

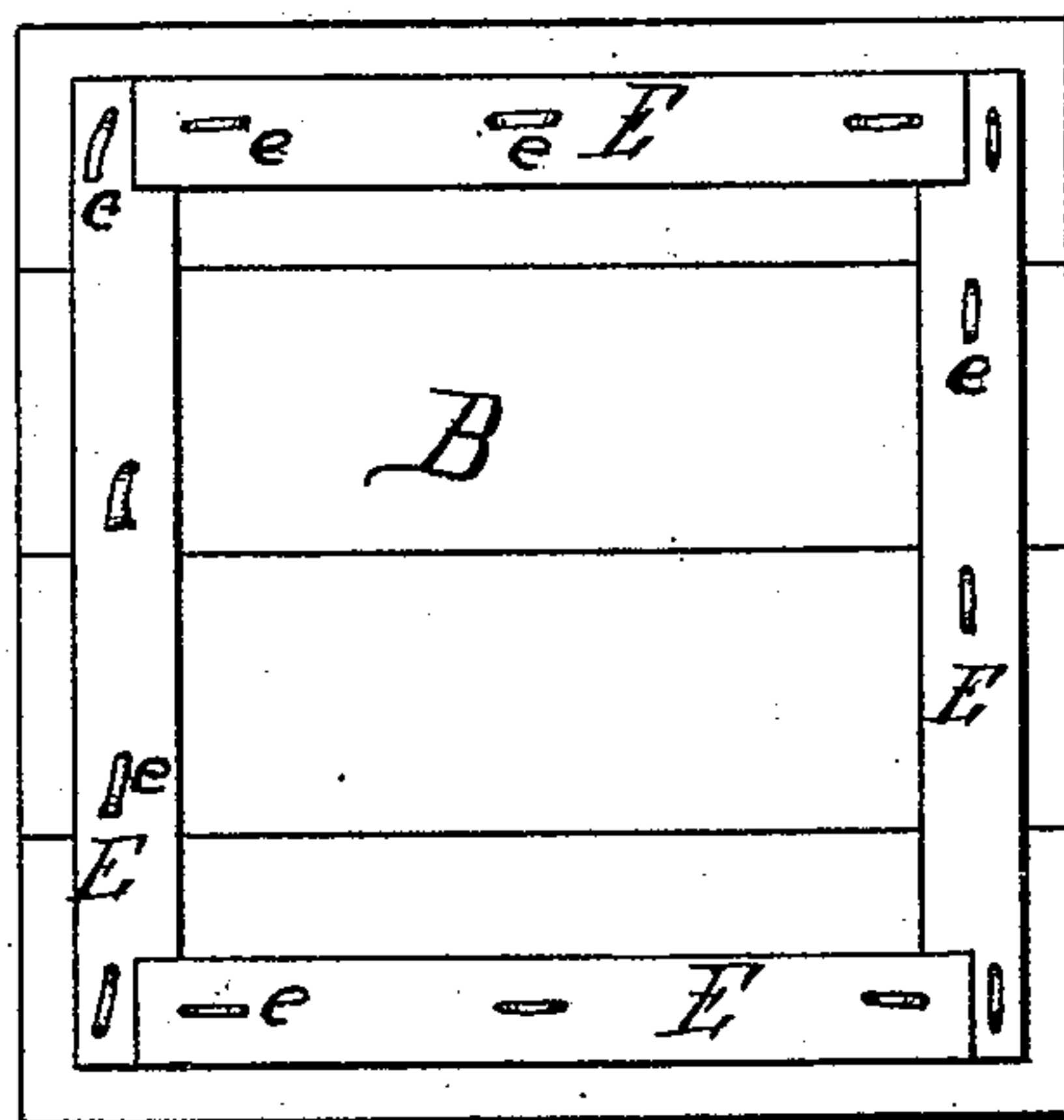
