(No Model.)

W. H. HAWORTH.

PACKING AND SHIPPING CASE.

No. 496,157. Patented Apr. 25, 1893.

Fig 1

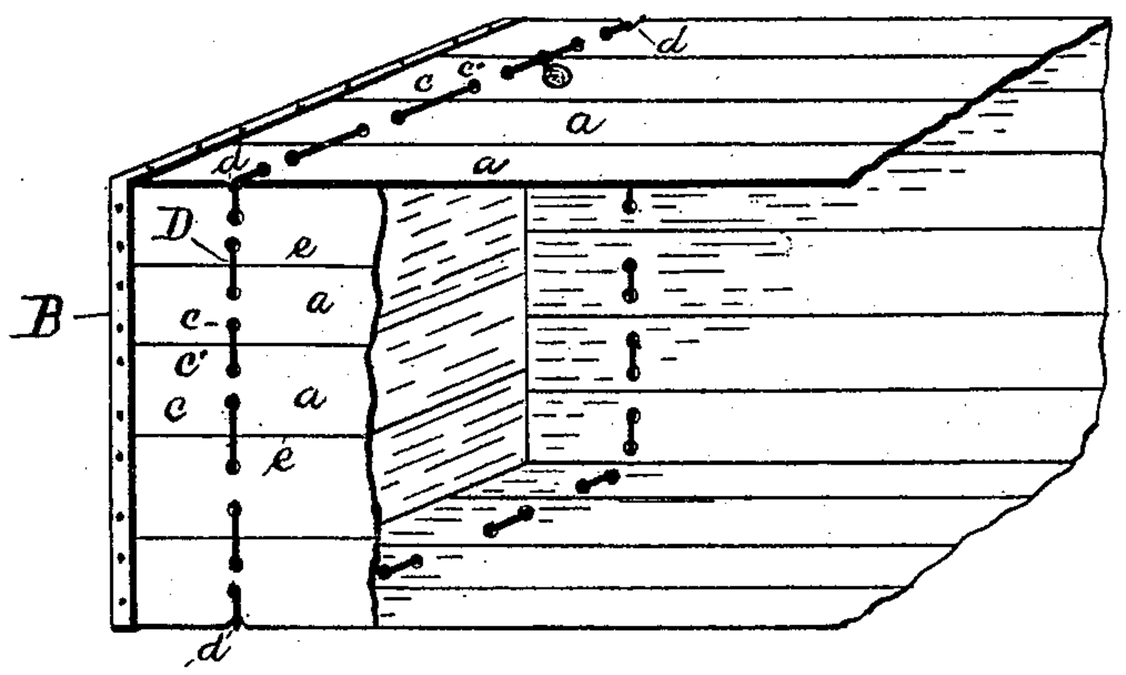


Fig 2.

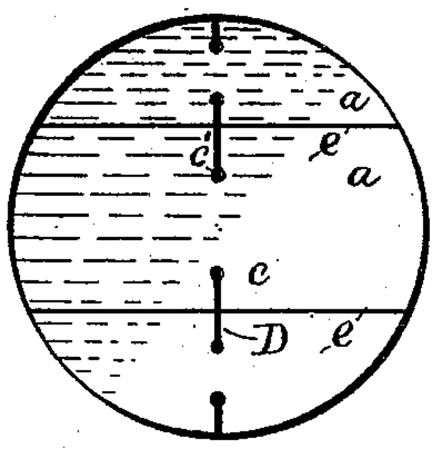


Fig 3.

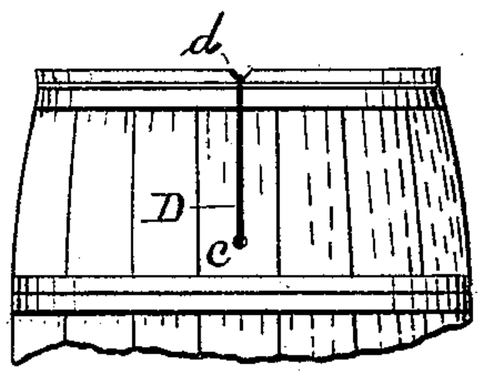


Fig 4.

