Dec. 20, 1927. 1,653,116

J. W. PARKS

SHIPPING CRATE

Filed Jan. 24, 1925

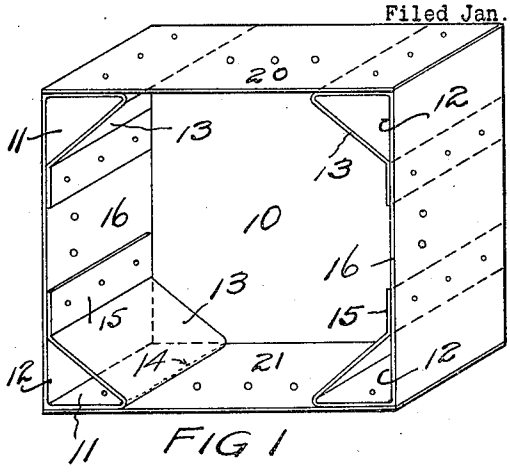


FIG 1

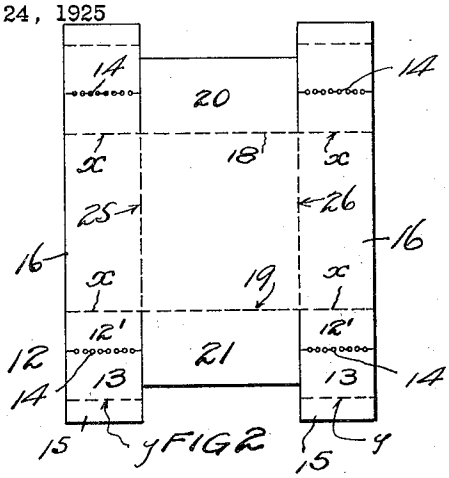


FIG 2

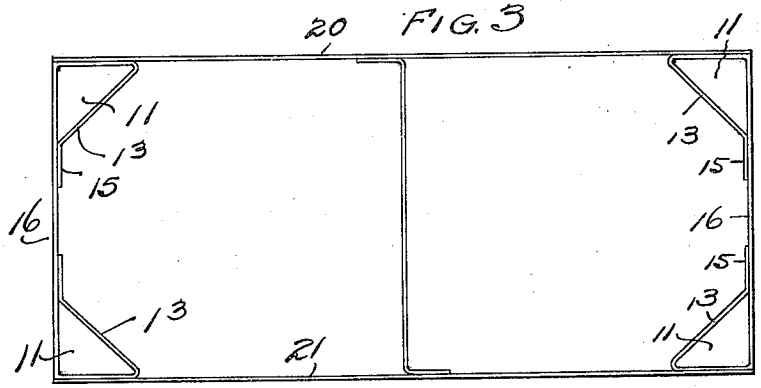


FIG. 3

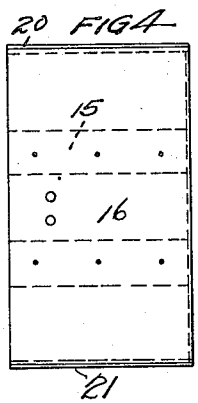


FIG 4

FIG 5

INVENTOR

J. W. PARKS

BY

N. E. Gee

ATTORNEY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOSEPH W. PARKS, OF ALTOONA, PENNSYLVANIA.

SHIPPING CRATE.

Application filed January 24, 1925. Serial No. 4,600.

This invention relates to shipping crates and has for its primary object an improved type of crate that is susceptible of being made up in a variety of different sizes from one blank or cardboard piece from which the crate is usually formed.

Another object of this invention is to provide a shipping crate that is light in weight, strong in construction and adapted to be made up to suit the purpose of the shipper and the season in which the shipment is made.

A further object of this invention is to provide a crate in which the corners are filled in with a part of the crate construction, thus eliminating what is known to chick shippers as "cold corners" in crates, into which the young chicks are crowded, where they readily chill and often die en route due to a fault of the crate construction.

A still further object of this invention is to provide a crate construction that is readily made up from a single blank into a plurality of sizes to suit the product shiped and the season in which the shipment is made, together with means for eliminating the heavy loss in early shipment of day old chicks.

With these and many other objects in view which will be more readily apparent as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction, combination and arrangement of parts as will be hereinafter fully pointed out, illustrated and claimed.

It will be quite readily understood by those skilled in the art to which this invention belongs that the same is susceptible of some structural change and alteration without departing from the spirit or scope of the invention, but a preferred and thoroughly practical embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawings in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a chick crate made up in accordance with this invention.

Fig. 2 represents a blank from which one of the crates is made and illustrates the ease with which either crate construction can be readily formed with one blank.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of one form of crate made up in what is known as the fifty chick capacity for early shipments.

Fig. 4 is an end elevation of the crate shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a side elevation of the crate shown in Fig. 3.

Similar reference numerals refer to similar parts throughout the several figures of the drawings.

In the manufacture of these crates, I form a blank designated by the numeral 10, from which two sizes of crates are constructed, one size shown in perspective in Fig. 1, in which the corners 11 are blanked off for the shipment of chicks in early spring when it is necessary to keep the chicks warm, and to prevent them from crowding into the cold corners of the crate. When the corner web 13 is removed a box of increased capacity is thus produced in which chicks are readily shipped during the late spring or early summer months.

When it is desired to form a crate for late shipments of chicks the extending wings 13, are torn off at the perforated line 14, while that portion of wing designated as 15 is fastened securely to the side wall 16 of the crate, by any approved and suitable means.

Crates constructed in accordance with this invention are preferably made up in what is known as the 25, 50 and 100 chick capacity sizes. Fig. 1 shows the 25 chick size, while Fig. 3 shows the 50 chick capacity size, while the 100 chick capacity size is double that of the 50 chick size and the construction is the same.

In assembling the box or crate the end walls 20 and 21 are bent upwardly along the dotted lines 18 and 19 while the sides 16 are also bent upwardly along the lines 25 and 26. The corner web forming members 12 are then bent inwardly on the lines x and also further bent as indicated at v to form the attaching or securing wing portion 15. Obviously, the said wing portion 15 may be secured to the side walls 16 by any suitable fastening means such as staples, adhesive or the like according to well established practice. When the box is assembled in this way the hollow corner portions 11 are formed, thereby preventing the chicks from being crowded into an angular corner. However, if it is desired to do away with the hollow corners 11 the corner webs 13—15 may be severed or torn along the lines 14 thereby leaving only the portions 12′ as indicated in Figure 2 which are secured in any suitable manner and form corner reinforcements.

Without further description and elabora-

tion it is thought that the construction can be fully understood and what I claim and desire to be secured by Letters Patent is:—

A crate for baby chicks and the like comprising a body blank folded to produce end and side walls, corner web forming extensions carried by the side walls and each having a line of transverse perforations, which facilitate the bending of the corner web portions into substantially triangular formation to produce hollow corner portions in the box, said corner web portions being bisectible along the lines or perforations to provide corners communicating with the interior of the box and fixed to the side and end walls of said box adjacent the corners thereof.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOSEPH W. PARKS.