

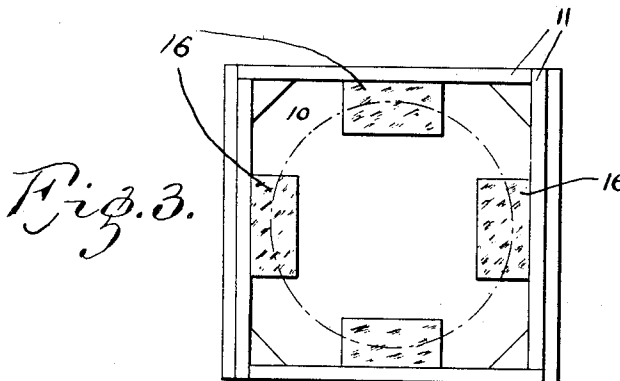
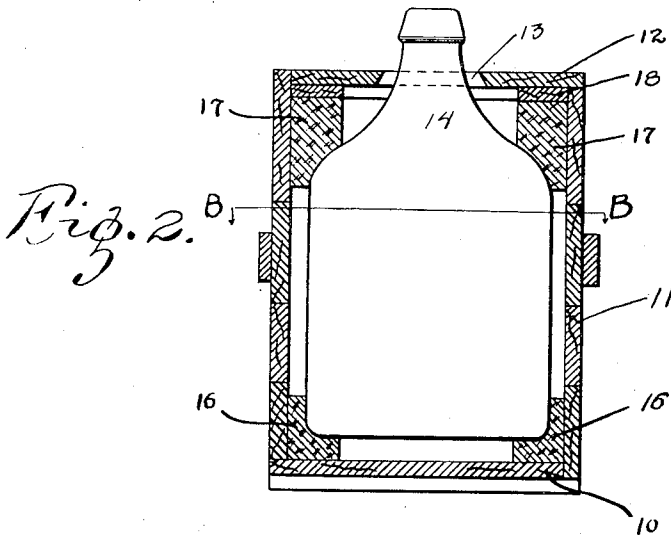
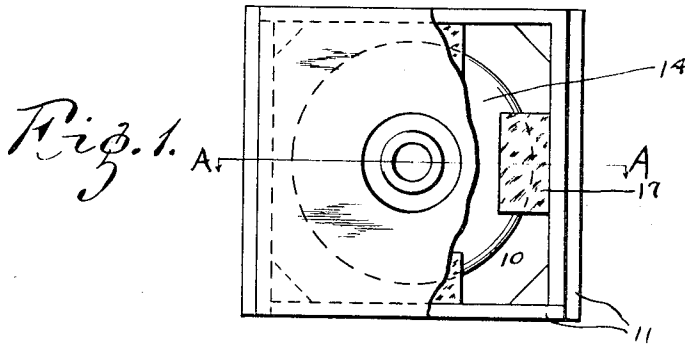
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CARBOY CONTAINER

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CARBOY CONTAINER

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This invention relates to carboy containers and it has particular application to containers wherein the carboy is insulated by means of blocks of cork, rubber or other resilient material.

5 The principal object of the invention is to afford a container wherein the amount of insulating material required is reduced without sacrificing the safety of the carboy.

10 A further object of the invention is to afford a construction which is easily assembled, and wherein the insulating elements retain a self-aligned effective position.

15 The invention likewise affords a carboy container having no internal cleat construction, and provides a supporting insulation for the carboy which engages a larger area of the carboy than is afforded by present day constructions.

20 Heretofore, it has been customary, in the manufacture of carboy containers wherein a cork insulation is employed, to introduce such insulation in the corners of the carboy container. Such insulation was necessarily of substantial bulk and functioned principally to cushion the carboy laterally. In order to reduce the amount of insulation necessary it was proposed to introduce 25 cleats against which the insulating strips were disposed. Such construction is more expensive than a construction embodying the principles of the present invention and suffers a further disadvantage in that it is not repaired readily after the strips are compressed or worn.

30 These disadvantages are overcome to a large extent by the present invention, one embodiment of which is illustrated in the accompanying drawing and more fully described hereinafter.

35 Figure 1 is a plan view of a carboy and one embodiment of a container therefor which may be preferred. Figure 2 is an elevational cross sectional view of the structure illustrated in Figure 1 and taken along the line A—A; and, Figure 40 3 is a cross sectional view of the container taken along the line B—B in Figure 2.

45 For the purpose of the present invention, the carboy container consists of a base or floor portion 10 as for example, of rectangular shape, lateral segments 11 which are nailed or otherwise suitably secured to the base, and a cover 12 provided with an aperture 13 through which the neck of a carboy 14 may project. This portion 50 of the carboy container is of more or less standard construction and in its essentials consists of nothing more than the ordinary crate. Such modifications and additions as suitable handles, base strips or reinforcing strips are optional, and

do not restrict the applicability of the principles of the present invention.

