

Nov. 8, 1932.

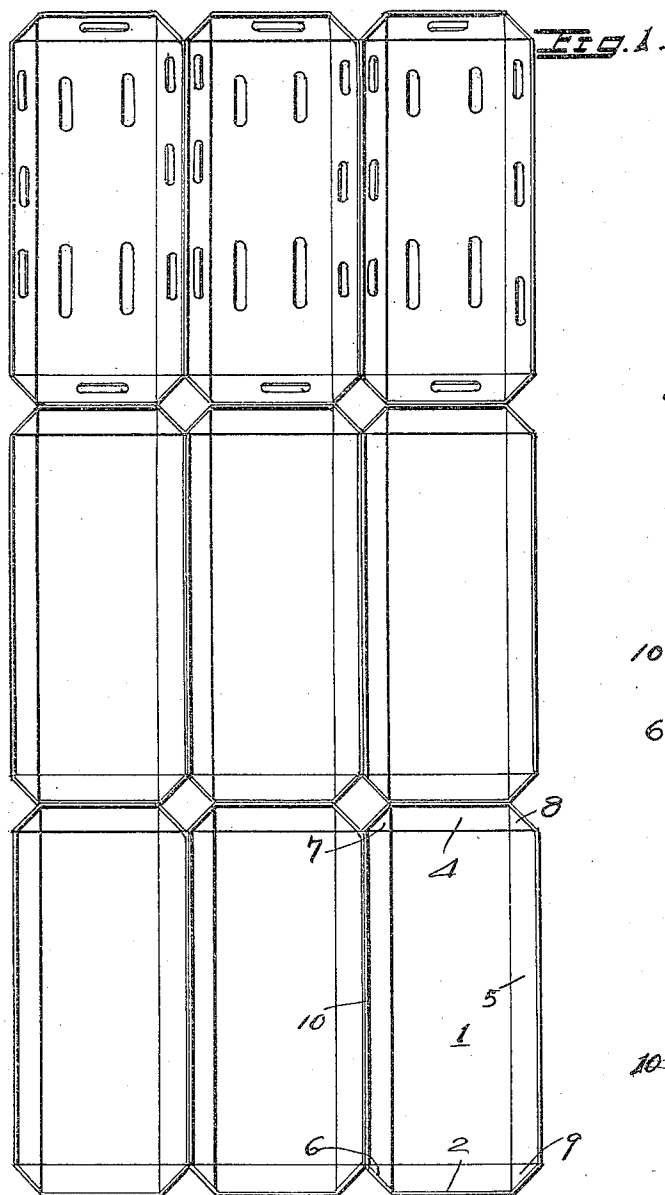
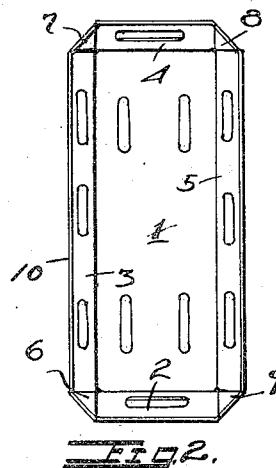
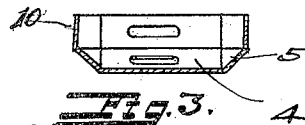
R. J. BRETON

1,886,374

SHIPPING PACKAGE FOR PERISHABLE OBJECTS

Filed Aug. 22, 1928

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



Inventor
R. J. Breton .

By *Carlos P. Griffin*
Attorney

Nov. 8, 1932.

