H. O. HEMMICK.

CRATE FOR SHEET GLASS.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 8, 1907.

904,694. Patented Nov. 24, 1908.

Fig. 2.

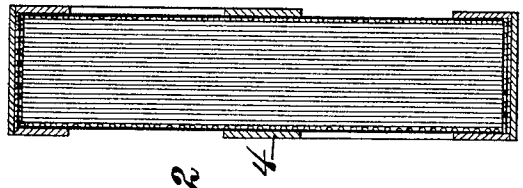


Fig. 1.

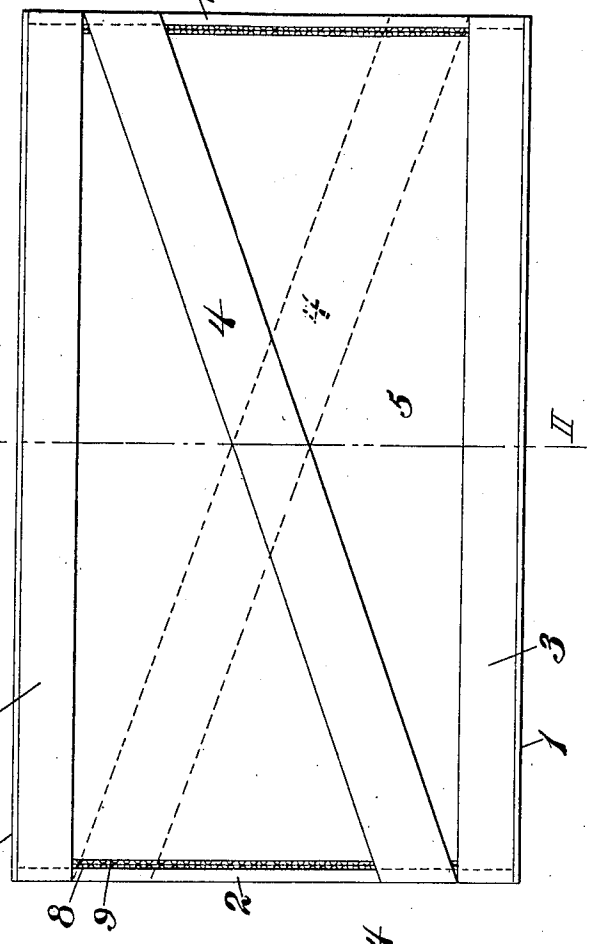
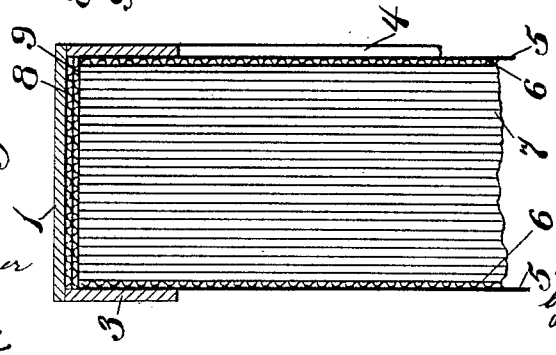


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES

Harvey L. Lechner

J. C. Bradley

INVENTOR

Harry O. Hemmick

by atty

Paul Symmetwell

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY O. HEMMICK, OF PITTSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.

CRATE FOR SHEET-GLASS.

No. 904,694. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Nov. 24, 1908.

Application filed August 8, 1907. Serial No. 387,644.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY O. HEMMICK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Crates for Sheet-Glass, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to packing crates for the reception of sheet glass; and has for its principal objects; the provision of a crate constructed to prevent the holding of moisture in the crate and packing substances used, and the consequent deterioration of the glass; the provision of a crate wherein a minimum amount of lumber is employed and the cost of the crate reduced; and the provision of a stiff form of crate which will effectively support the glass therein.

One embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a side elevation of the crate,

Figure 2 is a transverse section therethrough on the line II—II of Figure 1, and

Figure 3 is an enlarged partial section on the line II—II of Figure 1.

