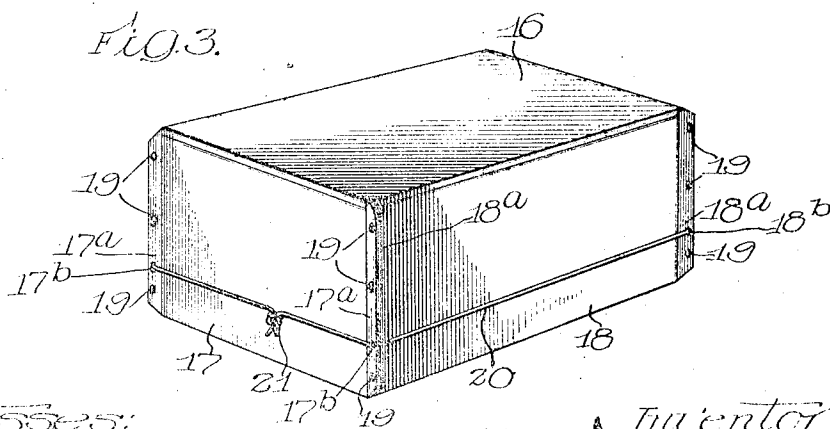
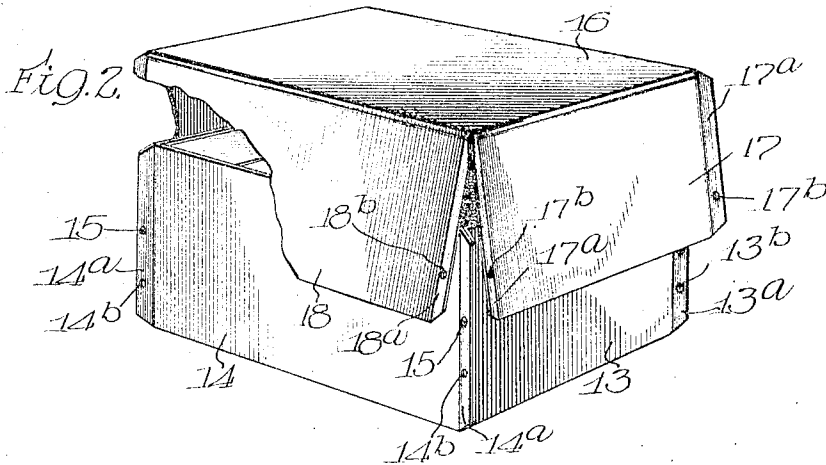
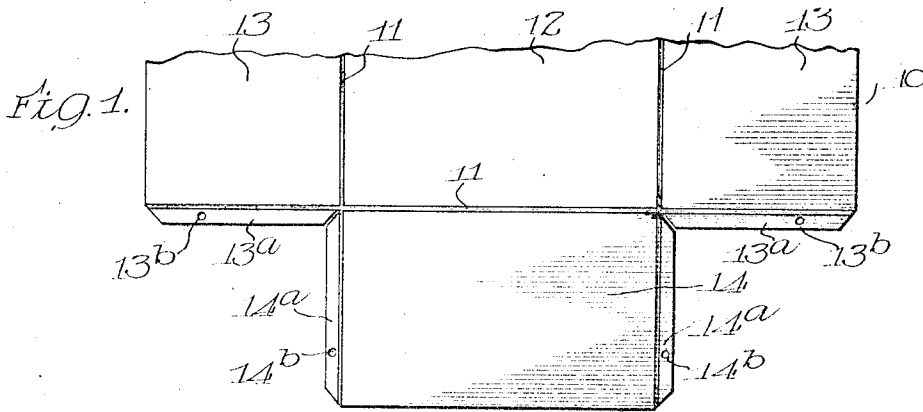


K. I. HERMAN.
SHIPPING CASE.
APPLICATION FILED NOV. 16, 1911.

1,019,471.

Patented Mar. 5, 1912.



Witnesses:
G. W. Thomas Jr.
J. D. Perry

Inventor:
Karl S. Herman
By: Jones, Addington & Schold
Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

KARL I. HERMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SHIPPING-CASE.

1,019,471.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Mar. 5, 1912.

Application filed November 16, 1911. Serial No. 660,660.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, KARL I. HERMAN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented new and useful Improvements in Shipping-Cases, of which the following is a full, clear, concise, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawing, forming a part of this specification.

My invention pertains to shipping cases, and particularly to such as are made of solid fiber board, corrugated fiber board, or similar material.

It is a desirable feature in shipping cases that the case shall be of such a construction that it cannot be opened—for instance, in transit—without evidence being left that the case has been tampered with. From time to time various constructions of shipping cases have been devised with this end in view. For instance, it has been proposed to thread a cord through a series of apertures in the cover of the case, passing the cord beneath the bottom of the case and bringing its ends together under a seal. This construction is not entirely safe when other safeguarding means are not employed; moreover it is subject to the disadvantage that the manner of placing the cord is such that enough time must be taken in weaving it in and out of the various holes, to cause considerable expense when the cases are being shipped in large quantities. It has also been proposed to secure the case to the lid by means of rivets, the rivets extending from the inside of the case to the outside. This construction does not completely fulfil its object, for the reason that the rivets may be withdrawn, the case opened and re-closed and the rivet heads placed back in the original rivet holes without leaving any evidence, except such as would require the most careful scrutiny, that the case had been tampered with. The construction in which the lid is secured to the body of the case by rivets extending from the inside of the case to the outside, is open to the further objection that the rivets must be

clenched against the goods themselves, and this clenching operation is difficult to effect properly, besides that it is not possible to determine whether the rivets have been efficiently clenched or not.

