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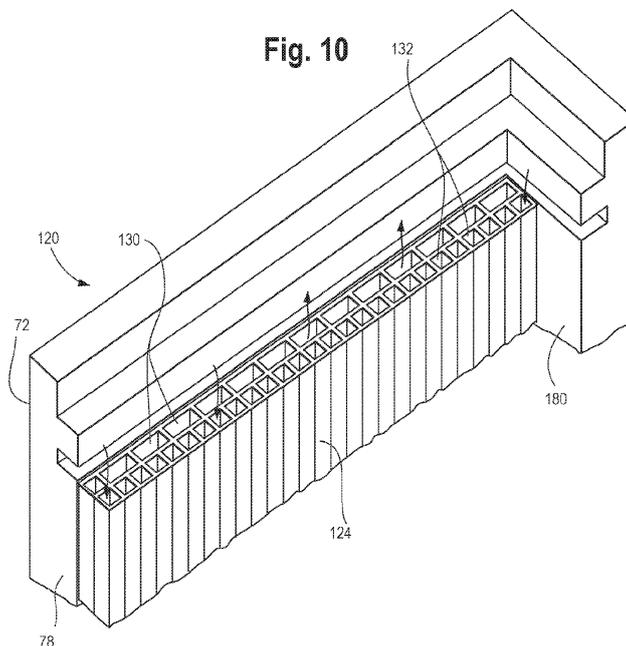
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(54) **CONVECTION BASED TEMPERATURE ASSURED PACKAGING SYSTEM**

(57) A packaging system for a temperature sensitive payload is provided. The system includes side panels and end panels forming a product compartment. Cooling layers within the product compartment are located below and above the products. Channel members located be-

tween the side panels and the payload and between the end panels and the payload create vertical channels having rectangular cross sectional areas for convective air movement.



## Description

### Cross Reference to Related Applications

**[0001]** This application is a divisional of United States Patent Application No. 14/661,478 filed on March 18, 2015. United States Patent Application No. 14/661,478 claims priority from United States Patent Application No. 13/752,894 filed on Jan. 29, 2013 and 61/705995 filed on September 26, 2012.

### Field of the Invention

**[0002]** This invention relates to a packaging system for shipping temperature sensitive products. More particularly, this invention relates to a packaging system for shipping temperature sensitive products that reduces or eliminates the need for side refrigerant components and improves thermal performance.

### Description of the Related Art

**[0003]** Current pallet shippers for use with temperature sensitive products use side refrigerant components in addition to top and bottom refrigerant components to surround the products on six sides. These types of pallet shippers generally are assembled by loading the products into the shipper and then inserting refrigerants around the products.

**[0004]** This six-sided configuration is inefficient in terms of packing out the product and the refrigerants. For example, refrigerants inserted along the sides of the product shipper between the products and the outer container can fall over and otherwise change position within the shipper. The use of side refrigerants also results in increased weight and shipping cost.

**[0005]** Yet eliminating side refrigerants can result in the products getting too warm. For temperature sensitive products, such as those which must be maintained at a temperature not exceeding 15C (59F), eliminating the side refrigerants has heretofore been an unacceptable option.

**[0006]** The present invention is designed to solve the problems described above.

### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

**[0007]** The present invention is a packaging system that utilizes a convection based cooling approach to eliminate the need for side refrigerants and increase packaging efficiency. The invention also reduces the amount of refrigerants required.

**[0008]** In one aspect of the invention a packaging system is provided that comprises a housing defining a product compartment for holding a temperature sensitive payload, one or more bottom cooling layers and one or more top cooling layers. The housing comprises a bottom panel, a top panel located above and in spaced vertical align-

ment to the bottom panel, side panels extending vertically between the bottom panel and the top panel, and end panels extending vertically between the bottom panel and the top panel. The bottom cooling layers are located between the bottom panel and the payload. The top cooling layers are located between the payload and the top panel. The hollow vertical posts are disposed within the product compartment adjacent the side panels or end panels.

**[0009]** In a key aspect of the invention, the packaging system comprises one or more channel members affixed to interior surfaces of the side panels and/or end panels to facilitate convective air circulation within the product compartment. Each channel member has an open top end and an open bottom end and defines a plurality of vertical channels.

**[0010]** The channel member may be made of folded and glued corrugated board, and may comprise an inner facing panel and an outer facing panel connected by side panels and defining an interior space. An internal panel is disposed within the interior space and is folded in accordion fashion along vertical inner fold lines and along vertical outer fold lines. The inner facing panel, the outer facing panel and the internal panel define a series of alternating inner channels and outer channels which function as substantially vertical flow paths that alternate between upward flow and downward flow. Relatively warmer air rises through the outer channels until the air exits the channel member and is cooled by the top cooling layers. The relatively denser cooled air then falls through the inner channels. The shape and configuration of the channel members may be configured to optimize the air flow through the channel members.

**[0011]** In a refinement each of the bottom cooling layers comprises multiple refrigerant components arranged edge to edge to form a layer within the packaging system. Each refrigerant component may comprise a phase change material (such as water) and a protective outer container.

**[0012]** In another refinement each of the top cooling layers comprises a layer of refrigerant components arranged edge to edge to form a top refrigerant layer located immediately adjacent the payload, and at least one layer and preferably three layers of frozen components arranged edge to edge to form a top frozen layer disposed between the top refrigerant layer and the top panel. Each frozen component may comprise a phase change material and a protective outer container.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

#### **[0013]**

Figure 1 is a cutaway perspective view of a packaging system according to the invention.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a portion of the packaging system of Figure 1 shown with the lid removed.

Figure 3 is an exploded view of the packaging system of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of the packaging system of Figure 1 taken along line 4-4.

Figure 5 is a close up view taken from Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a perspective view of a partially assembled packaging system according to the invention.

Figure 7 is a partial cutaway perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a portion of a packaging system according to the invention.

Figure 8 is a cross-sectional view of the embodiment of Figure 7 taken along line 8-8.

Figure 9 is a partial cutaway perspective view of another alternative embodiment of a portion of a packaging system according to the invention.

Figure 10 is a close up view of a portion of the embodiment of Figure 9.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

**[0014]** While this invention may be embodied in many forms, there is shown in the drawings and will herein be described in detail one or more embodiments with the understanding that this disclosure is to be considered an exemplification of the principles of the invention and is not intended to limit the invention to the illustrated embodiments.

#### The Packaging System

**[0015]** Turning to the drawings, there is shown in the figures one embodiment of the present invention, a packaging system for temperature sensitive products. As best shown in Figures 1 and 3, the packaging system 10 comprises a housing 12 that functions as a protective enclosure for the packaging system contents. The housing 12 comprises a bottom panel 14, a top panel 16, two side panels 18 and two end panels 20. The side panels 18 and the end panels 20 extend vertically between the bottom panel 14 and the top panel 16 to form the housing 12. The bottom panel 14 as well as the lower portions of the side panels 18 and the end panels 20 may fit within a bottom tray 22. The packaging system 10 may be wrapped in transparent wrapping (not shown) and placed on a pallet 70.

**[0016]** As best shown in Figure 3 the bottom tray 22 comprises a bottom wall 23 and four side walls 24 extending upward from the periphery of the bottom wall 23. The bottom panel 14 is disposed within the bottom tray 22. Preferably there are spaces between the periphery of the bottom panel 14 and the tray side walls 24 for accommodating the lower portions of the side panels 18 and the end panels 20.

**[0017]** Each outer panel, that is, the bottom panel 14, the top panel 16, the two side panels 18 and the two end panels 20, may be made of a rigid molded polyurethane (PUR) inner core, preferably about 2 ¾ inches thick, enclosed within an outer corrugated cardboard shell. Each

outer panel may be configured to interlock with each orthogonally adjacent outer panel. Corner board 54 may be glued or otherwise adhered to the adjoining edges of each pair of orthogonally oriented outer panels.

