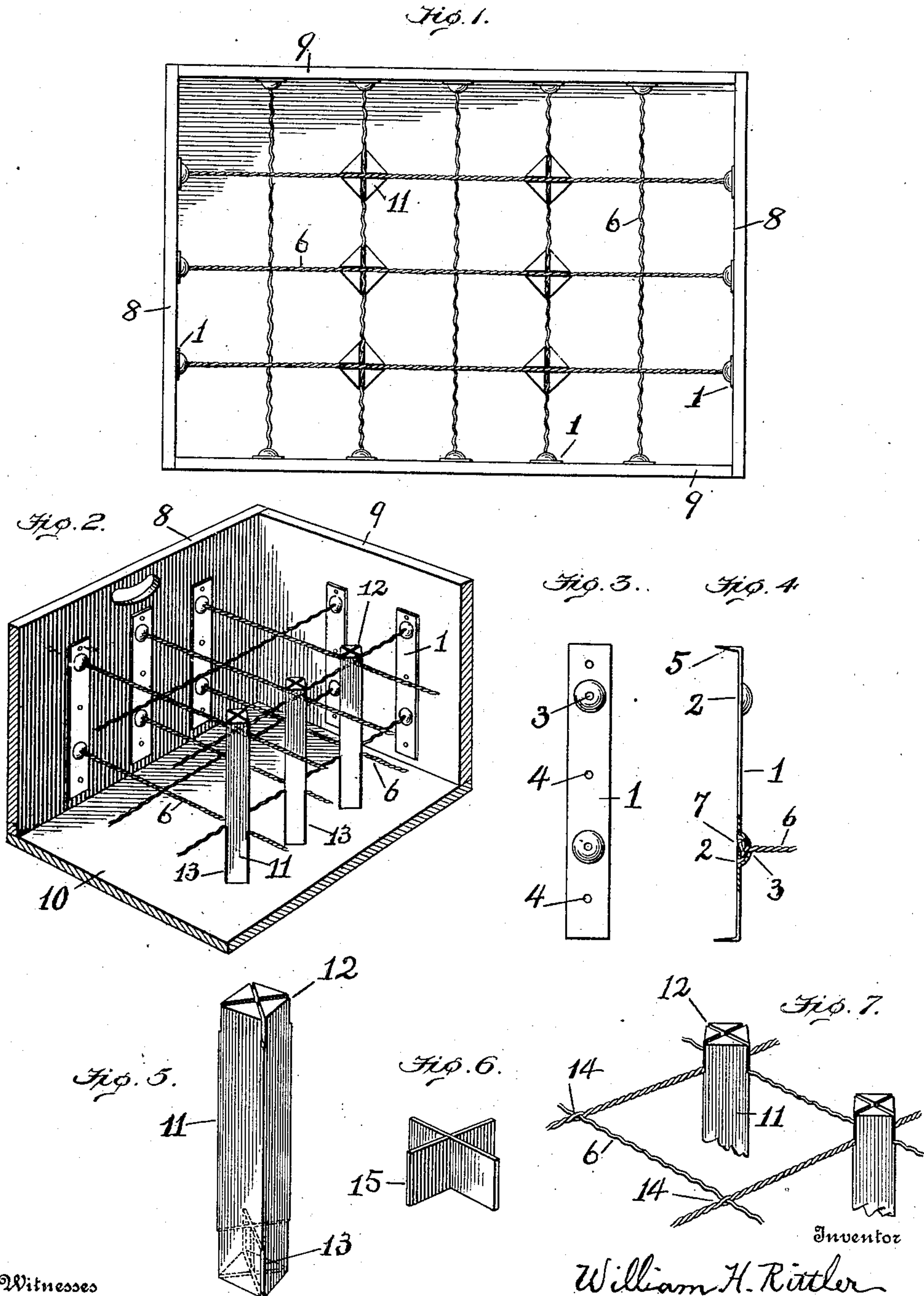


W. H. RITTLER.  
BOX FOR HOLDING AND TRANSPORTING BOTTLES.  
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910,316.

Patented Jan. 19, 1909.



Witnesses

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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM H. RITTLER, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

## BOX FOR HOLDING AND TRANSPORTING BOTTLES.

No. 910,316.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Jan. 19, 1909.

Application filed March 24, 1908. Serial No. 422,874.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM H. RITTLER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, have  
5 invented certain new and useful Improvements in Boxes for Holding and Transporting Bottles, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a box of improved construction for holding and transporting bottles and delivering them by wagons to customers.

Boxes of the class referred to are employed for bottled-beer, bottled carbonated  
15 waters and other bottled liquids.

The objects of the invention are to provide a construction of box with pockets or compartments that will carry the various bottles of standard size, and at the same time to  
20 minimize the size, weight and cost of the box.

The improved box is shown in the accompanying drawing in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the improved  
25 box. Fig. 2 is a sectional view, showing a part of the box in perspective. Fig. 3 is a front view of one of the cleat-bars. Fig. 4 is an edge view of cleat-bar. Fig. 5 is a view of one of the posts. Fig. 6 is a view of the  
30 cross-bar employed to fill the slot in the bottom of the post and support the wires. Fig. 7 is a detail view of the interlocked cross-wires.

