

(No Model.)

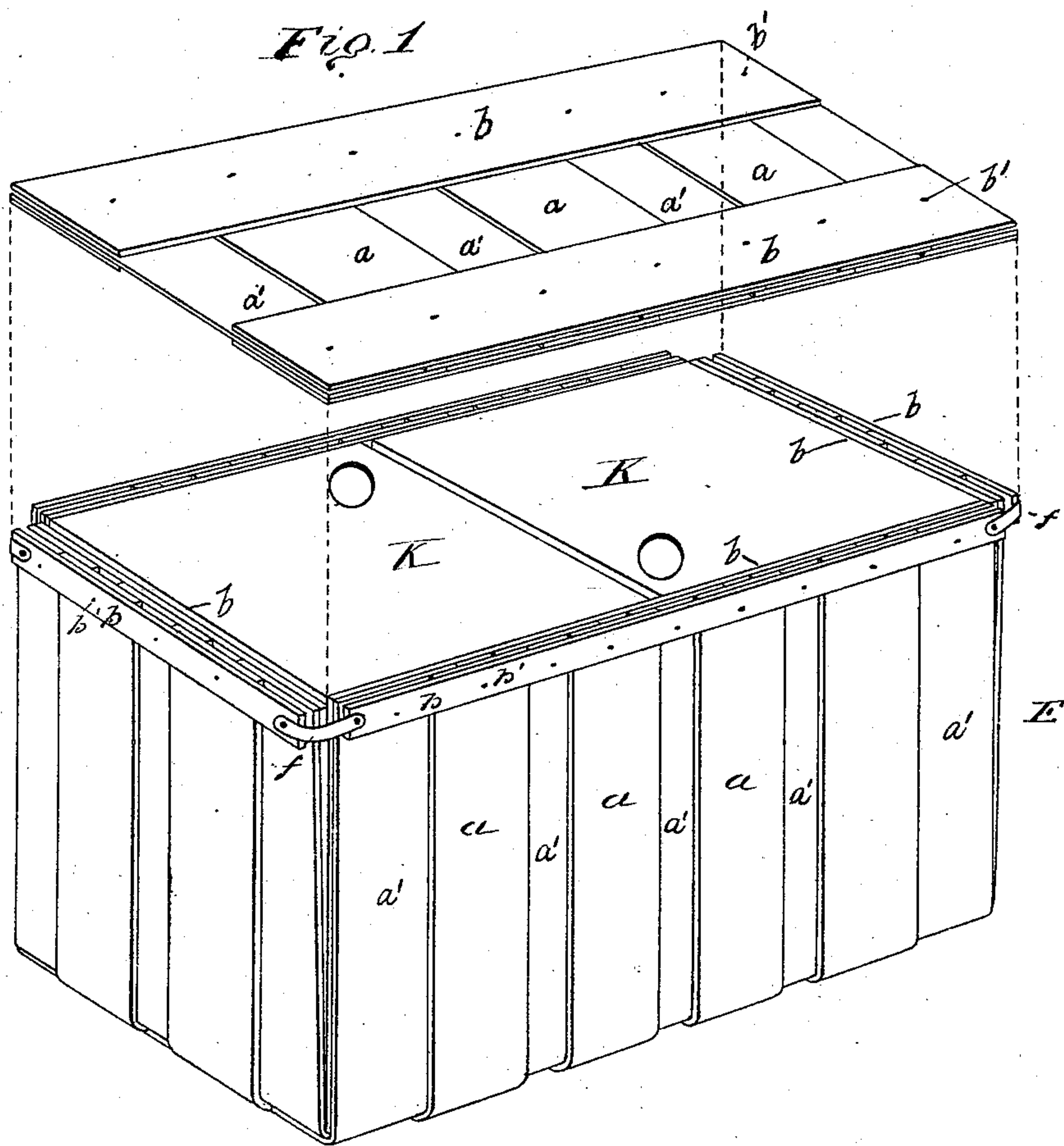
2 Sheets—Sheet 1.

