

PALLET PROTECTOR DEVICE AND METHOD

FIELD

5 This disclosure relates to pallets, also called skids. More specifically, it is related to devices and methods for reinforcing pallets.

BACKGROUND

10 There are many styles of pallets for various applications. While many are made of wood, there are also metal and plastic pallets. Attempts have been made to provide reinforcement structures to standard wooden pallets so that a weak or vulnerable part of the pallet might be strengthened. Nonetheless, many pallets have a short life partially due to mishaps in their use. It is the nature of pallet moving operations that their use is frequently accomplished in a less than careful manner. While there are high-tech pallets composed of reinforced plastic and others with embedded RFID identification, there is a need for devices and methods that can adapt low-tech pallet technology into a long-lived high-tech pallet. There is a need for a better analysis of the common modes of pallet damage along with mitigating solutions. Pallet damage can also lead to damage of the goods the pallet is supporting. This is an even greater economic motivation for solutions that produce more robust pallets economically.

20 SUMMARY

A protective device secured on a tine-accepting face of the pallet addresses the problem of providing a long-lasting pallet in a cost effective manner. The protective devices can have a portion with a depth extending into the pallet that can be effective in supporting the tines of forklifts and other lifting equipment and distributing the resulting forces over a large area. Angled and beveled surfaces can deflect misapplied fork tines. In addition, a pallet protector can have an embedded RFID device.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 shows a wooden block-style pallet and a first example version of
30 pallet protector device in perspective with the reinforcement device positioned
for attachment to the front face of the pallet;

FIG. 2 shows the apparatus of FIG. 1 in a perspective view with the
protector device in place and attached to the wooden pallet;

FIGs. 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E, and 3F are respectively a perspective, back, top,
35 rear perspective, side view, and sectional side view along E—E of the pallet
protector of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is an enlarged view of the front portion of the pallet of FIG. 1 in
perspective;

FIG. 5 shows a perspective cut-away view of the pallet protector of FIG.
40 3A; along E—E;

FIG. 6A is a side view of a forklift addressing a pallet using an incorrect
fork height;

FIG. 6B is a plan view of a forklift addressing a pallet off-angle;

FIG. 7A shows an enlarged schematic view of the pallet of FIG. 2 with a
45 forklift tine inserted;

FIG. 7B shows a schematic view of a pallet and pallet protector of FIG. 2
with an improperly inserted tine;

FIG. 8 is a view of a pallet jack approaching a stringer-type pallet with
protector;

50 FIG. 9 shows a pallet jack approaching the stringer-type pallet of FIG. 8
with protector seen in an enlarged partial view along the section C—C;

FIG. 10A is a front perspective view of a second example pallet protector
adapted for use with a stringer-style pallet;

FIG. 10B is a rear perspective view of the pallet protector of FIG. 10A;

Structure of first example embodiment with a block pallet

Overview

85 A first example pallet protector has a generally planar faceplate with a beveled top edge and a segmented bottom edge. There are two entry openings designed to allow tines to enter into the inner space under the deckboards of an attached pallet. Each opening in the protector has a four-sided throat extending into the inner space. Protectors can be designed and sized to protect any of the faces of a pallet that has entry openings or notches.

90 The left, right, top, and bottom transition portions of the entry to the throat are angled inward from the plane of the faceplate toward the center of the opening. The rest of the four-sided throat then extends relatively straight back. The throat extends as far back as the back edge of the lead deck board. The upper side of the throat is tapered as it proceeds back into the inner space. The taper is
95 upward from its lower edge to its upper edge.

First Example Embodiment Details

Figure 1 shows a block-style pallet 100 and a pallet protector 101 in position to be attached. This first example pallet protector is seen positioned to be placed against the front structures 102 of the pallet and nailed in place to the
100 blocks 103. Of course, countersunk screws or other fasteners may be used as well. Figure 2 shows an assembled unit 104. In assembling the whole unit, the faceplate of the pallet protector is abutted to the front surfaces on the pallet. The faceplate 105 in the embodiment shown has a thickness of 3/16 of an inch. In order to keep the final, assembled new pallet within standard pallet dimensions
105 either the pallet is made slightly smaller initially or an existing pallet is trimmed to account for the added 3/16". A pallet can have this example protector on both ends. In that case, the pallet would be trimmed 3/8" to remain the current size. In general, the front wooden structures of the pallet will be of a generally complementary shape to the corresponding rear surfaces of the protector. In the
110 pallet shown, there are two entry openings 106 on the front face.

