(No Model.)

J. C. SCHOENTHALER.

PACKING BOX FOR BOTTLES.

No. 276,289. Patented Apr. 24, 1883.

Fig. 1.

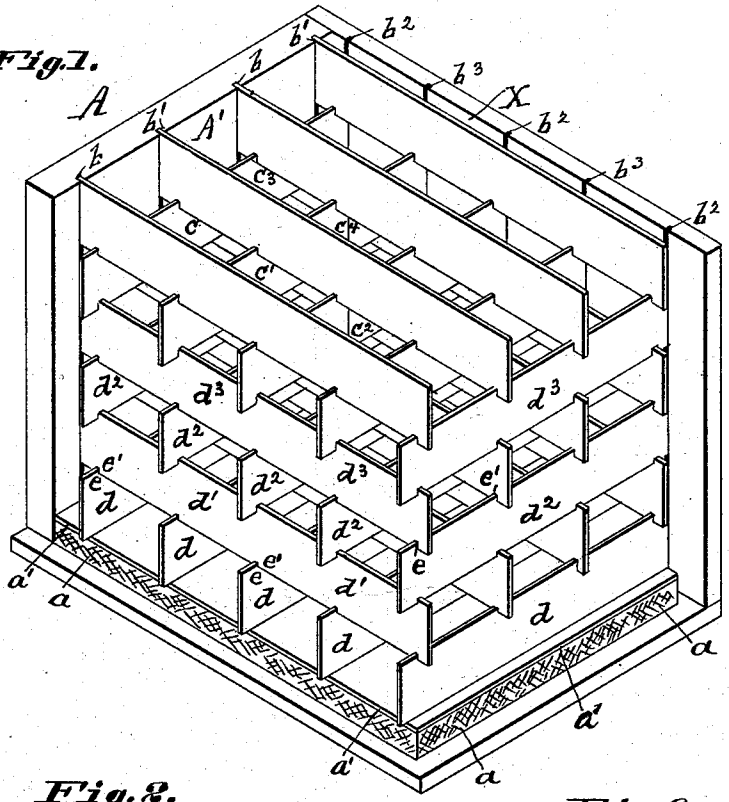


Fig. 4.

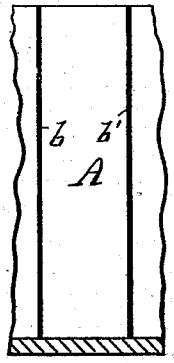


Fig. 2.

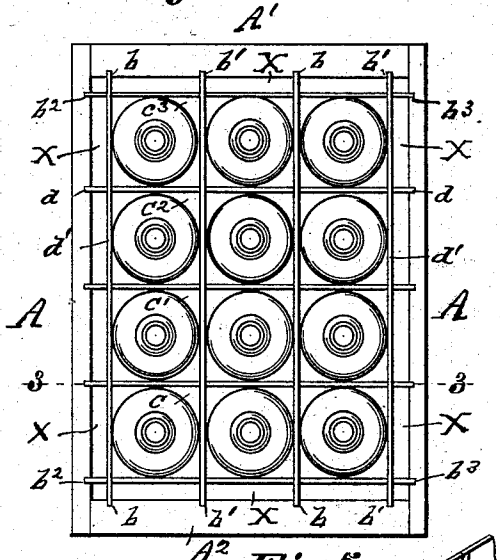


Fig. 3.

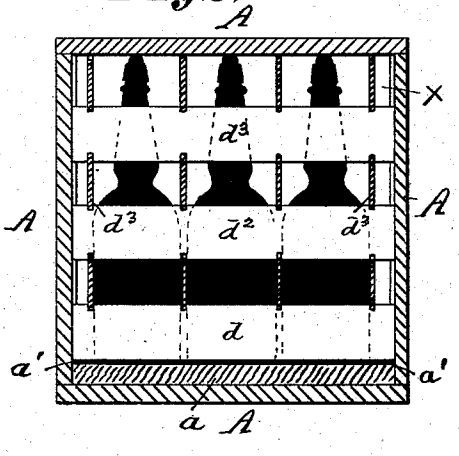
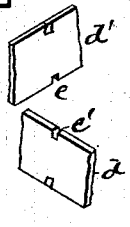


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN C. SCHOENTHALER, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

PACKING-BOX FOR BOTTLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 276,289, dated April 24, 1883.

