H. H. JOHNSON.

CONTAINER FOR GOODS IN TRANSIT.

APPLICATION FILED MAY 4, 1915.

1,154,775.

Patented Sept. 28, 1915.

Fig. 1.

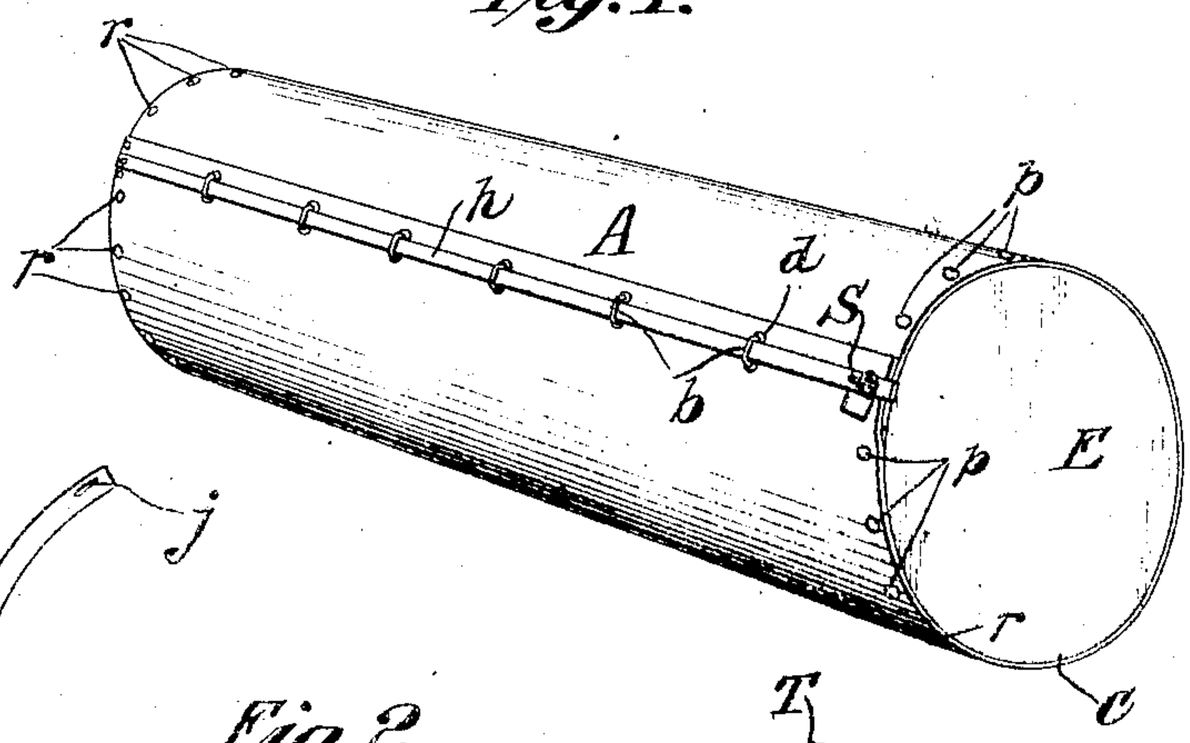


Fig. 2.

