

Oct. 5, 1926.

1,601,957

C. W. GAYLORD

PACKING CASE

Filed Oct. 31, 1925

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig.1.

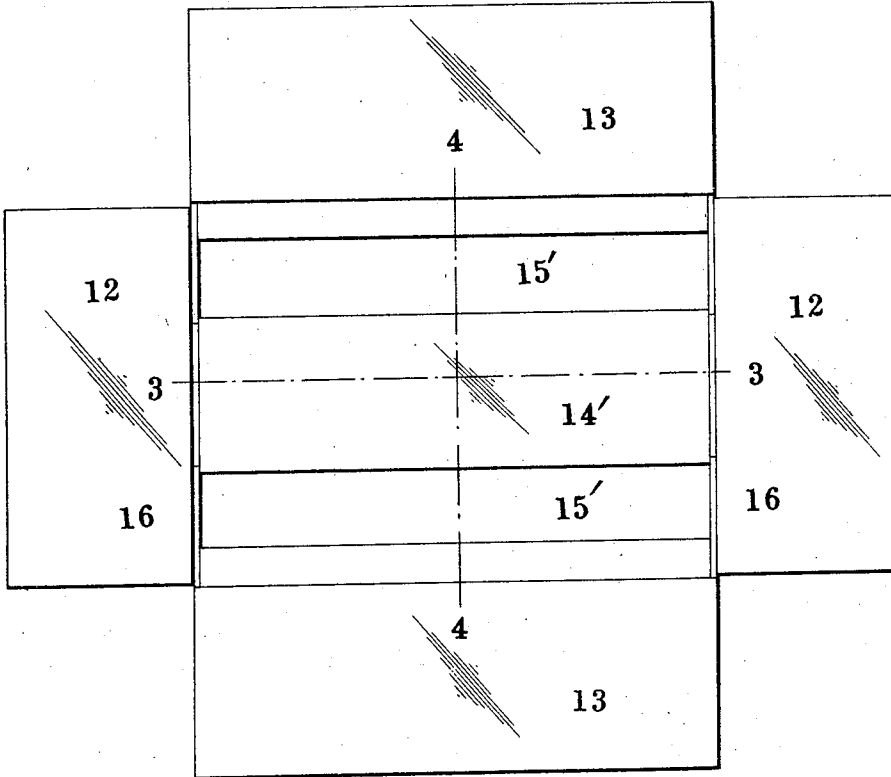
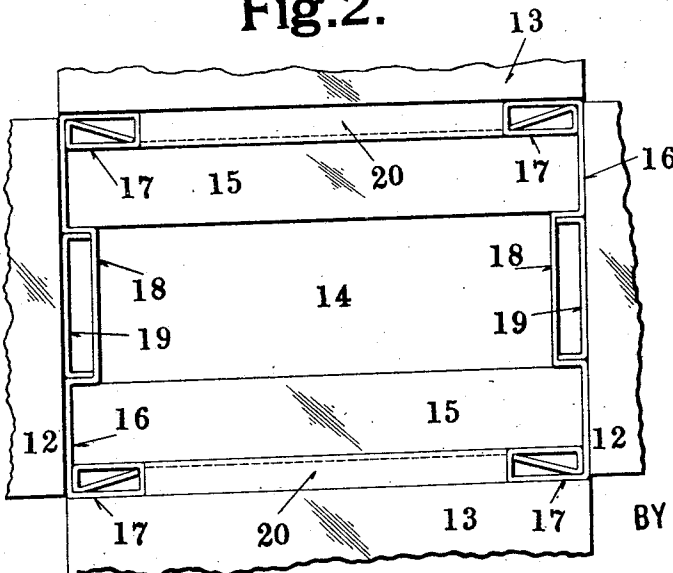


Fig.2.



