W. CARTER.

PACKING CASE.

No. 191,831. Patented June 12, 1877.

FIG 3

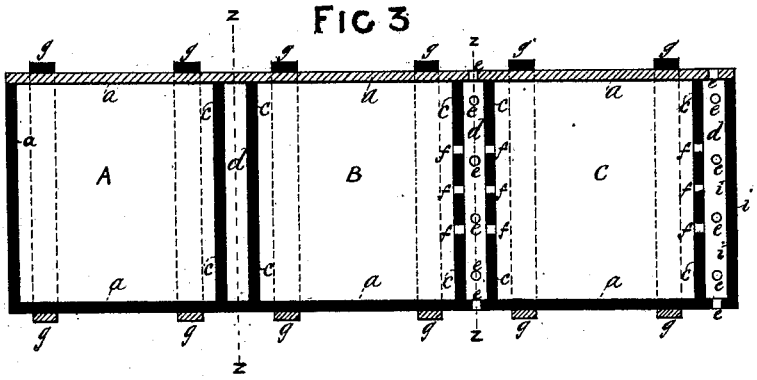


FIG 2

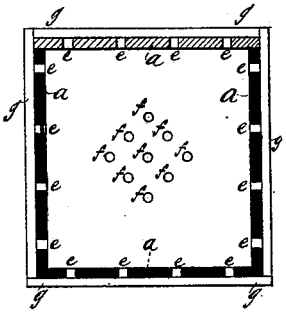


FIG 1

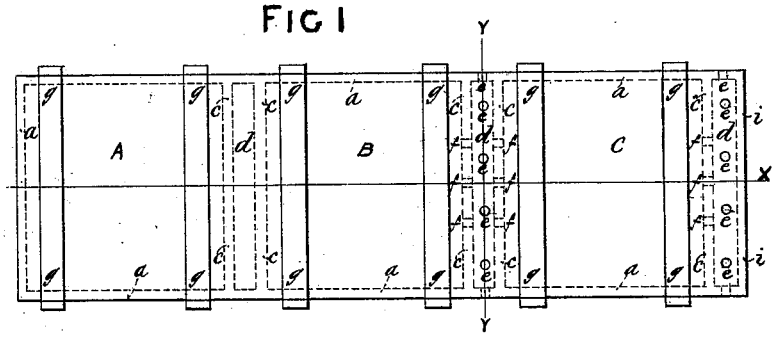


FIG 4.

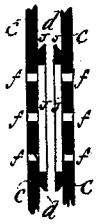
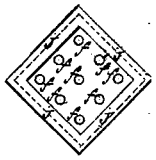


FIG 5



WITNESSES

J. M. Hawkins

Wm. Fairburn Hart

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM CARTER, OF MASHAM, ENGLAND.

IMPROVEMENT IN PACKING-CASES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **191,831**, dated June 12, 1877; application filed April 7, 1877. Patented in England, January 15, 1877, for 14 years.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM CARTER, of Masham, in the county of York, England, have invented certain Improvements in Packing-Cases, of which the following is a specification:

This invention has reference to the construction of sea-going and other packing-cases. Its object is to provide a means of ventilation; at the same time the contents are free from the liability of sustaining damage from water or fermentation; and in order that my invention may be more completely understood, reference in given to the accompanying sheet of drawings, and to the letters and marks thereon.

Figure 1 is a plan looking at the top of the case. Fig. 2 is a transverse section through line *y y*, Fig. 1; Fig. 3, a longitudinal section through line *x*, Fig. 1, and Figs. 4 and 5 are modifications and additions.

a is the case, which may be made either of wood, metal, or both combined, or any other suitable materials, and divided into any number of compartments, as shown at A, B, and C, each being separated from the other by two partitions, *c*. A space, *d*, is provided between each two partitons, *c*. The sides of the box or case *a* are perforated, or otherwise provided with openings *e* for the admission of air. Each partition, *c*, is also perforated or provided with openings *f* into each compartment. By this arrangement there is a direct communication between the outer air and each compartment. The openings or perforations *f* in the partitions *c*, are brought as near the center as possible, so that any water passing in the space *d* between the partitions *c* cannot get into any of the compartments, but passes out at the side or sides of the case *a*, through the holes or perforations *e*. In some cases, where ventilation is not required in the compartments, the holes or perforations *e* and *f* may be dispensed with for one or more of the compartments, as shown for compartment A, or only one side of the compartment, to suit certain classes of goods, as shown at compartment B, but where a thorough system of ventilation is required by preference, I perforate both sides of the compartment, as shown at *c*. When this is the case, the end compartments, in order to assimilate them to the inner ones, and for the purpose of keeping out the water, is provided with an end piece, *i*, the inner one only being perforated, as shown.

As a further safeguard in preventing the water getting into the compartments, I provide, when preferred, the projections J, shown at Figs. 4 and 5, which can be made beveled on the outer edge, as shown. This is intended to throw off the water from the holes or perforations *f*, should a rush of the same take place in between the partitions *c*.

By having packing-cases constructed on my principle, on reaching port, when the packing-cases are too large for transmission, the case can be divided so as to form separate cases, by cutting it in two between the partitions *c* on the dotted lines *z z* of each compartment, thereby forming a separate case.

In order to allow a free admission of air all round the box or case, I provide the lags or battens *g* for the purpose of raising the case clear of the floor, or clear of other cases when packed together.

I claim as my invention—

The packing-case divided up into sections by partitions *c*, and intermediate spaces *d*, and provided with the battens *g*, substantially as set forth.

WILLIAM CARTER.

Witnesses:

J. W. HARDING,

WM. FAIRBURN HART.