Dec. 24, 1935. W. SEESE 2,025,359

PLYWOOD RECEPTACLE

Filed June 19, 1934

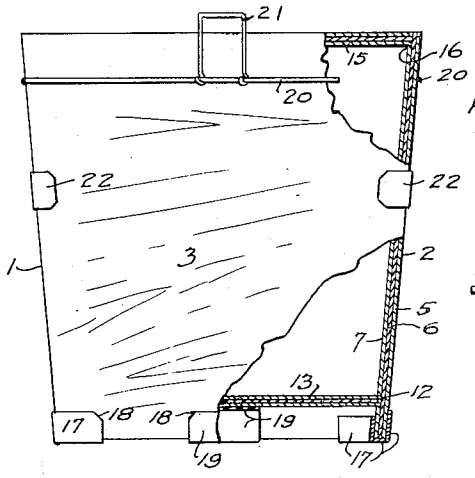


Fig. 1.

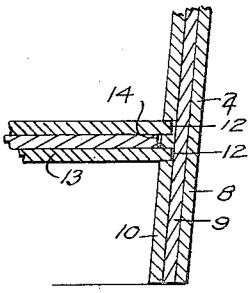


Fig. 3.

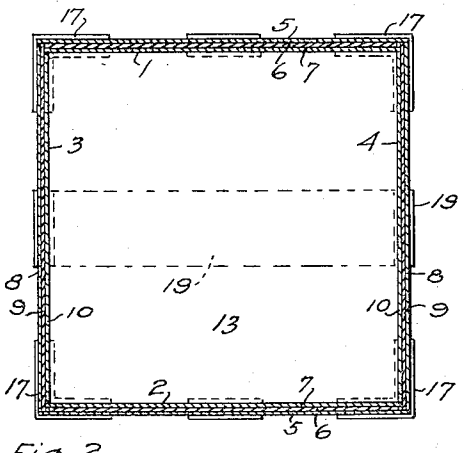


Fig. 2.

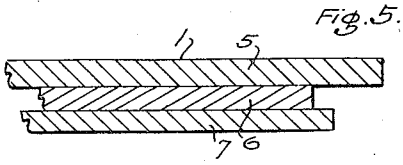


Fig. 5.

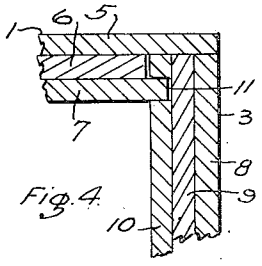


Fig. 4.

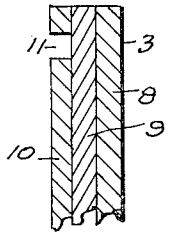


Fig. 6.

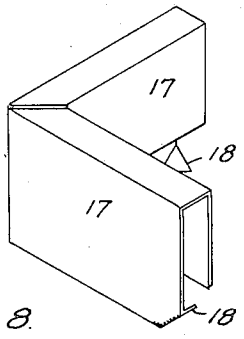


Fig. 8.

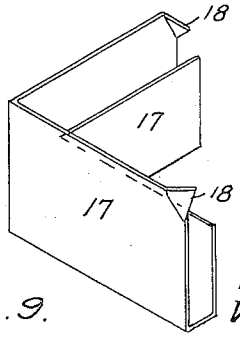


Fig. 9.

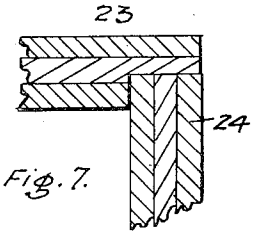


Fig. 7.

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Vera Bejorklund Executrix.

By

Attorney

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,025,359

PLYWOOD RECEPTACLE

William Seese, deceased, late of Tacoma, Wash., by Vera Bejorklund, executrix, Tacoma, Wash., assignor of one-third to Otto Hoffman and one-third to John W. Panter, both of Tacoma, Wash.

Application June 19, 1934, Serial No. 731,297
In Canada June 22, 1933

1 Claim. (Cl. 217—5)

This invention relates to improvements in wooden containers or receptacles adapted to receive butter, lard, pickles, or other similar commodities whereby said articles of commerce may be shipped over long distances without deterioration or without loss from leakage.

The objects of this invention are to produce a receptacle which may be manufactured out of sheets or panels of plywood, as produced commercially, without any bending, and which will have tight joints against leakage of any of the contents therefrom; which may be manufactured in a locality where veneer sheets may be cheaply made or bought, and then shipped in knock-down condition to the factory using them; which, when thus received, may be assembled without the use of expensive machinery and without the use of skilled or specially trained labor; which, when shipped from said factory, can be packed with the least loss of space in the car; and which is durable, simple, cheap, and effective in use.

