July 4, 1939. W. A. RINGLER 2,165,070

CONTAINER FOR TUBES AND BULBS

Original Filed Jan. 19, 1935 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 3

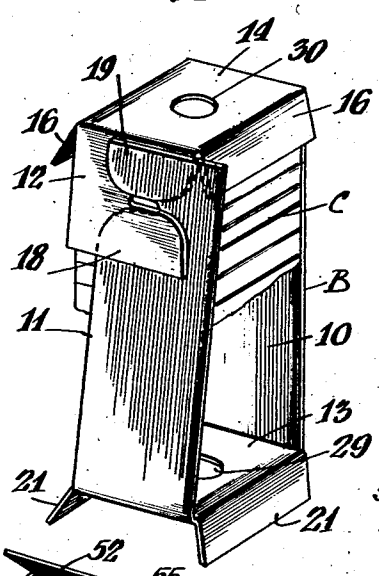


Fig. 4

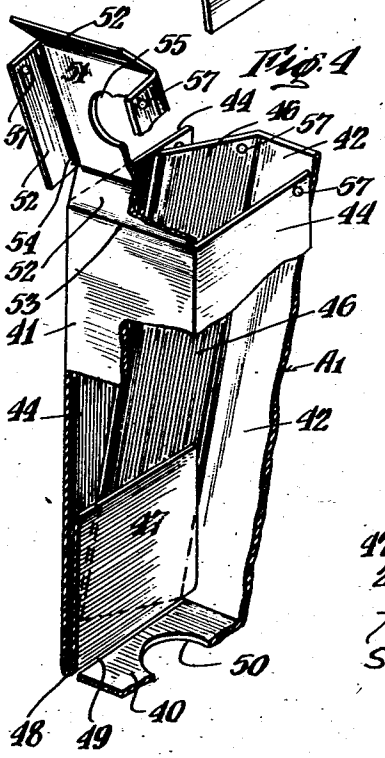


Fig. 1

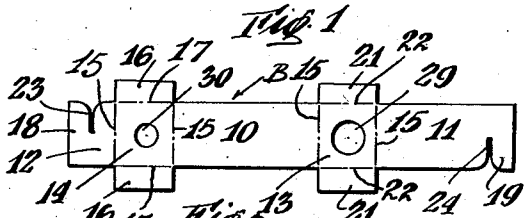


Fig. 2

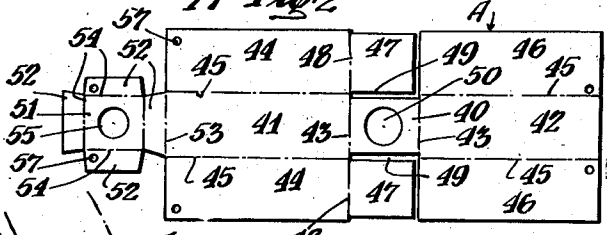


Fig. 5

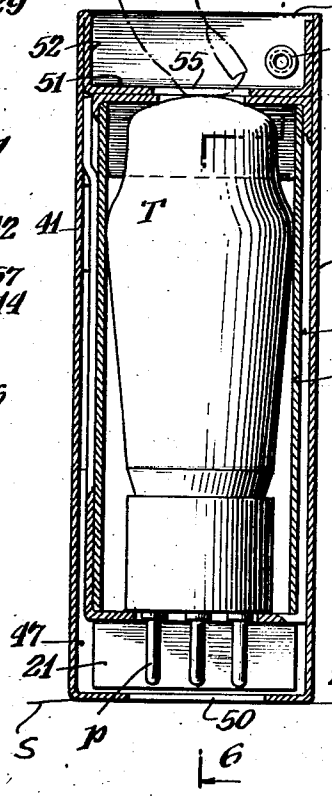
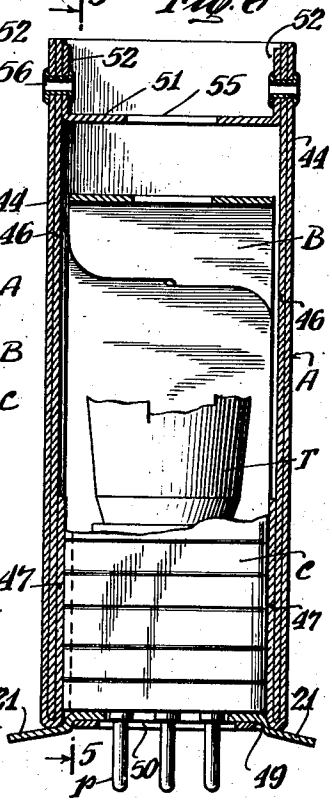


Fig. 6



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CONTAINER FOR TUBES AND BULBS