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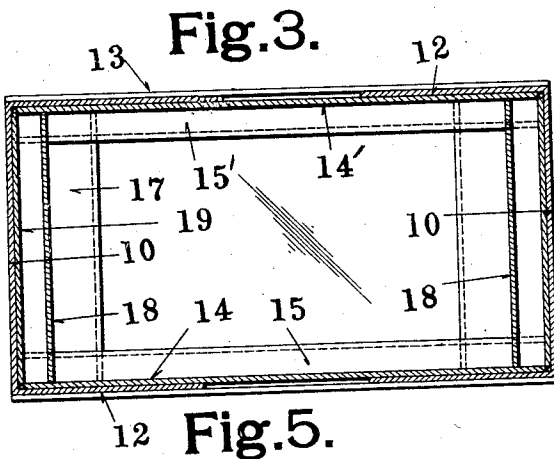
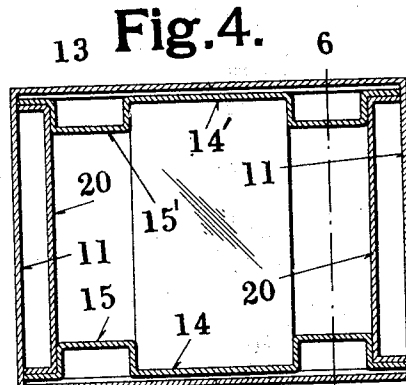
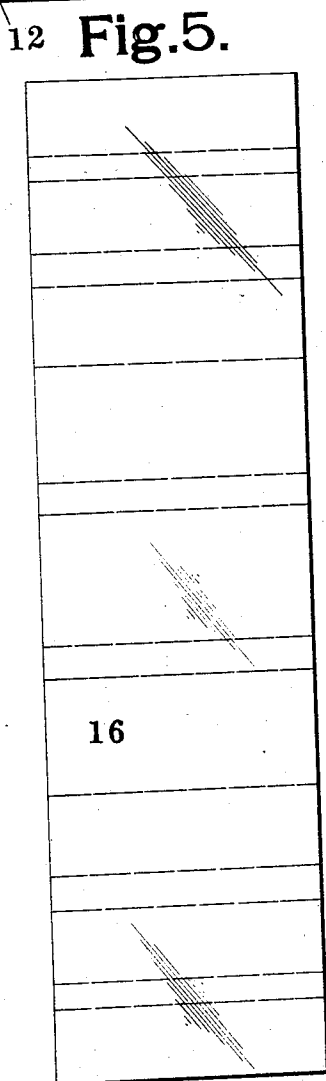
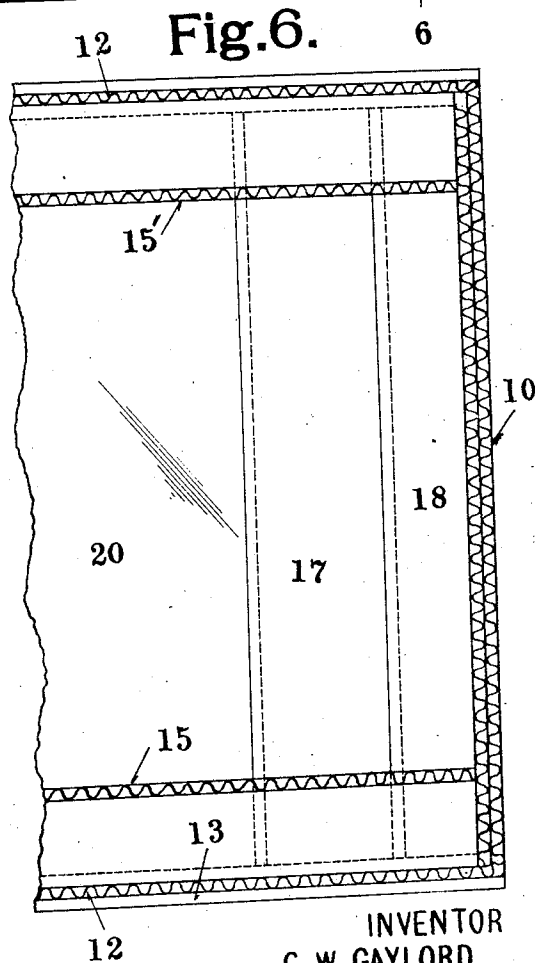
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PACKING CASE.

Application filed October 31, 1925. Serial No. 65,937.

My invention relates to a packing case and particularly to such a case adapted to be made of paper material, such for example as double-faced corrugated strawboard. One
5 object of my invention is to provide the case with a lining which will serve as an effective protection to the contents of the box and the parts of which will mutually interlock and thereby be held in assembled position while the case is being filled or emptied.

Another object of my invention is to so construct portions of the lining that they will form reinforcing members to strengthen the case as a whole and further increase its
15 resistance to external pressure or blows.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate one form of packing case made in accordance with my invention, Figure 1 is a top plan view, the cover flaps being open;
20 Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1 except that the top lining piece is removed and the flaps broken away; Figure 3 is a section taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1; Figure 4 is a section taken on the line 4—4 of Figure
25 1; Figure 5 is a view of one of the blanks for forming the end lining pieces; and Figure 6 is an enlarged section taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 4.