Heretofore in packing sheet glass it has been the practice to use solid wooden boxes, and secure the glass against movement therein by the use of packing-hay straw or similar substances. This form of box and packing has been found objectionable in that the glass collects, and the packing and box hold a certain amount of moisture, and in the course of time, a chemical re-action occurs between the moistened packing and the surface of the glass, which re-action clouds the glass and renders it unsalable. This old form of box is also objectionable because of the quantity of lumber required to produce it. Also on account of its weight. My improved form of crate does away with the foregoing objections by the use of a skeleton wooden crate, and by the provision of a packing or support for the glass which has channels for the circulation of air, so that moisture will not collect, and if the crate accidentally gets wet the interior will dry out rapidly.

Referring now to the drawings, it will be seen that the skeleton wooden frame-work consists of the edge boards 1—1 and 2—2, together with the side boards 3—3, and the diagonal braces 4—4. The siding of the crate which is supported by the diagonal braces 4—4, consists of two sheets of heavy paste-board 5 and 6, the outer sheet 5 being preferably plain, while the inner sheet 6 is provided with the corrugations for bearing against the surface of the glass sheets 7. The edges of the crate are lined with a resilient packing in the form of the doubled sheets of corrugated paper 8 and 9. These edge sheets 8 and 9 securely engage the edges of the glass sheets and form a positive though yielding support therefor. The corrugated side sheets 6 also securely support the sides of the glass sheets and prevent any lateral motion thereof. By the use of the corrugated siding, a minimum amount of contact between the siding and the glass is secured, and the corrugations provide channels for the circulation of air, so that any moisture collected by the glass will not be held by the siding, and if the crate is accidentally wetted, the interior will dry out with great rapidity. Furthermore, paper even if wet will not re-act with the surface of the glass to fade it in the manner that the moist hay and other packing heretofore employed have done. The outside sheet of paste-board 5 reinforces and strengthens the inner sheet 6, and at the same time permits the drying out of the crate much more rapidly than a wooden siding would do.

Other advantages of my construction over the old form of box used reside in the reduction in size and weight of the package, ease in handling due to the members 3 and 4, avoidance of dust, and danger of conflagration due to the use of hay and similar packing material. A further advantage resides in the fact that the siding 5 does not have to be separately fastened on, but is held in position by the contents of the crate pressing it against the members 3 and 4. It will be understood that my invention is not restricted to corrugations or to corrugated paper for forming circulating channels, but comprehends broadly any supporting or packing means having circulating channels as distinguished from the hay or similar material heretofore used, which forms, when compressed a porous mass having a multiplicity of passages of such small size and irregularity that no circulation is possible, and which tends rather to collect and hold moisture than to dissipate it. The corrugated sheets 6 engaging the surface of the glass may or may not have a facing layer covering the corrugations but preferably such facing layer is omitted to permit the corru-

gations to come into contact with the glass and provide a better circulation over the face of the glass.

Having thus described my invention and illustrated its use, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is the following:—

1. A crate for sheet glass comprising a narrow rigid supporting framework adapted to engage the edges of a plurality of glass sheets placed side by side, siding sheets for engaging the sides of the outside sheets of glass provided with a plurality of circulating channels adjacent the surface of the glass to promote the drying thereof, and side braces extending along the outside surface of the siding and secured to the rigid supporting framework.

2. A crate for sheet glass comprising a narrow rigid supporting framework adapted to engage the edges of a plurality of glass sheets placed side by side, siding sheets for engaging the sides of the outside sheets of glass provided with a plurality of circulating channels adjacent the surface of the glass to promote the drying thereof, and supporting means extending along the outside surface of the siding and secured to the rigid supporting frame-work.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name in the presence of the two subscribed witnesses.

HARRY O. HEMMICK.

Witnesses:

J. C. BRADLEY,

F. E. GAITHER.