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Fig. 7

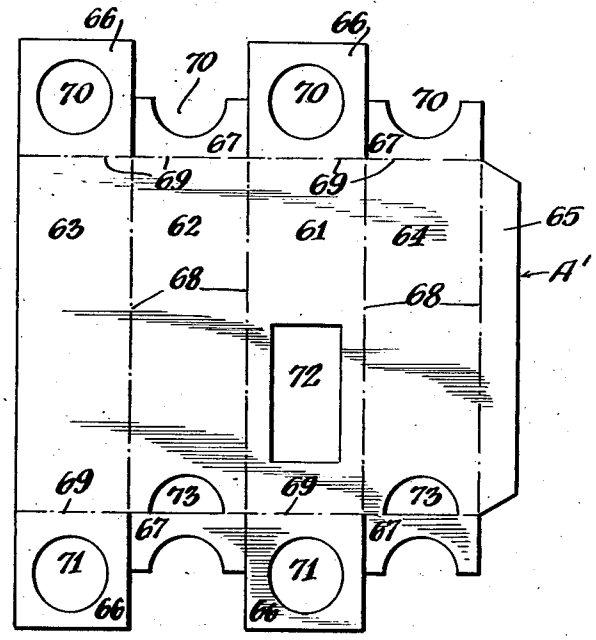



Fig. 8

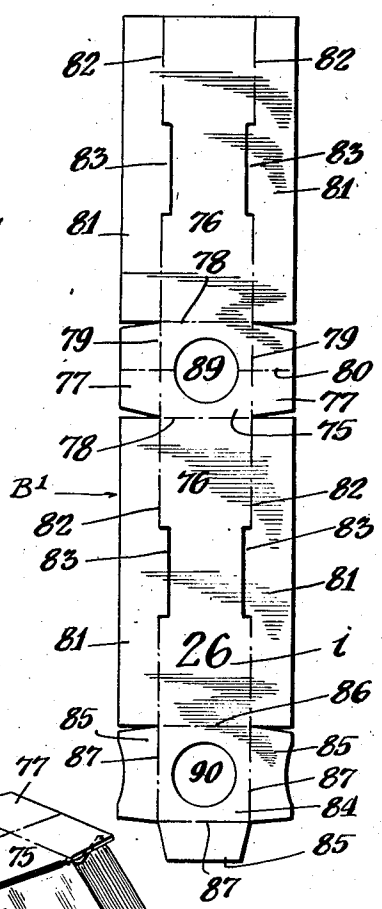



Fig. 9

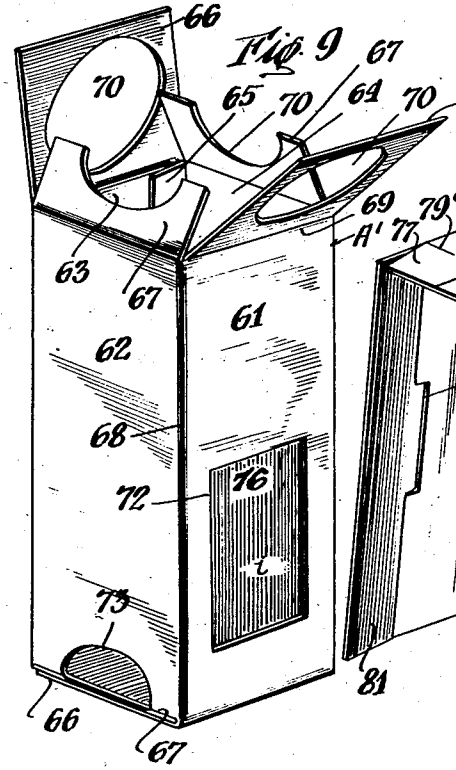
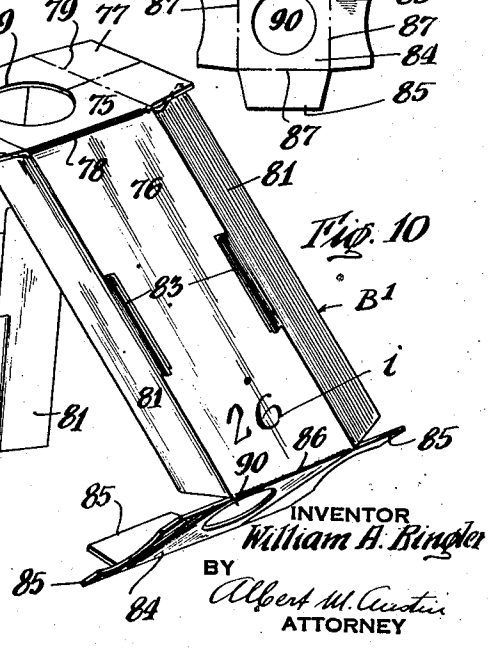



Fig. 10

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CONTAINER FOR TUBES AND BULBS

