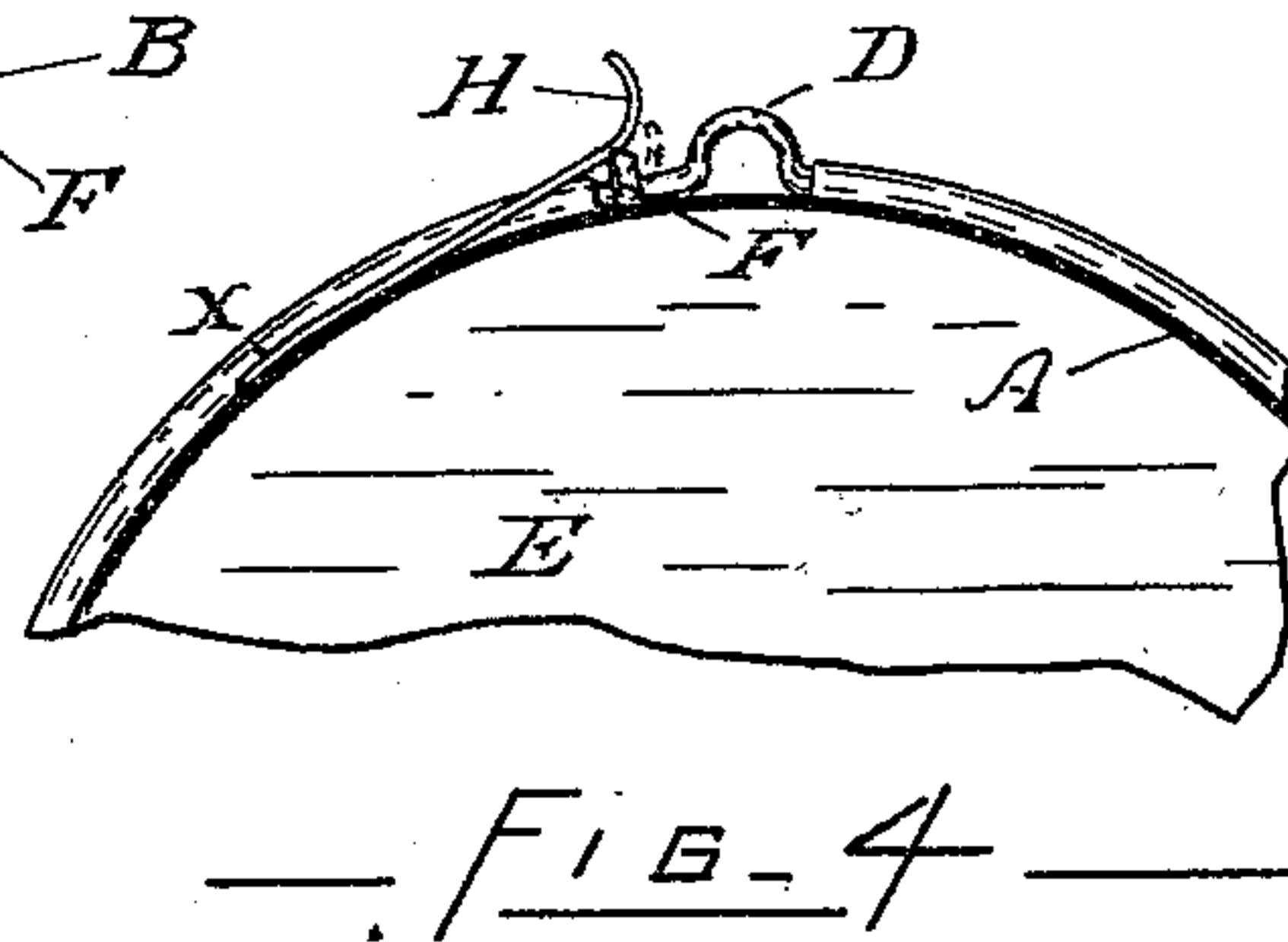
