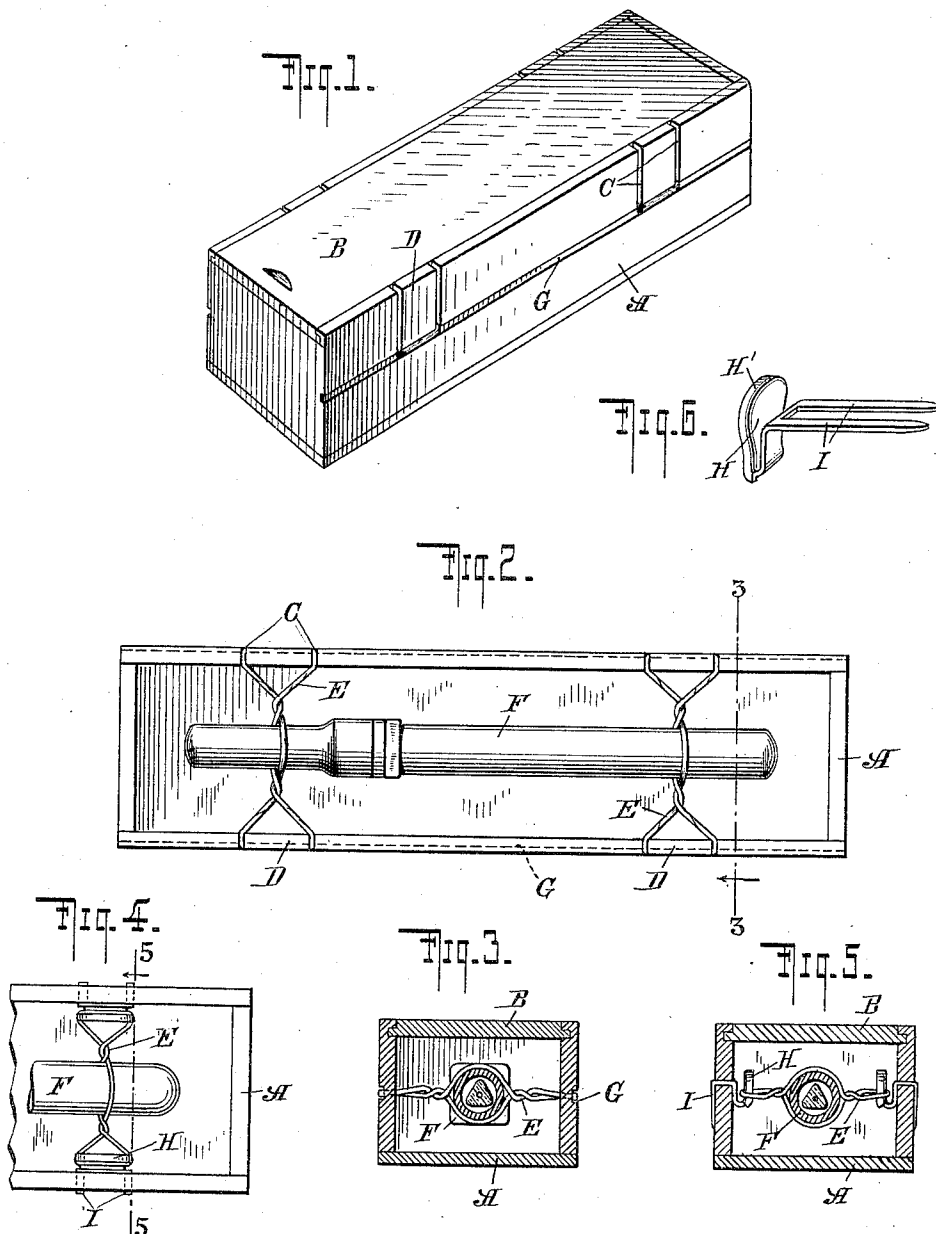


J. W. NASSAUER.
MAILING AND SHIPPING CASE.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 27, 1911.

1,049,514.

Patented Jan. 7, 1913.



WITNESSES

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JOSEPH W. NASSAUER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y., ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES J. TAGLIABUE,
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MAILING AND SHIPPING CASE.

1,049,514.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 7, 1913.

Application filed March 27, 1911. Serial No. 617,036.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOSEPH W. NASSAUER, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Brooklyn, county of Kings, city and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Mailing and Shipping Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to mailing or shipping cases for frangible articles such as clinical thermometers and has for its object to provide such a case in which the article is resiliently suspended and is maintained against contact with any portion of the receptacle so as to be protected against sudden shocks or jars during transit.