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Fig. 11

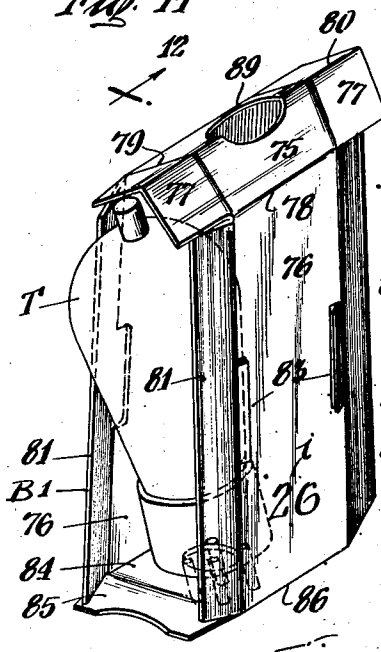



Fig. 12

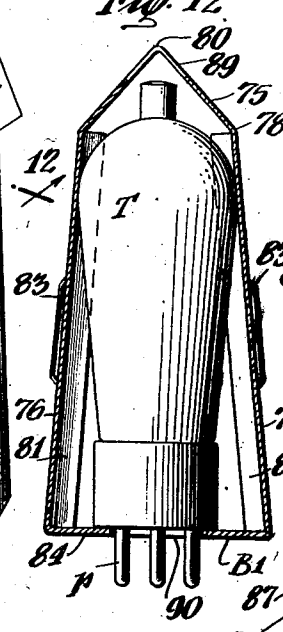



Fig. 13

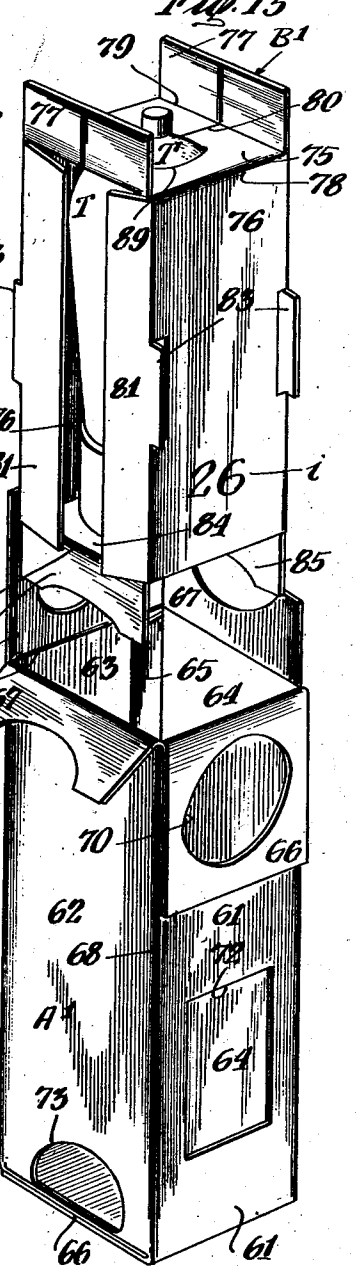



Fig. 14

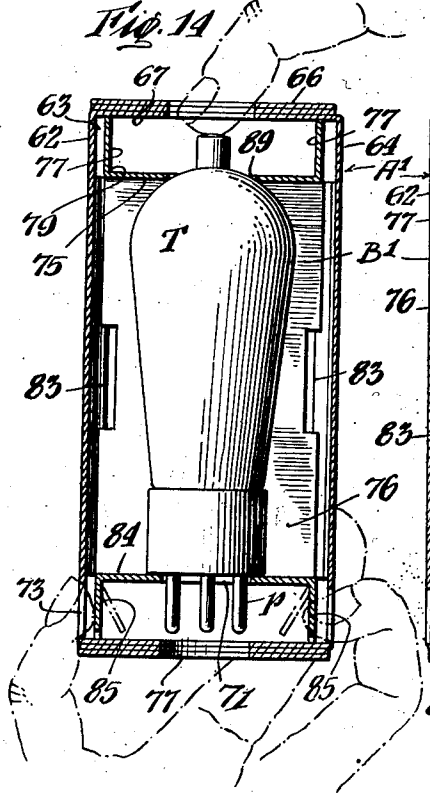
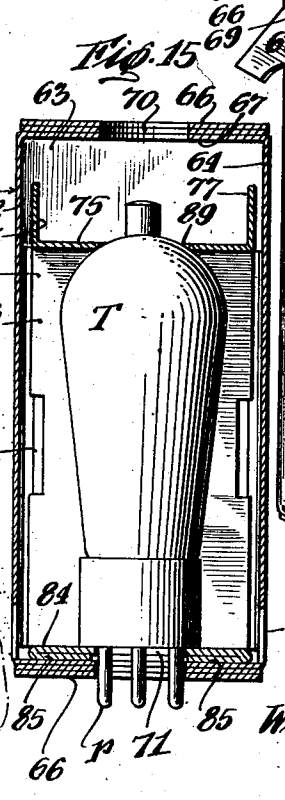



Fig. 15

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CONTAINER FOR TUBES AND BULBS

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Fig. 18

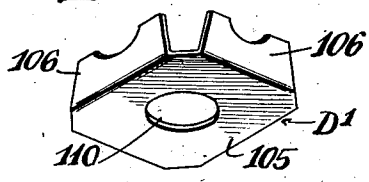



Fig. 17

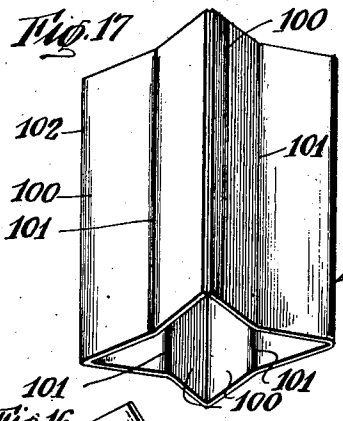



Fig. 16

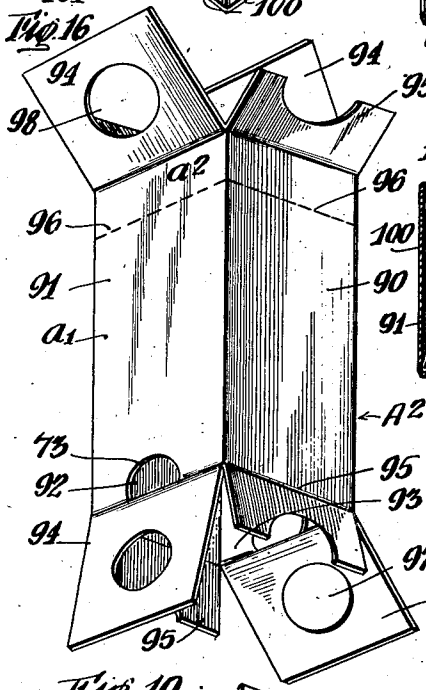



Fig. 19

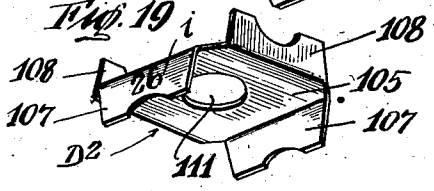



Fig. 20

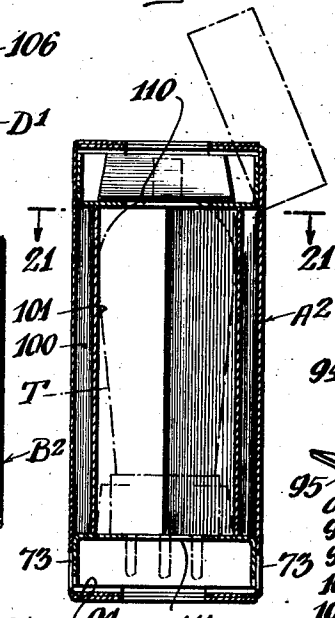



Fig. 21

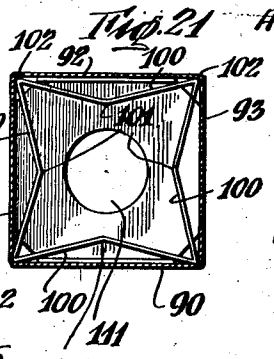



Fig. 23

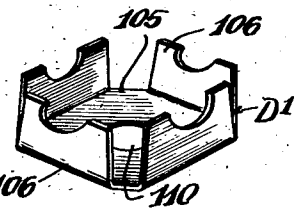



Fig. 22

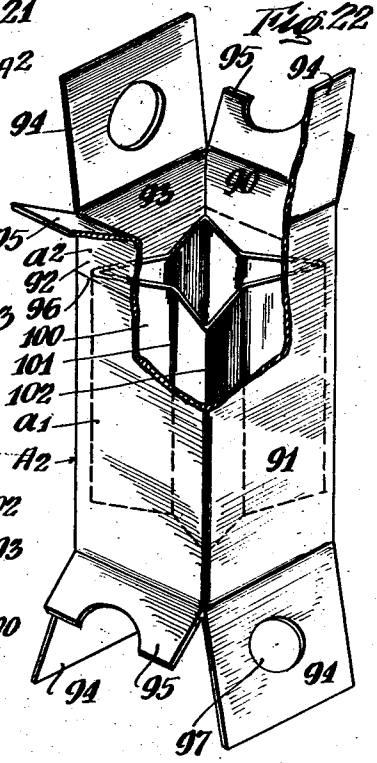
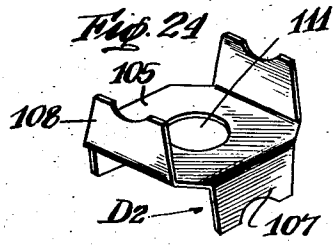



