C. CARVILL.

SHIPPING CRATE.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 25, 1913.

1,105,253.

Patented July 28, 1914.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

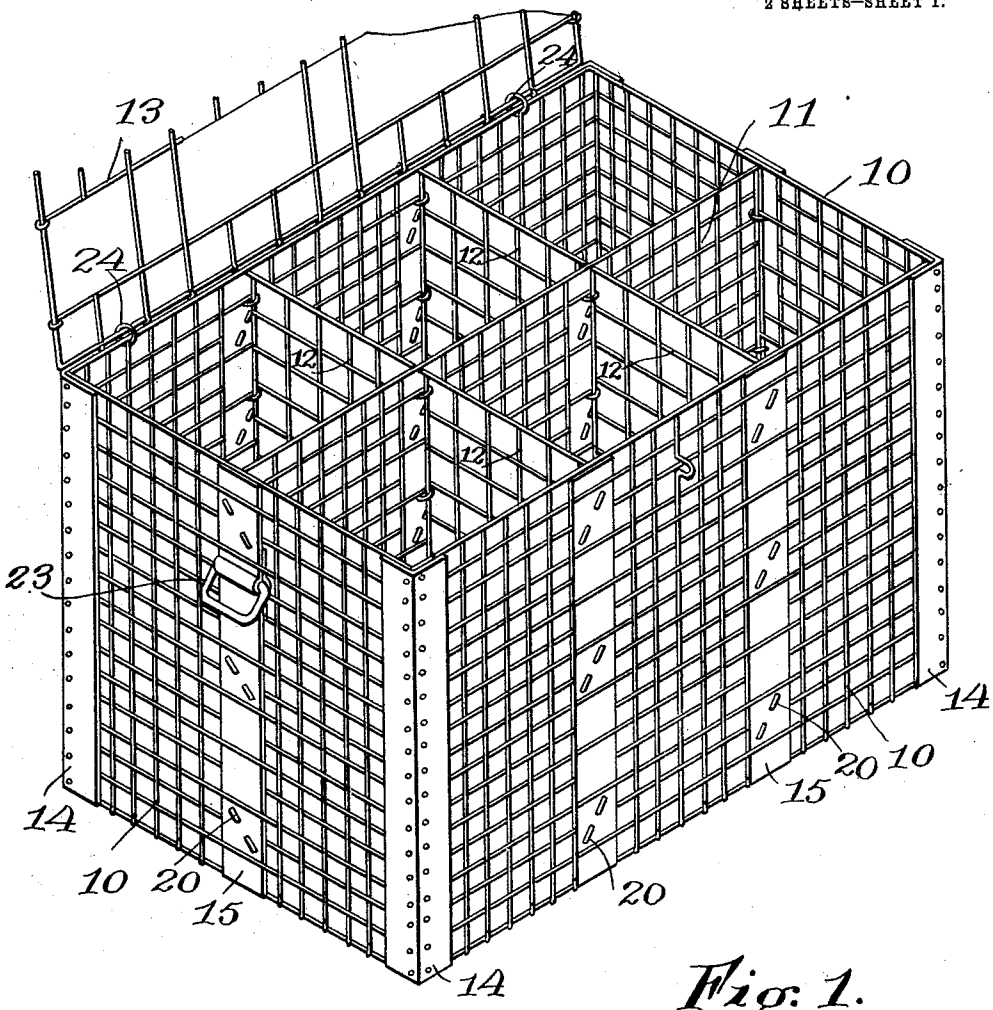


Fig. 1.

Witnesses
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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 2.