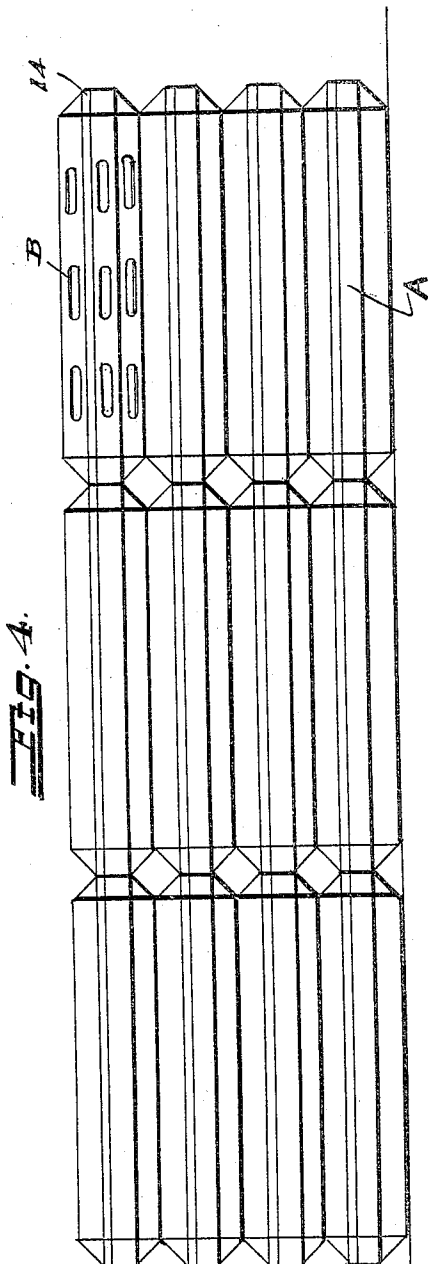
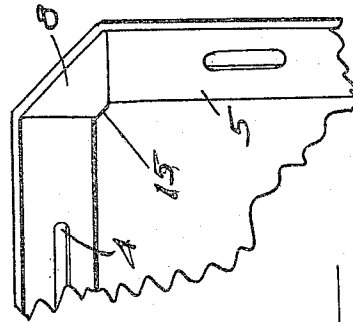
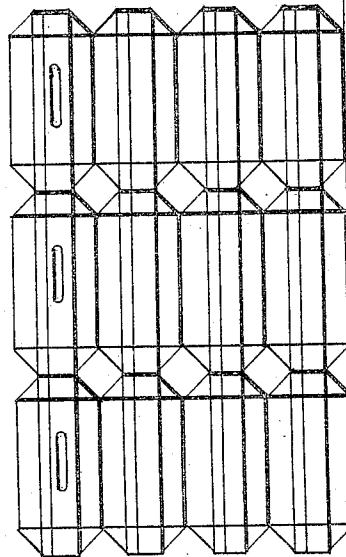
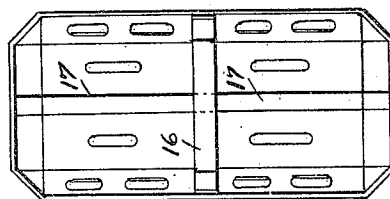
R. J. BRETON

1,886,374

SHIPPING PACKAGE FOR PERISHABLE OBJECTS

Filed Aug. 22, 1928

2 Sheets-Sheet 2



Inventor
R. J. Breton.

By *Carlos P. Griffin*
Attorney

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

RENE J. BRETON, OF FRESNO, CALIFORNIA

SHIPPING PACKAGE FOR PERISHABLE OBJECTS

Application filed August 22, 1928. Serial No. 301,263.

This invention relates to improvements in shipping packages, and more particularly to packages for shipping and storing perishables requiring ventilation.

5 Among the objects of the invention is to provide a container of such design that when stacked in piles, air may freely circulate in, around and through the pile and the individual containers.

10 Another object is to increase the bulk of perishables that may be stored in a given space and still provide for the necessary ventilation.

A further object is to provide a package 15 that may be fabricated of fibrous boxboard products, wood, metal or other suitable material possessing the required strength while at the same time being comparatively light in weight and so constructed as to facilitate 20 the handling of the package. Other objects and advantages will appear as the description progresses.

In this specification and the accompanying drawings the invention is disclosed in 25 its preferred form. But it is to be understood that it is not limited to this form because it may be embodied in other forms. It is also to be understood that in and by the claims following the description it is 30 desired to cover the invention in whatsoever form it may be embodied.

In the two sheets of drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view of a plurality of 35 packages constructed and stacked in accordance with this invention; only one of the packages showing details of the ventilating openings through the walls of the package.

Figure 2 is a plan view of one of the pack- 40 ages.

Figure 3 is a vertical section of the lower section of the package.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 1, 45 showing the stack in side elevation, with only one package shown provided with the ventilating openings.

Figure 5 is an end view of the same, with 50 merely the top row of packages shown provided with the ventilating openings in the ends.

Figure 6 is a plan view from above of the

lower section, showing the supporting partitions therein.

Figure 7 is an enlarged fragmentary detail looking into the corner of one of the 55 sections of the package.

The complete package comprises upper and lower telescoping sections which, when comparatively large and when shipping certain commodities, is preferably provided with an interposed partition. It is preferably 60 formed of stiff fiber board, although it is apparent that wood, veneer, metal or other suitable material may be employed. Each section, as is apparent, may be formed of a single blank if desired with the overlapping 65 portions at the corners, glued or secured by staples, or both. In the particular exemplification, the outer sides 10 are shown made continuous.