W. C. BARKER.

PACKING CASE, BOX, &c.

No. 279,689.

Patented June 19, 1883.



*Witnesses.*

*Will H. Powell.*  
*A. A. Connolly.*

*William C. Barker*

*Inventor*

*By Connolly & Powell*

*Attys*

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

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Fig. 2

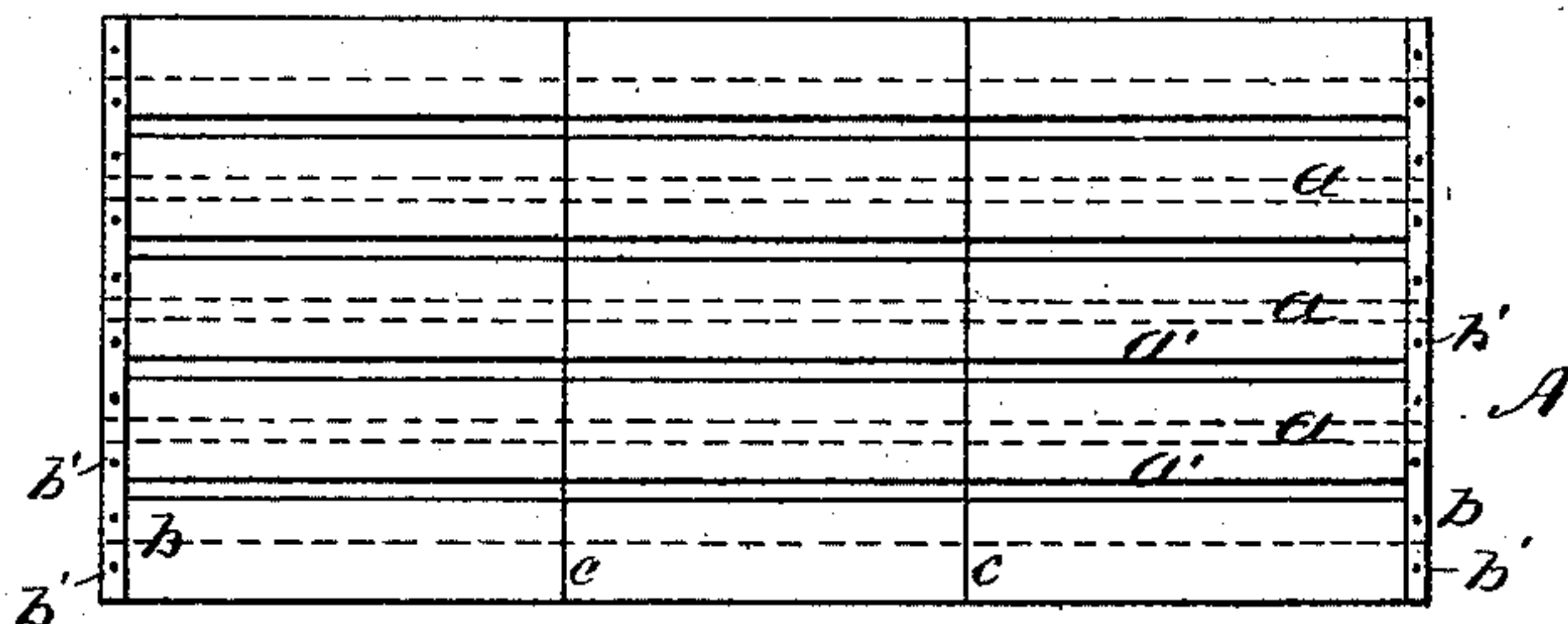


Fig. 3

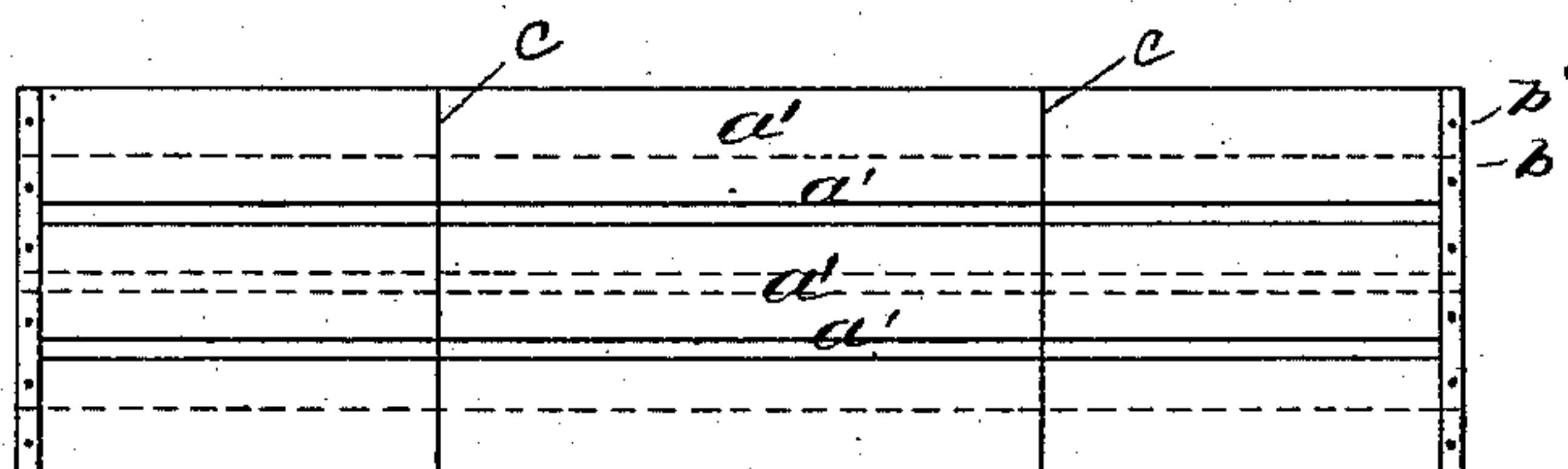


Fig. 4

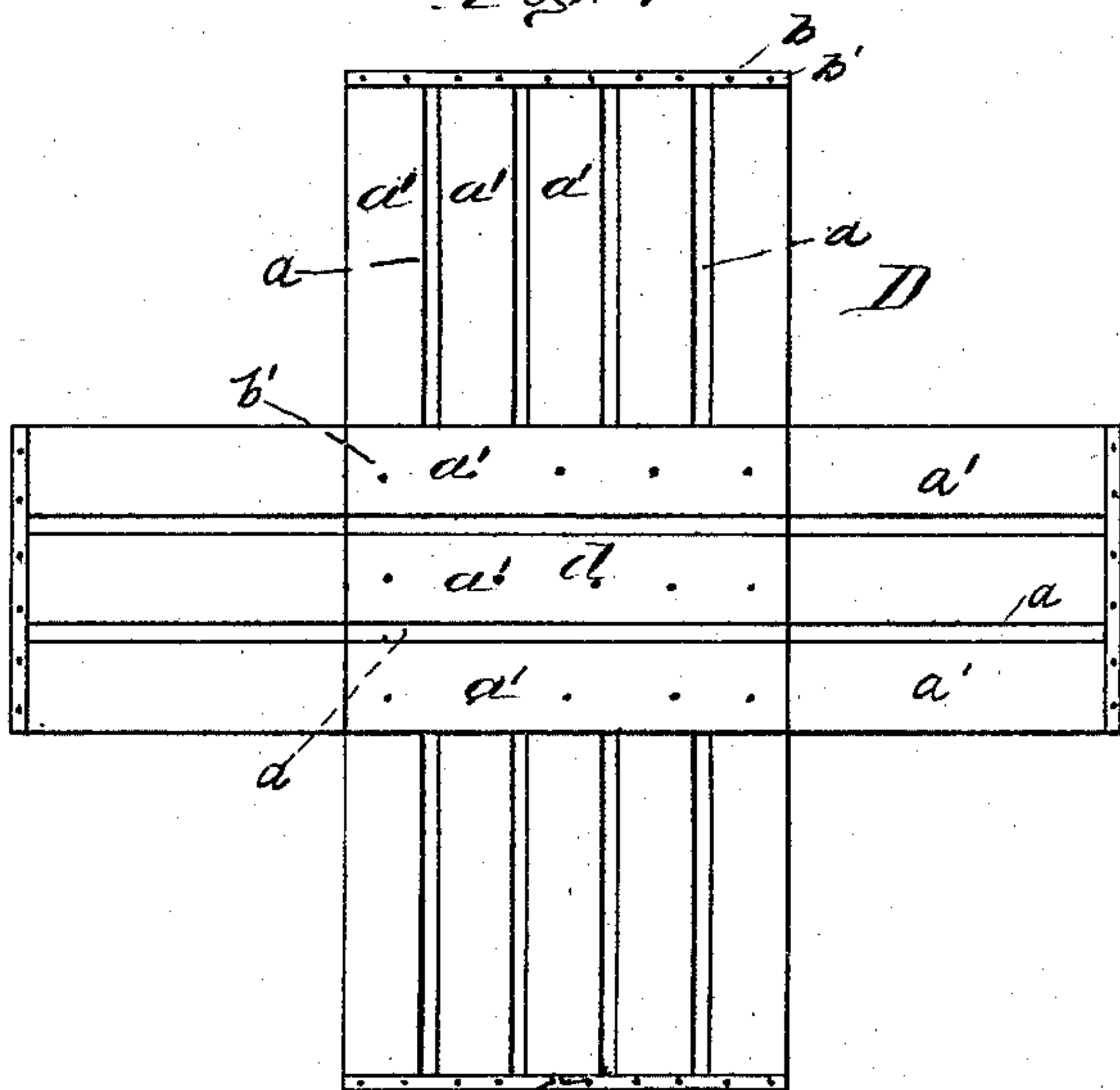
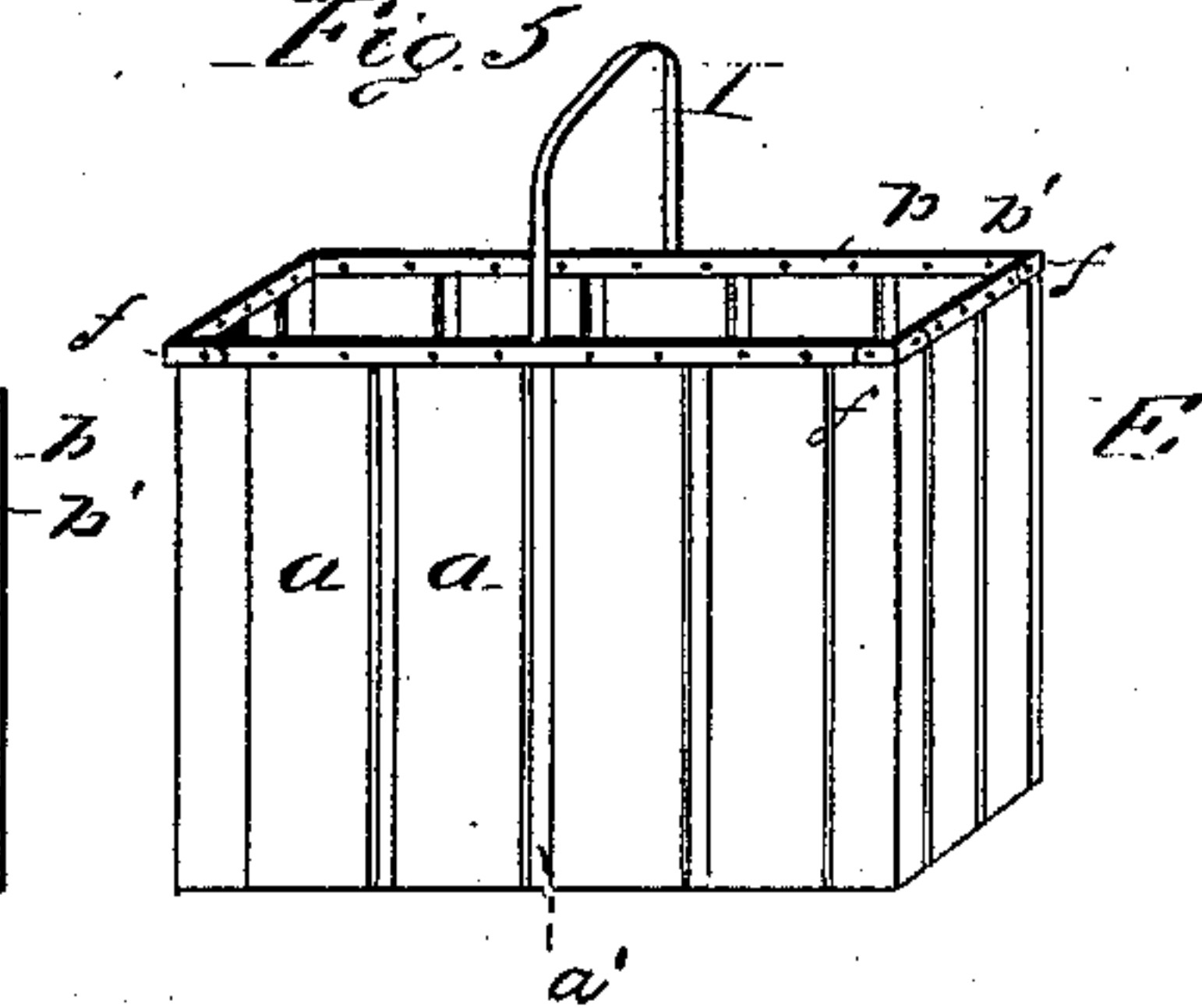