**[0018]** The housing 12 defines a product compartment 40 in which a payload 56 may be placed for shipping. Typically but without limitation the payload 56 may be stacked product containers 57.

**[0019]** Figure 2 is a perspective view of a portion of the packaging system 10 of Figure 1 shown with the lid or top panel 16 removed. Like the other outer panels, the top panel 16 is configured to interlock with each orthogonally adjacent outer panel, in this case, the two side panels 18 and the two end panels 20. As explained further below, the top panel 16 is the last of the six outer panels to be added to the packaging system 10.

**[0020]** Figure 3 is an exploded view of the packaging system 10 of Figure 1. From the bottom up, the product compartment 40 is filled with a spacer 26, two refrigerant layers 28, the payload 56, one refrigerant layer 28 and three frozen layers 30.

**[0021]** The spacer 26 is disposed on top of and adjacent the bottom panel 14. The spacer 26 may comprise a sheet 27 and spaced apart stubs 29 extending about 1 1/4 inches downward (as shown in the figure) or preferably upward from the sheet 27. The spacer 26 may be made of any suitable material, including without limitation extruded plastic or corrugated.

**[0022]** Each of the two bottom refrigerant layers 28, located between the spacer 26 and the payload 56, may comprise a single unitary structure or, more commonly, multiple refrigerant components (sometimes referred to as "bricks") arranged edge to edge to form a "layer" within the packaging system 10. In the embodiment shown in Figures 1 and 3 two refrigerant layers 28 are disposed immediately under the payload 56.

**[0023]** As noted above, the payload 56 may be stacked product containers 57. The product containers 57 may comprise corrugated cardboard boxes for holding laboratory specimens, pharmaceuticals, inoculations, or any other suitable payload that requires a temperature assured environment.

**[0024]** A top refrigerant layer 28 is disposed immediately above the product containers 57. Like the two bottom refrigerant layers 28, the top refrigerant layer 28 may comprise a single unitary structure or, preferably, multiple refrigerant components ("bricks") arranged edge to edge to form a layer.

**[0025]** Three frozen layers 30 are disposed on top of the top refrigerant layer 28. Like the refrigerant layers 28, each frozen layer 30 may comprise a single unitary structure or, more commonly, multiple horizontally arranged frozen components ("bricks") that form a layer within the packaging system 10. In the embodiment shown in Figures 1 and 3 three frozen layers 30 are disposed immediately above the top refrigerant layer 28.

**[0026]** The cooling layers, i.e., the refrigerant layers 28 and/or the frozen layers 30, absorb heat. Generally

speaking, the refrigerant bricks and the frozen bricks may comprise a foam material having a low weight and high absorbency, a phase change material, and a protective outer container. For example, the refrigerant bricks may comprise a foam material that has been infused with water chilled to about 5C (41F) and contained within a plastic brick-shaped enclosure. Similarly, the frozen bricks may comprise a foam material that has been infused with water chilled to about -20C (-4F) and contained within a plastic brick-shaped enclosure. The bricks may be rectangular and shaped like a flattened brick or they may be any suitable three-dimensional shape. The refrigerant bricks and frozen bricks may be similar to those sold under the trademarks PolarPack® and U-tek® by Tegrant Diversified Brands, Inc.

**[0027]** Although the packaging system 10 has been described as having two refrigerant layers 28 below the payload 56 and one refrigerant layer 28 and three frozen layers 30 above the payload 56, it should be understood that this is just one embodiment of the invention, and that the number of refrigerant layers 28 and frozen layers 30 below and above the payload 56 can vary depending on the cooling requirements and shipping time. In addition, although the packaging system 10 described herein does not include cooling components located around the sides of the payload 56, the disclosure should not be interpreted as necessarily excluding such side cooling components.

**[0028]** Optionally, a foam cushioning layer (not shown in the figures) may be placed between the topmost frozen layer 30 and the top panel 16. However, in some applications it is desirable to have a space or clearance of about 1 ½ inches between the topmost frozen layer 30 and the top panel 16.

#### Vertical Posts 34

**[0029]** In addition, the packaging system 10 comprises multiple vertical posts 34 located within the product compartment 40 adjacent the side panels 18 and/or the end panels 20. The vertical posts 34 may be hollow wound paper posts like those sold by Sonoco Products Company of Hartsville, SC under the trademark SONOPOST®. Alternatively the vertical posts 34 may be made of extruded plastic or any suitable material.

**[0030]** Figure 4 is a cross-sectional view of the packaging system 10 of Figure 1 taken along line 4-4 showing six vertical posts 34 adhered to a side panel 18. The vertical inner edge 44 of each vertical post 34 may abut the interior contents of the packaging system 10, such as the refrigerant layers 28, frozen layers 30 and product containers 57. Each vertical post 34 has an open top end 46 (Figures 3 and 6) and an open bottom end and defines a vertical inner space 58 within the post 34. Adjacent pairs of vertical posts 34 define vertically oriented channels 60 between the vertical posts 34 that may be about one inch deep when measured from the inner surface of the side panel 18 or end panel 20 to the product contain-

ers 57. The vertical posts 34 may be pre-glued or otherwise affixed to the side panels 18 and the end panels 20.

**[0031]** Figure 5 is a close up view of a portion of Figure 4. The vertical posts 34 may be any suitable cross sectional shape, including circular or rectangular, but triangular is preferred. In a triangular cross sectional profile design such as that shown in Figure 5, each vertical post 34 comprises an outer facing side 36 adjacent either a side panel 18 (as shown in the figure) or an end panel 20 and two angled sides 38 extending from opposing vertical edges 42 of the outer facing side 36 and meeting along an elongated vertical inner edge or apex 44. Preferably the vertical posts 34 are one inch deep when measured from their outer facing side 36 to their apex 44.

**[0032]** The functions of the vertical posts 34 are explained in the next section.

#### Theory of Operation

**[0033]** It is theorized that the packaging system 10 takes advantage of the principle of convective air movement by creating flow spaces around the outer periphery of the product compartment 40 for air to circulate. The bottom spacer 26 separates the bottom refrigerant layers 28 from the bottom panel 14, creating a horizontally oriented space within which air can flow. Without the bottom spacer 26 cool air that settles near the bottom of the product compartment 40 could stagnate, reducing the ability of the system 10 to maintain all the product containers 57 and their contents within a desirable temperature range.

**[0034]** The vertical posts 34 serve at least two functions. First, they reduce the amount of contact between the product containers 57 and the outer panels. In designs where the product containers abut the side panels and end panels more heat enters the product containers. Adding vertical posts 34 separates the product containers 57 from the side panels 18 and end panels 20, significantly reducing the areas of contact between the product containers 57 and the side panels 18 and the end panels 20 and thus the transfer of heat from the exterior to the product containers 57.

**[0035]** Second, the vertical posts 34 help facilitate convective air circulation within the product compartment 40 by creating inner spaces 58 within the posts 34 and channels 60 between the posts 34 (and between the side panels 18 and the end panels 20 and the product containers 57) for the movement of air. When the packaging system 10 is assembled, the product compartment 40 contains a certain amount of air. The air moves within the product compartment 40 because air at different locations has different temperatures and densities. Cooler air (i.e., air cooled by the frozen layers 30) has a higher density and tends to drop down within the product compartment 40. Conversely, as the air at the bottom of the product compartment 40 warms, the warmed air tends to flow upward, thereby setting up a continuously circulating flow of air within the product compartment 40. The vertical posts 34

facilitate this process by providing inner spaces 58 within which the warm air can flow upward and channels 60 within which the cooler air can flow downward. Accordingly, each vertical post 34 should be spaced from the top panel 16 and the bottom panel 14 a sufficient distance to facilitate the flow of warmer air through the vertical inner spaces 58 within each vertical post 34.

