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O. DENNY

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CRATE CONSTRUCTION

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FIG. 1

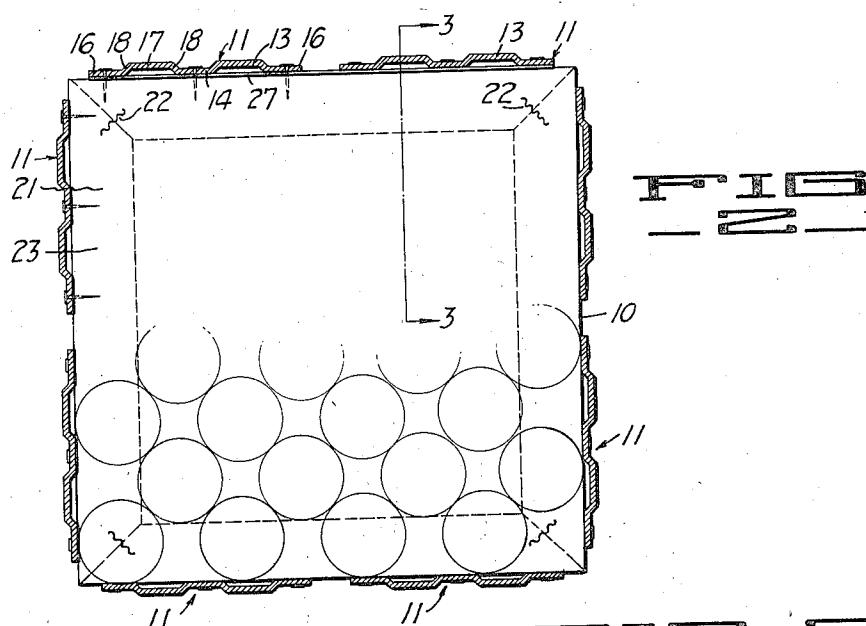
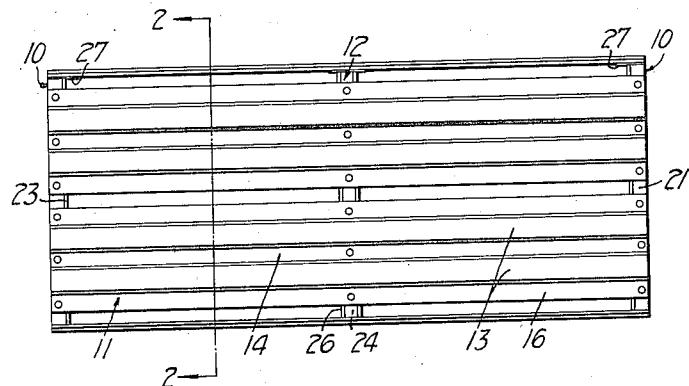
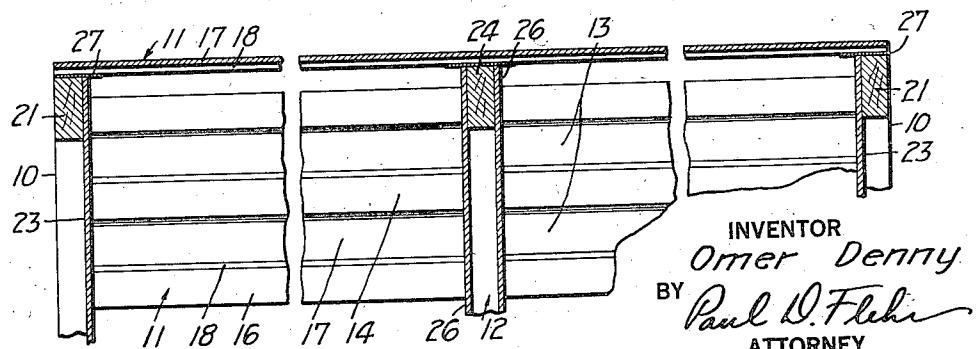


FIG. 3





gether by suitable fastening devices 22. Secured to the inner face of this frame there is a rectangular sheet of fiber board 23. The intermediate or partition wall 12 can likewise be formed of a wood frame 24, having fiber board sheets 26 secured to its opposite faces.

The ends of the slats forming the sides and bottom of the crate are secured to the wood frames 21 by suitable means such as nails or like fastening devices. In this connection it may be noted that the nails may be spaced and applied in the same manner as in crates utilizing wood slats, so that the same nailing machinery is applicable. The top slats may, if desired, be secured together by lateral tie strips 27, to form a lid. The ends of this lid are shown nailed to the end walls 10 and, if desired, the intermediate part of the lid may be held down by means of a binding wire or strap.

Aside from low cost of manufacture, it is apparent that the crate described above has many inherent advantages over crates of conventional construction using wood slats. In general, my crate is lighter in construction, thus making possible a material saving in shipping costs. As previously indicated, the cushioning afforded by the corrugated fiber board slats, and the absence of rough or splintery surfaces, minimize the possibility of injury to the contents. The corrugations also promote internal ventilation, which is desirable in handling perishable products such as fruit. The end walls also afford considerable give and cushioning effect because of the use of fiber board sheets 23. The outer surfaces of these end sheets can be directly printed or lithographed, thus avoiding the use of separate labels for pasting upon the end walls. My construction also permits inspection of the contents, the same as crates using wood slats, for the reason that one

end of a fiber board slat can be readily loosened and bent back. Such inspection is not possible with conventional fiber board cartons.

I claim:

1. In a crate construction, a slat formed of fiber board, said fiber board being formed with spaced longitudinal corrugations, each corrugation consisting of a portion extending substantially parallel to the plane of the slat, and oppositely-inclined portions merging the first portion with the remainder of the board, whereby each corrugation imparts rigidity and has sufficient strength to avoid crushing. 5

2. In a crate construction, a slat formed of fiber board, said fiber board being provided with spaced longitudinal corrugations, each corrugation consisting of a portion of substantial width extending substantially parallel to the plane of the slat, and oppositely-inclined portions merging the longitudinal edges of the first portion with the remainder of the board, whereby each corrugation imparts rigidity and has sufficient strength to avoid crushing, the depth of each corrugation being substantially equal to the thickness of the fiber board. 10

3. In a crate construction, a pair of end walls, and fiber board slats secured to said end walls and forming the walls of the crate, the fiber board of each slat being provided with spaced longitudinal corrugations, each of the corrugations consisting of a portion of substantial width extending substantially parallel to the plane of the slat, and oppositely-inclined portions merging the longitudinal edges of the first portion with the remainder of the board, whereby the corrugations of all of the slats have sufficient strength to avoid crushing. 15

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