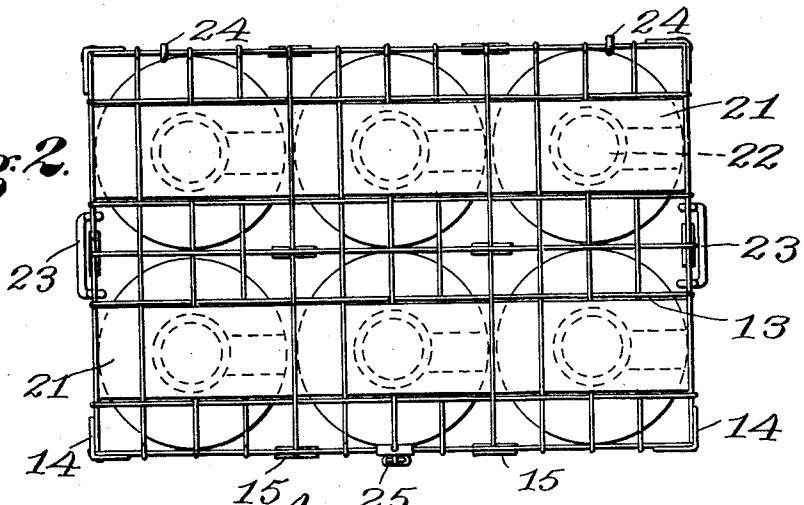


Fig. 3.

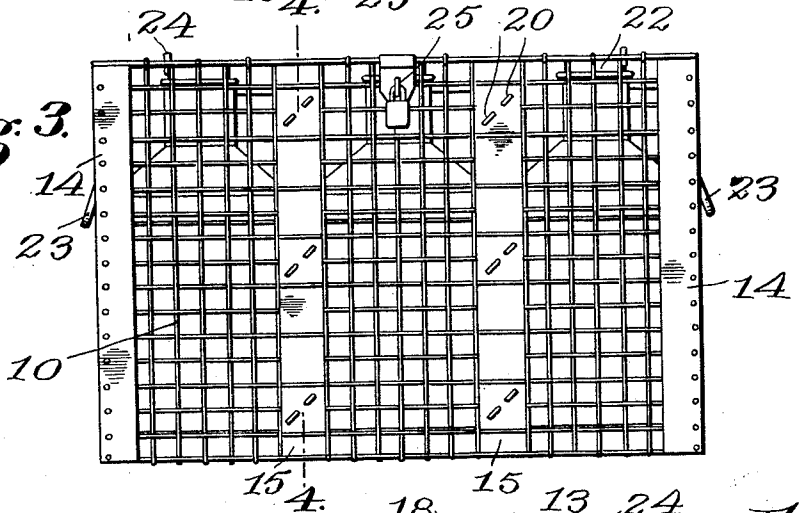


Fig. 5.

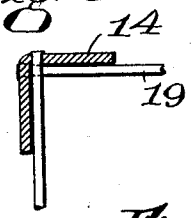


Fig. 4.

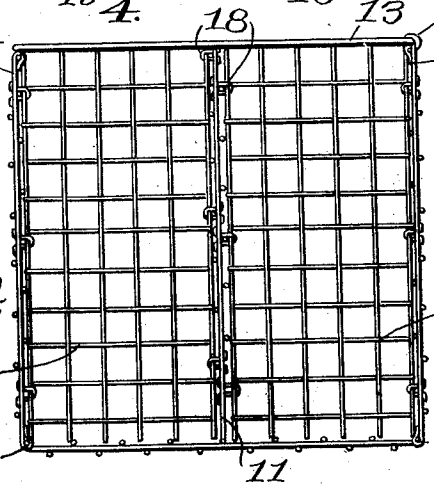
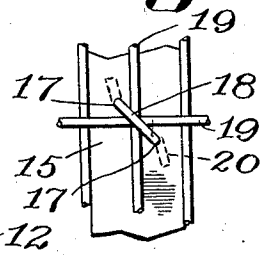


Fig. 6.



Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLARENCE CARVILL, OF CLINTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

SHIPPING-CRATE.

1,105,253. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 28, 1914.

Application filed September 25, 1913. Serial No. 791,732.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CLARENCE CARVILL, a citizen of the United States, residing at Clinton, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, have invented a new and useful Shipping-Crate, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a shipping crate and contemplates the provision of an improved receptacle in which to handle and transport milk cans and other articles of a similar character.