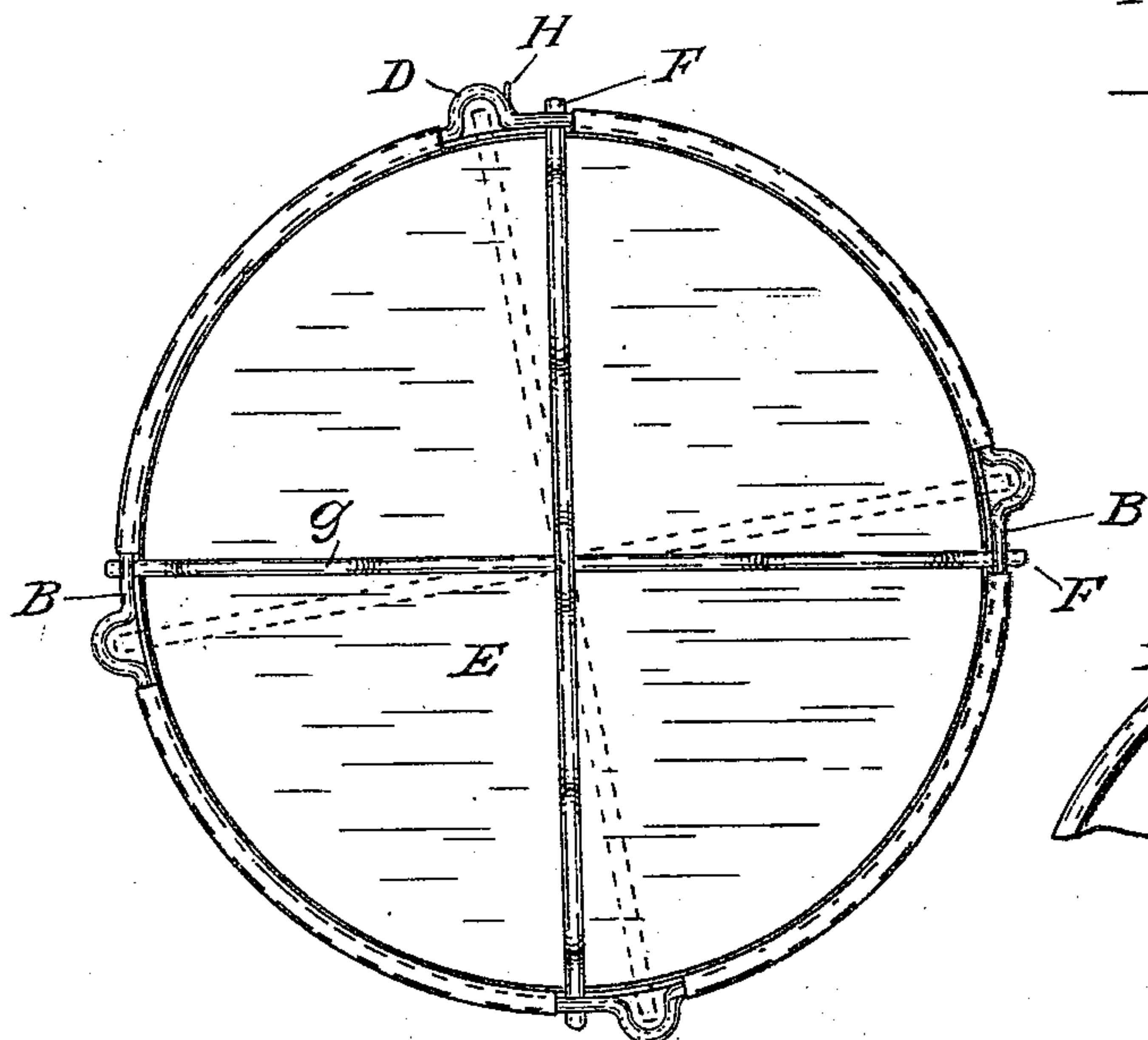
