(No Model.)

S. T. JENKINS & T. J. McGUIRE.

BOX.

No. 345,510. Patented July 13, 1886.

FIG. I.

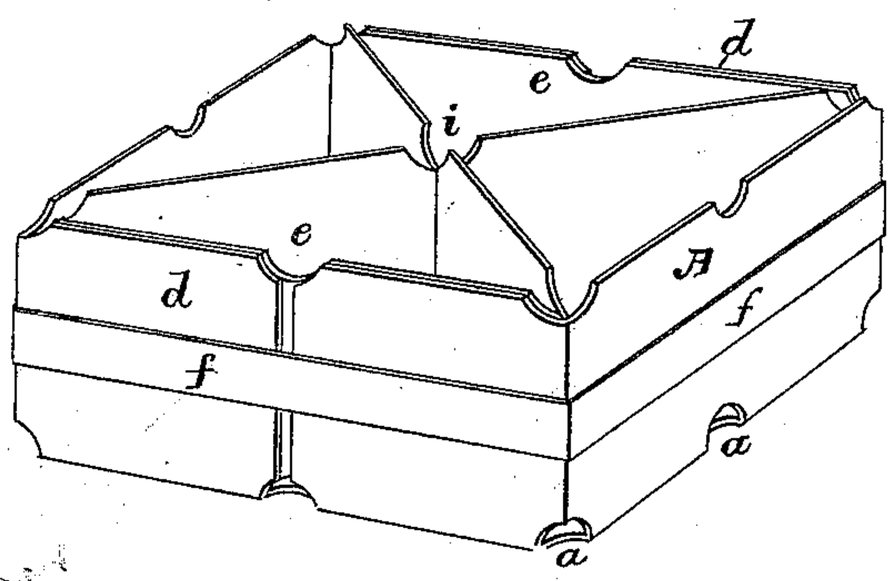


FIG. II.

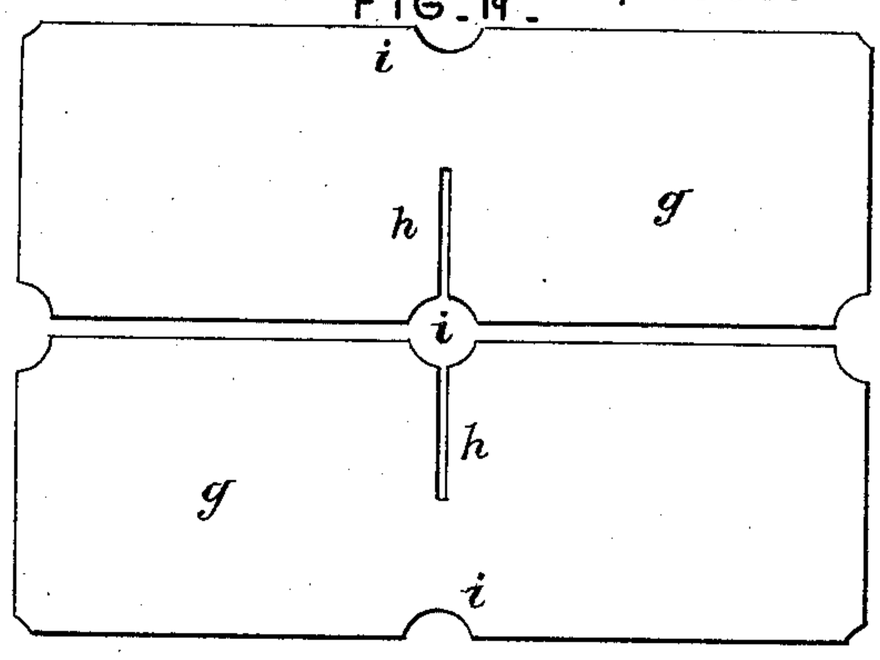


FIG. III.