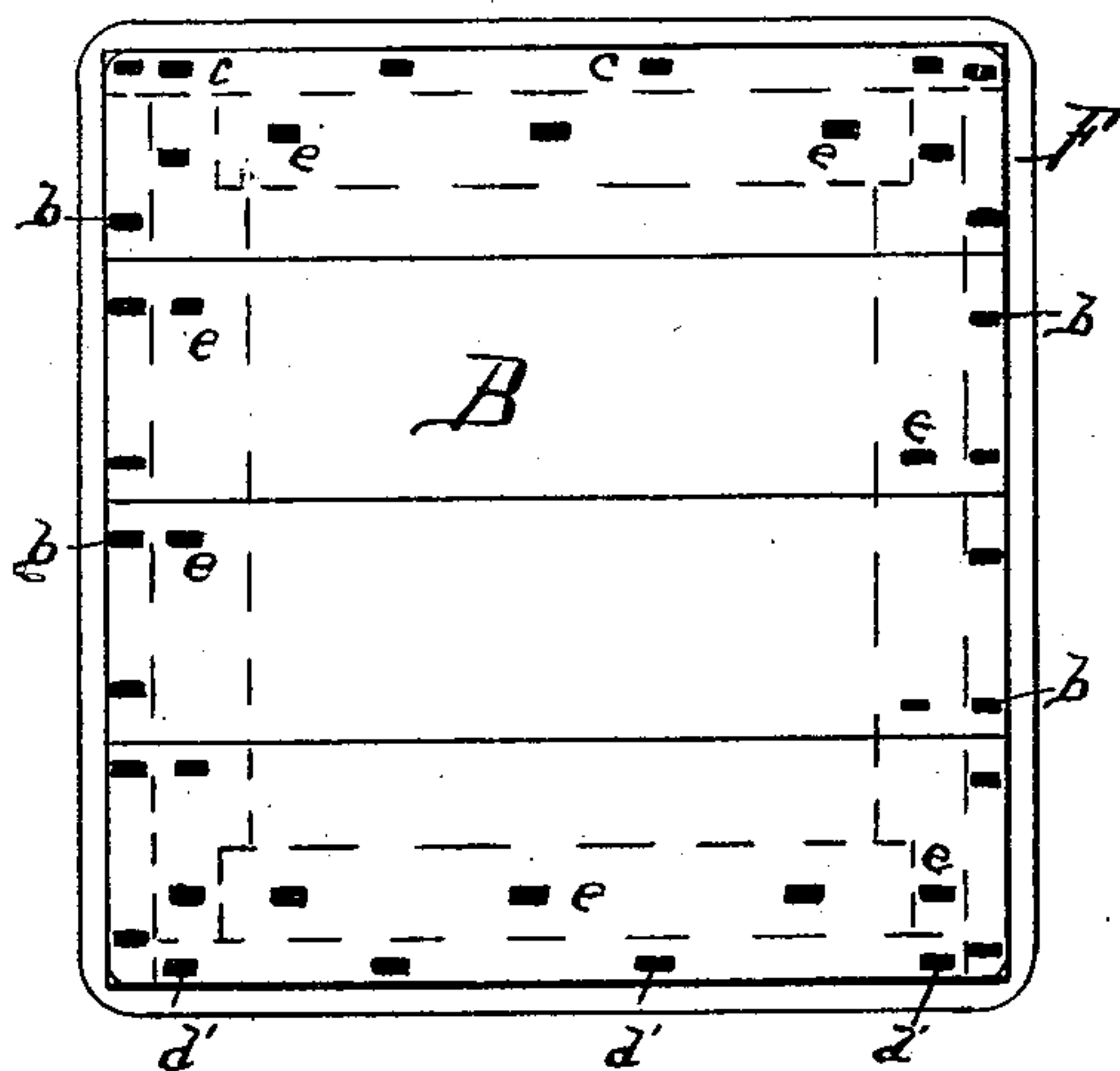
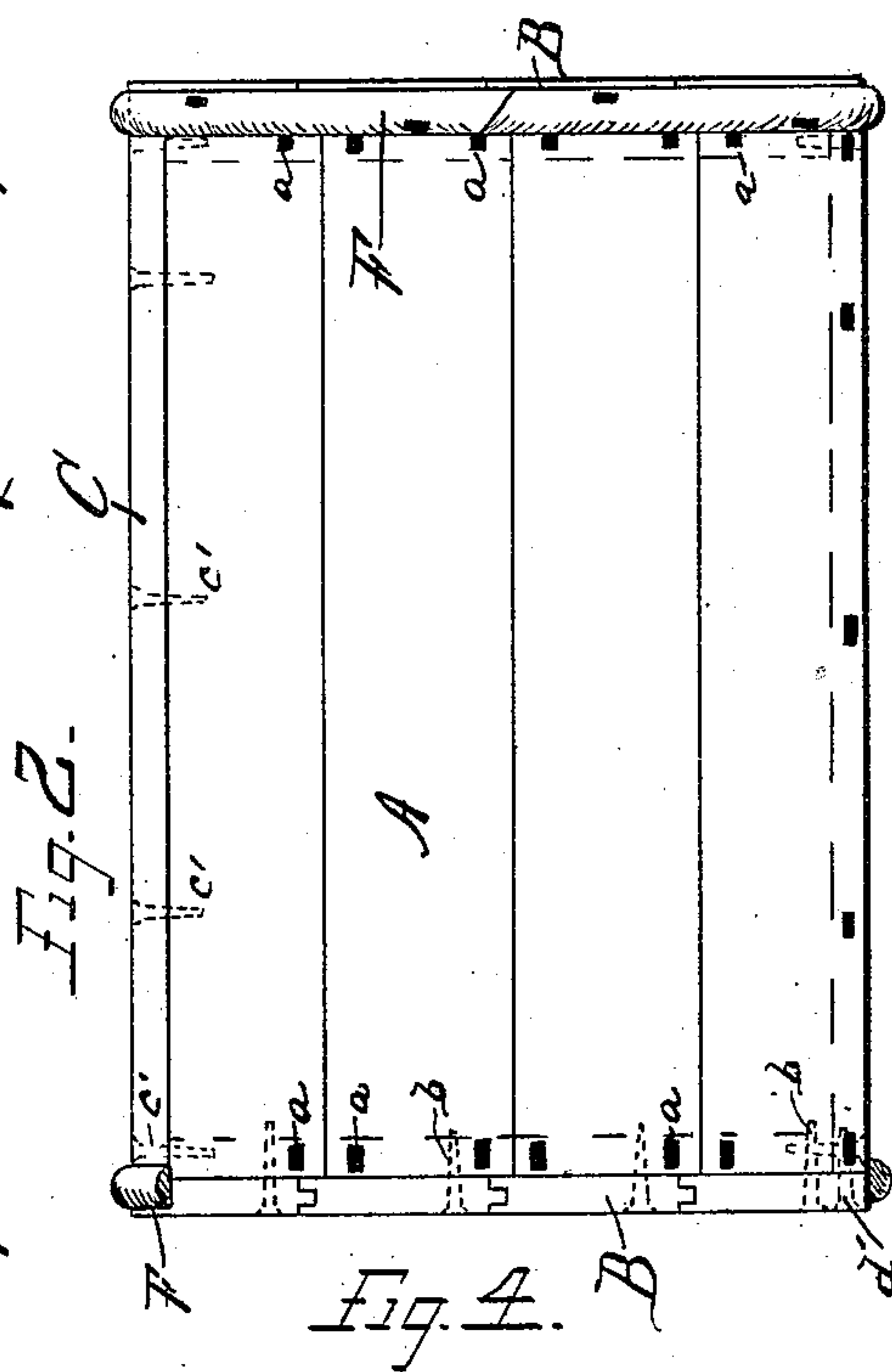