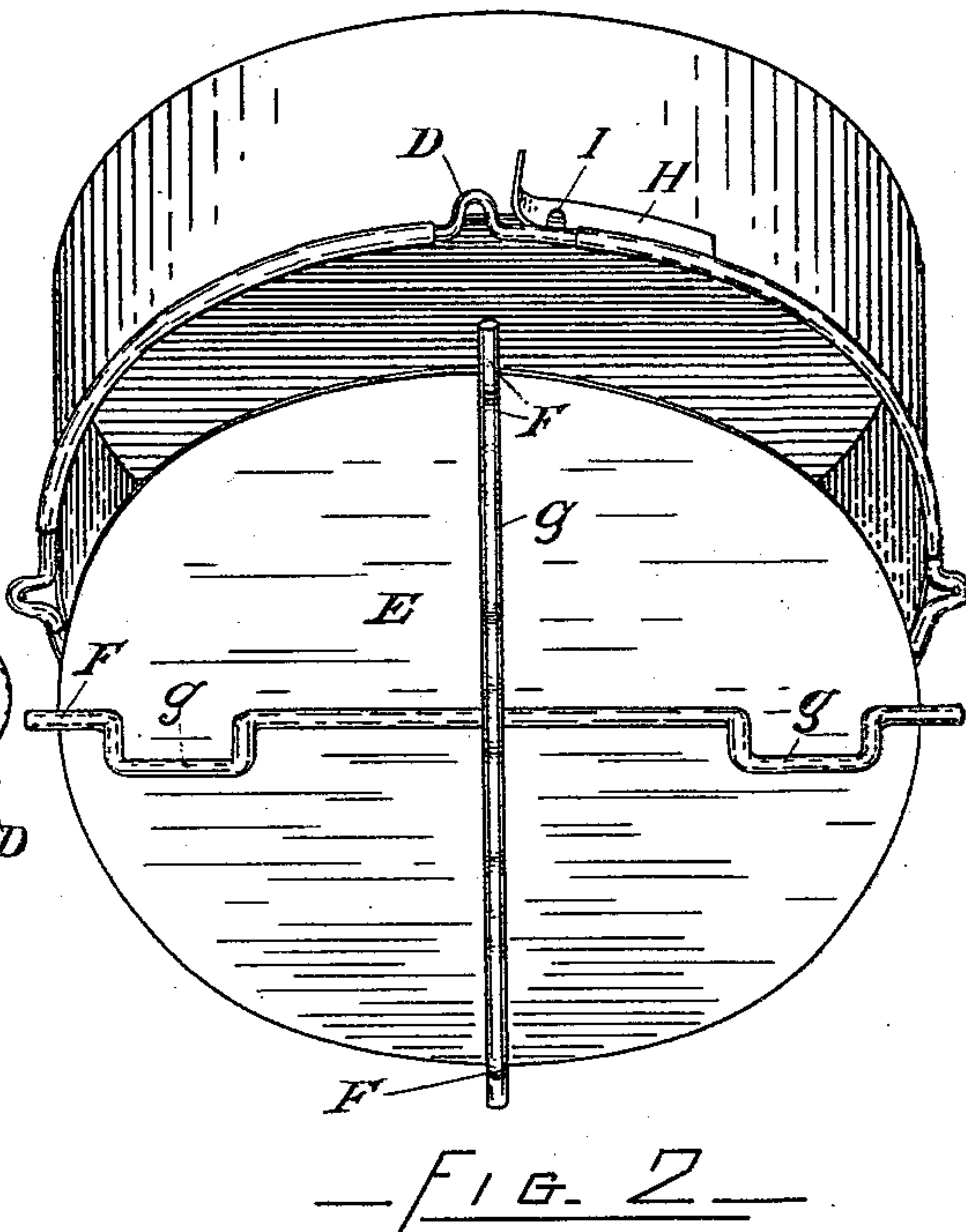