Application filed October 13, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN C. SCHOENTHALER, a citizen of the United States, residing at St. Louis and State of Missouri, have invented a new and useful Improved Packing-Box for Bottles, &c., of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in packing-boxes for bottles and other articles liable to fracture, damage, &c., and that require protection for storage, shipping, and transportation purposes.

Of the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved packing-box, the front and side portions of the box being left away to better show the arrangement of the series of slats and the formation of the various compartments for the bottles, &c. Fig. 2 is a plan view, showing the bottles contained in the compartments. Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view, showing the bottles inside. Fig. 4 is a detail of the inner face of a portion of one of the sides of the box to show its vertical slits or grooves; and Fig. 5 is a detail view of the end portions of two slats to show that same have notches in line where they engage one top of the other.

Similar letters of reference refer to similar parts throughout the several views.

A represents an ordinary wooden box or casing. The bottom of the box A, I fill with straw, hay, or other waste material, *a*, to cushion the bottom of the bottles. Top of the cushion *a*, I place a partition of pasteboard, *a'*, upon which the bottoms of the bottles rest, said partition also keeping the cushion *a* in place. (See Figs. 1 and 3.) All the four sides of the box I provide with vertical slits or grooves—that is to say, the transverse sides $A' A^2$ have the series of equidistant grooves *b b'*, likewise the longitudinal sides of the box have the series of grooves $b^2 b^3$ opposite each other. (See Figs. 1, 2, 3.) All the grooves $b\ b'\ b^2\ b^3$ are made inside the box to retain the ends of the respective transverse and longitudinal series of slats which form the respective compartments $c\ c'\ c^2\ c^3$, &c. (See Figs. 1, 2, 3.) I employ preferably thin slats or sheets of wood (veneer) as the material best adapted to suit the construction of compartments I here show. More specifically described, the construction of the compartments is as follows: I take a series of like slats, *d*, place the ends in the grooves $b^2 b^3$, and slide these slats down to rest top of the partition or false bottom *a* in the transverse manner shown. I next take the series of like slats *d'*, place their ends in the oppositely-related grooves *b b'*, and slide these slats down to rest top of the lower series of slats, *d*, which cross same in the longitudinal direction, as shown. Top of the longitudinal series of slats *d'* another series of transversely-arranged slats, d^2, are inserted in the grooves $b^2 b^3$, and top of said last-named slats d^2 another series of longitudinal slats, d^3, are placed, and so on until the box A is filled to its proper height with the slats, as indicated. It will be noted that this arrangement of transverse and longitudinal slats top of each other forms the respective compartments $c\ c'\ c^2\ c^3$, &c., of which there can be any number and size to be suited to the article or bottles to be packed. The said compartments are not closed on all sides of the bottle; but a space or spaces (nearly the width of a slat) remains open. (See Figs. 1, 2, 3.) This feature saves material or slats and lightens the weight. Besides, I have found practically that the sides of the bottle, &c., are by this way sufficiently protected. To strengthen the joint of the series of slats where they rest top of each other, I have provided each slat with notches *e e'*. (Clearly shown in Figs. 1, 3, 5.) Between the outer series of longitudinal and transverse slats and the inner side faces of the box A there exists a surrounding clearance or space, X. Thus the slats by their faces do not lie directly against the side of the box, but, being of material sufficiently flexible, are by this means allowed this clearance-space to better cushion the bottles from the effects of sudden jars or concussion.

What I claim is—

1. The combination consisting essentially of the box A, its inner face of the four sides having vertically-cut slits or grooves $b\ b'\ b^2\ b^3$, the series of thin sheets of wood or slats $d\ d'\ d^2$, &c., arranged in the transverse and longitudinal manner top of each other, with their ends edgewise engaging the said slits forming the compartments $c\ c'\ c^2\ c^3$, &c., and the surrounding clearance-space X, as shown and described, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

2. The combination of the box A, having vertical slits or grooves b b' b^2 b^3, the series of thin sheets of wood or slats d d' d^2, &c., having notches e e', said slats arranged transversely and longitudinally top of each other, with their notches engaging one another, and the ends of the slats engaging the said slits in the box forming the compartments c c' c^2 c^3, &c., with the surrounding clearance or space X, substantially as and for the purposes set forth.

In testimony of said invention I have hereunto set my hand in presence of witnesses.

JOHN C. SCHOENTHALER.

Witnesses:

WILLIAM W. HERTHEL,

EDWARD L. MUELLER.