Another object of my invention is to simplify the construction of the resilient support itself, and its incorporation into the receptacle so that said support may be easily and quickly embodied in existing cases.

My invention will be fully described hereinafter and the features of novelty will be pointed out in the appended claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective exterior view of my receptacle; Fig. 2 is a plan view thereof with the cover removed; Fig. 3 is a cross section on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2; Fig. 4 is a partial plan view of another form of my invention; Fig. 5 is a cross section thereof on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4; and Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a fastening hook used in this last form.

The case comprises the usual receptacle A having the customary sliding cover B for closing the same. At preferably equal distances from each end, the receptacle is provided in its opposite longitudinal walls with spaced slots or cuts C extending downwardly from the upper edge of the receptacle, and arranged opposite each other in pairs. These cuts serve to form projections D over which elastic preferably endless bands, such as ordinary rubber bands E may be hooked so as to extend across the receptacle. The said bands, whether endless or otherwise, thus extend from a cut C in one side wall to the opposite cut C in the opposite side wall, so as to be spaced from each other within the receptacle. These rubber bands are arranged to be twisted as illustrated in Fig. 2 and then slipped upon opposite ends of the thermometer or other

article F. In order to protect the exposed portions of the rubber bands the receptacle is preferably provided on opposite longitudinal walls with lengthwise extending slots or recesses G. These slots are located just above the lower ends of the cuts C, as clearly shown in Fig. 1 and are of a sufficient depth to accommodate the rubber bands or the exposed portions thereof so that no part of said rubber bands will project beyond the outer surfaces of the said longitudinal walls. These exposed portions of said rubber bands are thus protected against contact with adjacent receptacles or other objects either while stored in stock or while being shipped. These exposed portions, therefore, cannot be easily cut or otherwise damaged by friction or by contact with some sharp object.

By referring to Fig. 3 it will be seen that when the thermometer or other object is placed in position in the rubber bands E the said thermometer occupies substantially a central position in the receptacle and does not contact with any portion thereof. If the said receptacle during transit or otherwise should be subjected to sudden shocks or jars, the force thereof will be taken up by said rubber bands and will not be communicated to the said thermometer or other article. By first twisting said rubber bands before slipping the same over the thermometer or other article the said thermometer is firmly gripped thereby and is held against any movement in the direction of its axis. The gripping action is increased by having the portions of each band which extend across the receptacle spaced from each other. Accidental contact with the end walls of the receptacle is thus provided.

In Figs. 4, 5 and 6 instead of providing the receptacle with cuts such as C, I provide hooks H of substantially the same width as the space between two cuts of each pair and having pointed prongs I which are forced through the side walls of the receptacle and then turned down as clearly shown in Fig. 5. If desired, the exposed portions of the prongs I may also be countersunk into the outside surfaces of the said walls of the receptacle. In this form of my invention the rubber bands E are simply engaged with the hooks H as clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5 and are applied to the thermometer or other article in the same way

and operate in the same way as in the first form of my improvement. To prevent the hooks or rather the edges thereof from mutilating or cutting said bands, the edges of
5 said hooks are preferably turned over as indicated at H' to form rounded flanges with which said rubber bands contact.

It will readily be seen that both forms of my invention may be quickly incorporated in receptacles of any construction and in every case form a secure and resilient support for the article to be shipped and prevent the same from becoming easily broken or damaged during shipment.

15 Various changes in the specific construction shown and described may be made within the scope of the claims without departing from the spirit of my invention.

I claim:

20 1. A case for frangible articles comprising a receptacle of larger proportions than the article it is adapted to contain, and rubber bands secured to opposite walls of said receptacle so as to bridge the space there-

between, and adapted to each frictionally engage said article at substantially opposite points to suspend said article out of contact with the receptacle.

2. A case for frangible articles comprising a receptacle of larger proportions than
the article it is adapted to contain, said receptacle being provided in its opposite walls with notches arranged in alining pairs, and rubber bands extending from said notches so as to bridge the space
between the said walls and to be spaced from each other, said bands being arranged to be twisted together about said article to suspend the same out of contact with said receptacle and against movement relatively
35 to themselves.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOSEPH W. NASSAUER.

Witnesses:

JOHN A. KEHLENBECK,

LOUIS ALEXANDER.

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