The outer part or casing of the device
30 may be made in any usual manner. As shown in the drawings, it consists of a pair of end walls 10, a pair of side walls 11, and a top and bottom each formed of a pair of end flaps 12 and a pair of side flaps 13. The
35 lining is applied by first inserting into the casing a bottom lining member 14 having a pair of integral channel-shaped projections 15 formed by bending a sheet of material of which the said lining piece is composed.
40 Two similar end lining pieces are formed by scoring a strip of material as shown in Figure 5 and bending it as best shown in Figure 2 to produce two corner columns 17
45 and an intermediate column 18. It is to be noted that in forming each corner column five folds of material are used, the end fold being slightly wider than the third fold so that it extends diagonally across the interior of the column to form a brace, and that the
50 corner columns extend beyond the intermediate columns. The two end pieces are now placed in the casing the portions lying against the ends of the casing passing behind the projections 15. The bottom piece is made of
55 slightly less length than the casing to permit

of this. It will be seen that this construction provides mutual locking engagement between the bottom and end lining pieces as the columns 17 and 18 project over the bottom and thus prevent it from moving upward while the projections 15 overlap the end pieces and prevent them from moving upwardly. The columns 18 are of the same width as the space between the projections 15, and the said projections are of the same
65 width as the spaces between the columns 17 and 18 hence both edges of the projections are supported laterally. This prevents these projections from being flattened by the weight of the object in the case which is of
70 importance as these projections serve not only as interlocking means for the lining but also to hold the object out of contact with the bottom wall of the outer casing.

The object or objects to be packed in the
75 case may now be placed in position and the top lining member applied. This lining member is a duplicate of the bottom lining member 14. It has been numbered 14' and its projection 15' to distinguish from the
80 bottom members. It of course mutually interlocks with the end members in the same manner as has been described in connection with the bottom lining. The flaps 12 and 13 are now closed and sealed in the usual man-
85 ner.

My packing case while it may be used for many purposes is especially designed to contain such an object as a radio cabinet. When such cabinet is in position in the case it
90 will be held out of contact with the outer walls 10 and 11 by the columns 17 and 18, contact with the walls 11 being prevented by the projections of the columns 17 beyond the columns 18 to form side stops. While
95 I have shown the top lining 14' as a duplicate of the bottom lining 14 the interlocking of the bottom and end linings is sufficient to hold the parts in assembled position, and some other form of top lining may
100 be substituted for the lining 14' if desired, or the top lining may even be omitted.

While my packing case may be used effectively in the form above described I prefer, in order to strengthen it, to place in the
105 columns 18 reversed channel member 19, and also to place between the corner columns 17 shallow tray-shaped members 20, the bottoms of which are flush with the inner faces of the columns,
110

It will be seen that my construction provides a light and strong lining for a packing case which lining is formed simply by scoring and bending strips of suitable material such as corrugated strawboard. Further, that the parts of the lining mutually interlock so that they are securely held in assembled position. This not only adds to the effectiveness of the lining as a protection to the contents of the packing case but greatly facilitates the insertion and removal of the contents.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:—

1. In a device of the class described, the combination with a casing, of a pair of end lining members for said casing each formed of a sheet of material bent to provide a column intermediate of its ends and spaced from the inner wall of the casing, and a bottom lining member formed of a sheet of material bent to provide a pair of integral channel members, one situated at each side of the intermediate columns.

2. In a device of the class described, the combination with a casing, of a pair of end lining members for said casing each formed of a sheet of material bent to provide corner columns and an intermediate column, and top and bottom lining members each formed of a sheet of material bent to provide a pair of integral channel members projecting into the spaces between the corner and intermediate columns.

3. In a device of the class described, the combination with a casing, of a pair of end lining members for said casing each formed of a sheet of material bent to provide corner columns and an intermediate column,

side reinforcing members extending between the corner columns, and top and bottom lining members each formed of a sheet of material bent to provide a pair of integral channel members projecting into the spaces between the corner and intermediate columns.

4. In a device of the class described, the combination with a casing, of lining means for said casing; said means comprising corner columns and a pair of intermediate columns, said intermediate columns being arranged at opposite sides of the casing, and top and bottom lining members provided with projections extending into the spaces between the corners and the intermediate columns.

5. In a device of the class described, the combination with a casing, of an end lining member, a bottom lining member, each of said members comprising a main part lying in one plane and a projecting part lying in another plane, said projecting parts being out of register with each other and each overlapping the main part of the other member.

6. In a device of the class described, the combination with a casing, of an end lining member, and a bottom lining member, one of said members being provided with a pair of inwardly projecting portions and the other with an inwardly projecting portion of approximately the same width as the distance between the projecting portions of the first named member, said projecting portions interlocking.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature, this 29th day of October, 1925.

CLIFFORD W. GAYLORD.