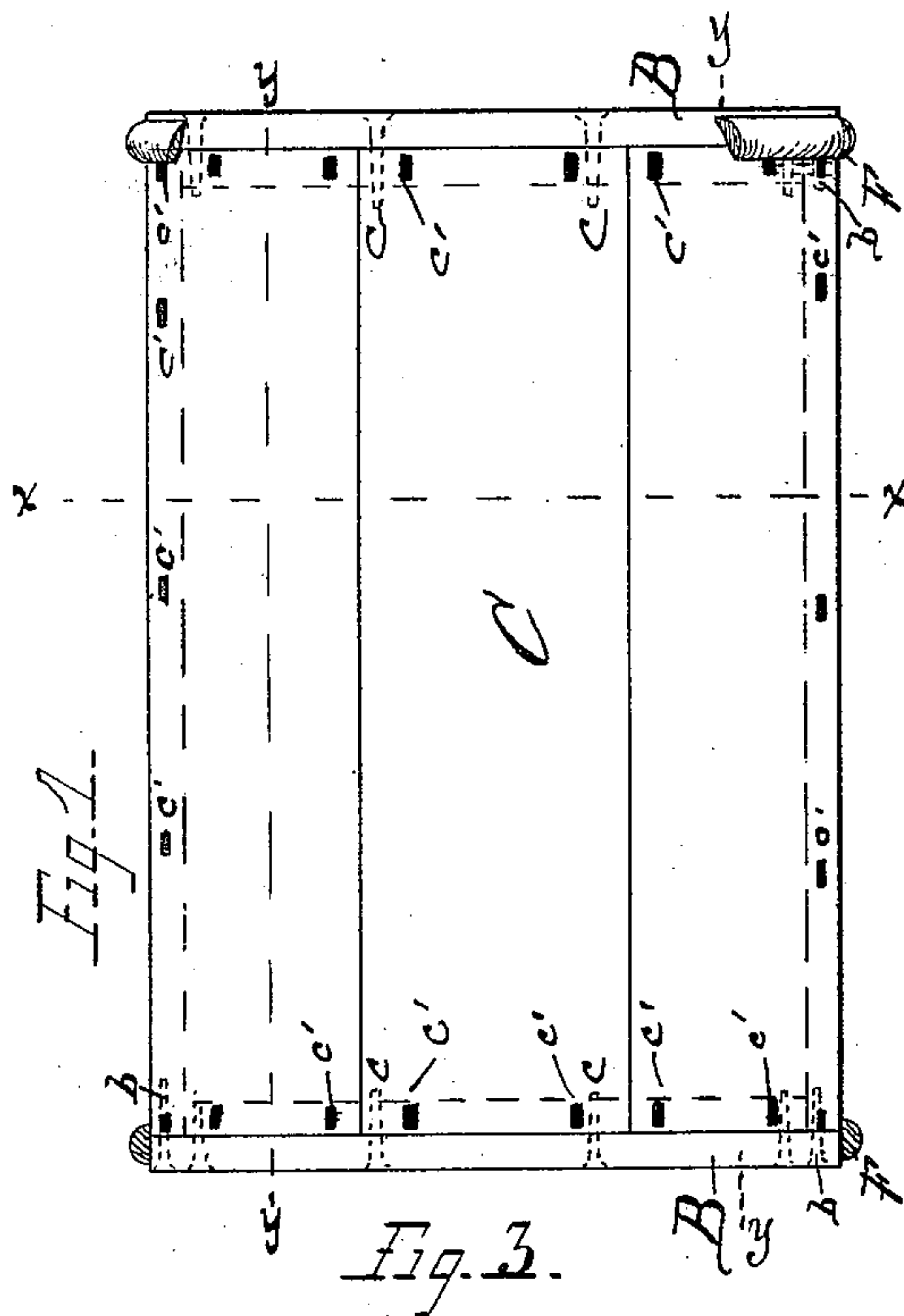
(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

