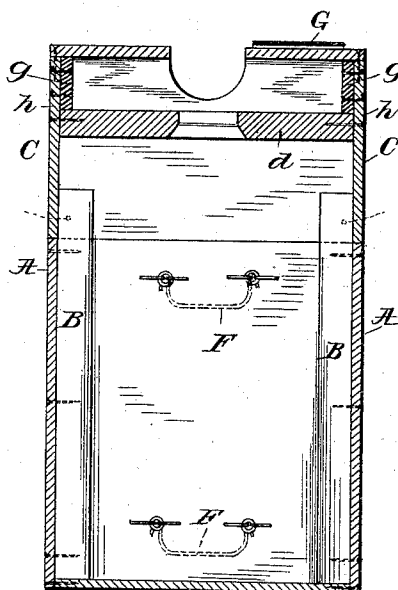
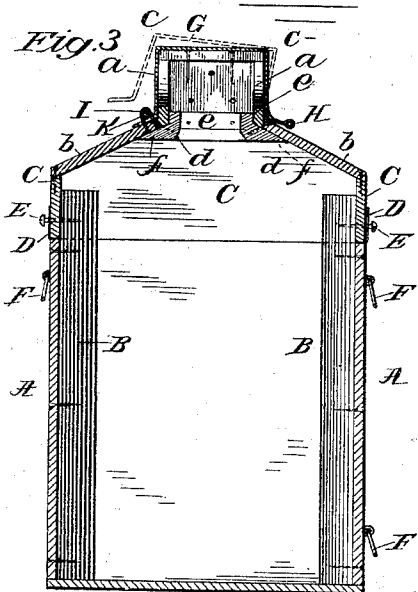
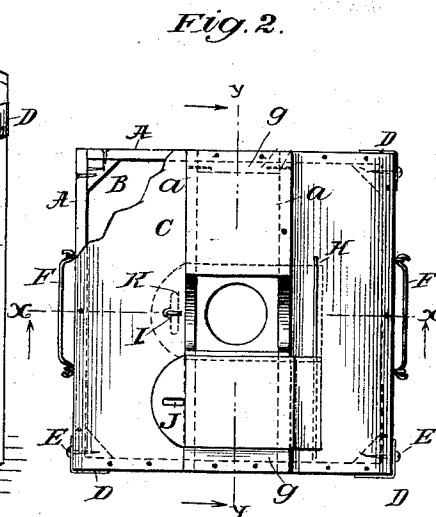
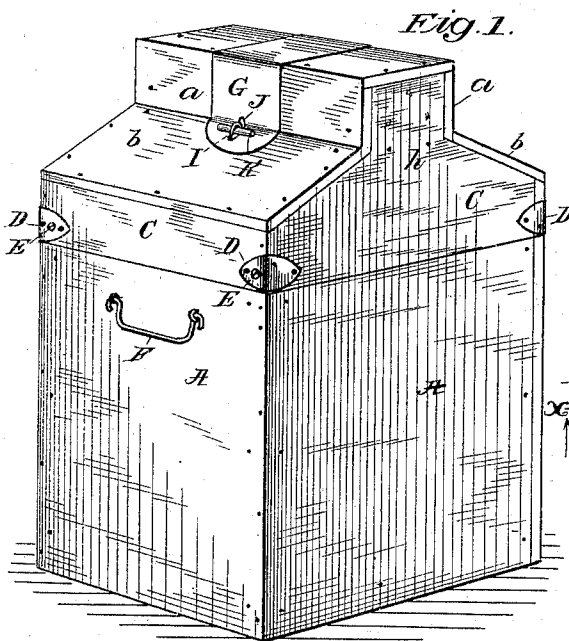


(No Model.)

G. W. BANKER.
PACKING CASE.

No. 482,715.

Patented Sept. 20, 1892.



WITNESSES:

Edmond A. Rowland.
Lewis H. H. Jr.

INVENTOR

George W. Banker
BY Phillips Abbott
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE W. BANKER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PACKING-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 482,715, dated September 20, 1892.

Application filed April 28, 1892. Serial No. 430,943. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GEORGE W. BANKER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packing-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in packing-cases for cans, jars, and the like receptacles; and it consists in the peculiar construction and arrangement of the parts of the case, which are hereinafter explained, whereby I secure certain advantages, some of which will be hereinafter mentioned.

In the drawings, Figure 1 represents a perspective of the case closed. Fig. 2 represents a plan of the device, partly broken away. Fig. 3 represents a transverse vertical section on the line X X of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 represents a transverse vertical section on the line Y Y of Fig. 2.

A are the sides of the case or box, in the corners of which are fastened posts B, the nails, as shown, passing through the sides into the posts. The upper ends of the posts project upwardly beyond the line where the cover or upper part C joins the case proper A.

D D are metallic clips, which embrace the corners of the cover.

E are screws which pass through the metal corner-clips and also through the side boards of the cover or upper part and enter the posts B.

F are handles for the convenient manipulation of the case as a whole. On one side I show two of them, (see Fig. 3,) there being one only on the other side. The two on one side are for convenience for tipping the can over for pouring the material out.

G is a metallic cover for the opening or recess within which the mouth of the demijohn or jar is exposed. The metallic cover is hinged to a rod H, which extends along the upper part of one of the inclined sides of the cover, whereby it may be shoved sidewise to uncover the nozzle.

I is a staple with which the metallic cover G engages by means of a slot or opening J (see Figs. 1 and 2) made in the cover.