The lower and upper sections A and B 70 respectively, are similar in construction and vary only in the sizes necessary to permit them to telescope one within the other. It is deemed sufficient, therefore, to describe 75 but one section in detail.

The flat bottom or top 1, is properly cut at the four corners and scored so that the lateral marginal portions may be bent at an angle to the plane 1, to form the beveled 80 sides and corners 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, merging into the perpendicular side walls 10. The edges of the various cut away portions at the four corners 6, 7, 8, 9 are overlapped and fixed to each other, to form the open tray- 85 like lower and upper sections, A, B, of the package.

The various flat planes such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and preferably the beveled or outwardly sloping marginal portions are to be provided 90 with the perforations or ventilating slots or openings as in the drawings. If the wall 10 of the upper section B is made shorter as at 14, Figure 4, perforations or ventilating slots or openings may also be placed in the vertical 95 side wall 10.

In cutting the blanks it is preferable to form the corners so that they join the bottom or top 1 as shown at 15, Figure 7. This facilitates fabrication in a smooth workman- 100 like manner at this point.

When used individually, the package formed of the lower and upper sections A, B, is sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of the contents. But when to be stacked one upon another and the packages are comparatively large, it is advisable to include the transverse partitions 16, 17, to sustain the superimposed load.

The preferred proportions for the package are shown in Figure 5. It is preferably about square in plan, say 16×17 inches, six inches deep, with side walls 10 about 3 inches high. The corners should be beveled at an angle of about 45 degrees. These proportions are merely suggestive and will be governed by economical considerations in cutting from standard stock sizes of fiber sheets or other suitable material, the general dimensions of shipping vehicles, and storage spaces, and trade preferences as to quantity per package.

Reference to Figures 1, 4, 5 will disclose the horizontal and vertical avenues for free ventilation around each package when stacked, formed by the beveled or outwardly sloping marginal portions intermediate of the flat bottom, or top as the case may be, and the vertical sides of each package. It is apparent with my improved shipping package, when stacked one upon the other and when arranged in contacting vertical rows, that the beveled or outwardly sloping marginal portions intermediate of the flat bottom and vertical side walls of the lower section and intermediate of the flat top and vertical side walls of the upper cover section of each package, will provide horizontal spaces or avenues. These spaces or avenues extend lengthwise of and intermediate of the rows, while certain spaces or avenues extend transversely of the first mentioned avenues; and vertical spaces or avenues are also provided at each corner of the packages, with the result that free circulation of air is obtained around all four sides of each package. With the beveled or outwardly sloping marginal portions of the bottom and the top of each package provided with the perforations or slots as shown in the drawings, the air is thus also permitted to freely circulate through each package and proper ventilation for the commodities provided, which is especially essential in the shipment of grapes and the like.

One of the primary advantages of the invention is that freight cars can be packed solid from end to end and side to side, so as to leave the maximum space between the roof and the load to provide atmospheric insulation against roof heat, without sacrificing the carrying capacity of the car. This overcomes one of the serious disadvantages of a load of the present flat sided fruit boxes, which must be interspaced and braced in a skillful manner to prevent wrecking the contents in shipment but which at the same

time does not provide the proper ventilation.

Further advantages of this invention are attractiveness, ease of handling, individually, and collectively on hand trucks, lower first cost of the package, and increased storage capacity.

Having thus described this invention what is claimed and desired to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A shipping package comprising an upper and a lower section adapted to telescope with each other, each section having a main portion, vertical side, end and corner portions, and outwardly sloping marginal portions intermediate of the main portion and the side, end and corner portions.

2. A shipping package comprising an upper and a lower section adapted to telescope with each other, each section having a main flat portion, vertical side and end portions, the side and end portions being united by non-right angular vertically disposed corner portions, the side, end and corner portions being united with the main portion by inwardly sloping marginal portions.

3. A shipping package comprising a bottom section and a cover section adapted to telescope with each other, each section having a main flat portion, vertical side, end and corner portions, and sloping marginal portions intermediate of the main, side, end and corner portions, the marginal portions being provided with air admitting openings.

4. A shipping package comprising an upper and a lower section adapted to have telescopic relation, each section consisting of a flat main portion, outwardly sloping marginal portions terminating in eight vertically disposed side portions.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 15th day of August, A. D. 1928.

RENE J. BRETON.