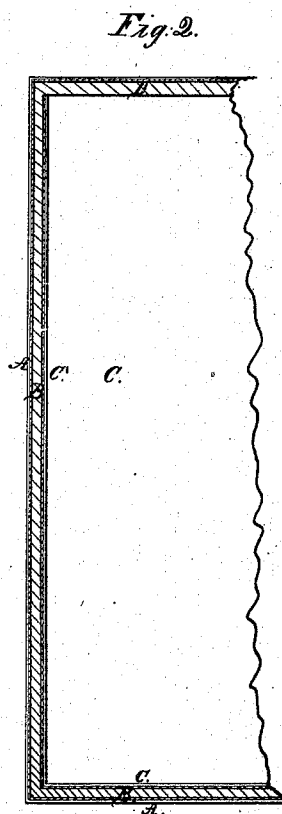
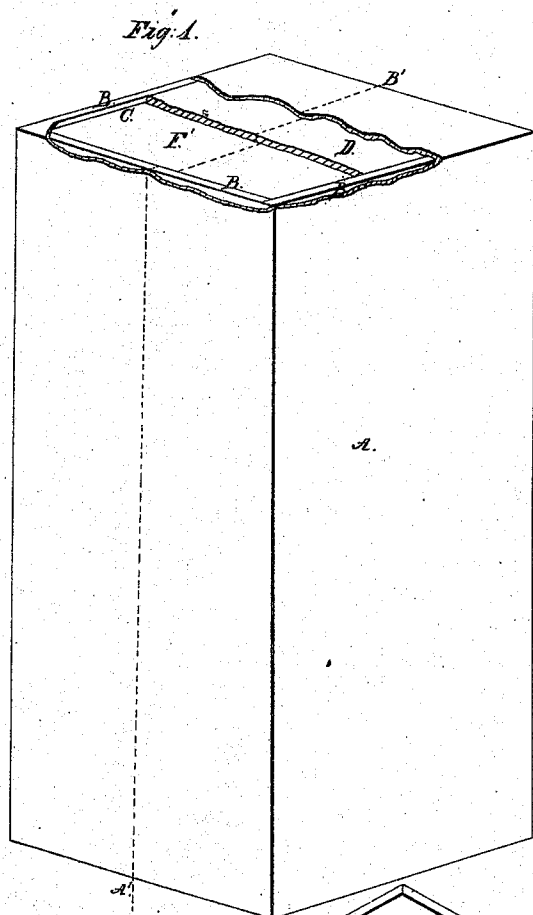
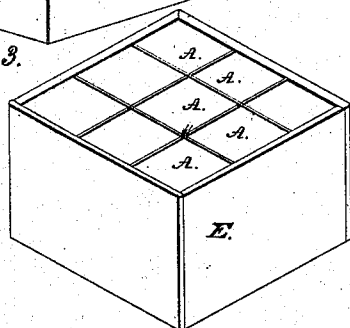


*C. L. Tucker,*  
*Preserving Process,*  
*No 66, 268,* *Patented July 2, 1867.*



*Fig. 3.*



*Witnesses:*

*L. L. Bond*  
*C. A. Miller*

*Inventor:*

*Charles L. Tucker*

# United States Patent Office.

CHARLES L. TUCKER, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Letters Patent No. 66,268, dated July 2, 1867.

## IMPROVED PACKAGE FOR HOLDING AND SHIPPING LARD.

The Schedule referred to in these Letters Patent and making part of the same.

### TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Be it known that I, CHARLES L. TUCKER, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, have invented a certain new and improved Package for Holding and Shipping Lard; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view with a portion of the top removed.

Figure 2, a vertical section showing one side, and

Figure 3 a perspective view of a packing or case enclosing nine of the packages.

Like letters refer to the same parts in all of the figures.

Lard is at present packed in tierces, barrels, kegs, tubs, or pails, and in shipping exposed to the direct rays of the sun upon the wood of the package, and is subject to great loss from absorption and leakage, and is subject to similar loss in warm weather when not exposed to the direct action of the sun. As at present handled it is the most inconvenient and unprofitable article which the retailer deals in. It is at times packed in tin, but the excessive cost causes its use to be limited, as it is very expensive for small packages, besides the inconvenience of opening and getting the lard out.