F. POND.  
PACKING CASE.

No. 246,635.

Patented Sept. 6, 1881.



WITNESSES—  
J. Everett Brown  
H. W. Munday.

INVENTOR—  
Francis Pond  
by Munday, Evans & Ascock  
his Atty's.

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

F. POND.  
PACKING CASE.

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Fig. 5.

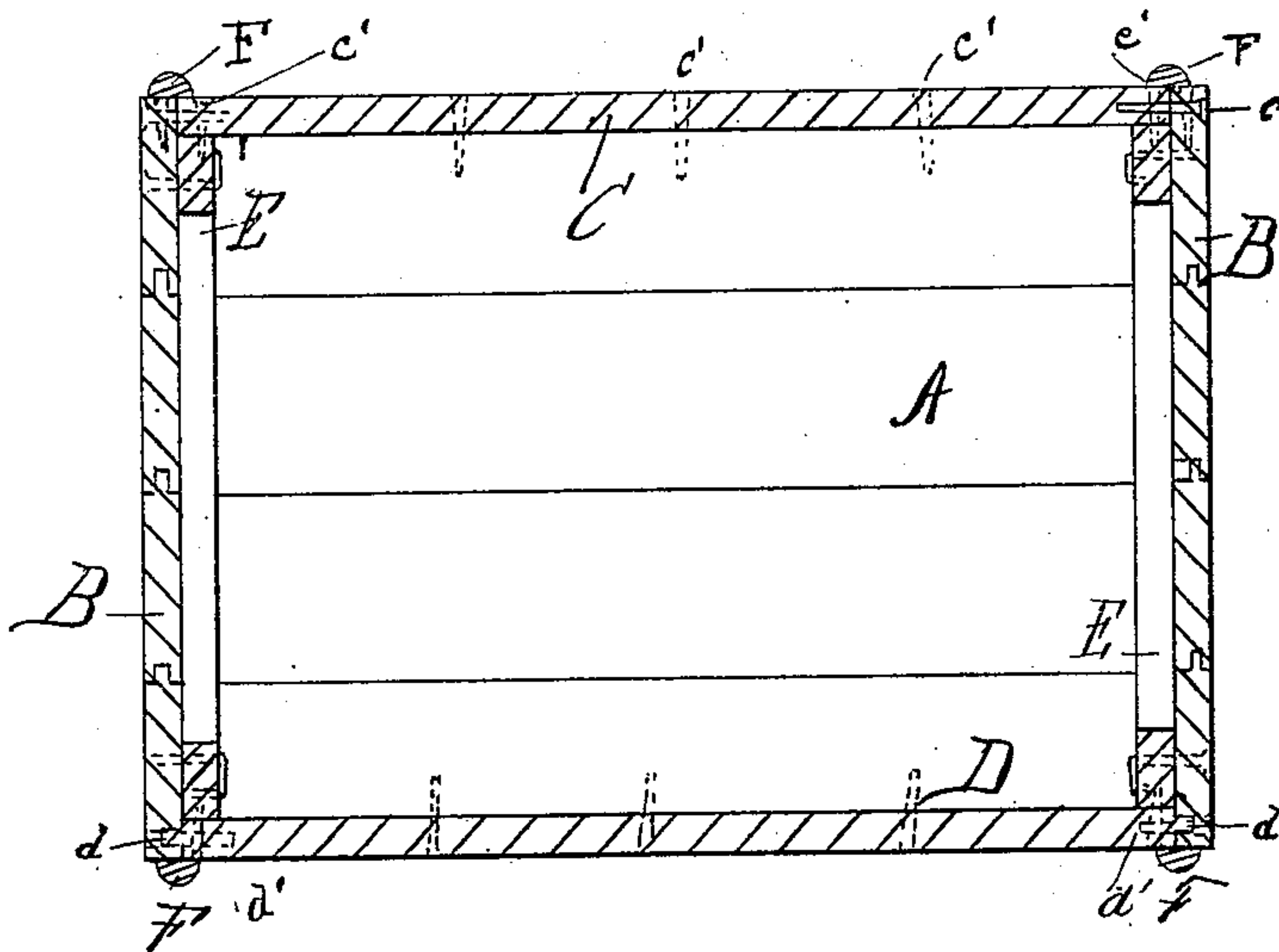
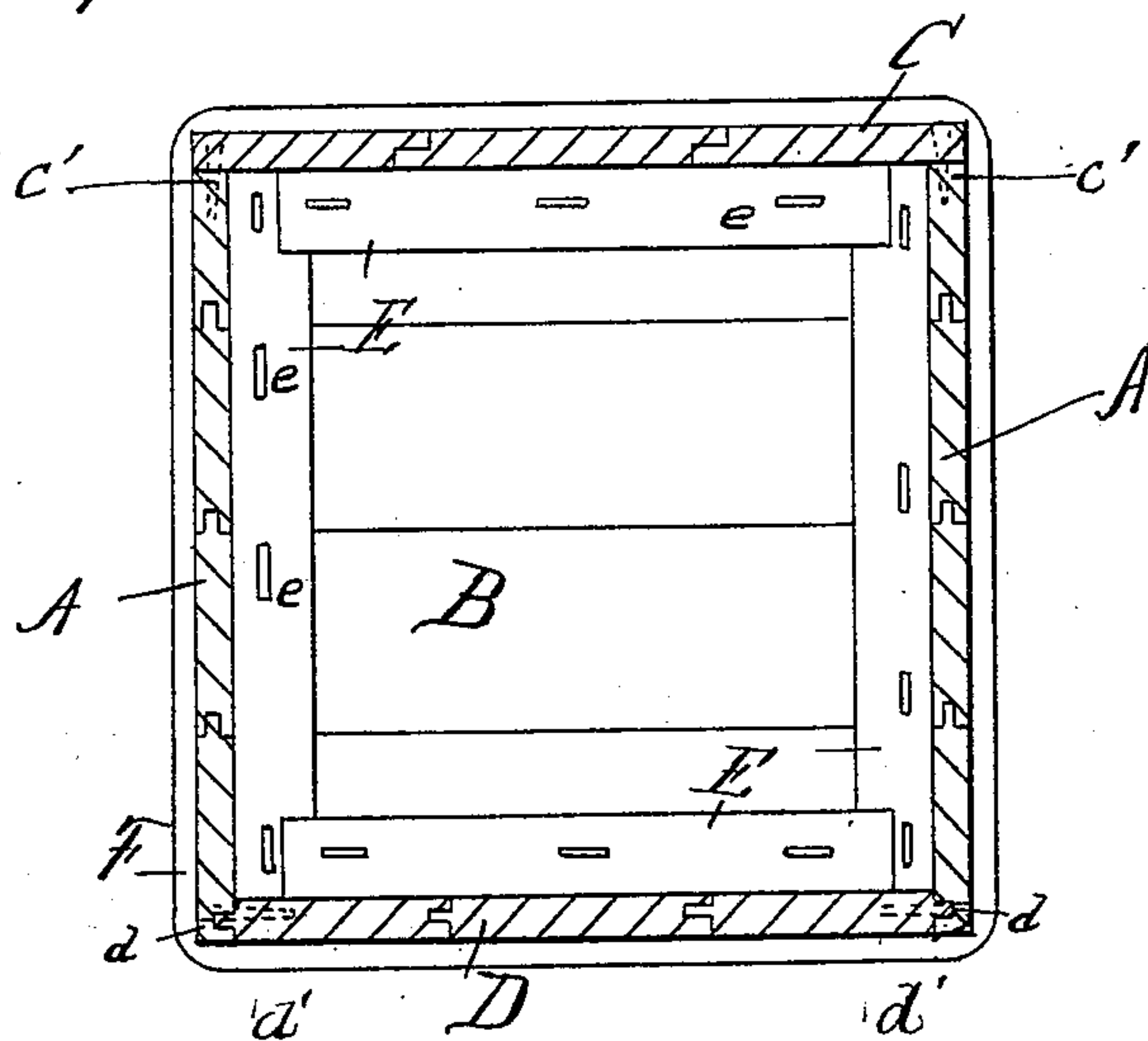


Fig. 6.