**[0036]** Simulation tests indicate that the air within the vertical posts 34 warms up due to the large contact surface between the outer facing side 36 of the vertical posts 34 and the side panels 18 and end panels 20. Air present in the air channels 60 between the vertical posts 34 can also warm up, but generally not as much as the air within the vertical posts 34, because the air between the vertical posts 34 is not as confined. As the air within the vertical posts 34 warms up it rises up within the inner spaces 58 of the vertical posts 34 and exits at the open top ends 46 of the vertical posts 34 and the top refrigerant layer 28. As the warm air contacts the frozen layers 30 and top refrigerant layer 28, the air cools down and begins to fall through the air channels 60 between the vertical posts 34 along the sides of the product containers 57 facing the side panels 18 and end panels 20.

**[0037]** The downward convective flow of cooler air against the sides of the product containers 57 helps maintain the product containers 57 at a cool temperature. The product containers 57 located in the middle of the product compartment 40, farthest from any refrigerant bricks or frozen bricks, can be maintained within an acceptable temperature range. Even product containers 57 at the corners of the payload 56 which are most susceptible to increases in temperature (when the ambient temperature is higher than the shipper temperature) can be maintained within an acceptable temperature range.

**[0038]** In another aspect of the invention a method of assembling a temperature assured packaging system is provided. The method may comprise the following steps:

**[0039]** First, the vertical posts 34 may be pre-glued or otherwise affixed to the inner (product) facing surfaces of the side panels 18 and the end panels 20. The vertical posts 34 should be shorter than the side panels 18 and end panels 20 so that their open ends will be spaced from the top panel 16 and the bottom panel 14.

**[0040]** The housing 12 may be assembled by first placing the bottom panel 14 into the bottom tray 22, then inserting a side panel 18 and both end panels 20 into the bottom tray 22 between the bottom tray side walls 24 and the bottom panel 14 to form the three sided enclosure shown in Figure 6. The top and front of the housing 12 are left open so that the interior contents may be loaded.

**[0041]** The first item loaded into the product compartment 40 is the spacer 26, which is placed on top of the bottom panel 14.

**[0042]** Next, the two bottom refrigerant layers 28 are placed onto the spacer 26, typically by arranging multiple refrigerant bricks to form two refrigerant layers 28.

**[0043]** Next the product containers 57 are stacked

within the product compartment 40 on top of the two bottom refrigerant layers 28.

**[0044]** A top refrigerant layer 28 is placed on top of the product containers 57, again by arranging multiple refrigerant bricks into a layer.

**[0045]** The top three frozen layers 30 (typically made of multiple frozen bricks) are placed on top of the top refrigerant layer 28.

**[0046]** The remaining side panel 18 not shown in Figure 6 is wedged between the bottom tray side wall 24 and the bottom panel 14 to form a four sided enclosure.

**[0047]** The top panel 16 is placed onto the top rims of the side panels 18 and end panels 20 to form the six sided outer housing 12.

**[0048]** Optional corner boards 54 may be glued or otherwise affixed to the edges of the housing 12.

**[0049]** Finally, optional stretch film may be wrapped around the housing 12.

**[0050]** In still another aspect of the invention a method of maintaining a payload within a desired temperature range is provided. The method may comprise the following steps:

- (a) loading the payload into a packaging system comprising a housing having a bottom, top and vertical sides, cooling layers disposed above and below the payload, hollow vertical posts disposed between the payload and the vertical sides of the housing, the vertical posts defining inner spaces within the vertical posts and channels between adjacent vertical posts;
- (b) allowing relatively warmer air to rise within the inner spaces of the vertical posts until it exits the vertical posts and is cooled by the cooling layers above the payload to form cooled air; and
- (c) allowing the cooled air to fall through the channels while contacting the payload.

**[0051]** Figure 7 is a partial cutaway perspective view of an alternative embodiment of a portion of a packaging system according to the invention. As in the previous embodiment, the packaging system 70 may comprise a housing 72 comprising a bottom panel 74 (shown partially in Figure 7), a top panel (not shown), side panels 78 and end panels 80 extending vertically between the bottom panel 74 and the top panel. The housing 72 defines a product compartment 82 for holding a payload (not shown). Also like the previous embodiment but not shown in Figure 7, the packaging system 70 may comprise one or more bottom cooling layers located between the bottom panel 74 and the payload and one or more top cooling layers located between the payload and the top panel.

**[0052]** Instead of hollow vertical posts, the packaging system 70 shown in Figure 7 comprises channel members 84 to facilitate convective air circulation within the product compartment 82. Each channel member 84 may be adhered or otherwise affixed to one of the side panels 78 or end panels 80. Each channel member 84 has an open top end 86 and an open bottom end 88 and defines

a plurality of vertical channels 90, 91 within the channel member 84. Preferably the packaging system 70 comprises four channel members 84, with one channel member 84 affixed to each of the side panels 78 and end panels 80.

**[0053]** Figure 8 is a cross-sectional view of the embodiment of Figure 7 taken along line 8-8, showing a channel member 84 affixed to a side panel 78. The channel member 84 may be made of folded and glued corrugated board, and may comprise an inner facing panel 92 and an outer facing panel 94 connected by side panels 96 to define an interior space 97. The flutes in the corrugated board may run horizontally to enable more precise folding. The channel member 84 may be at least one inch deep as measured from the inner facing panel 92 to the outer facing panel 94, and preferably between one and one and one-half inches deep. The channel member 84 may include an outer layer 99 of paperboard or similar material wrapped around the inner facing panel 92, outer facing panel 94 and side panels 96.

**[0054]** One or more internal panels 98 are disposed within the interior space 97 and extend between the inner facing panel 92 and the outer facing panel 94 and the top end 86 and bottom end 88 of the channel member 84. In the figures the one or more internal panels 98 is a single internal panel 98 folded in accordion fashion. The internal panel 98 is folded along vertical inner fold lines 100 which define inner apexes 100 and along vertical outer fold lines 102 which define outer apexes 102. Preferably the inner apexes 100 contact the inner facing panel 92 and the outer apexes 102 contact the outer facing panel 94.

**[0055]** The inner facing panel 92, the outer facing panel 94 and the internal panel 98 define a series of alternating inner channels 90 and outer channels 91 which function as substantially vertical flow paths that alternate between upward flow and downward flow.

**[0056]** The channel member 84 may be thought of as comprising a plurality of adjacent, laterally arranged, inner and outer tubes 104, 106 having a triangular cross sectional shape, with each adjacent pair of inner and outer tubes 104, 106 sharing a common wall 108.

**[0057]** Each inner tube 104 has a triangular cross sectional profile and comprises an inner facing base 106 and two angled sides 108. The inner facing base 108 extends from one inner apex 100 to an adjacent inner apex 100 and is part of the channel member inner facing panel 92. The angled sides 108 extend from adjacent inner apexes 100 to a common outer apex 102.

**[0058]** Each outer tube 110 has a triangular cross sectional profile and comprises an outer facing base 112 and two angled sides 108 which it shares with two inner tubes 104. The outer facing base 112 extends from one outer apex 102 to an adjacent outer apex 102 and is part of the channel member outer facing panel 94. The angled sides 108 extend from different outer apexes 102 to a common inner apex 100. The outer base 112 is adjacent the housing 72 in the assembled packaging system 70.