Fig. 24

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Patented July 4, 1939 2,165,070

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,165,070

## CONTAINER FOR TUBES AND BULBS

William A. Ringler, Wayne, Pa., assignor to National Folding Box Company, New Haven, Conn., a corporation of New Jersey

Original application January 19, 1935, Serial No. 2,559. Divided and this application August 31, 1937, Serial No. 161,725

19 Claims. (Cl. 229—6)

This invention relates to containers for tubes and bulbs and more particularly to containers for radio tubes, electric light bulbs and similar products which are generally examined and tested after packaging and before being passed on to the consumer or user. This application is a division of my copending application Serial No. 2,559, filed January 19, 1935, which copending application is a continuation in part of my application copending therewith Serial No. 736,289 filed July 21, 1934, now issued into Patent No. 1,988,631 dated January 22, 1935. Application Serial No. 2,559 has issued, since the filing of this application, into Patent No. 2,125,312 issued August 2, 1938.

The purchaser or user of radio tubes, electric light bulbs and similar products generally requires a test of the article to be made immediately before purchase to determine whether or not the article is in good workable condition. Bootlegging of inferior products in containers bearing the trade-mark of the manufacturer of a high grade product has become prevalent, particularly in the radio tube and electric light industry, due largely to the fact that containers heretofore provided for this purpose are so made that the container may easily be opened and the entire article removed from the container for test purposes. This situation has been taken advantage of by unscrupulous persons who remove the legitimate article and replace the same with an inferior or defective article which is then passed on to the customer as the legitimate product.

It is an object of this invention to provide a container adapted to receive a radio tube, electric light bulb or similar article which is constructed to permit the performance of a proper test of the article at any time and yet prevent unauthorized removal and separation of the legitimate article from its container.

Another object of this invention is to provide a container which fully protects the delicate contents from injury resulting from external shocks.

Another object of this invention is to provide a container for delicate tubes and bulbs having means which will permit quick ejection of the contents for tests, which will leave telltale evidence if the contents are improperly tampered with, and which will require irreparable destruction of the container to effectuate removal of the contents packed therein.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a container which may be manufactured, packed and assembled in an economical manner, which requires a minimum of material, which is strong, durable and foolproof in construction, which fully protects the contents from injury, which is easy to operate, and which can be made into a variety of attractive designs and patterns.

Other objects of this invention will become apparent as the disclosure proceeds.

In order that a clearer understanding of my invention may be had, attention is hereby directed to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this application and illustrating certain possible embodiments of my invention.

Referring to the drawings:

Fig. 1 shows a blank of paperboard adapted to form the inner member of a radio tube package;

Fig. 2 is a plan view of an extended blank prepared to form an outer member;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the blank shown in Fig. 1 as it appears when assembled around a tube;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the outer blank shown in Fig. 2 partially assembled to form the outer member of the container, certain parts being broken away to more clearly illustrate certain features of the construction;

Fig. 5 is a vertical cross-sectional view through the completed container assembly formed from the blanks illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, this view being taken along line 5—5 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 6 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the completed container formed from the blank illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, the test end of the tube being shown in ejected position, this view being taken along line 6—6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a plan view of an extended blank prepared to form the outer member of a container of modified construction;

Fig. 8 is a plan view of a blank prepared to form an inner tube-containing member adapted to be contained within the outer member formed from the blank shown in Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the outer member assembled from the blank shown in Fig. 7, one end of the outer member being shown partially open to receive the inner member;

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a partially assembled inner member formed from the blank shown in Fig. 8;

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of an assembled inner member formed from the blank shown in Fig. 8, a tube being shown partially inserted therein;

Fig. 12 is a vertical cross-sectional view of the inner member shown in Fig. 11 with the tube

fully inserted therein, this view being taken along line 12—12 of Fig. 11;

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of the inner member shown in Figs. 11 and 12 fully packed and about to be inserted into the outer member illustrated in Fig. 9;

Fig. 14 is a vertical cross-sectional view through a completed container assembled from the blanks shown in Figs. 7 and 8, this view illustrating how certain locking parts thereof are manipulated to permit ejection of the test end of the tube;

Fig. 15 is a vertical cross-sectional view through the completed container illustrated in Fig. 14, the test end of the tube being shown in ejected position for test purposes;

Fig. 16 is a perspective view of an outer containing member of further modified construction, the end wall flaps thereof being shown open to permit the insertion of the inner tube-containing member;

Fig. 17 is a perspective view of a modified tubular inner member adapted to be telescoped into the outer member shown in Fig. 16;

Figs. 18 and 19 are perspective views of separate end closures inserted within the outer member shown in Fig. 16 and operative to retain the tube therebetween;

Fig. 20 is a vertical cross-sectional view through the completed container formed from the parts illustrated in Figs. 16 to 19 inclusive, a tube being shown packed therein;

Figs. 21 is a transverse cross-sectional view through the container shown in Fig. 20, this view being taken along line 21—21 of Fig. 20 at which point the outer member is separated to permit removal of the tube;

Fig. 22 is a perspective view of the tubular inner member shown in Fig. 17 assembled within the outer containing member shown in Fig. 16; and

Figs. 23 and 24 are perspective views of the respective end closures which are inserted within the outer containing member to close the ends of the inner tubular member and confine the tube therebetween.

Similar reference characters refer to similar parts throughout the several views of the drawings and specification.

There is shown in Figs. 1 to 6 inclusive, a container for radio tubes and the like which comprises an inner member B housed within an outer member A. The outer member A may be formed from a single blank of paperboard material suitably cut and scored as shown in Fig. 2. In this construction, side walls 41 hinged to the end wall 40 along the score lines 43 are provided. The end wall 40 is provided with a suitable opening 50 through which the test end of the tube may be projected. Side wall portions 44, hinged to the side wall 41 along the score lines 45, are adapted to overlap the side wall portions 46 hinged to the side wall 42 along the score lines 45, as illustrated more particularly in Fig. 4. The side wall portions 44 may be provided with bottom flaps 47 hinged thereto along the score lines 48. In assembling, the bottom flaps 47 are turned inwardly so as to extend substantially parallel to the side wall portions 44 and the adjacent ends of the respective side wall flaps 46 are then inserted between the bottom flaps 47 and the side wall portions 44, as illustrated in Figs. 4 and 6. The bottom flaps 47 are retained in fixed position by the inner member B which is positioned within the outer member A.