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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANCIS POND, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO HIMSELF AND  
MARION WESTFALL, OF SAME PLACE.

## PACKING-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 246,635, dated September 6, 1881.

Application filed July 2, 1881. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, FRANCIS POND, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packing-Cases, of which the following is a specification.

This invention, which relates to the construction of packing-cases designed more especially for the transportation of meat, is intended to strengthen the structure and render it capable of withstanding the pressure from within and the other strains to which it is subjected in use.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, and in which similar letters of reference indicate like parts wherever the same are used, Figure 1 is a top, Fig. 2 a side, and Fig. 3 an end, view of my improved box. Fig. 4 shows the interior side of one of the ends. Fig. 5 is a longitudinal section on the line *y y*, and Fig. 6 a cross-section on line *x x*.

In said drawings, A A represent the sides; B B, the ends; C, the top, and D the bottom; E, the interior cleating, and F the exterior hoops composing my new packing-case.

The difficulties encountered in the use of these cases heretofore have been these: When subjected to the pressure necessary to force in the requisite amount of meat they have proved too weak to stand the strain, and some of the joints have opened often to such an extent as to ruin the box for any use, and sometimes only sufficiently to leave a crack through which dirt and insects have access to the contents; and, again, unless all the seams are so tight as to exclude insects, much of the meat is liable to injury through the stings inflicted by them, even if the case be otherwise strong and sufficient.

I obtain the requisite strength in my improved case by securing all the sides, as far as possible, by nails driven across the direction in which the pressure from within is felt by such sides. Thus the side pieces, A, are placed between the ends B, and are secured by the nails *b*, driven through the ends into them, as shown in broken lines, Fig. 1, the direction of pressure upon said sides being outward and across such nails. The ends are, in turn and in like manner, secured by nails *a*,

driven through the sides into the cleating E, which is firmly fastened to the ends by the clinched wrought nails *e*.

The bottom I prefer, as the strongest construction, to provide with a tongue, *d*, which may be let into a corresponding groove in the vertical parts, (see Figs. 5 and 6;) but such tongue and groove may be dispensed with. In both modes the bottom is let in between the vertical parts, and held by the nails *d'*, driven through the latter into it.

The top, which is applied last, and is usually employed as a medium to receive the pressure and compress the meat into the box, cannot practically be placed within all the vertical sides, and may not be placed within any of them, but simply laid upon them in the old way, extra nails being used to obtain the strength; but I prefer that it shall be sunk between the ends and rest upon the sides and the internal cleats, as thereby I am enabled to secure it against the internal strain by the nails *c*, driven through the ends. Additional nails *c'*, driven perpendicularly, are also employed with this part of the box.

It will thus be noticed all the sides of the case, except possibly the top, are held firmly against the tendency to expand caused by the contents, by nails driven transversely to the direction in which such tendency is exerted, and the liability of the seams to open, caused by the pulling out of the nails driven in line with the strain, as in the former construction, is obviated; also, that the end seams, where the greatest trouble has heretofore been experienced, present to any insect seeking entrance a tortuous path, which is not likely to be open entirely through. As a further precaution to make the box insect-proof, the strengthening-hoops F are applied where they cover the end seams, as clearly illustrated.

I claim—

The packing-case provided with interior end cleating, E, and having its end joints secured by nails driven through the ends into the sides and through the sides into the cleating, substantially as specified.

FRANCIS POND.

Witnesses:

H. M. MUNDAY,  
T. E. BROWN.