**[0059]** The inner tubes 104 and the outer tubes 110 define a series of alternating inner channels 90 and outer channels 91 which function as substantially vertical flow paths that alternate between upward flow and downward flow as indicated by the arrows in Figure 7. It is believed that, in a fashion similar to that of the previous embodiment, warm air rises through the outer channels 91 until the air exits the channel members 84 and is cooled by the top cooling layers. The relatively denser cooled air then falls through the inner channels 90. The shape and configuration of the channel members 84 should be optimized to allow air to flow through the channel members.

**[0060]** Figure 9 is a partial cutaway perspective view of another alternative embodiment of a portion of a packaging system according to the invention. As in the previous two embodiments, the packaging system 120 may comprise a housing 72 comprising a bottom panel 74 (shown partially in Figure 9), a top panel (not shown), side panels 78 and end panels 80 extending vertically between the bottom panel 74 and the top panel. The housing 72 defines a product compartment 82 for holding a payload (not shown). Also like the previous embodiment but not shown in Figure 9, the packaging system 120 may comprise one or more bottom cooling layers located between the bottom panel 74 and the payload and one or more top cooling layers located between the payload and the top panel.

**[0061]** The packaging system 120 comprises channel members 124 adhered or otherwise affixed to one of the side panels 78 or end panels 80. Each channel member 124 has an open top end 126 and an open bottom end 128 and defines a plurality of large outer channels 130 and small inner channels 132. Preferably the packaging system 120 comprises four channel members 124, with one channel member 124 affixed to each of the side panels 78 and end panels 80, although only one channel member 124 is shown in the figure.

**[0062]** Figure 10 is a close-up view of a portion of the packaging system 120 of Figure 9. The channel member 124 may comprise a plurality of corrugated structures, folded and glued together. The channel member 124 may include an outer layer of paperboard or similar material wrapped around the corrugated structures.

**[0063]** The channel member 124 defines a series of adjacent, laterally spaced outer channels 130 having a rectangular cross section and designed to carry warmed air upward and a series of adjacent, laterally spaced inner channels 132 having a rectangular cross section and designed to carry cooled air downward. The outer channels 130 may be larger in cross sectional area than the inner channels 132. For example, each outer channel 130 may have a lateral dimension (width) (i.e., the dimension parallel to the wall to which the channel member 124 is attached) that is greater than the lateral dimension of each inner channel 132. For example, as best shown in Figure 10, each outer channel 130 may have a width that is twice the width of each inner channel 132. The depth of each outer channel 130 (i.e., the dimension perpendicular to

the wall to which the channel member 124 is attached) may be the same as the depth of each inner channel 132. **[0064]** It is believed that, in a fashion similar to that of the previous embodiments, warm air rises through the outer channels 130 (because they are closer to the exterior walls of the packaging system 120) until the air exits the outer channels 130 and is cooled by the top cooling layers. The relatively denser cooled air then falls through the inner channels 132 until the air exits the bottom end 128 of the channel member 124. The shape and configuration of the channel members 124 may be optimized to allow air to flow through the channel members 124.

Industrial Applicability

**[0065]** The packaging system 10 may be used to package and ship temperature sensitive products. Typically these products have a specified or required temperature range that must be maintained during a specific shipping duration and while the packaging system is subject to various ambient temperature conditions. For example, a product may be expected to be shipped for 120 hours and be exposed to ambient temperatures of between 30C and 45C (86F and 113F), but have a temperature tolerance of between 0 C and 15 C (32F and 59F). A packaging system according to the present disclosure may be designed to accommodate these requirements.

**[0066]** The packaging system may be used in any industry where temperature sensitive products are shipped, including but not limited to the pharmaceutical and food industries. The packaging system is particularly useful where the user (e.g., the product manufacturer) desires a packaging system having no side refrigerants that can be shipped long distances, including from continent to continent. The use of present packaging system can supplant the use of multiple smaller parcel shipments.

**[0067]** The packaging system 10 can accommodate a full pallet load of products or product containers 57. Accordingly, a typical packaging system 10 may be about 48 inches wide by 48 inches deep by 56 inches tall. The packaging system 10 may be placed on a wooden or other type of pallet and moved with a forklift truck.

**[0068]** It is understood that the embodiments of the invention described above are only particular examples which serve to illustrate the principles of the invention. Modifications and alternative embodiments of the invention are contemplated which do not depart from the scope of the invention as defined by the foregoing teachings and appended claims. It is intended that the claims cover all such modifications and alternative embodiments that fall within their scope.

**Claims**

1. A packaging system for shipping a temperature sen-

sitive payload, the packaging system comprising:

a housing comprising a bottom panel, a top panel located above and in spaced vertical alignment with the bottom panel, side panels extending vertically between the bottom panel and the top panel, and end panels extending vertically between the bottom panel and the top panel, the housing defining a product compartment for holding a payload; and  
 a plurality of channel members located within the product compartment and affixed to at least two of the side panels or end panels, each channel member comprising a channel member housing, the channel member housing comprising a planar inner facing panel and a planar outer facing panel adjacent one of the side panels or end panels and connected to the inner facing panel by planar channel side panels, each channel member further comprising one or more internal panels arranged in a rectilinear configuration and disposed within the channel member housing, wherein  
 the channel member housing has an open top end and an open bottom end spaced apart from the housing top panel and housing bottom panel; and  
 the channel member housing and the internal panels define a series of adjacent, laterally spaced outer channels having a rectangular cross sectional area and a series of adjacent, laterally spaced inner channels located on a side of the outer channels away from the housing and having a rectangular cross sectional area.

- 2. The packaging system of claim 1 wherein: the outer channels have a larger cross sectional area than the inner channels.
- 3. The packaging system of claim 2 wherein: each outer channel has a lateral dimension greater than the lateral dimension of each inner channel.
- 4. The packaging system of claim 3 wherein: each outer channel has a width at least twice the width of each inner channel.
- 5. The packaging system of claim 1 further comprising:  
 one or more bottom cooling layers located between the bottom panel and the payload; and  
 one or more top cooling layers located between the payload and the top panel.
- 6. The packaging system of claim 5 wherein: a lower portion of each channel member is interposed between the bottom cooling layers and either a side panel or an end panel.

- 7. The packaging system of claim 1 wherein: each channel member housing includes an outer layer of material wrapped around the inner facing panel, the outer facing panel and the channel side panels.
- 8. The packaging system of claim 1 wherein: each channel member is spaced from the top panel and from the bottom panel a sufficient distance to allow air to flow through the outer channels and the inner channels.

**Amended claims in accordance with Rule 137(2) EPC.**

- 1. A power management device (100) comprising:
  - a first switch (202) to couple a first node corresponding to a first reference voltage to a first terminal of a first device component (120) in response to receiving a first indicator at a first time; a compare circuit to determine at a second time that a voltage at the first terminal exceeds a first threshold value, the second time after the first time; and
  - a second switch (204) to couple a second node corresponding to a second reference voltage to the first terminal (120) in response the determining.
- 2. The power management device (100) of claim 1, further comprising a third switch to couple the second node to a terminal of a second device component (122) prior to the first time.
- 3. The power management device (100) of claim 1 or 2, wherein the second reference voltage is a primary supply voltage associated with normal operation of the first component (120) and a second component (122), and the first reference voltage is utilized during transition of a device component from an unpowered state to a powered state.
- 4. The power management device (100) of any preceding claim, further comprising:
  - a first decoupling capacitor (110) connected to the second node; and
  - a second decoupling capacitor (121) coupled to the first terminal;
  - wherein the second decoupling capacitor is pre-charged by the first reference voltage via the first switch (202) prior to activating the second switch (204).
- 5. The power management device (100) of any of claims 1 to 3, further comprising:

- a first decoupling capacitor (110) connected to the second node; and
- a second decoupling capacitor (121) coupled to the first terminal;
- wherein a voltage deviation at the second node in response to activation of the second switch (204) does not impair operation of a second component that is receiving power from the second node.
- 6. The power management device (102) of any preceding claim, further comprising: a low-dropout voltage regulator to supply the second reference voltage at the second node.
- 7. The power management device (102) of any preceding claim, wherein the first switch (202) comprises a current source to couple the first reference voltage to the first terminal, the current source comprising a P-type transistor.
- 8. The power management device (102) of any preceding claim, wherein the first switch (202) comprises a low threshold voltage N-type transistor.
- 9. The power management device (102) of any preceding claim, wherein an input of the compare circuit is coupled to the first node via the first switch (202) and via a voltage follower.
- 10. The power management device (102) of any preceding claim, wherein the first switch (202) comprises a P-type transistor having a first current electrode coupled to the first node and a second current electrode coupled to the first terminal.
- 11. The power management device (102) of any preceding claim, wherein the first indicator is qualified based on assertion of a signal indicating a power-on-reset sequence has completed.
- 12. The power management device (102) of any preceding claim, wherein the first threshold value is substantially equal to the second reference voltage.
- 13. A system comprising:
  - a first functional block (120) including a first terminal to receive operating power;
  - a second functional block (122) including a second terminal to receive operating power;
  - a first voltage regulator (104) to provide a first reference voltage at a first node;
  - a second voltage regulator (106) to provide a second reference voltage at a second node; and
  - the power management circuit of claim 2, or any of claims 3 to 12 when dependent on claim 2, wherein

the first switch (202) is configured to couple the first node to the first terminal;  
 the second switch (204) is configured to couple the second node to the first terminal in response to receiving a first indicator at a first time;  
 the compare circuit is configured to determine at a second time that a voltage at the first terminal exceeds a first threshold value, the second time after the first time; and  
 the third switch is configured to couple the second node to the second terminal in response to the determining.

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**14.** The system of claim 13 wherein the first reference voltage is a primary supply voltage associated with normal operation of the first component and the second reference voltage is utilized during transition of a device component from an unpowered state to a powered state.

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**15.** The system of claim 13 or 14, further comprising:

a first decoupling capacitor (110) connected to the second node; and  
 a second decoupling capacitor (121) coupled to the first terminal;  
 wherein the second decoupling capacitor is pre-charged by the second reference voltage via the second switch (204) prior to activating the third switch.