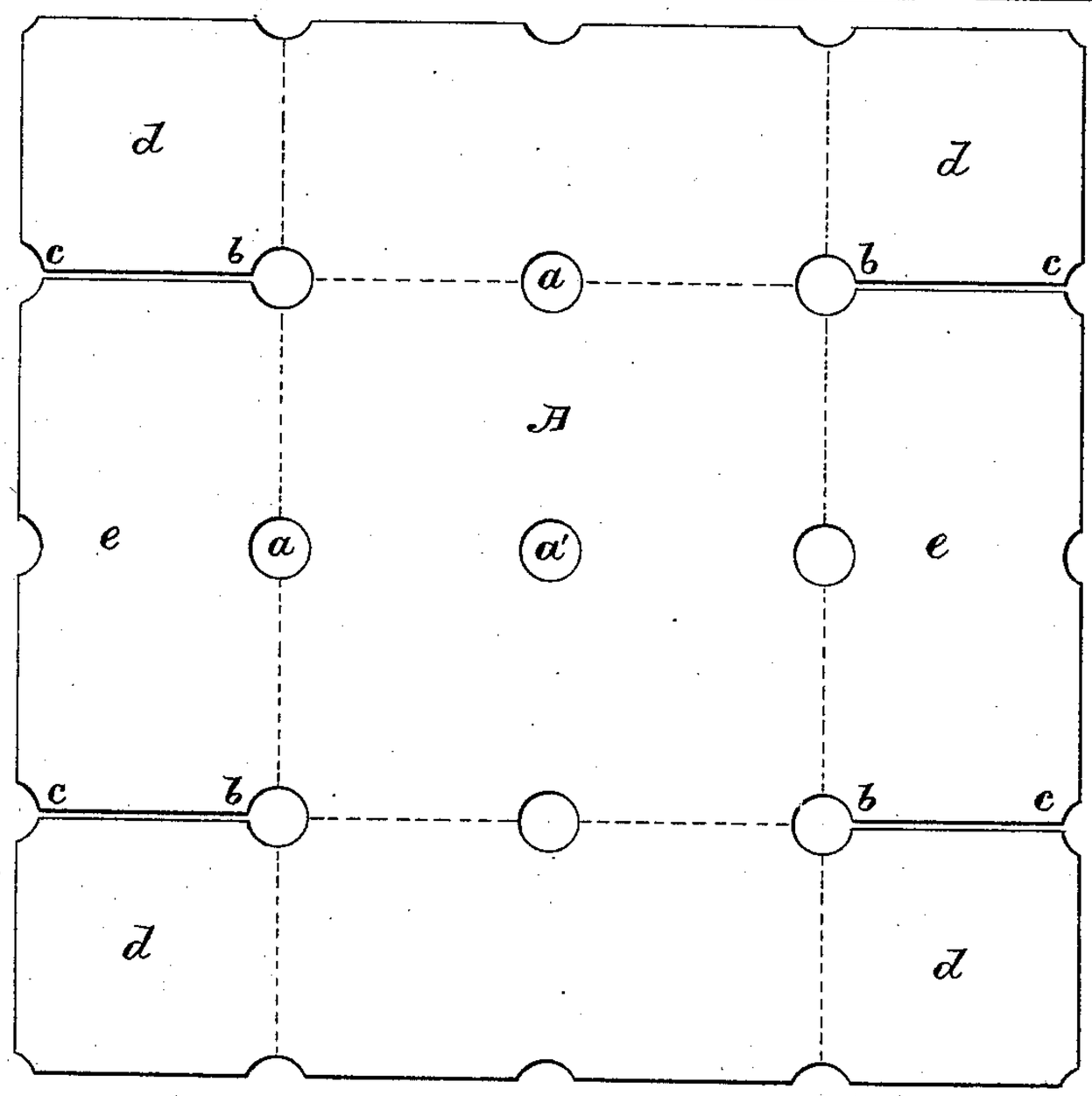
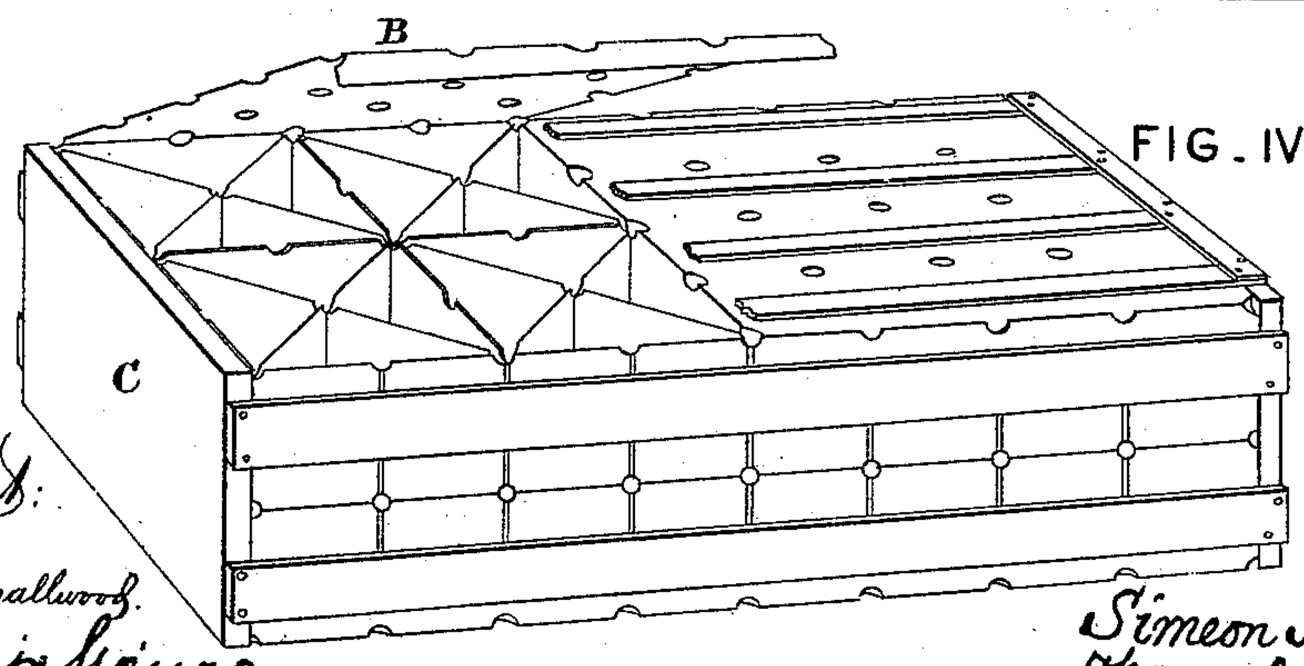