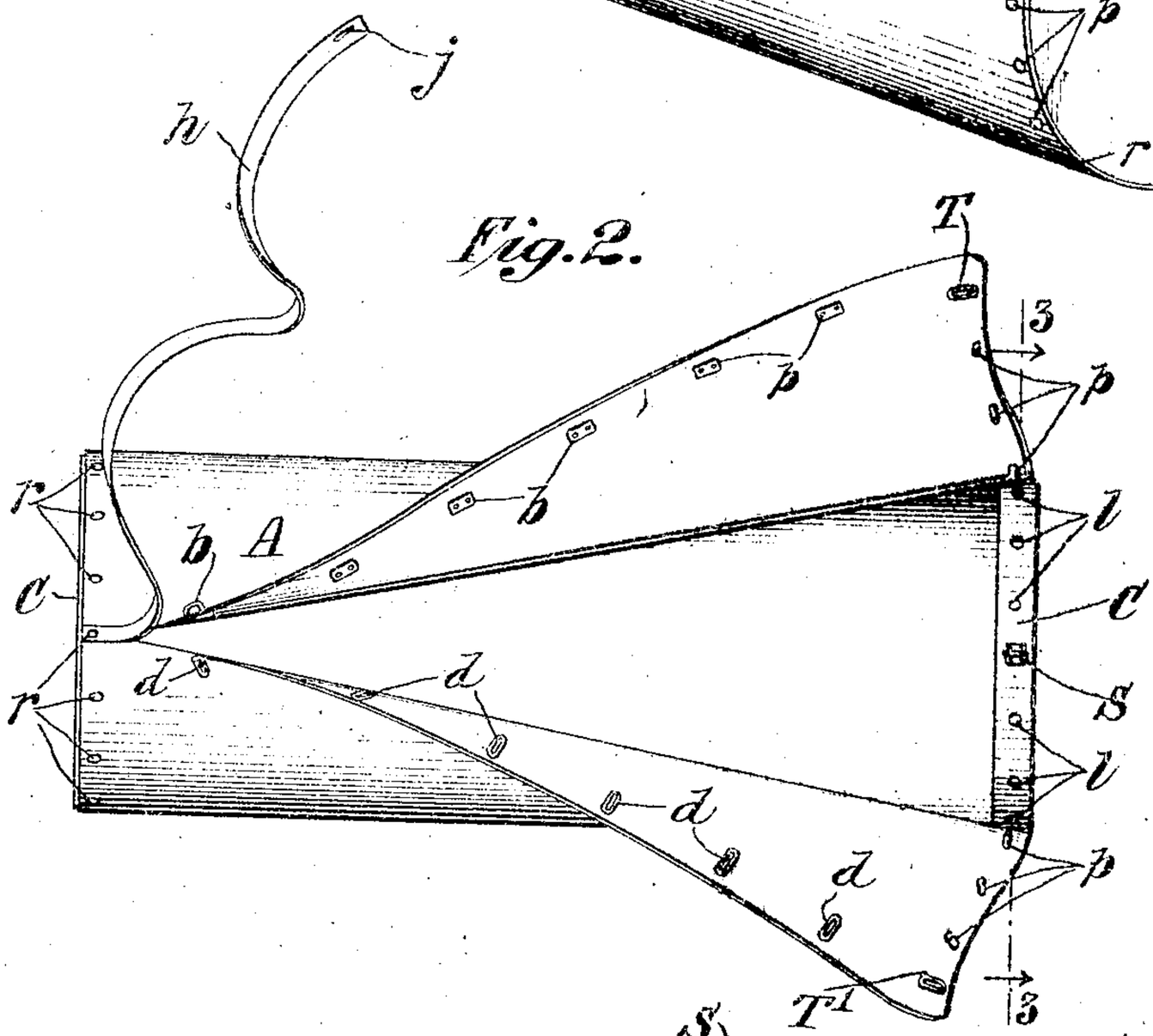
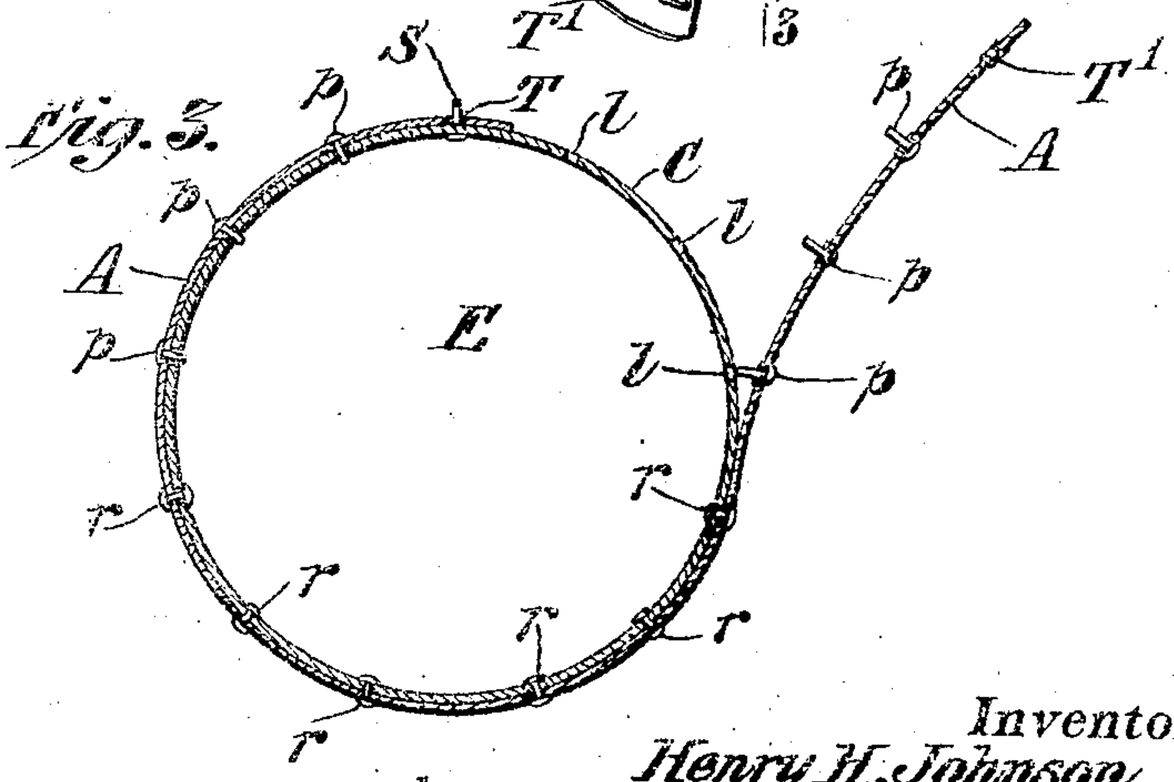