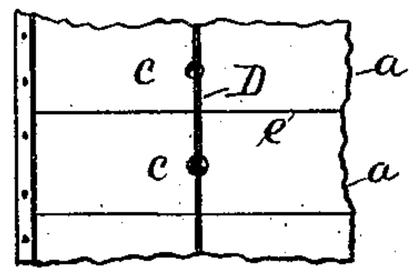
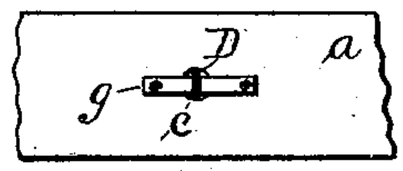


Fig 5.



WITNESSES:

Otis D. Swett.

L. L. Johnson.

INVENTOR

William H. Haworth

BY

Chas. D. Swett.

ATTORNEY.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HENRY HAWORTH, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

PACKING AND SHIPPING CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 496,157, dated April 25, 1893.

Application filed October 13, 1892. Serial No. 448,729. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HENRY HAWORTH, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Packing and Shipping Cases; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

My invention relates to packing, storing and shipping cases and has especial reference to devices for securing the same against surreptitious opening and plundering.

The invention may be applied to any form of case used for packing and transportation purposes, and the word "case" as herein used includes boxes, crates, kegs, barrels, boarded bales, &c. The word "cord" also hereinafter employed includes twine, rope, wire and similar strappings.

The accompanying drawings illustrate the invention; Figure 1 being a perspective view of part of a box showing the application of the cord on both the outer side and the inner side of the box. Fig. 2 is a plan view of the top and Fig. 3 a side elevation of a portion, of a cask with cord applied. Fig. 4 is a plan view and Fig. 5 a bottom view of a modification of the invention shown on portions of a box.

In Fig. 1, A indicates the case formed of boards *a*, *a*, properly nailed or otherwise secured together. B, denotes a strap around the end of the box. A series of small holes *c*, *c'*, are made through the boards entirely around the case there being two holes in each board. D is the cord which for purposes of security passes continuously in and out through said holes around the case. The ends of the cords are drawn tightly together and secured, usually by a leaden seal.

A cord protection has heretofore been attempted in which the cord was passed into a hole as *c'*, and out again through a hole as *c*, in the adjacent board thus crossing the seam *e*, between the boards underneath the same and within the box. But this method has proven to be ineffective as the cord has been easily cut by a knife or thin file thrust in through the seam *e*. Then when the contents of the box have been removed the ends of the cord have been tacked to the under side of the boards so that when they have been replaced upon the box the cord appeared to be intact. In my invention the cord is passed in through a hole *c*, and out through a hole *c'*, in the same board then is crossed over the seam *e*, on the other side of the box and into a hole *c*, in the next board. In like manner the joint at the edge of the box which has been greatly exposed, is protected equally with the sides of the box. In my system however the cord at the edges is liable to injury from abrasion in handling. This difficulty I avoid by making notches or indentations *d*, at each edge, in which the cord may lie. In small cases one central line of holes and notches and one cord are usually sufficient but more should be used in large cases.

Figs. 2 and 3 illustrate the invention as applied to a cask whose head is protected by my cording. The chime of the cask is notched to receive the cord which in use must pass entirely around the cask over its heads.

In Figs. 4 and 5 the cord D is passed into a hole *c*, and around a bar *g*, and out again through the same hole *c*. The bar *g* should be fixed to the board by nails or otherwise. This variation differs but slightly from that shown in Fig. 1 as the hole *c*, is really divided into two holes by the bar *g*, and the cord passes over the seams outside of the box as already described. This construction of a case prevents any cutting of, or tampering with the cord without easy detection and has proved to be a sure safeguard against such thefts.

What I claim, and desire to secure, is—

1. In a packing and shipping case a securing cord interlaced through each board and crossing each seam only on the outer side of the case, its ends being tightly drawn together and sealed in any manner preferred as herein described.

2. In a packing and shipping case a secur-

ing device consisting in a series of holes around the case and notches at the edges of the case and a cord passing in and out through said holes and notches and continuously around the case, crossing each seam between the boards on the outside of the case and having its ends drawn tightly together and sealed.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM HENRY HAWORTH.

Witnesses:
GEO. H. HUMPHREYS,
WILLIAM F. NEW.