The inner member B may be formed from a strip of paperboard material as indicated in Fig. 1, comprising a side wall portion 10 and a side flap 11 hinged to the end wall portion 13 along the score lines 15. The test end of the tube may be inserted through an opening 29 in the end wall portion 13. Flaps 21, hinged to the end wall portion 13 along the score lines 22, provide leg portions operative to support the test end of the tube out of contact with the surface upon which the container is vertically supported, as illustrated in Fig. 5. Another end wall portion 14 is also hinged to the side wall portion 10 along the score line 15 and is provided with a side wall flap 12 hinged thereto along a score line 15. The side wall flap 12 is provided with a tongue portion 18 defined by a cut line 23 extending into the side wall flap 12. The side wall flap 11 is also provided with a tongue portion 19 defined by the cut line 24 extending into the flap. The tongue portions 18 and 19 are adapted to interlock when the inner member is assembled around the tube, as illustrated in Fig. 3. Guide flaps 16 defined by the score lines 17 extend laterally from the end wall portion 14. The end wall portion 14 may also be provided with an opening 30 which serves to center the tube within the inner member 3.

In packaging, the tube or bulb T, as shown in Figs. 3 and 5, is preferably inserted into a tubular corrugated shell C designed to further protect the tube against destruction or injury from shock. The contact end of the article T, comprising, for example, the prongs *p* in the case of a radio tube, is inserted through the opening 29 in the end wall portion 13. The side flaps 11 and 12 are wrapped around the article T and corrugated shell C longitudinally thereof and the tongue portions 18 and 19 interlocked to retain the inner member in position. The opening 30 in the end wall portion 14 provides an opening through which an end portion of the tube may project to center the tube or bulb within the inner member. The inner member B, enclosing the tube, is then inserted through the open end of the assembled outer member A, as shown in Fig. 4.

The outer member may be closed by means of a closure 51 connected to the side wall 41 by a side flange portion 52 hinged to the side wall 41 along the score line 53. The closure 51 is preferably provided with side flap portions 52 extending from each side edge thereof, each hinged thereto along a score line 54. When the outer member has been partially assembled, as shown in Fig. 4, the closure 41 is telescoped into the adjacent end and the outer member then locked in fixed assembled condition by means of staples or rivets 56 which extend through and connect the respective side wall portions 44, 46 and the closure flange portions 52, as shown more particularly in Fig. 6. Openings or holes 57, punched through the side wall portions 44, 46 and the flange portions 52, may be provided to facilitate insertion of the rivets 56. It will be noted that only two rivets 56 are necessary to completely seal the outer member, and access to the contents of the outer member A, after the same has been sealed, is impossible without actually disrupting and destroying parts of the outer member.

The test end *p* of the tube may be ejected into test position, as shown in Fig. 6, by exerting pressure on the tube T by means of a suitable instrument K inserted through the aligned openings 55 and 30 provided in the end closure 51 and end wall portion 14 of the outer and inner mem-

bers respectively. The leg portions 21 of the inner member are arranged to project through the slots 49 cut out of the end wall 40 of the inner member, as illustrated in Figs. 2, 4 and 6. The leg portions 21 are preferably of slightly greater length than the test portion of the tube, so that when the container is placed in vertical position, the legs 21 will rest on the supporting surface and hold the test portions *p* out of contact with the supporting surfaces, as shown in Fig. 5. When the tube is ejected, as shown in Fig. 6, the leg portions will flare outwardly so as to permit free insertion of the test end *p* into the test socket.

The outer member, as shown in Fig. 4, can be most economically produced, assembled and packed. In packaging, the tube T and protective shell C are enclosed within the inner member B, heretofore described, and the inner member is then placed in contact with the side wall 41 of the extended blank A after the bottom flaps 47 have been turned inwardly. The side wall portions 42 are then raised and the side wall portions 46 inserted between the bottom flaps 47 and the side wall portions 44. The closure 51 is then telescoped into place and the sealing rivets 56 applied.

A container for a radio tube and the like of somewhat modified construction is illustrated in Figs. 7 to 15 inclusive. This assembly comprises an inner member $B^1$ into which the tube T is inserted, the inner member $B^1$ and tube T being enclosed within an outer containing member $A^1$. The outer member $A^1$ may be formed from a single blank of paperboard material comprising a tubular body formed from the surrounding side walls 61, 62, 63 and 64 defined by the score lines 68, all held together in tubular form by means of the glue flap 65 secured to the side wall 63. The ends of the outer member may be closed by end flaps 66 and 67 hinged to the respective ends of the body along the score lines 69. When the outer member has been packed with the contents, the flaps 66 and 67 are positioned in overlapping relationship and suitably glued, stapled, riveted, or otherwise secured together to seal the contents therein.

The inner member $B^1$ may be formed from a single blank of paperboard material cut and scored as shown in Fig. 8. The inner member $B^1$ may comprise side walls 76 hinged to an end wall 75 along score lines 78. An end wall 84 hinged to one of the side walls 76 along the score line 86 may be fixed to the free end of the opposite side wall 76 by means of a flap 85 glued or otherwise secured thereto. In packing, the test end *p* of the tube T is inserted through a suitable opening 90 provided in the end wall 84. To facilitate the insertion of the tube, a transverse score line 80 is provided which extends transversely across the end wall 75 and the locking flaps 77 hinged to opposite side edges thereof along the score lines 79. It will be noted, by referring to Figs. 11 and 12, that when the locking flaps 77 are extended laterally both the flaps 77 and the end wall 75 may be buckled or bowed outwardly, thus increasing the normal longitudinal length of the inner member and facilitating the insertion of the tube T. The end closure 75 is preferably provided with an opening 89 through which the adjacent end portion of the tube may thus project enough to center the tube within the inner member. The tube T is locked in fixed position within the inner member by swinging the locking flaps 77 upwardly longitudinally of the inner member, as shown in Fig. 13. When the locking flaps 77 are so arranged, the ends of the tube T will project through the openings 89 and 90 provided in the end walls 75 and 84 respectively, and the tube is thereby properly centered within the inner member and held in fixed position. Side wall flaps 81 hinged to the side wall 76 along the score lines 82 may be provided if desired to more fully enclose the tube within the inner member.