FIG. IV.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMEON T. JENKINS AND THOMAS J. McGUIRE, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 345,510, dated July 13, 1886.

Application filed May 10, 1886. Serial No. 201,719. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, SIMEON T. JENKINS and THOMAS J. McGUIRE, both of Baltimore, Maryland, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Packing-Boxes or Carriers for Transporting Ripe Fruit, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification.

This invention has reference to the construction of packing-boxes or carriers of the type shown and described in patent of S. T. Jenkins, No. 318,937, dated May 26, 1885, for the transportation of ripe fruit over long distances.

The present invention has reference more particularly to the construction of boxes for packing small fruit—such as berries, cherries, and the like.

To answer the purposes practically and effectually the packing-boxes should have the following characteristics: First, they should be so formed as to permit the free passage of currents of air through the several cells or boxes and the crate containing the same, to which end the sheets from which they are formed are perforated in the manner hereinafter described; second, they should be made on the "knockdown" principle—*i. e.*, so that all the parts can be folded up and packed in small compass; third, their construction should be so simple and cheap that they can be used commercially without materially adding to the cost of packing and transportation, and without the necessity of requiring their return to the shippers. Such articles are commonly known as "give-away boxes."

The present invention comprises certain improvements which tend to the objects above specified.

In the accompanying drawings, which form a part of this specification, Figure I shows in perspective a box constructed in accordance with the invention. Fig. II shows the partition-strips. Fig. III represents the blank from which the shell or outside of the box is formed, and Fig. IV illustrates in perspective a crate with the top slats partly broken away and the cover upturned.

The sheet from which the shell or case A is formed is provided with perforations *a* at equidistant points. The sheet is then cut into squares, as shown in Fig. III, the cuts being on lines that bisect rows of perforations. The distance between two rows of perforations will be equal to that desired for the depth of the box. The blank is then cut on the lines *b c* and is folded on the lines *b b*, the turned-up portions forming the sides of the box. The squares *d* at each corner of the blank overlap the sides *e*, as shown in Fig. I.

The box is fastened by a band, *f*. This may be a rubber band, but preferably is a paper strip pasted around the sides. The paper strip may be utilized for advertising purposes.

The box is divided into four cells by the partition-strips *g*, which are interlocked by means of the cross-cuts *h*, these cuts being in line with the semicircular holes or notches *i* in the top and bottom of the strip. The strips *g* are of such length as to fit in the box diagonally, and they serve to brace the box at the corners. When the parts are thus assembled, the central hole, *a'*, of the blank, Fig. III, coincides with the intersecting line of the strips *g*, and communicates with the four cells or chambers of the box. Each cell has an opening at each of its six corners, and an intermediate opening at the top and bottom outside edges.

The strips *g* can be cut from the same sheet as that from which the blank is formed, the cutting being always along lines that bisect a row of perforations; but preferably the strips are, as shown in Fig. I, a little wider than the sides of the box, so that when a number of boxes are packed together the projecting partitions create spaces between the several tiers of boxes, serving both to increase the circulation of air and also to prevent the boxes above from pressing upon and bruising the fruit in those beneath.

In packing the individual boxes in a crate, C, Fig. IV, a cover, B, is placed over the several boxes, and this cover may, as shown, be large enough to overlie four of the small boxes.

The crate C is formed of slats on four sides, the openings between the slats corresponding with the perforations in the boxes.

We claim—

1. A knockdown fruit-carrier comprising, in combination, a shell or case formed of a square sheet perforated as described, with the

edges turned up to form the sides, the projecting squares *d* on two of the sides overlapping the other two sides, and the intersecting partitions placed diagonally in said box or case, substantially as described.

2. The combination, with the shell or box formed of a perforated sheet turned up at the edges to form the sides, of the intersecting notched partitions arranged diagonally in said box, and serving to brace the same at the corners, substantially as described.

3. In a knockdown fruit-carrier, the combination of the shell or box and the partitions projecting above the sides of said box, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof we have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

S. T. JENKINS.
T. J. McGUIRE.

Witnesses:
PHILIP MAURO,
C. J. HEDRICK.