

No. 778,736.

PATENTED DEC. 27, 1904.

D. H. BOWLIN & W. L. DOUDLE.

SHIPPING CASE FOR BOTTLES.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 29, 1904.

Fig. 1.

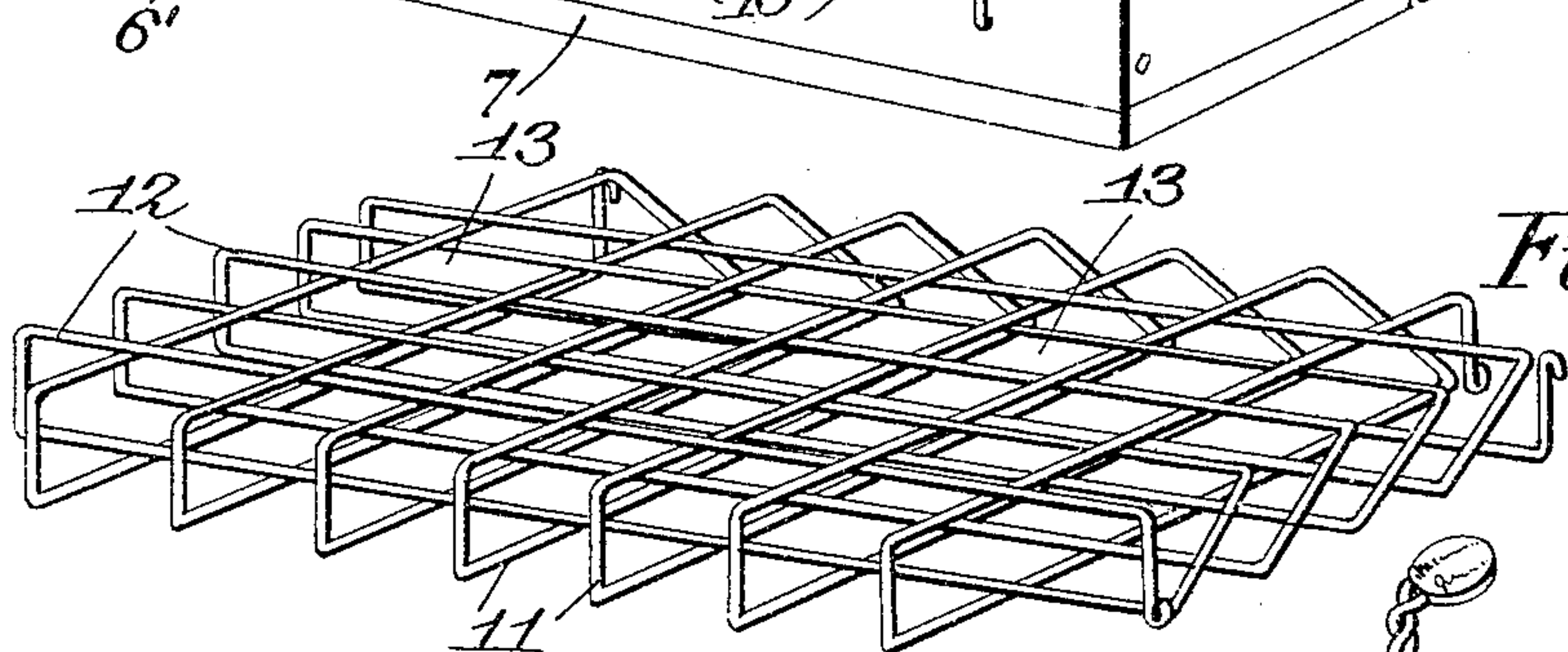
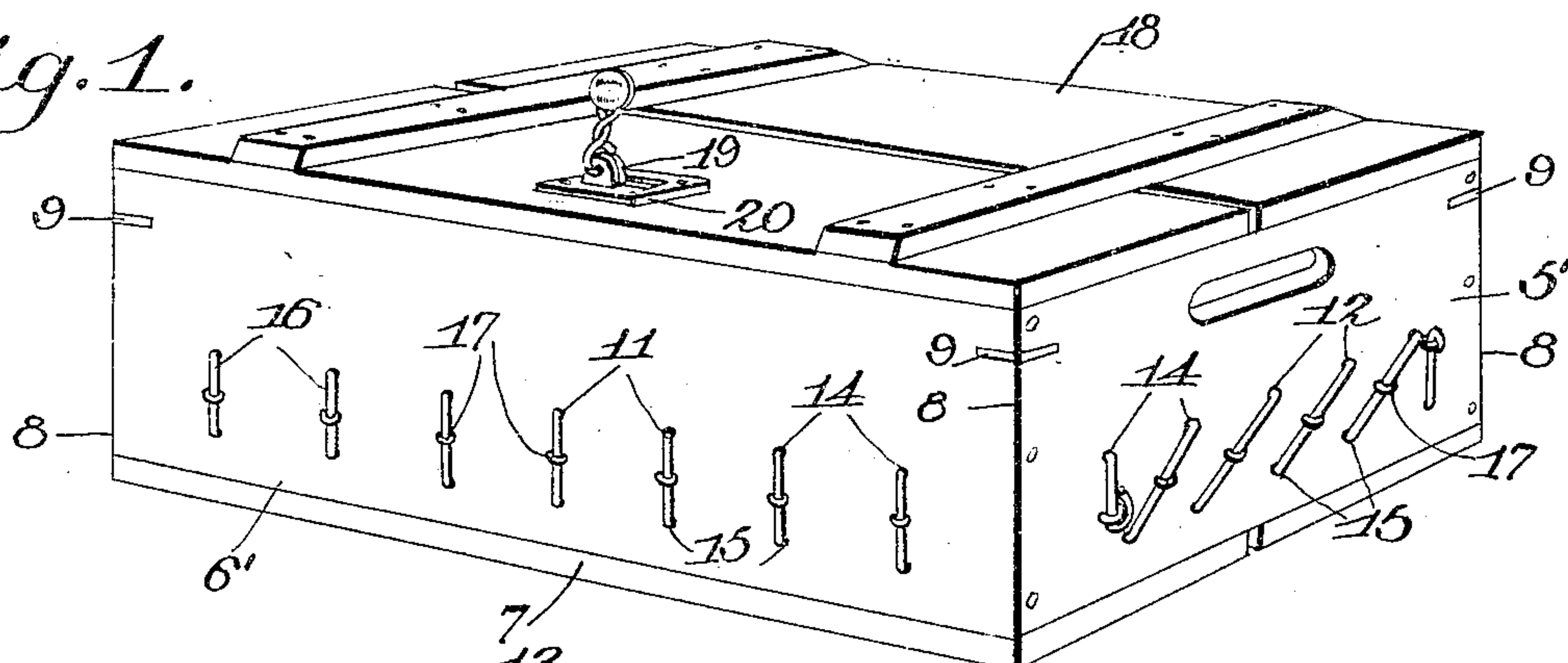
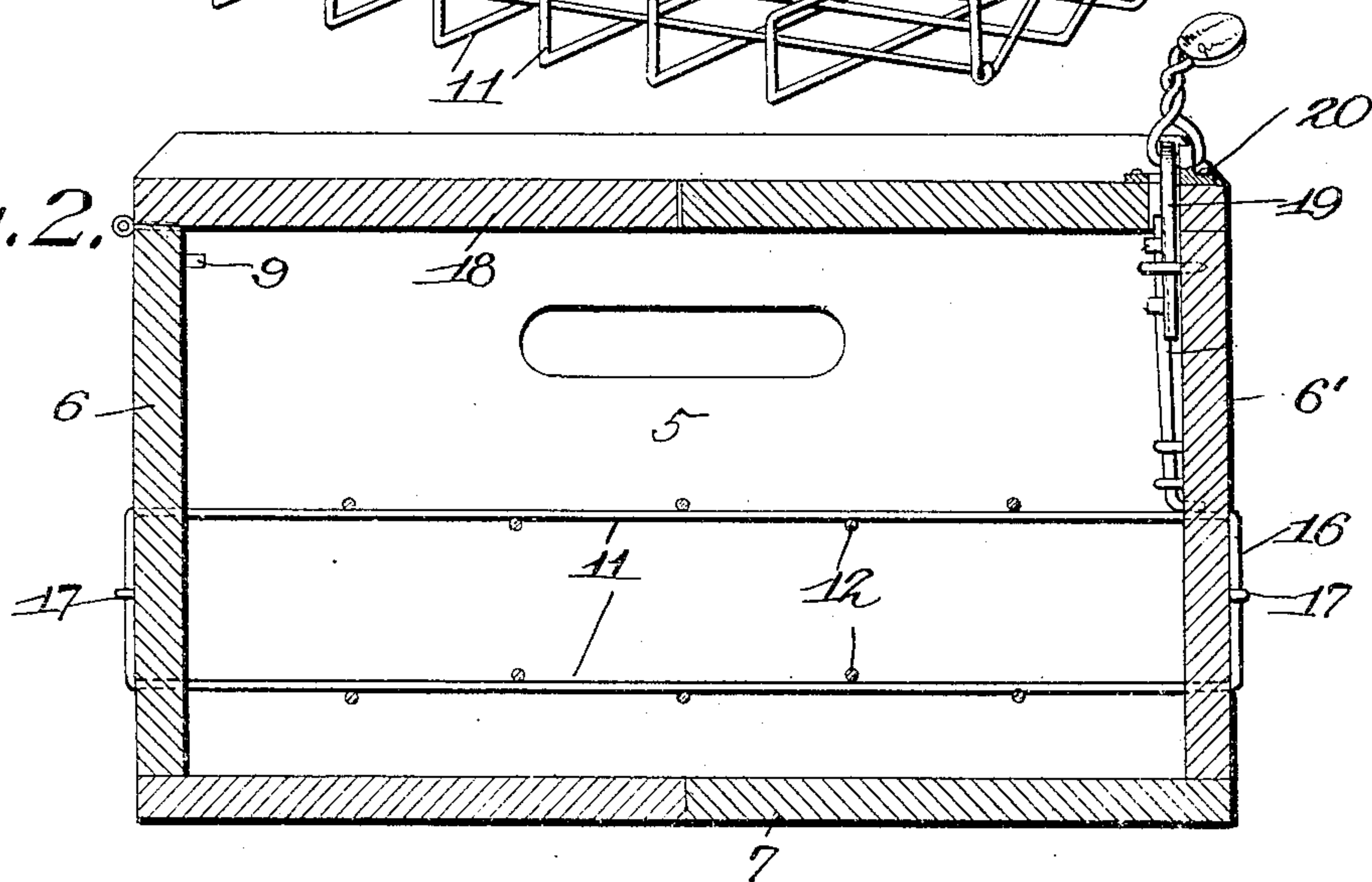


Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses
E. J. Stewart
L. A. Acker

David H. Bowlin
William L. Doudle
Inventors
by *C. A. Snow*
Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

DAVID H. BOWLIN AND WILLIAM L. DOUDLE, OF COLUMBUS, MISSISSIPPI; SAID DOUDLE ASSIGNOR OF ONE-HALF HIS RIGHT TO SAID BOWLIN.

SHIPPING-CASE FOR BOTTLES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 778,736, dated December 27, 1904.

Application filed June 29, 1904. Serial No. 214,668.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, DAVID H. BOWLIN and WILLIAM L. DOUDLE, citizens of the United States, residing at Columbus, in the county of Lowndes and State of Mississippi, have invented a new and useful Shipping-Case for Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to boxes or crates for shipping purposes, and more particularly to a box or crate especially designed for shipping or transporting bottles, jars, and similar articles.

The object of the invention is to provide a simple, inexpensive, and durable device of this character in which the bottles may be compactly stored and conveniently transported from place to place without danger of breakage.

A further object of the invention is to provide a box or crate in which the several bottle-receiving compartments are formed by a plurality of transverse and longitudinal rods or wires so arranged that the transverse wires pass alternately under and over the longitudinal wires, thereby uniformly spacing said compartments and preventing accidental displacement of the bottles or other articles.

A still further object is to arrange the supporting-rods in one or more sets or series, the rods comprising each set or series being formed of a single length of wire, which engages the walls of the box in such a manner as to effectually reinforce and brace the latter.

The invention consists in the construction and novel combination and arrangement of parts hereinafter fully described, illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and pointed out in the claims hereto appended, it being understood that various changes in form, proportion, and minor details of construction may be resorted to without departing from the principle or sacrificing any of the advantages of this invention.

In the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a box or crate constructed in accordance with our invention. Fig. 2 is

a transverse sectional view. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the supporting-bars detached.

Similar numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures of the drawings.