In packaging the tube T may be surrounded, if desired, by a suitable protective shell C of the type heretofore described. The tube and protective shell is inserted within the inner member $B^1$, properly centered therein, the flaps 77 turned upwardly so as to lock the tube in a fixed position, and the packed inner member $B^1$ is then telescoped into the outer containing member $A^1$, as illustrated in Fig. 13. The end flaps 66 and 67 are then closed and sealed and the tube is ready for shipment. In order to seal the ends of the outer containing member $A^1$ so as to prevent unauthorized opening of the flaps without leaving telltale evidence of tampering, staples, rivets or similar securing means may be used which cannot be released without fracturing or leaving telltale marks on the container. If the flaps 66 and 67 are glued together a sealing strip extending over the ends of the outer member may be used to seal the same, the sealing strip being so placed that it would be necessary to fracture the same in order to obtain access to the contents.

The tube T may be held in fixed position within the outer containing member by the provision of flaps 85 extending from opposite sides of the end wall 84 and hinged thereto along the score lines 87. The flaps 85 constitute leg portions which normally rest upon the inside flap forming the end wall of the outer member. Openings 73 are provided in the adjacent side walls 62 and 74 of the outer member through which an instrument, such as the finger and thumb, may be inserted to buckle the leg portions 85 inwardly, as shown in dotted line of Fig. 14. An instrument, such as a finger, inserted through the opening 70 provided in one end wall of the outer member, may be used to telescope the tube T and inner member $B^1$ to eject the test end *p* out through the opening 71 provided in the other end wall. The leg portions 85 will fold inwardly, as shown in Fig. 15, during this telescoping movement, and the test end T of the tube is thus made freely accessible for test purposes. When the tube T and surrounding inner members $B^1$ are pushed inwardly by exerting pressure on the test portions *p*, the leg portions 85 will return to normal erect position so as to rest against the end wall of the outer member and lock the tube in fixed position and thereby prevent accidental ejection of the test end of the tube.

To facilitate the telescoping movement of the inner member and to cushion the tube against external shock, wing elements 83 may be provided which may be cut out from the side walls 76 of the inner member so as to flare outwardly when the inner member is assembled. The wing portions 83 hold the inner member spaced a predetermined distance from the surrounding side walls of the outer member, so that any blows delivered to the side walls of the outer member are not transmitted to the tube. In the assembly above described the type of tube packed within the container may be identified by suitable indicia *i*, such as a number, imprinted upon the inner member, as shown in Fig. 13. An opening 72 may be cut in one of the side walls of the outer member so that the indicia *i* may be externally viewed and the type of

tube packed within the container noted. This arrangement permits the use of outer members $A^1$ of identically the same size and having the same informative data thereon, for tubes of different types, which can be identified by the indicia *i* imprinted upon the inner member. Where a large variety of different types of tubes are to be packed, considerable economies can accordingly be effected by making all the outer members $A^1$ identical.

There is shown in Figs. 16 to 24, inclusive, a container for a radio tube or the like of further modified construction. As here shown the tube T is inserted within a tubular inner member of the type shown in Fig. 17, comprising surrounding side walls **100** which are bowed inwardly so that the inner member touches the tube at points **101** only. The protective shell C heretofore described may be eliminated when this type of container is used. The corners **102** of the inner member are arranged to seat within the corners of the outer containing member $A^2$ as shown more particularly in Figs. 16 and 22.

The outer containing member $A^2$ may be formed from a single blank of paperboard material similar to the blank shown in Fig. 7 and comprising a body portion composed of the surrounding side walls **90**, **91**, **92** and **93**. The ends of the body are closed and sealed by end wall-forming flaps **94** and **95** which are positioned in overlapping relationship and suitably secured together and sealed so that the same cannot be separated without leaving telltale evidence of tampering.

In packaging, the tube T is inserted within the inner tubular member $B^2$ and the inner member then telescoped into the outer containing member $A^2$. End spacer members $D^1$ and $D^2$, as shown more particularly in Figs. 18 and 19 respectively, are then telescoped into the outer containing member $A^2$ so as to close the ends of the inner tubular member $B^2$. The end closure $D^1$ may comprise a transverse partition wall **105** having extension flaps **106** projecting laterally therefrom. The extension flaps **106** are of sufficient length to substantially abut against the inside face of the adjacent end wall of the outer containing member $A^2$, and retain the partition wall **105** in contact with the end of the inner tubular member $B^2$. The partition wall **105** may be provided with an opening **110** through which the end of the tube projects, thus serving to center the tube within the container.

The closure member $D^2$, as shown in Fig. 19, comprises a transverse partition wall **105** having an opening **111** therein through which the test end of the tube projects, as illustrated more particularly in Fig. 20. Outwardly extending flaps **107** hinged to the transverse partition wall **105** are provided which normally are adapted to rest against the adjacent end wall of the outer containing member $A^2$. Inwardly projecting flaps **108** extending from opposite edges of transverse partition wall **105** may also be provided. The transverse partition walls **105** of the end closures $D^1$ and $D^2$ have substantially the same cross-sectional area as the transverse inside area of the containing member $A^2$. The flaps **106**, **107** and **108** are adapted to seat against the respective adjacent side walls of the outer containing member. The flaps **106** of the closure member $D^1$ may be secured as by glue, if desired, to the adjacent side walls of the outer containing member, although this is not essential.

Suitable openings **73** cut in the opposite side walls **91** and **93** of the outer containing member permit the insertion of a suitable instrument to collapse the supporting leg portions **107** and permit the ejection of the test end of the tube through the opening **97** provided in the adjacent end wall of the outer containing member. When collapsed, the leg portions **107** will assume the position of the legs **85**, illustrated in Fig. 15. Suitable indicia *i* imprinted upon the leg portions **107** may be used to identify the tube packed in the container. The indicia *i* are readily visible through the openings **73** in the outer containing member **83**. Ejection of the tube may be accomplished by inserting a suitable instrument, such as a finger, through the opening **98** in the opposite end wall of the containing member, so as to exert pressure upon the end of the tube accessible through the opening **110** in the closure member $D^1$. The test end of the tube may be reinserted into the the outer containing member by a slight pressure on the projecting test end *p* thereof. Due to the inwardly bowed shape of the side walls **100** of the inner tubular member $B^2$, the tube is admirably cushioned and protected against external shocks which may be brought to bear against the side walls of the containing member $A^2$.