Within the container and resting unsecured on the floor thereof four insulating blocks 16 are freely disposed. Each block is placed against the lateral and base portions of the crate and intermediate the corners. The surfaces of the block which engage the crate are plane; on the other hand, the surface of the block which engages the carboy is curved to mate with the lower shoulder or edge of the carboy. It is to be noted that the position of the blocks is positively defined by the engaging surfaces of the crate and the carboy.

Immediately above each of the supporting blocks a second insulating block 17 is disposed intermediate the upper shoulder portion of the carboy and the adjoining edge portion of the crate, and is provided with a curvilinear surface that mates with the adjoining surface of the carboy. The upper cushions are maintained firmly against the carboy when necessary with the aid of a wood shim 18 which may be secured to the cover. It functions to take up any play which results from wear or compression of the lower blocks.

By introducing the cushions at points intermediate the vertical corner lines of the crate one not only reduces the amount of insulation required and benefits from the resilience of the lateral sections of the crate, but also is enabled to eliminate the necessity of glueing the blocks in position or otherwise securing the same. The fact that the exact position of the blocks is determined and maintained, no precise positioning is required. Moreover, the "play" which naturally results from the use of the container may be taken up conveniently by introducing additional shims. It is to be noted that the carboy is supported over a relatively large area of cushion and at points where the strength of the carboy is greatest.

55 Since the blocks are disposed intermediate the vertical corner lines, the undesirable wedging action present in the old style containers is obviated. At the same time, the aggregate weight of the container is reduced. Inasmuch as the blocks engage the sides of the crate intermediate the corners, the sides share in taking up the shock which would otherwise be sustained solely by the blocks themselves. Comparative tests have proven the cushion arrangement afforded by our container is superior to that of prior constructions, and also that the stresses in the crate are more evenly and more advantageously distributed while at the same time the total weight of the carboy container is reduced.

Although we prefer to employ a wood crate and cork blocks, other materials may be employed. Thus, for example, in lieu of cork blocks one may employ rubber whose surface is serrated to im-

5 prove the resilience or which has been vulcanized to produce a sponge effect. It should be understood, therefore, that the description hereinabove set forth is exemplary only in that the invention is susceptible to numerable modifications.

10 What we claim is:

1. An article of the class described consisting of a multi-lateral crate, a carboy disposed therein, and resilient cushioning members fitting and engaging the bottom edge of the carboy, said

15 cushioning members being positioned intermediate the crate and the carboy at points where the space between the lateral portions of the crate and the carboy are a minimum and being slidable in a direction parallel to the lateral

20 portions of the crate.

2. An article of the class described consisting of a multi-lateral crate, a carboy disposed therein and cushioning blocks disposed intermediate the lateral and base portions of the crate at

25 points intermediate the corners of the crate, said blocks being shaped to engage the adjoining lower edge of the carboy and the crate, and additional blocks disposed adjacent the upper extremity of the crate and likewise positioned intermediate the corners thereof, said additional

30 blocks being shaped to engage the adjacent curvilinear shoulder portion of the carboy and the adjoining plane surfaces of the crate.

3. An article of the class described consisting of a multi-lateral crate, a carboy disposed therein and cushioning blocks disposed intermediate the lateral and base portions of the crate at

35 points intermediate the corners of the crate, said blocks being shaped to engage the adjoining lower edge of the carboy and the crate, additional

40 blocks disposed adjacent the upper extremity of the crate and likewise positioned intermediate the corners thereof, said additional blocks being

shaped to engage the adjacent curvilinear shoulder portion of the carboy and the adjoining plane surfaces of the crate, and a shim disposed intermediate the additional blocks and the end portion of the crate, said shim being adapted to

80 maintain the parts in immovable position.

4. In a multi-lateral crate, the combination of a carboy disposed within the crate and cushioning blocks laterally slidably positioned intermediate the lower corners of the crate, said

85 blocks being adapted to support the carboy and being shaped to fit and engage the crate and the adjacent bottom edge of the carboy.

5. An article of the class described consisting of a multi-lateral crate, a carboy disposed therein and laterally slidable resilient cushioning

90 members fitting and engaging the upper shoulder of the carboy, said cushioning members being disposed intermediate the crate and the carboy at points where the space between the lateral portions of the crate and the carboy are

95 a minimum.

6. An article of the class described consisting of a multi-lateral crate, a carboy disposed therein, resilient cushioning members supporting the

100 carboy upon the bottom of the crate and additional resilient cushioning members engaging the upper shoulder of the carboy, the cushioning members being vertically slidable upon the side walls of the crate in order automatically

105 to compensate for compacting of the cushioning means at the bottom of the crate.

7. An article of the class described, consisting of a multi-lateral crate, a carboy disposed therein, unitary resilient cushioning blocks disposed

110 at the point where the space between the walls of the carboy and the walls of the crate is at a minimum, the cushioning blocks being laterally slidable upon the side walls of the crate, the blocks also being of sufficient width to prevent

115 turning thereof in the crate.

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