The box or crate, which may be of any desired shape and formed of wood or other suitable material, is preferably rectangular in form, as shown, and comprises the end walls 5 and 5', side walls 6 and 6', and base or bottom 7. The abutting edges of the end and side walls are preferably inclined or beveled to form miter-joints 8, and extending across the corners of the box at said joints are diagonal plates or braces 9.

Arranged within the box or crate at a point adjacent the bottom thereof are a plurality of supporting bars or rods, preferably disposed in pairs or sets, the upper and lower transverse rods 11 of one set being formed of a continuous length of wire, as shown, and the longitudinal rods 12 of the opposite set being also formed of a single length of wire which passes alternately under and over the transverse wires, thereby defining rectangular spaces or compartments 13 for the reception of bottles or similar articles. The side and end walls of the box or crate are each provided with suitable openings or apertures 14, arranged in horizontal alinement and spaced a uniform distance apart, and disposed a short distance below the openings 14 in each wall, and preferably arranged in vertical alinement therewith, are a similar set or series of openings 15.

One end of the wire forming the rods 11 is secured in any suitable manner to the side wall 6 and passes transversely across the box through the alined openings 14 and is bent downward at right angles in contact with the exterior face of the opposite side wall 6', as indicated at 16. The wire is then inserted in the openings 15 and after passing transversely across the box is bent upwardly and diagonally across the grain of the wood to the next set of openings 15 and thence transversely across the box or crate, as shown.

The wire forming the longitudinal support-
ing-rods is passed through the openings 14
and 15 in the end walls of the box in a simi-
lar manner, said longitudinal wires passing
5 alternately under and over the transverse
wires, as before stated.

As a means for preventing the longitudinal
and transverse wires from slipping should any
particular one become accidentally severed
10 during transit, we provide staples or similar
fastening devices 17, which are driven into
the end and side walls of the box and engage
the intermediate portions of the wires, as
shown.

15 The box or crate is preferably provided
with a hinged lid or cover 18, said cover be-
ing locked in closed position by a spring-
catch 19, which engages a keeper 20, secured
to said lid.

20 By having the longitudinal and transverse
rods formed of a continuous strand of wire
threaded through the end and side walls of
the crate in the manner described said rods
are securely retained in position without the
25 use of auxiliary fastening devices, while by
having the intermediate portions of said wires
bearing against the side and end walls of the
box and extending across the grain of the
material instead of with the grain said wires
30 are effectually prevented from cutting through
the walls of the box when the longitudinal
and transverse rods are tightened. It will
also be observed that the intermediate por-
tions of the wires form a series of spaced ver-
tical and diagonal braces which engage the
35 vertical walls of the box, and thereby ma-
terially strengthen and reinforce the latter.

Having thus described the invention, what
is claimed is—

40 1. In a device of the class described, a re-
ceptacle provided with a plurality of longi-
tudinal and transverse rods forming a series
of compartments, the ends of said rods pass-
ing through openings in the vertical walls of

the receptacle and extending across the grain 45
of the material.

2. In a device of the class described, a re-
ceptacle provided with a plurality of longi-
tudinal and transverse rods formed of a con-
tinuous piece of wire and defining a series of 50
compartments, the ends of said rods passing
through openings in the vertical walls of the
receptacle and extending across the grain of
the material.

3. In a device of the class described, a re- 55
ceptacle provided with a plurality of longi-
tudinal and transverse rods forming a series
of compartments, said rods passing through
openings in the vertical walls of the receptacle
and having their opposite ends bent at differ- 60
ent angles and extended across the grain of
the material.

4. In a device of the class described a re-
ceptacle provided with a plurality of longi-
tudinal and transverse rods passing alter- 65
nately under and over each other to form a
series of compartments, the ends of said rods
passing through openings in the vertical side
walls of the receptacle and extending across
the grain of the material. 70

5. In a device of the class described, a re-
ceptacle provided with a plurality of longi-
tudinal and transverse rods forming a series
of compartments, said rods being arranged in
pairs and passed through openings in the ver- 75
tical walls of the receptacle with the lower
end of one rod of each pair extended across
the grain of the material and connected to the
end of the upper rod of the adjacent pair.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing 80
as our own we have hereto affixed our signa-
tures in the presence of two witnesses.

DAVID H. BOWLIN.
WILLIAM L. DOUDLE.

Witnesses:

B. D. ERVIN,
S. A. EGGLESTON.