It is the object of my invention to produce a shipping case of such a construction that, once having been closed, it cannot be reopened without such evidence being left as would be noticeable upon an ordinary examination of the case.

It is a further object of my invention to provide a shipping case of this character which will be of a simple, economical and strong construction.

One embodiment of my invention, which I have chosen as representative of the forms which the invention may take, is shown in the accompanying drawings. In this embodiment, the case consists of a body portion, which I shall hereafter refer to as the container, and a cover, the container and the cover being provided with external flaps extending diagonally outward. These flaps, when riveted through, serve to secure the walls of the case in position, and to secure the cover to the container.

I wish it to be clearly understood that the construction shown is only one of many forms which my invention may take, and that the invention may be embodied in other constructions of shipping case, within the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawings: Figure 1 is a partial plan showing a portion of the blank employed in producing the container; Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the container made up and packed with the articles to be shipped, and the cover in place above the container ready to be shut down thereon and riveted in place; and Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing the packed shipping case in its completed condition.

Referring now to Fig. 1 of the drawings, 10 indicates a blank having formed therein creases 11 so placed as to divide the blank into a central panel 12 forming the bottom of the container, two end panels 13 forming the ends of the container, and two side

panels 14 forming the sides of the container. Extending from the adjacent edges of the panels 13 and 14 are flaps 13^a and 14^a respectively, which serve to secure the panels 13 and 14 together when the latter are bent up to form the ends and sides of the container. In order to produce the container, the panels 13 and 14 are bent upwardly along the creases 11 until they assume, with the central panel 12, a box-like form. The flaps 13^a and 14^a are bent outwardly along the creases 11, so as to extend diagonally outward from the corners of the container. In order conveniently to hold the ends 13 of the container to the sides 14 during the packing operation, the flaps 13^a and 14^a may be secured together by means of rivets 15 (Fig. 2). By this means, a container is produced of box-like form, the upper end being open ready to receive the goods which the completed shipping case is to contain. The shipping case which I have shown is particularly adapted for the shipping of cigar boxes or the like.

The cover is formed from a blank of a similar nature to the blank employed in the production of the container, although, of course, of somewhat larger dimensions; it comprises a top 16, ends 17, and sides 18, the ends 17 and sides 18 being provided with flaps 17^a and 18^a respectively, similar to the flaps 13^a and 14^a of the container. When the container has been packed with the goods it is to receive, the cover is placed over it, as shown in Fig. 2, the ends 17 and sides 18 being bent down over the ends 13 and sides 14 of the container, and the flaps 17^a and 18^a being bent outward so as to lie against the outwardly extending flaps 13^a and 14^a. When the cover has been placed in position in this manner, rivets 19 are placed through the entire thickness of the flaps 18^a, 14^a, 13^a and 17^a, thereby securely fastening the cover to the container. It will be observed that the case having been completed in this manner, both ends of each rivet are visible, so that it is impossible to remove a rivet without the fact of such removal having taken place showing clearly.

The embodiment of my invention, which I have shown in the drawings, includes a sealing cord; but, in some of the uses of my invention I may dispense with this cord. When the sealing cord is employed, means for accommodating it are provided as follows: Formed in the flaps 13^a and 14^a of the container are holes 13^b and 14^b, and the flaps 17^a and 18^a of the cover are likewise formed with holes 17^b and 18^b. The holes 13^b, 14^b, 17^b and 18^b are so arranged that when the case is assembled, as shown in Fig. 3, all of these holes will coincide. When the cover has been placed upon the container and riveted in position to complete

the case, as described above, a cord 20 may be passed through the holes in the outwardly extending flaps, the ends of the cord being brought together under a seal 21. A still further safeguard against unauthorized opening of the case is thus provided. It will be seen that, both sides of the riveted flaps being accessible, the passing of the cord through the holes is a very simple matter and can be performed very quickly.

The case constructed in accordance with my invention is very simple and durable, and it may be manufactured and put together at a low cost; moreover, once closed, it cannot be opened without a number of the rivets being removed, and if such rivets are removed, they cannot be replaced without leaving evidences of the fact. Of course, if the sealing cord is employed, the case cannot be opened without breaking the cord or disturbing the seal. It is to be noted that I have shown the ends and sides of the cover of such depth as to completely hide the ends and sides of the container; but this embodiment of my invention may be varied by making the cover of a less depth than the container. Moreover, it is not essential to secure together the ends and sides of the container by means of the rivets 15, as shown. If desired, the ends and sides of the container may simply be held in place around the contents of the case by hand, and secured when the rivets 19 are placed through the flaps to fasten the cover to the container.

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

1. A shipping case comprising a sheet of material having a center panel and four outer panels, the outer panels being bent up to form the ends and sides of a container and being provided with securing flaps at the outer edges arranged to extend diagonally outward; a second sheet of material having a center panel and four outer panels, the outer panels being bent up to form the ends and sides of a cover and being provided with securing flaps similar to the securing flaps of the container and adapted to lie adjacent thereto; and means for finally securing the flaps of the container and the casing together, thereby to seal the case, for the purposes set forth.

2. A shipping case comprising a sheet of material having a center panel and four outer panels, the outer panels being bent up to form the ends and sides of a container and being provided with securing flaps at the outer edges arranged to extend diagonally outward; a second sheet of material having a center panel and four outer panels, the outer panels being bent up to form the ends and sides of a cover and being pro-

vided with securing flaps similar to the securing flaps of the container and adapted to lie adjacent thereto; means for finally securing the flaps of the container and the casing together thereby to seal the case; and
5 a sealing cord passing through the flaps of the container and the casing.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name in the presence of two witnesses.

KARL I. HERMAN.

Witnesses:

MABEL REYNOLDS,
C. E. KANE.