Fig. 5



Witnesses  
Will H. Powell.  
A. A. Connolly.

William C. Barker  
Inventor.  
G. Connolly Bros.  
Atty's



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM C. BARKER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## PACKING CASE, BOX, &c.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 279,689, dated June 19, 1883.

Application filed November 17, 1882. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM C. BARKER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packing Cases, Boxes, &c.; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, which form part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my improved basket, crate, or case. Fig. 2 is a plan view of section for forming sides of basket, crate, or case. Fig. 3 is a plan view of section for forming ends of same. Fig. 4 is a plan view of the sections united and "knocked down." Fig. 5 is a perspective view of basket with handle attached.

My invention has for its object to produce a knockdown veneer box, basket, or crate adapted and particularly designed to form a jacket or shipping-protector for cans for holding oil, paint, milk, or other articles.

My improvements consist in the special construction of a knockdown veneer box, basket, crate, or case, hereinafter described.

In carrying my invention into effect I take strips or splints of veneer and lay three or more of these together so that they will be parallel, their longitudinal edges overlapping, the strips thus breaking joints with one another. I then fasten these pieces together in the relative position specified by means of transverse binding-strips tacked or otherwise suitably secured on their ends. The strips thus bound and secured form sections. I next score these sections crosswise on two lines and lay one section across another, so that the two sections form a cross, and I unite these sections together by nailing or tacking. I next turn up the parts of each of the sections projecting beyond the middle of the cross, so that such turned-up pieces stand perpendicular to said middle, and form four sides, or two sides and two ends, of a box, case, or crate, whereof said middle is the bottom, the latter being of double thickness. I then fasten the upper corners of the sides or sides and ends together by metallic strips, or in any suitable equivalent manner. The top of the box or case, where a top is used, consists of three or more strips or

splints of veneer with lapping edges and bound ends. This top is made of such size as to fit between or on top of the sides or sides and ends, and may be held in position by an encircling cord or wire.