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Fig. 1

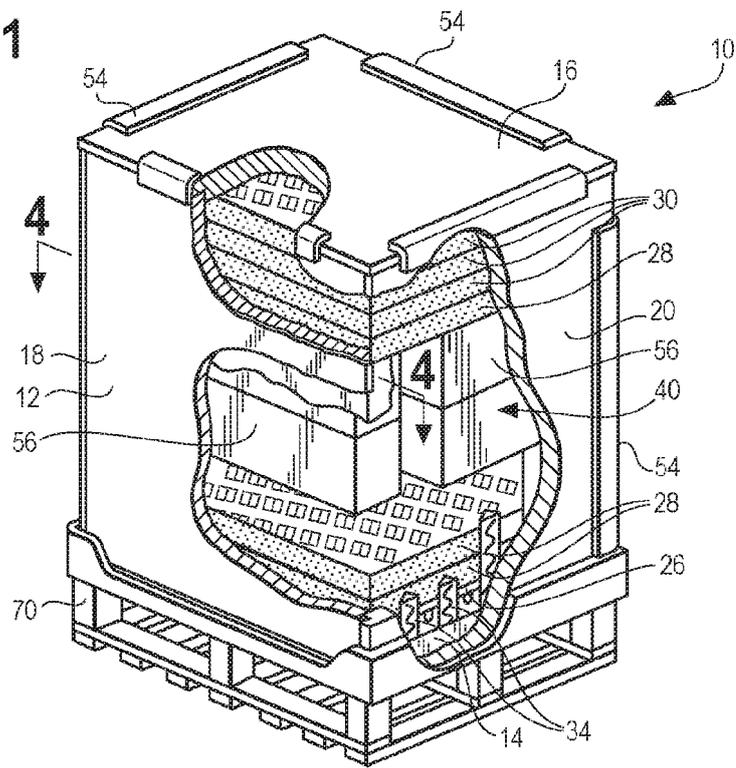


Fig. 2

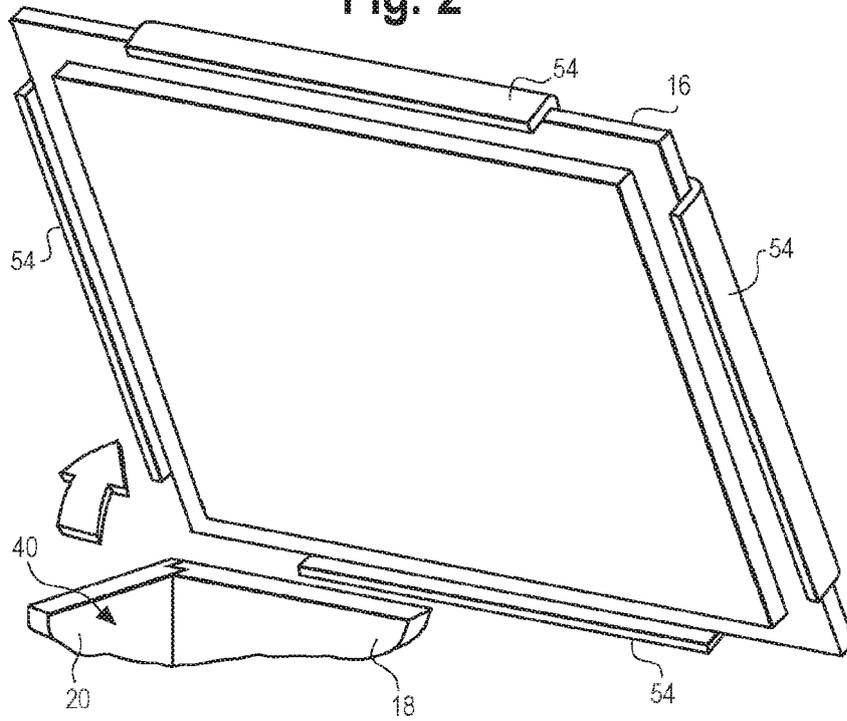


Fig. 3

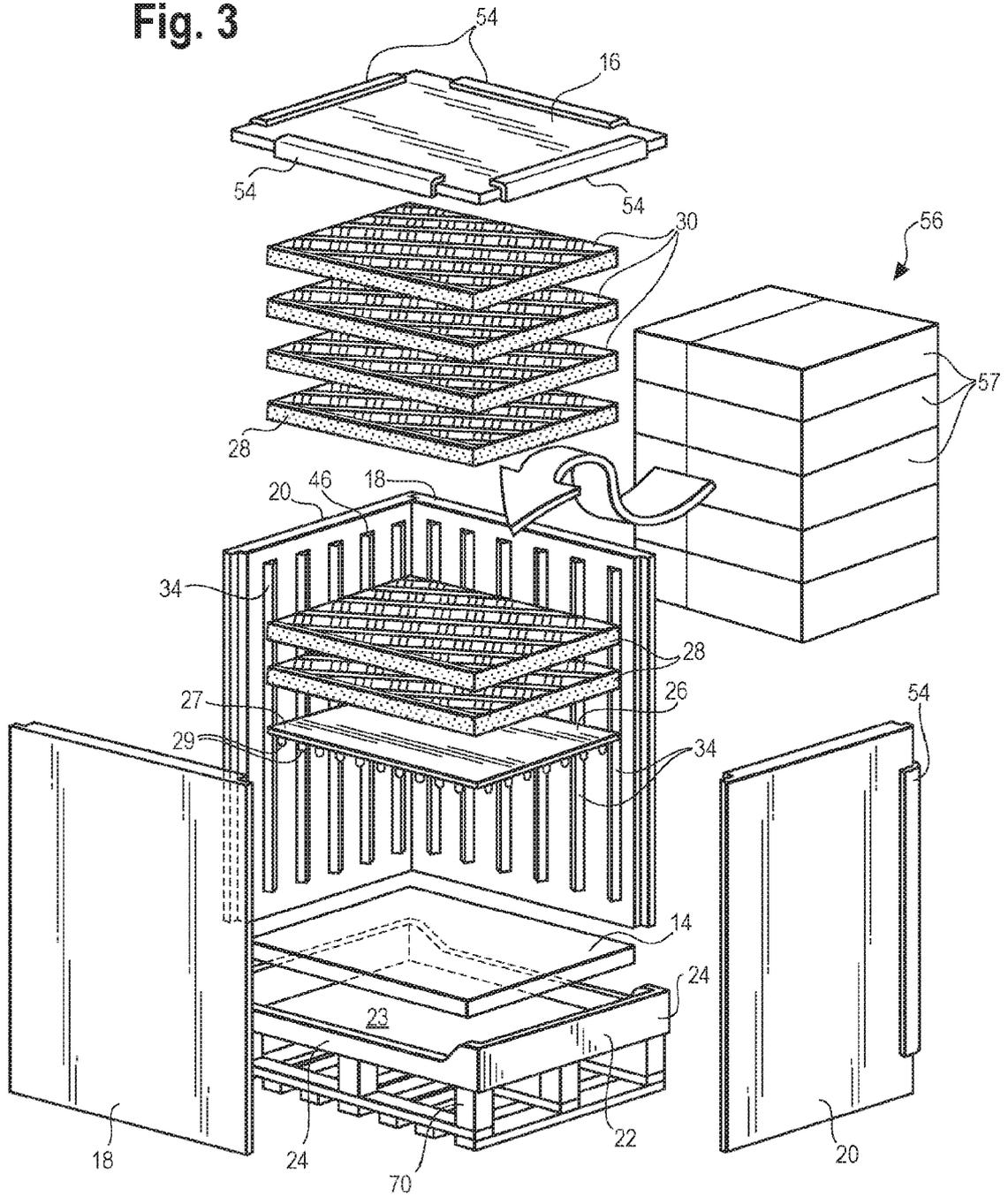