Fig. 3.



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CONTAINER FOR GOODS IN TRANSIT.

1,154,775. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1915.

Application filed May 4, 1915. Serial No. 25,684.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HENRY H. JOHNSON, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Summit, New Jersey, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Containers for Goods in Transit, the principles of which are set forth in the following specification and accompanying drawings, which disclose the form of the invention which I now consider to be the best of the various forms in which the principles of the invention may be embodied.

This invention relates to improvements in containers for goods in transit, of the general flexible type disclosed in my prior Patent No. 396,090 of 1889.

The object of the invention is to provide a more simple and convenient container of the flexible type, adapted for general use and for shipping goods which do not require either crating, or packing in boxes or trunks.

The invention consists of the construction shown in the drawings, of which—

Figure 1 is a perspective of the packed and closed container, locked as by the padlock or lead seal at S, and ready for shipment; Fig. 2 is a top plan, with the flexible wrapper A open as far as necessary for packing, and showing the empty interior of the container; and Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the special end construction C of Fig. 2 along the line 3—3 thereof.

Instead of the flexible wrapper constituting the entire body, including the ends, of the container, as in my said prior patent, where the wrapper was folded on itself to close the ends of the container, the two ends here, as at E, Fig. 1, are made separate, and at least one end (the locked end at the right) is made rigid, or at least with rigid boundaries as at C. The right hand locked end is preferably made in one rigid piece, having a surface E (Fig. 1) and a flange thereon as shown at C at the right in Fig. 2, a section of this flange being shown in Fig. 3. When only the boundary is rigid, as when the metal rings C are used, as is permissible although not preferable, some flexible material like that of the main wrapper A (such as canvas, leather or the like), is mounted as at E, Fig. 1, in any suitable way on the rings to close the ends of the container.

The rigid end piece at the locking end gives permanent form to the locked end of the container, and permits of most convenient use without altering the essential character as a flexible container. This is the end where the wrapper A is partially opened to receive the goods. The left hand end, although it may be constructed like the right end, is preferably leather or canvas sewed to wrapper A or riveted thereto as shown at *r*.