A full milk can of standard size is of substantial weight and it is one of the objects of my invention to provide a crate of such strong and rigid construction that a plurality of such cans may be safely transported therein.

A further object is to provide a crate which will conveniently receive and retain ice while *en route*, this feature of the invention residing in the relative proportions of the openings or mesh of the different parts of the crate.

Further objects of my invention relate to the provision of improved means for securing the several members and partitions to each other; to means for protecting the closures of the cans from dirt and moisture; and to other features which will be set forth at length in the specification and will more particularly appear in the appended claims.

A preferred form of my invention is shown in the drawings in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a shipping crate: Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the same: Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the crate: Fig. 4 is a sectional view along the line 4—4 in Fig. 3; and Figs. 5 and 6 are detail views showing preferred methods of joining the several parts together.

As shown in Fig. 1, my improved crate is formed of metallic mesh fabric and comprises body members 10, a central longitudinal partition 11, a plurality of transverse partitions 12 and a cover 13. The body members 10 are secured at the corners to upright angle iron strips 14, to which the ends of the strands composing the fabric may be riveted as shown in Fig. 5. This construction affords great strength at the corners of the crate and protects the margins of the body members from injury. It also provides a smooth surface upon each of the corners so that the crate may be safely handled, without danger to the employee.

The construction employed for securing the longitudinal and transverse partitions to the body members and also to each other is clearly shown in Figs. 3, 4 and 6. As shown in these figures, strips of sheet metal 15 are arranged vertically along the several joints. These strips are interwoven between the strands of the fabric composing the body members or the central partition as the case may be. The strips 15 may be bent around a strand 16 of the bottom of the crate and thereby serve also to secure the bottom and side members together. The strips are each provided with a plurality of pairs of diagonally arranged holes 17 to receive U-shaped staples 18. Each staple 18, as shown in Fig. 6, will cross diagonally over one strand 19 of each of the fabric members to be united and will firmly secure these strands to the upright strip 15. The ends of the staple are bent outwardly, as indicated at 20 in Fig. 6, to permanently secure the parts together.

The cover 13, as shown in Fig. 2, is formed of metallic mesh fabric having a somewhat larger size of mesh than the fabric composing the other parts of the crate. This relative proportion of openings permits the introduction of ice through the cover in pieces which will be retained within the crate by the smaller mesh fabric used for the sides and bottom. Certain of the longitudinal strands of the fabric composing the cover are omitted and strips of sheet material 21 are interwoven lengthwise of the cover of such width as to protect the plugs or closures 22 of the cans from dirt or moisture. Handles 23 are provided upon the ends of the crate and the cover may be hinged at 24 and secured by any appropriate fastening means as indicated at 25.

It is evident that many changes and modifications of this device may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the spirit of my invention and I do not wish to be limited to the details of construction herein disclosed, but

What I do claim is:—

1. A shipping crate for milk cans formed of metallic mesh fabric having partitions forming separate compartments therein, and having a cover permanently attached thereto, said cover being formed of mesh fabric, with certain of the strands omitted, and having strips of sheet material interwoven with the fabric in the position where the strands

were omitted, to protect the closures of the cans from dirt and moisture.

2. A shipping crate having in combination, body members, central and transverse partitions forming compartments therein, and connecting means for joining said partitions to said body members, said connecting means comprising a strip of sheet material passed vertically through the meshes of one of said parts and U-shaped staples diagonally crossing a strand of one of said partitions and securing it firmly to said strip.

3. In a shipping crate in combination, metallic mesh body members and partitions, and connecting means therefor, said means comprising a strip of sheet material interwoven in the mesh of one of said body members and diagonally disposed U-shaped staples embracing a strand of a partition and of one of the other parts and securing them both rigidly to said strip.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

CLARENCE CARVILL.

Witnesses:
EDWIN L. HARRIS,
WILLIAM M. LEE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."