Fig. 4

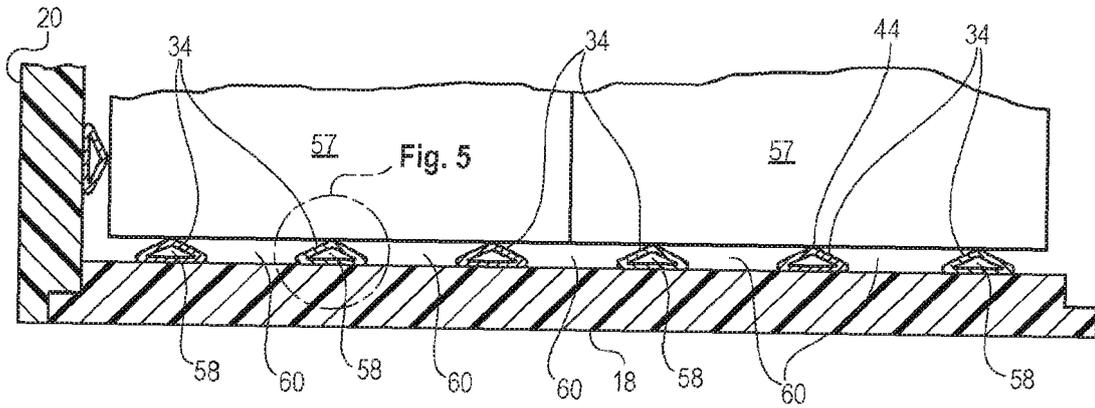


Fig. 5

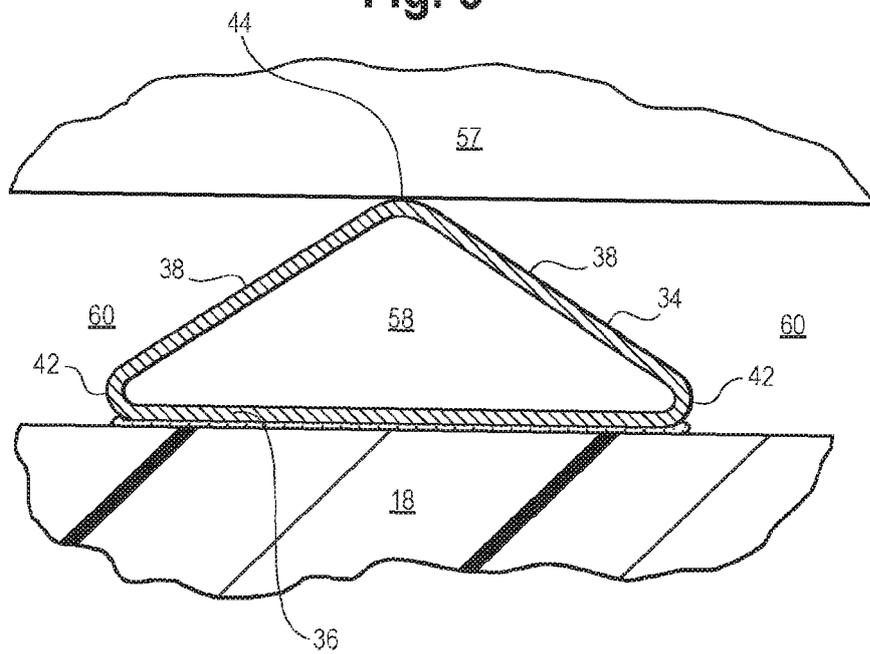
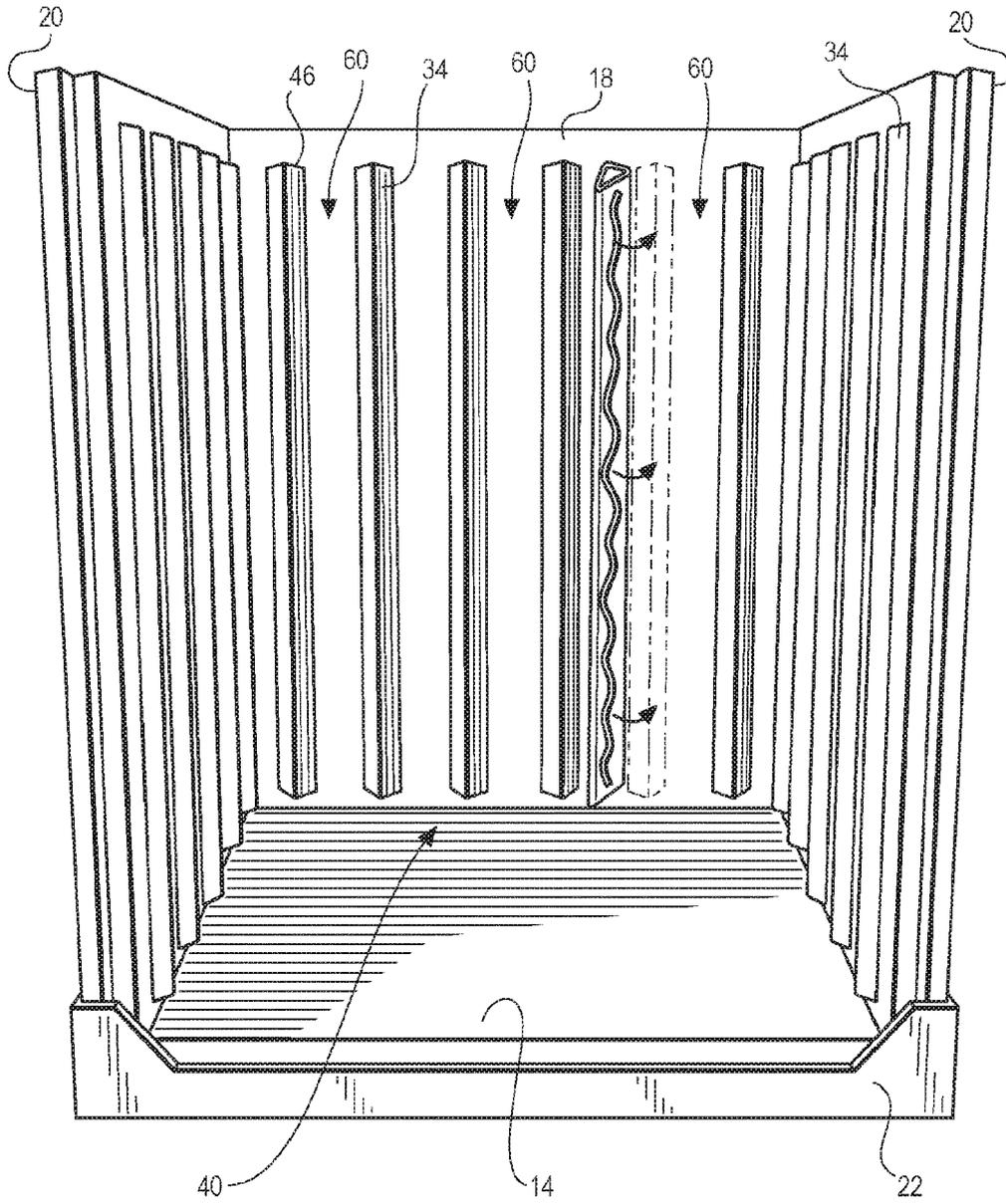
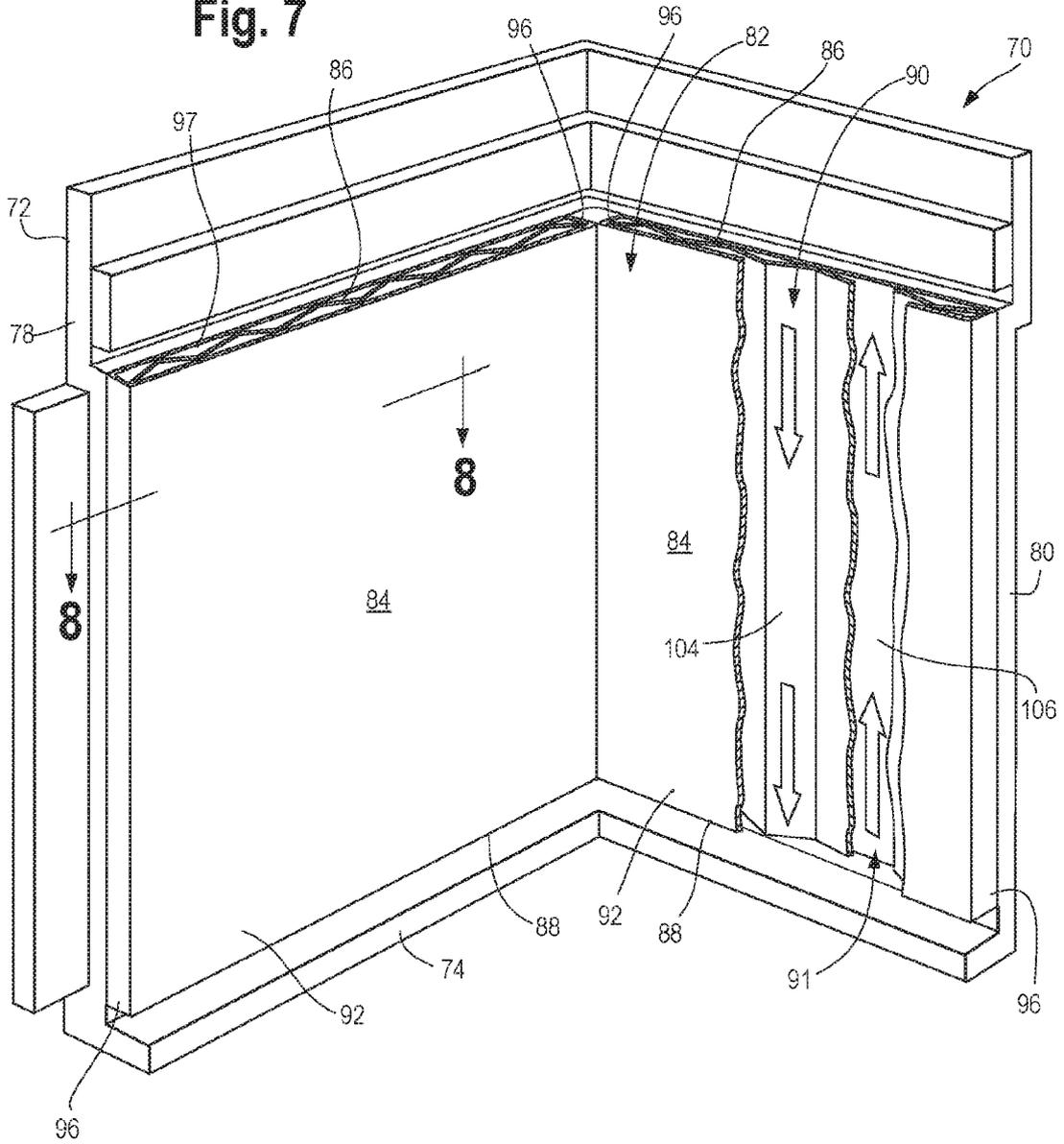