K is a pin or other equivalent device which holds the metallic part in place.

There are various peculiarities of construc-

tion about the upper part of my case from which flow certain advantages, which, considering the enormous number of these cases annually made and used, are in the aggregate of very great value, although in the case of a single box would be of small moment. The peculiarities of construction which I refer to are as follows: First, the corner-clips D not only strengthen the corners of the cover, but they also act as a reinforce and stay for the screws E, and these screws E take the place of relatively expensive attaching devices heretofore used to confine the cover or upper part C upon the box proper A, and not only are they less expensive, but they occupy no space on the exterior of the case, or practically none, and they are not easily manipulated for removal of the cover unless the person desiring to open the case is provided with a screw-driver. Therefore they are much safer than the other devices, and also much less expensive. Furthermore, these fastening devices not only secure the cover to the box better than the old devices, but they strengthen and hold together the box which the old devices did not do. Furthermore, after the screws have been run in and out of the holes in the corner-posts B a number of times the threads get a little loose, and in fact the wood after a large number of uses of the case is practically cut away by the screw-threads. Then all that is necessary is to punch another hole through the opposite face of each corner-clip D, and then the screw will find new wood in the post or that which would accomplish the same thing. Since these cases are made perfectly square, the cover may be set around one-quarter turn and then the screws will find new wood in the posts, and it will not be necessary to make other holes in the metal corner-pieces.

Another advantage is that heretofore the metallic covering G has merely covered the hole itself and the staple has been placed on the upright portion of the cover *a* in Fig. 1 instead of upon the inclined portion of the cover *b*, Fig. 1. This saves a little metal, it is true; but it is more difficult to get at the cover to remove it from the staple with the fingers, because the staple was so near the junction of the parts *a* and *b* that there was practically no room for the fingers in the corner, and it was necessary in many instances to get an im-

plement of some sort to pry the metal cover off from the staple; also, by putting the staple on the inclined surface *b*, as shown, the hole or slot in the metal cover falls down naturally 5 and evenly over the staple, and there is not the jamming effect that follows when the staple is located upon the vertical part *a* and the fingers can easily get under the front edge of the metal to lift it up if it should jam at all; 10 but as a matter of fact it does not require anything of this sort, because by making the square angles in the metal, as at *c c*, (see Fig. 3,) a little obtuse it acts as a spring, as shown in dotted lines in that figure, and will itself 15 swing away from the staple the moment the pin or locking device, if a lock be employed, is removed.

A third advantage is that I attach the upper or nozzle section (in other words, the ob- 20 long vertical part at the very top of the case in which the nozzle is contained) to the main body of the cover in a peculiar manner. This part of these cases is peculiarly liable to injury during transportation on shipboard and during 25 the rough handling to which it is subjected, and to strengthen it as much as possible I employ a rabbeted piece of wood *d*, (see Fig. 3,) which has a vertical portion *e* and an inclined portion *f*, so that both the inclined sides *b b* 30 and the vertical sides *a a* of the cover may be nailed directly to the piece *d*, and at the ends I interpose square blocks *g g*, into which the side pieces *a a* are nailed, as shown in Fig. 2, and against which, also, the exterior 35 end pieces *h h* (see Fig. 4) may be nailed. The grain in these blocks *g g* runs in an opposite direction to the grain in the end pieces *h h*. Thus they do not only split when the nails are driven into them, and they act as a 40 cleat for the end pieces *h*. By this construction I secure a much stronger package than has ever been made before, and because of the vertically-running posts I am enabled to make the grain run around the box *A* on all 45 sides, if I desire, the posts acting as cleats for each side. I do not, however, show or claim this feature, because I am aware that it is not new.

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. In a packing-case, the combination of 50 vertical posts in the corners of the case, which project above the sides of the case, metallic clips at the corners of the cover, and devices for attaching the cover to the posts, which 55 pass through the metallic corner-clips, substantially as set forth.

2. In a packing-case, the combination of vertical posts in the corners of the case, which project above the sides of the case, metallic 60 clips at the corners of the cover, and a hole in each clip for the passage of a screw and screws, which pass through the clips, the sides of the cover, and enter the posts, substantially 65 as set forth.

3. A cover for a demijohn or jar case, hav- 65 ing inclined laterally-arranged upper parts, a rectangular nozzle-protecting part between the inclined parts, and a rabbeted piece of wood at the junction of the inclined parts, and the 70 nozzle-protecting part provided laterally with two surfaces against which, respectively, the inclined parts and the vertical portions of the nozzle-protecting parts rest, whereby they 75 may be nailed direct to the said rabbeted piece, substantially as set forth.

4. A cover for a demijohn or jar case, hav- 75 ing inclined laterally-arranged upper parts and a rectangular nozzle-protecting part between the inclined parts, a rabbeted piece of 80 wood at the junction of the inclined parts, and the nozzle-protecting part provided laterally with two surfaces against which, respectively, the inclined part and the vertical portions of the nozzle-protecting part rest, where- 85 by they may be nailed direct to the said rabbeted part, and blocks placed interiorly at the ends of the nozzle-protecting part, the grain 90 whereof runs substantially at right angles to the grain of the end pieces of the cover, substantially as set forth.

Signed at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, this 26th day of April, A. D. 1892.

GEO. W. BANKER.

Witnesses:

PHILLIPS ABBOTT,
LEWIS HEUER, Jr.