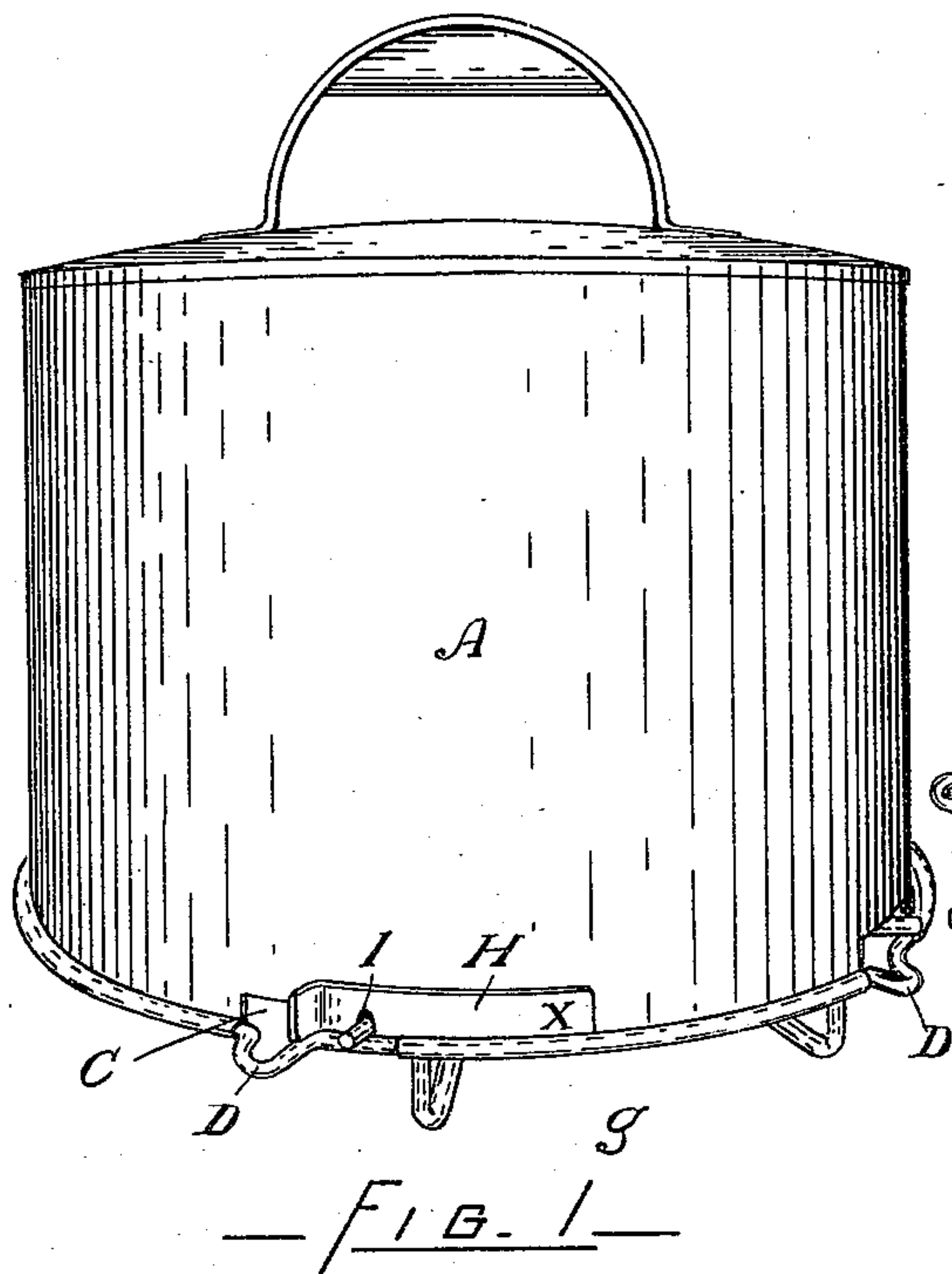