Fig. 6



**Fig. 7**



**Fig. 8**

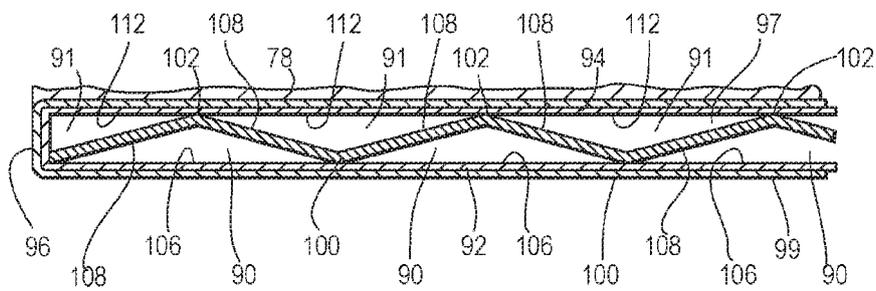


Fig. 9

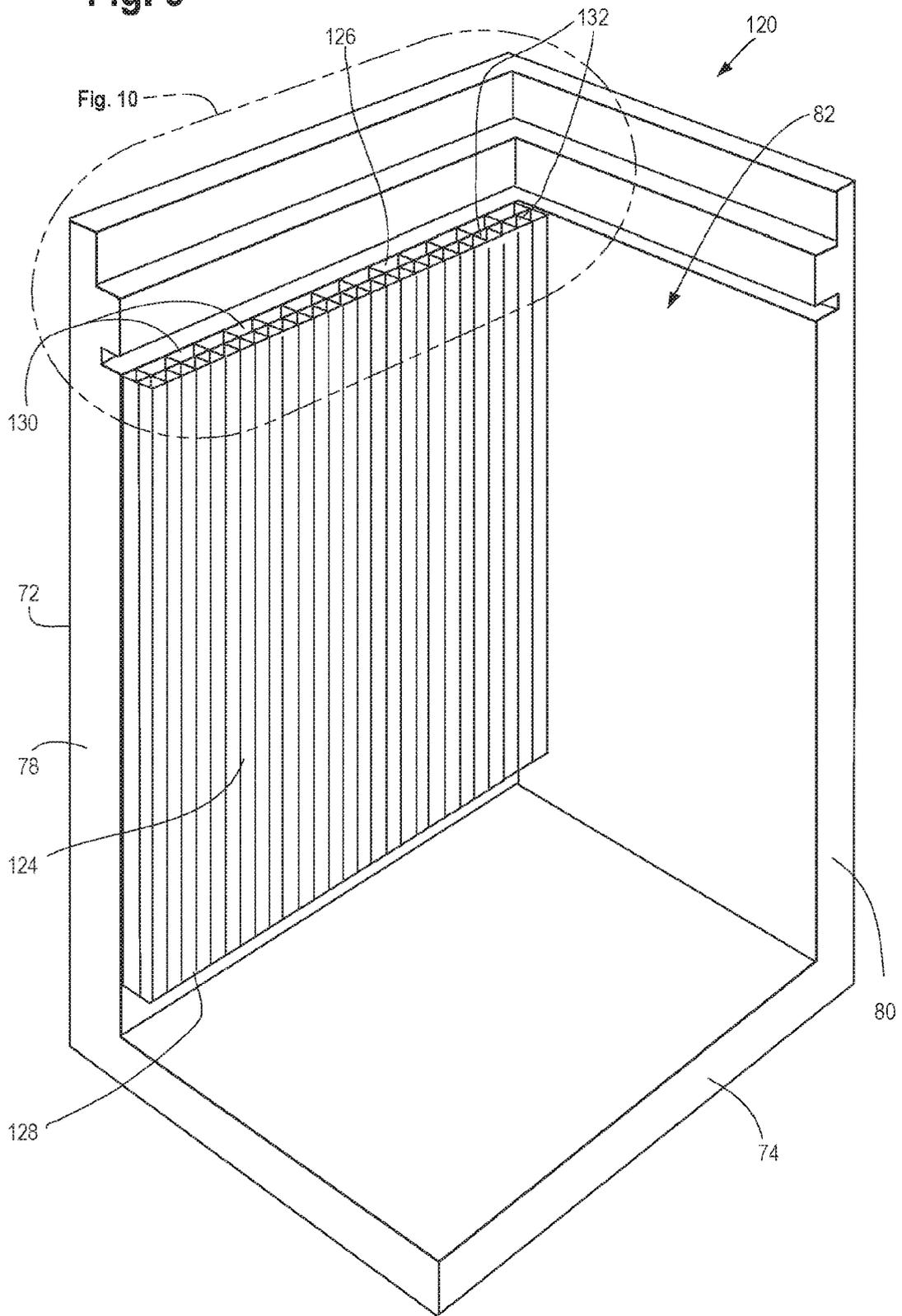
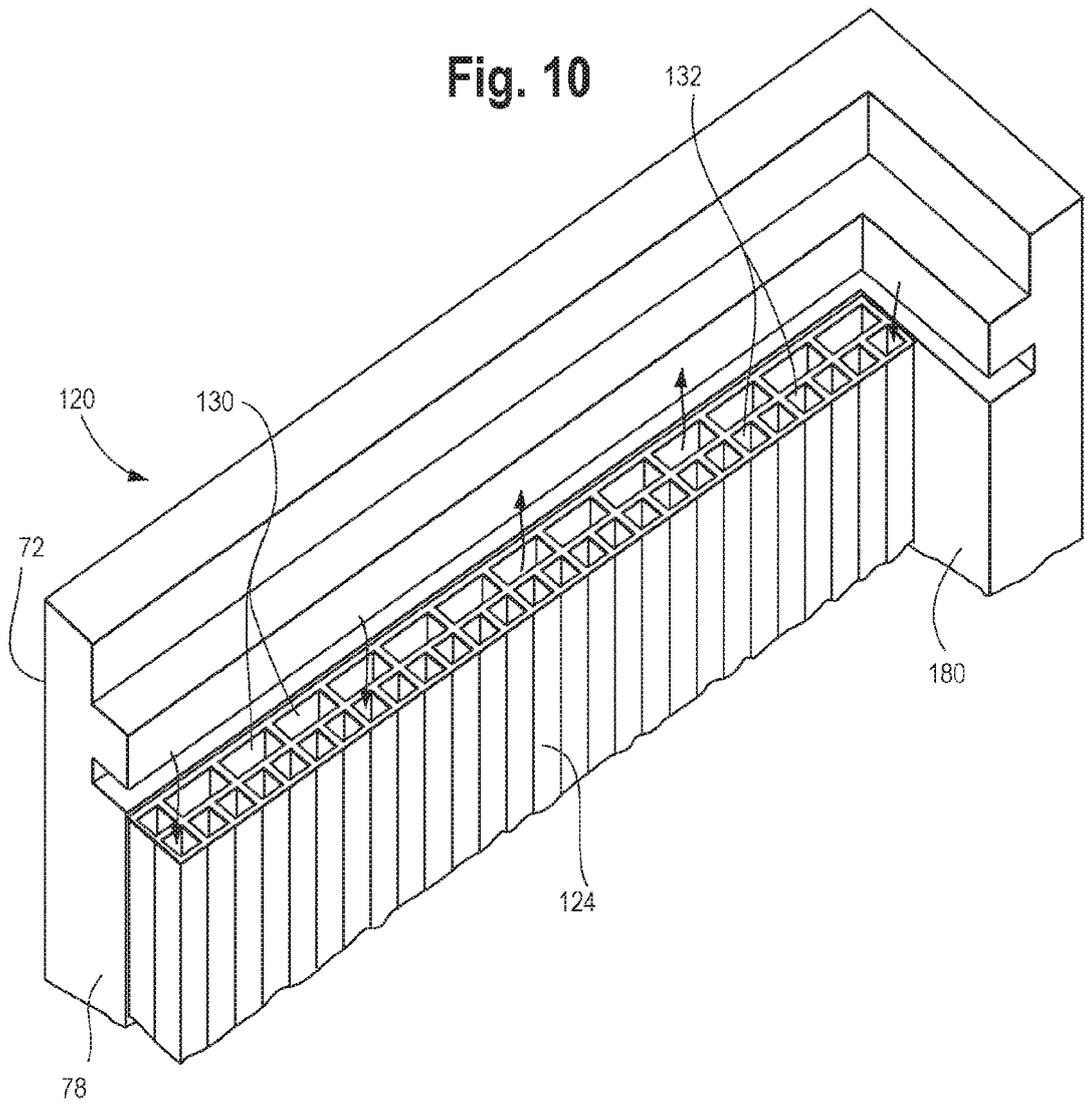


Fig. 10





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number  
EP 19 15 9959

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A	US 2 632 311 A (SULLIVAN GEORGE H) 24 March 1953 (1953-03-24) * figures 1,2 * * column 2, line 8 - column 4, line 22 * -----	1-8	INV. B65D19/38 B65D19/26 B65D81/38
A	US 2 533 773 A (LA FORET NORMAN F DE) 12 December 1950 (1950-12-12) * figures 1-4 * * column 1, line 47 - column 3, line 19 * -----	1-8	
A	US 2006/174648 A1 (LANTZ GARY [US]) 10 August 2006 (2006-08-10) * the whole document * -----	1-8	
A	US 2014/083650 A1 (AHMED IFTEKHAR [CA]) 27 March 2014 (2014-03-27) * the whole document * -----	1-8	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			B65D F25D
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search <b>Munich</b>		Date of completion of the search <b>4 April 2019</b>	Examiner <b>Weyand, Tim</b>
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons ..... & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document			

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The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on  
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