My invention consists in overcoming these objections, and in providing or constructing a small, neat, and perfectly tight package made of wood or paper, or both, for holding lard, of a capacity of from one to ten pounds or more, so that it can be handled without waste or inconvenience; in giving such box or caddy a lining or covering of a substance impervious to or insoluble in oil, either by direct application to the wood of the box or by the intervention of a paper or other suitable lining coated with such substance or material; in so constructing such box or package that there will not be any projecting lid or cover to interfere with packing in cases, or to injure the small packages when so encased; in providing such box, package, or caddy with an outer covering of tin or lead-foil or tin or lead-foil paper, and in constructing or making the packages so formed into a single package for shipment, so as to prevent the direct action of the sun from softening the lard by reason of the space between the packages and the outer casing.

To enable others skilled in the art to make and use my improved packages, I will proceed to describe the same.

I construct my boxes or caddies square for economy of space in shipping; they may, however, be made round upon the same principle. The sides are made of thin strips of wood cut from steamed blocks. Apparatus or machinery, such as is in ordinary use for cutting shingles, veneers, or staves from steamed bolts, can be used for cutting such strips. They may, however, be made of common paste or straw-board. The strips of wood from which the sides are formed are cut from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and of a width to correspond with the proposed depth of the box. The interior dimensions of a box calculated to hold one pound are four by two and one-half inches across and three and one-half inches in depth, and for a box designed to hold ten pounds, six and three-fourth inches across and seven and one-half inches in depth. The intermediate sizes can readily be determined from these. The bottom F is about three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and is securely fastened to the sides by tacks, glue, or other suitable means. When the bottom is secured I then apply to the inside of the box a surfacing of gum arabic in solution. Some other substances, such as gum senegal, shellac, &c., may be applied for that purpose, but I prefer gum arabic, as it is not only insoluble in oil, but is inodorous and perfectly harmless if any of its particles should become mixed with the lard. This coating not only closes the pores and seams of the wood, but closes all openings caused by imperfect construction, and thus prevents waste from the leakage or absorption of the oleine or oil of the lard. I obtain the same results by lining the inside of the box with paper or other suitable substance G, saturated or coated with the gum.

When the boxes are fully prepared they are placed under the tank or oil reservoir and filled with lard at as low a temperature as can be used and permit a ready flow of the lard. When sufficiently filled the top D is inserted inside of the box nearly or quite to the lard, and then secured similarly to the bottom. These tops are made without band rim or flanges. They are prepared with a coating or lining similarly to the box, so that the box can be placed on either end, and are of the same thickness as the bottoms, and when finished the box is perfectly smooth on all sides, so that there are no points or projections to injure or break adjoining boxes.

when packed in cases, and they are covered with tin or lead-foil, or foil-paper A, as shown. In preparing the gum arabic it will be advisable to put in a little glue, glycerine, or isinglass to prevent cracking in case the box should not be immediately used. For shipping I pack these boxes into neatly fitting cases E, thus securing a double package of wood or wood and paper, and thereby avoid the action or influence of the direct rays of the sun and the heat upon the wood with which the lard comes in contact, which is the principal cause of the absorption and leakage of the packages heretofore in use for this purpose, for the reason that any division in the package, however slight, stops the penetration of the heat, and when that space or division of the wooden packages has between such packages a division or lining of paper (as I usually use foil-paper) which is a non-conductor, the insulation of the inner packages which contain the lard is complete, and scarcely any waste occurs in shipping or storing.

Having thus fully described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The box herein described when constructed without a lid or cover rim, and with straight, even sides from top to bottom, substantially as and for the purposes specified.
2. The application of gum arabic or its equivalent to small lard packages, either to wood or paper, for the purpose of making them non-absorbing, substantially as specified.
3. The application or use of a tin or lead-foil or foil-paper covering for lard packages, constructed of wood or paper, substantially as and for the purposes specified.
4. The mode herein described of packing lard for transportation by first packing the lard in separate small packages of wood or paper, and enclosing such small packages in an outer close-fitting case, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

CHARLES LAFAYETTE TUCKER.

Witnesses:

L. L. BOND,  
E. A. WEST.