(No Model.)

T. J. BYERS.
CARRYING CASE.

No. 543,127.

Patented July 23, 1895.



Witnesses: FIG. 3

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THOMAS JAMES BYERS, OF EGANVILLE, CANADA.

CARRYING-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 543,127, dated July 23, 1895.

Application filed March 14, 1895. Serial No. 541,671. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS JAMES BYERS, a citizen of Canada, residing at Eganville, in the county of Renfrew and Province of Ontario, Canada, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Carrying-Cases; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description of the same.

My invention relates to carrying cases or vessels which are intended for carrying packages of different kinds, and my object is to provide a case that will be more safe, convenient, and generally useful than any of the variety of pails, baskets, &c., that are now in use for that purpose.

It consists in an upright cylindrical vessel, made preferably of sheet metal, having a closed or fixed top, and a handle attached thereto, and a removable bottom which is held in place by a locking device hereinafter described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective elevation of the case, showing the locking-device. Fig. 2 is a perspective view showing the bottom detached. Fig. 3 is an under side view of the case with the bottom in place. Fig. 4 is a part plan view showing the locking device.

The bottom edge of the wall A of the case is provided with the stiffening-wire B. Several gaps C are made in the wall A extending vertically a short distance above the wire B and laterally a distance sufficient for the purpose explained below. Where the wire B crosses the gaps it has formed in it the outwardly-projecting loops or bows D, close to the corresponding ends of the gaps.

The removable bottom E is simply a plain disk of a size to fit easily into the circular wall A. To the under side of the bottom are fixed the arms F, which protrude outward from the edge of the bottom and over the wire B, when the bottom is locked in the case, as shown in Fig. 3. The number of arms is of course identical with the number of loops D. The wires or rods of which the arms F are parts extend across the bottom and have formed in them intermediately the bows G, which serve as feet for the case or the bottom to stand upon.

When the case is to be closed the upper or cylindrical part is placed upon the bottom, the loops D passing down over the ends of the arms F, (see dotted lines, Fig. 3,) until they are above the wire B. The upper part is then turned until the loops D are carried past the arms, which will then rest upon the circular parts of the wire, by which the bottom is held up in place. Should the bottom then be accidentally turned backward and the arms be again brought opposite the loops, it would immediately drop out; but this is prevented by a spring H, which is fixed at X to the wall of the case, and has its free end curved outward, as shown in Fig. 1. In its normal position this spring lies close against the side of the case, but as the arm F is moved against it the spring is forced outward, (see Fig. 4,) and the arm passes inside of it until it comes to a notch I in the spring, which then snaps in over the arm and locks the arm in place and prevents the bottom from working loose.

Although the carrying-case herein described will be a most convenient and serviceable means for carrying a large variety of articles, nevertheless I believe that its main value will be found in its use for carrying butter, as it will do away with all papering and tying up of parcels, which not only involves labor and time, but generally bruises and disfigures the butter.

With the use of my carrying-case the butter-maker will place the prints or rolls of butter upon a plate and inclose the whole in the case, in which it may be carried to market, where it will present a neat and attractive appearance.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is—

1. A carrying case, provided with a removable bottom from the edge of which arms protrude radially, and engage in gaps formed in the vertical wall of the case, and in which said arms are held by a stiffening wire fixed in the edge of the circular wall of the case, and a suitable locking device, substantially as herein set forth.

2. A carrying case having a closed top and handle, and a cylindrical wall, in the bottom edge of which are made gaps C and in which

a stiffening wire B, having the loops D, is
fixed crossing said gaps; and a removable
bottom having the feet or bows *g*, and the ra-
dial arms F; and a spring H attached to the
5 wall of the case, and having formed in it a
notch I taking over the arm F, substantially
as shown and described.

Signed at Eganville this 30th day of Janu-
ary, 1895.

THOMAS JAMES BYERS.

In presence of—
T. W. MCGARRY,
ED. MCGARRY.