When the package has been sold to the customer, the tube is easily removed by the customer by separating the upper portion $a^2$ from the lower portion $a^1$ of the container body along the transverse line of weakness **96**. The transverse line of weakness **96** preferably extends across only three of the four side walls of the outer containing member, so as to permit the upper portion $a^2$ of the outer containing member to hinge or swing open, as illustrated in dotted lines in Fig. 20. The upper portion $a^2$ of the containing member thus forms, in effect, a sealed cover for the container. In opening, the closure member $D^1$ will normally remain within the cover portion $a^2$, the line of weakness **96** being preferably positioned substantially adjacent one end of the tubular inner member $B^2$ when the same is in the position which it occupies when the test end of the tube is completely housed within the containing member $A^2$.

The container as illustrated in Figs. 16 to 24, inclusive, may be easily and quickly packed and sealed by first inserting the tube within the inner tubular member $B^2$, inserting the inner member $B^2$ within the outer containing member $A^2$, telescoping the end closures $D^1$ and $D^2$ into the outer containing member, and finally sealing the end closure flaps **94** and **95**. If desired, a sealing strip may be glued over the end walls of the outer containing member so as to thwart any attempt to open the same without destroying the container or otherwise leaving telltale evidence of tampering.

It is now seen that containers of various modifications have been provided, all of which are especially adapted for the packaging and merchandising of radio tubes and electric light bulbs which will permit testing and examination thereof and yet prevent unauthorized removal of the tube from the container. The container is made of few parts which can be assembled substantially or entirely by automatic machinery with a minimum of material and a minimum of waste. The entire package may be assembled and packed in relatively few operations, all of which can be readily and quickly performed.

The container may be easily and quickly manipulated by the storekeeper or customer to test the tube or bulb at any time without removal

thereof. Slight pressure exerted on the end of the tube immediately ejects the contact end *p* thereof, making the same immediately accessible for insertion into a suitable test socket. The test end of the tube may be ejected as many times as desired without damage to the operating structure of the container. It is impossible to eject the inner tube-containing member farther than that required to easily effect a proper test of the article, since the inner member is securely secured within the outer member so that the tube cannot be removed without leaving visible evidence of tampering. Thus, it is impossible to remove the article originally packed in the container and replace the same with another article without giving the purchaser ample notice that the container has been tampered with.

The container herein presented is especially designed for the merchandising of radio tubes, electric light bulbs, gas mantles and other objects which are generally tested to determine their condition prior to sale. The bootlegging of inferior products and the unauthorized packing of such products in containers originally used or designed for the packaging of another product is thus thwarted and prevented.

While certain novel features of the invention have been disclosed and are pointed out in the annexed claims, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions and changes may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:

1. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member, an inner member adapted to contain a tube telescoping within said outer member, said outer member having a tubular body portion, end walls fixed to each end of said body portion, one of said end walls having an opening through which the test end of the tube may be projected for test purposes, and collapsible means associated with said inner member operative to engage the adjacent end wall of said outer member to releasably lock the test end of the tube in housed position within the container.

2. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member, an inner member adapted to contain a tube telescoped within said outer member, said outer member having a tubular body portion, end walls fixed to the body portion at each end thereof, one of said end walls having an opening sufficiently large to permit ejection of the best portions only of the tube for test purposes and having portions surrounding said opening preventing withdrawal of the tube through said opening, an opening in the other end wall through which an instrument may be inserted to manipulate the test portions of said tube into a testing position, a platform associated with said inner member supporting the test end of the tube, said platform having an opening therein through which the test portions of the tube project, and collapsible legs hinged to said platform for releasably locking said tube in fixed position within the outer member.

3. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member formed from a single blank of paperboard material, a protecting shell adapted to contain a tube telescoped within said outer member, said outer member having a tubular body portion, end walls at each end of said body portion sealed to said body portion and permanently enclosing said shell and tube, one of said end walls having an opening through which the test portions of the tube only may be projected for test purposes, a platform associated with said shell supporting the test end of the tube, said platform having an opening therein through which the test portions of the tube project, and collapsible leg portions hinged to said platform for releasably locking the test end of the tube in housed position within the outer member.

4. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member and an inner tube-containing member telescoping within said outer member, said outer member having a tubular body portion, end walls fixed to each end of said body portion enclosing said tube so that the tube cannot be removed from said outer member without leaving visible evidence of tampering, one of said end walls having an opening therein through which the test portions of the tube only may project for test purposes, and leg portions projecting from said inner member and adapted to rest against the adjacent end wall to retain the test end of the tube in housed position within the outer member, said legs being collapsible to permit ejection of the test end of the tube when desired.

5. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member comprising tube-enclosing side walls and end walls sealed to said side walls, and an inner tube-containing member telescoping within said outer member, said outer member having an opening in one end wall thereof through which the test end of the tube may be projected for test purposes, collapsible legs extending from said inner member adapted to retain the test portions of the tube in housed position within the outer member when the legs are in erect position but permitting ejection of the test portions of the tube when the legs are in collapsed position, and an opening in said outer member through which an instrument may be inserted to collapse said legs.

6. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member comprising tube-enclosing side and end walls, an inner tube containing member longitudinally movable within said outer member, said outer member having an opening in one end wall thereof through which the test end of the tube only may be projected for test purposes, a pair of spaced leg portions adapted to support the test end of said tube in housed position within said outer member, and a pair of spaced openings in said outer member through which said leg portions may be projected, said leg portions being hingedly connected to said inner member to permit the same to be flared outwardly when the test end of the tube is in ejected position for test.

7. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member, and an inner tube-containing member adapted to telescope within said outer member, said outer member having an end wall provided with an opening therein through which the test end of the tube may be projected for test purposes, side walls oppositely arranged and hingedly connected to said end wall, side flaps extending from said side walls adapted to overlap when the outer member is in assembled position, a closure for the other end of said outer member, and means for permanently securing said side flaps together which cannot be removed or detached to effectuate removal of the tube without leaving visible evidence of tampering.

8. A container for a radio tube or the like including, an outer member assembled from a single

blank of paperboard material, an inner tube-containing member adapted to telescope within said outer member, said outer member including an end wall having an opening therein through which the test end of the tube may be projected for test purposes, oppositely arranged side wall sections hinged to said end wall, oppositely arranged side wall flaps hingedly connected to said side walls and arranged in overlapping relationship when the outer member is assembled, bottom flaps connected to certain of said side wall flaps extending inwardly between the inner member and the side wall flap to which it is connected, a closure for the other end of said outer member, and means for permanently connecting said closure and said side wall flap which cannot be removed or detached to effectuate removal of the tube without leaving visible evidence of tampering.