Referring to the accompanying drawings, A shows a rectangular section composed of strips or splints of veneer, which are laid parallel with their edges overlapping or breaking joints. The inner strips or splints are marked *a*, and the outer strips or splints *a' a'*. The ends of the section have transverse binding-strips *b b*, fastened by tacks or nails *b' b'*. The binding-strips *b* hold the strips or splints *a* together and protect their ends. The section A has two transverse scores, *c c*, which form bending-lines. Two sections thus constructed are brought together by laying one across the other, as shown in Fig. 4, forming a cross, D, whose middle or center (indicated by the letter *d*) is of double thickness of crossed veneer, its arms being those portions of the sections which project beyond said middle or center. These arms are bent upwardly on the line of the scores until their outer or upper corners meet, forming the four sides or two sides and two ends of a box, crate, or case, E. Said corners are next fastened together by metallic strips *f f*, tacked or otherwise suitably secured. In lieu of metallic strips, other suitable corner-fastenings—as pieces of wire—may be employed.

G represents a top composed of three or more strips or splints of veneer, *a a a*, whose edges overlap, and which are provided with end binding-pieces *b b*. Said top is designed to be held in place by an encircling wire or cord.

The article thus constructed may be used as a fruit holder or conveyer, or as a receptacle for other articles, and may be converted into a basket by the addition of a handle, I, fastened to two of the sides in any suitable manner. It is, however, principally designed as a jacket or protector for a can or for cans. In Fig. 1 are shown two rectangular metallic cans, K K—such as are usually employed for the shipment of refined petroleum—placed in or surrounded by a case constructed as hereinbefore described, and forming a transportation covering or protector. A single can may be covered or protected in like manner, and three or more such cans may be packed in one such case.

In shipping the boxes, cases, or crates con-



structed as herein described from their point of manufacture, as well as in returning them from distant places after employment as protectors, they are sent in "knockdown" form, the corner fastening-pieces being unsupplied or detached and the sides lying or being turned down, so as to cause the articles to remain in or to resume their cruciform shape. The articles in this condition are flat, and may therefore be very compactly packed by piling them one on top of the other. This very materially reduces shipping expenses, and permits the economical return and reuse of the articles.

The advantages of making the sections A of strips or splints of veneer, instead of whole pieces, are as follows: first, strength, the strips or splints, being of varying grain and overlapping, being practically quite or nearly as strong as if made double thick throughout of a single grain; second, ventilation, the crevices between the strips affording passages for air.

By adopting the sectional construction described I am enabled to make a perfectly rectangular box or case with straight sides and sharp corners, which is an advantage for shipping purposes that is well understood, whereas if the article were made in one piece or with rigid sides, as baskets are commonly made, for example, the corners would be round, and to make these fit in "nests" the sides would have to be made flaring, the top of the article thus being of greater area than the bottom.

Such a construction, it is obvious, would be ill adapted to form a well-fitting cover or jacket for a rectangular can, whereas my construction affords a perfect fit.

What I claim as my invention is as follows:

1. A knockdown basket, case, box, crate, or holder composed of two sections of veneer, each section consisting of three or more strips or splints of veneer laid parallel, with their edges overlapping or breaking joints, said sections being transversely scored and bound, and one section being laid crosswise on the other, forming a cross, substantially as shown and described.

2. A knockdown case, basket, box, crate, or holder composed of two sections of veneer, each section consisting of three or more splints laid parallel, with their edges overlapping or breaking joints, said sections being transversely scored and bound, and one section being laid crosswise on the other, the projecting ends of said sections being turned up, forming the sides or sides and ends, and secured at their corners by fastening-pieces, substantially as shown and described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand this 10th day of November, 1882.

WM. C. BARKER.

Witnesses:

THOMAS S. WILTBANK,  
WILL H. POWELL.