The right end C (Fig. 3) has holes *l* for securing or registering means, or both, for the wrapper C. Preferably an intermediate (lower) half of wrapper C is permanently secured to this end, (Fig. 3 as by the six rivets *r*) to constitute a permanently shaped, although generally flexible, container. All that is necessary is that the upper portion of wrapper C (Fig. 2), more especially a part of the upper portion, be removable to permit the insertion of the goods. Preferably the entire edge of the left-hand end of wrapper C (Fig. 2) is permanently secured to the separate left end C by rivets *r*, as stated above. The locking strap *h* is also preferably secured by a rivet *r* to the same end.

The upper series of holes *l* in the right-hand end flange C receive, not rivets, but pins *p* which are secured to the edge of wrapper A to register with said holes *l*, and guide the right-end wrapper into proper closing position.

After the goods are packed in the container in its open position (Fig. 2), the right-hand upper portions of the side edge of wrapper A are brought together, the part of the edge having the eyelets *d* being brought down on the part of the edge having the staples or rings *b*, so that said staples enter said registering eyelets. During this operation also, the right-end edge of wrapper A is brought down on right-hand end C, the wrapper pins *p* entering the registering holes *l*, whereby the wrapper A and end C are registered in fixed relations. Also a staple S on end C enters eyelets T, T', in the right-hand corners of wrapper A. The locking strap *h* is next threaded from left to right through wrapper-staples *b*. The eyelet *j* in the right-hand or free end of the locking strap *h* is brought down over and caused to encircle the end flange staple S which is now projecting up through the wrapper eyelets T, T'. The final lock may be placed here, as shown in Fig. 1. Up to the time when this final lock is placed, the pins *p* serve merely as registering means to temporarily retain the parts in proper relative position to receive the final lock. But as soon as the lock

has been applied as above described, the pins *p* are thereby made part of the complete locking system so that the parts are completely locked or sealed together as long as the final lock is in place.

Obviously the cross section of the container may be, not only circular, as shown, but of any desired shape.

I claim:—

1. A container adapted for goods in transit, which comprises two end-pieces and a flexible side-piece wrapped around them and of sufficient width throughout its length to permit its side edges to overlap one another throughout their length; one of said end-pieces having a rigid boundary to which a corresponding end edge of the flexible wrapper is connected; means for securing together said overlapping side edges of the wrapper, and also the wrapper-end-edge and the end-piece rigid boundary.

2. In a container, the combination with a flexible wrapper, of a separate end-piece having a rigid boundary, around which the end-edge of the wrapper is to be wrapped to bring its side edges together to close the container, and means for securing the wrapper end-edge to said end-piece and the wrapper side-edges to each other.

3. In a container, the combination with a flexible wrapper, of a separate end-piece having a rigid boundary around which the end-edge of the wrapper is to be wrapped to bring its side edges together to close the container, intermeshing registering means between the meeting side-edges of the wrapper, and between the end-edge of the wrapper and said end-piece; and a locking-strap by which the side-edges of the wrapper are locked together and the wrapper is locked to the end-piece.

4. In a container, the combination with a flexible wrapper, of two separate end-pieces around which the end-edge of the wrapper is to be wrapped to bring its side-edges together to close the container; one of the end-pieces being permanently secured to the end edge of the wrapper which is wrapped around it; the other end-piece having a rigid boundary, the lower part of which is permanently secured to the lower part of the end-edge of the wrapper which is wrapped around it; and a detachable pin-and-hole registering and locking means between the upper part of such end-piece and the parts of the end-edge of the wrapper which are wrapped around it.

5. In a container, the combination with a flexible wrapper, of two end-pieces separate from the wrapper but connected thereto, and around which the end edges of the wrapper are to be wrapped to close the container; staples and eyelets in the meeting side-edges of the wrapper; a locking strap secured at one end to the container near one end thereof, and adapted to be threaded through said staples; and means for locking the free end of the strap to a part near the other end of the container.

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