9. A container for a radio tube and the like including an outer member, and an inner tube-containing member telescoping within said outer member, said inner member including end wall portions adapted to seat against the opposite ends of the tube, side wall portions connecting the end wall portions, one of said end wall portions being bendable outwardly to increase the normal longitudinal length of said inner member to facilitate insertion of the tube, and adjustable means for stiffening and flattening said bendable end wall portion after the tube has been inserted.

10. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer containing member comprising tube-enclosing side and end walls, an inner tube containing-member adapted to telescope within said outer member, wing portions extending between said inner and outer members retaining the same in spaced relationship and thereby cushioning the tube and protecting the same from damage by external shock, one of said end walls having an opening therein sufficiently large to permit the ejection of the test portions of the tube only for test purposes and having portions surrounding said opening preventing withdrawal of the tube through said opening, a platform associated with said inner member supporting the test end of the tube, said platform having an opening therein through which the test portions of the tube project, leg portions hinged to said platform normally contained within said outer member, and openings in said outer member to facilitate collapse of said leg portions.

11. A container for a radio tube and the like which includes, an outer member, an inner tube containing-member telescoping within said outer member, means for limiting the telescoping movement of said inner member, said inner member having tube identifying indicia imprinted thereon, and an opening in the side wall of said outer member through which the indicia may be externally viewed.

12. A container for a radio tube and the like including, an outer member having enclosing side wall and end wall portions, an inner tube-containing member slidable within said outer member, an opening in one of said end wall portions through which the test end of the tube may be ejected for test purposes, and a fracturable line of weakness extending transversely across certain of said side wall portions permitting said outer member to be separated sufficiently to permit removal of the tube contained therein, said outer container being sealed so as to prevent removal of the tube packed therein without leaving telltale evidence of tampering.

13. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member having tube enclosing side walls and end walls, an inner member telescoping within the outer member and supporting the tube therein, said end walls being spaced a predetermined distance from the ends of said tube to permit limited telescoping movement of said tube therein, an opening in one of said end walls sufficiently large to permit the ejection of the test end of the tube but preventing removal of the tube from said outer member, means associated with said end walls which cannot be removed or detached to effectuate removal of the tube without leaving visible evidence of tampering, and adjustable means associated with said inner member for releasably locking the test end of the tube in housed position within said outer member.

14. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member having enclosing side and end walls, an inner member telescoping within the outer member and supporting a tube therein, said end walls being spaced a predetermined distance from the ends of said tube to permit limited telescoping movement of said tube therein, a test opening in one of said end walls sufficiently large to permit ejection of the test end of the tube but preventing removal of the tube from said outer member, leg elements associated with said inner member and adapted to seat against the end wall last-named to support the test end of the tube in housed position within said outer member, and spaced slot openings in said outer member through which said leg elements may be projected when the test end of said tube is projected through the test opening.

15. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer tubular member comprising tube-enclosing side walls and end walls sealed to said side walls, an inner tube-supporting member telescoping within the outer member, concentric openings in one of the end walls of said outer member and in said tube-supporting member of such size as to permit the projection of the test portions of the tube only therethrough, collapsible elements associated with said inner member normally engaging the adjacent end wall associated with said outer member for retaining the test portions of the tube housed within said outer member, and an opening in a side wall of said outer member providing access to said elements for manipulating the same in collapsed position to permit ejection of the test portions of the tube.

16. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer tubular member, an inner tube-supporting member housed within said outer member, laterally projecting elements extending from said inner member and engaging the inside face of said outer member to retain said tube in predetermined spaced relationship from the side walls of said outer member and thereby protect the tube from damage resulting from shocks delivered to said outer member, end walls closing the ends of said outer member which cannot be removed or detached to effectuate removal of the tube without leaving visible evidence of tampering, an opening in one of said end walls through which the test portions of the tube may be projected for test purposes, a platform associated with said inner member for supporting the test end of the tube, said platform having an opening therein concentric with the opening in the end wall of the outer member through which the test portions of the tube project, leg portions hinged

to said platform, and means whereby collapse of said leg portions may be effected to permit ejection of the test portions of the tube through the opening in the end wall of the outer member.

17. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer tubular member, an inner tube-supporting member surrounding the tube and housed within said outer member, means permitting a limited telescoping movement of said tube within the outer member, means for sealing said outer member which cannot be removed or detached to effectuate removal of the tube without leaving visible evidence of tampering, said inner member having a fold line associated therewith permitting deformation of said inner member to facilitate placement of the tube therein, and means which may be manipulated into position to stiffen said inner member and retain the same in generally rectangular boxlike form.

18. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member having enclosing side walls and sealed end walls which cannot be removed or detached from their sealed position without leaving visible evidence of tampering, an inner member housed within said outer member for supporting the tube, said inner member having a platform providing a support for the top end of the tube, a platform providing a support for the lower end of the tube having an opening therein through which the test portions of the tube only project, means connecting said platforms, the distance between said platforms being less than the distance between said end walls whereby limited telescoping movement of said inner member and tube between the end walls of the outer member may be effected, an opening in one of said end walls sufficiently large to permit ejection of the test portions of the tube only but prevent removal of the tube from said outer member, an opening of limited extent in the other end wall through which an instrument may be inserted to eject the test portions of the tube through the opening in the other end wall, and adjustable means for releasably locking the test end of the tube in housed position within said outer member.

19. A container for radio tubes and the like including, an outer member having enclosing side walls providing a container of rectangular cross-section, means for closing and sealing the ends of said outer member so that the contents therein cannot be removed without leaving visible evidence of tampering, a tubular inner member housed within said outer member and containing said tube, said inner member having winged portions projecting laterally therefrom and extending into the inside corners of said outer member so as to retain the tube in spaced cushioned relationship from the side walls of said outer member, an opening in one of said end-closing means through which the test portions of the tube only may be projected for test purposes, a platform associated with said inner member supporting the test end of the tube, said platform having an opening therein through which the test portions of the tube project, and collapsible leg portions hinged to said platform supporting the test portions of the tube within the adjacent end wall but permitting ejection of the test portions of the tube through the opening in said end wall upon collapse of said leg portions.

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