These and other objects were attained by the devices and arrangements illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which—

Fig. 1 is an elevation of the improved container, showing parts thereof broken away to reveal its construction; Fig. 2 is a horizontal cross-section thereof; Fig. 3 is a vertical section of the joint between one of the sides and the bottom of the improved container, drawn to a larger scale; Fig. 4 is a horizontal section of the joint between two sides; Figs. 5 and 6 are similar views showing the same sides, separated; Fig. 7 is a similar view showing a variation of the joint shown in Fig. 4; Fig. 8 is a perspective view showing the under side of one of the lower corner clips; and Fig. 9 is a similar view of the upper side thereof.

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

It has been usual to make the containers, intended for the same purposes, of circular cross-section and generally of bucket-like shape. Such a construction however, involves making a large number of staves and a perfect joint between every pair of such staves, and it further involves a great waste in shipping and storing space between the containers thus formed. This container, however, is made with four flat sides, thus involving only four joints between the sides, and these sides are made of plywood or veneer, of any desired number of plies depending on the size of the container and the weight of the article to be packed therein. In the drawings such sides are shown as made of three-ply veneer and in the majority of instances the containers will probably be so made.

Referring now to the drawing, it will be seen that the opposite sides 1 and 2 are similar in form and equal in dimensions, while the other opposite sides 3 and 4 differ from the sides 1 and 2 but are similar to each other.

Both edges of the sides 1 and 2 are formed as shown in Fig. 5, namely, the outer portion or ply 5 extends beyond the other two, the inner ply 7 extends beyond the center ply 6 but not so far outward as the said outer ply 5. In fact the outer ply 5 juts out beyond the part 6 a distance equal to the thickness of the other sides 3 or 4, and the part 7 extends out beyond the part 6 a distance equal to about one-third of the thickness of the other sides 3 or 4.

Both edges of the sides 3 and 4 are similar and are formed as shown in Fig. 6, namely, the outer ply 8, the central ply 9 and the inner ply 10 are all of the same width, thus forming a straight edge, and a groove 11 is cut in the inner ply 10 complementary to and adapted to receive the projecting edge of the inner ply 7 of the other sides 1 or 2. The joint thus formed when these two sides 1 and 2 join the two sides 3 or 4 is clearly shown in Fig. 4 and is practically a water-proof joint if made with proper care. It will be noted that this joint prevents the outward motion of the sides 1 and 2 because they are locked in the grooves 11 in the sides 3 and 4.

All four sides are provided with two similar and parallel grooves 12 near their lower edges, said grooves being adapted to receive the upper and the lower parts of the bottom 13 which is provided with a central groove 14 running entirely around it, thus providing two flanges adapted to enter the two said grooves 12 (Fig. 3).

Similarly the removable top 15 is provided with straight edges and fits in a shoulder 16 formed by the cutting away of the inner ply of all four sides (Fig. 1).

Clips 17, of metal, (Figs. 8 and 9) are formed to embrace the inner and outer surfaces of the lower corners of the receptacle, the outer corners 18 thereof being bent diagonally inward and being adapted to be driven into the wood of the outer plies of the sides to hold the clips in place. Also a strap 19 extends under the bottom 13 and is similarly fastened to the two sides 3 and 4, thus holding them in place.

A hoop 20, with suitable handles 21, may be provided at the top of the container, if desired, and suitable corner clips 22 may be used at in-

termediate points to further hold the sides together.

In Fig. 7 a variation of the joint shown in Fig. 4 is illustrated, in which the one side **23** is notched to receive the other side **24**.

It is, of course, understood that many variations of the above-described improved container may be made within the meaning of the appended claim, without departing from the spirit of the invention.

What is claimed is:—

A container comprising side walls and a bottom; said side walls being constructed of three-ply wood, the outer ply alone of one side at each joint projecting beyond the inner plies thereof and adapted to lap over, the coplanar edges of all the plies of the abutting side, and the inner ply of the first side projecting beyond the central ply thereof to form a groove on its edge between the said outer and inner plies, the inner ply of the second side being entirely cut away in a narrow strip adjacent to and parallel with its edge to form a groove, said groove being complementary to and adapted to receive the projecting inner ply of the first side; and metal clips adapted to hold the two sides together.

VERA BEJORKLUND,
Executrix of the Last Will and Testament of the said William Seese, Deceased.