The invention consists of forming pockets or compartments in the box for each bottle  
35 by means of cleat-bars, posts and wires, which will now be particularly described.

The ends, 8, sides, 9, and bottom, 10, of the box may be made of wood, and so far as  
40 concerns the features of the present invention, the said wood structure is not restricted.

Metal cleat-bars, 1, have on their inner side countersunk cavities, designated, 2, produced by a suitable punch and die; each  
45 cavity has a hole, 3. In the present instance the cleat-bars have two cavities and holes. The cleat-bars also have holes, 4, to admit nails or screws for securing the said bars to the inner surface of the wood sides or ends of  
50 the box, and the ends, 5, of the cleat-bars are bent at a right-angled position, and said bent-ends have a suitable thin or sharp edge that adapts it to be readily forced into the wood. The cleat-bars are secured in an up-  
55 right or vertical position.

The wires, 6, may consist of a single strand or preferably of two or more strands twisted together. The ends of the wires are attached to the cleat-bars, and are shaped or  
60 formed into a knot or head, 7, which has position in the cavity, 2, on the inner side of the cleat-bar, while the wire projects through the hole, 3, leading from said cavity. This device enables a wire to be stretched from one wall of the box to the wall directly op-  
65 posite.

When the cleat-bars are about to be secured to a wood wall of the box, the wires must first be attached to the bars as described, and then the bent-ends, 5, of the bars are  
70 driven by means of a hammer or other tool into the wood, until the inner side of the bar is in close contact with the wood wall of the box, then a nail or a screw through each hole, 4, will firmly secure the cleat-bars to the wall.  
75 This construction secures the wires in a stretched condition and the knot or head, 7, on the end of the wire is concealed in the cavity, 2, under the cleat-bar. There are two series of wires, namely, those stretched  
80 parallel from one end, 8, to the opposite end, 8, and the other series comprising those stretched parallel from one side, 9, to the opposite side, 9. The two series of wires in the same horizontal plane cross each other and  
85 form square pockets or compartments. These square compartments are more completely formed by having another set of wires thus crossed but in a different horizontal plane. The drawing therefore shows two  
90 sets of wires in the box both sets in horizontal planes, but one set in a plane higher than the other, and these cross-wires form twenty-four pockets or compartments which enable  
95 twenty four bottles to be carried.

Posts, 11, are used at the intersection of the crossed wires, and are provided in the upper and lower ends with crossed slots, 12, and, 13, respectively. These posts are to support and confine the crossed wires at a  
100 part of the crosses; other crossed parts of the wires are merely interlocked or fastened together as shown at 14, in Fig. 7. The crossed parts of the wires of the uppermost set or fit down within the crossed slots, 12, at  
105 the upper end of the posts, and are thereby confined, and the lower end of the posts rest upon the bottom of the box.

The crossed slots, 13, in the lower end of the posts extend upward into the posts some-  
110



what further than the slots, 12, in the upper end of the posts extend downward. The crossed wires of the lowermost set fit within the slots, 13, at the lower end of the posts, and which confine the wires, but said wires are supported therein by the cross-bars, 15, seen in Fig. 6. These cross-bars support the lowermost set of crossed wires and keep them above the bottom, 10, of the box at the proper height.

In the present instance the box, which comprises twenty-four compartments, has only six posts. It is obvious that a larger number of these posts might be used, but the number is immaterial to the invention.

Having thus described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is,—

1. In a box for bottles having pockets or compartments formed by wires the combination of cleat-bars attached to the walls of the box and having on their inner side cavities with a hole through each cavity, and two series of wires stretched across the box in right-angled directions so that one series crosses the other, and each wire projecting through one of the holes in a cleat-bar and the end of the wire confined in the cavity thereof.

2. In a box for bottles, the combination with the walls of the box of cleat-bars having one or more cavities with a hole through each cavity; upright posts having cross-slots; two series of wires stretched across the box—one

series crossing and intersecting the other, the ends of the wires being secured in the cavities in said cleat-bars and the crossed or intersected parts of the wires fitted into the cross-slots of the said posts.

3. In a box for bottles the combination of the walls and bottom of the box; vertical posts resting on the bottom and said posts provided in their lower ends with cross-slots; two series of wires in the same horizontal plane, one series crossing the box from end to end and the other series from side to side and the wires of the two series intersecting each other and the said intersected parts of the wires fitted in the cross-slots at said lower ends of the posts, and cross-bars filling said cross-slots in the posts and supporting the wires at the proper height above the floor.

4. A box for bottles having two series of wires extending across the box in right-angled directions, the wires of one series intersecting and crossing the wires of the other series, and some of said intersections being interlocked by the wires of one series passing through loops, 14, on the wires of the other series, and vertical posts in the box for sustaining the wires between their interlocked points.

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

WILLIAM H. RITTLER.

Witnesses:

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