As will be seen more clearly in later figures, the front of the pallet has some mitered portions that fit the shape of the back of the protector. Figures 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D, 3E, and 3F show this first example pallet protector in various views. FIG. 3A show a perspective view with the faceplate 105 and the two hollow protrusions that can extend into the inner space of the pallet. FIG. 3B shows a plan view and FIG. 3C is a top view. Figure 3D depicts a rear perspective view and FIG. 3E is a side view. Figure 3F is a sectional side view. The transition regions between the planar faceplate and the walls of the protrusion are beveled. The left 107, right 108, lower 109, and upper 110 angled transition areas provide a self-alignment function for tines addressing the pallet. The rest of the protrusion has a top wall 111, a bottom wall 112, a left wall 113 and a right wall 114. In the sectional view of FIG. 3F, a taper is visible in the top and bottom protrusion walls.

The faceplate portion itself protects the lead board from damage by accepting, absorbing and spreading out the force of the forklift hitting the pallet's front surface. If protectors are used on both the front and rear faces of a pallet then banding done in that dimension will not tend to cut into the wood, break the wood, or pull the wood up. An RFID module 220 is shown in an inset region of the faceplate 105.

The front portion of the pallet of FIG. 1 is seen enlarged in FIG. 4. As a block pallet, it has an upper lead deckboard 120 resting on stringer boards 121. At intervals, a block supports the stringer boards. The lower portion has a lead deckboard 122 abutted directly to the lead blocks 124 and there are other bottom deckboards extending back. In order to fit the protector's profile as seen in FIG. 3E the upper and lower lead deckboards have mitered edges 123.

Looking more closely at the hollow protrusion, FIG. 5 is a partial, enlarged cut-away view of the first embodiment protector. It is cut-away through the right opening along E—E. The upper 110 and lower 109 transition faces are seen to be at a relatively steep angle of about 45-degrees and the left transition face 107 is at a less steep angle of about 30%. These faces and the not-shown, but symmetric, right side 108 form somewhat of a "square funnel". Also seen in this

figure are the taper of the top 111 and bottom 112 walls of the protrusion. Holes 128 in the faceplate portion provide for the securing of the protector to the pallet.

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Typical Modes of Damage

There are several typical modes of damaging a pallet. Some of them are described below.

While approaching:

150 If the tines of the fork are too high as the forklift approaches a pallet they may hit the lead deck board rather than slide into the appropriate opening. An example is seen in FIG. 6A. Of course being too low can create an analogous problem. Hitting either the top or the bottom lead board can chip or gouge the wood making it vulnerable to further degradation even from normal, proper use.

155 Another mode of damage that occurs as a pallet is being approached can occur when the tines are a proper height but the pallet is not being addressed square on. An exaggerated example is seen in FIG. 6B. Rather than slide into the appropriate openings and proceeding parallel to the stringers or blocks, the points of the tines can hit and gouge, splinter, or dent the supporting wooden member that is perpendicular to the lead boards. Again, this damage can hurt the
160 integrity of the affected board such that further degradation occurs even if all future pallet uses are more proper.

165 A pallet jack, unlike a forklift, has tines that also serve as a base and includes wheels. This makes the total height of the fork much greater than that of the tines of a forklift fork. In order to lift a pallet with a pallet jack the large fork is wheeled into the inner space of the pallet and then lifted hydraulically. Hitting or running into the lower lead board with the steel wheel can damage that board.

170 A forklift or pallet jack approaching a pallet correctly in alignment but at too rapid a speed can cause a straightforward mode of damage. The forklift itself simply bangs into the front of the pallet. In fact, one way to think about the problem is that a forklift almost always damages a pallet, no matter how it enters

if it impacts any piece of wood with significant force.

On lifting:

Another type of damage can occur when the pallet is engaged properly from a left to right dimension and a height dimension but the major plane of the tines of the fork are not parallel to the major planes of the pallet. Specifically take
175 the case that the tines are pointed slightly downward. After engagement, when the pallet is then raised a very large portion of the weight of the pallet and its goods generate a force tending to break or pull the top, front lead board upward.

The present teaching avoids or mitigates the above listed damage modes.

180 Damage Mitigation

When a fork hits the faceplate in any location the wood is protected from being dented, gouged, and split by the pallet protector's strength. The pallet protector takes the brunt of the force, in part, because it can elastically deform. If the hit is too high, the top beveled edge may cause a deflection, further mitigating
185 any potential damage. The angled transition portions provide for deflection in a left-right or up-down direction when tines hit off-angle but at the correct height.

Figure 7A shows a properly inserted tine 130. One feature seen in this view is the top protrusion wall 111 being tapered. It is thicker near the angled transition region and thinner at its extremity. The thin area allows the upper
190 deckboard, under load, to rest on the tine with less deflection of the wood than would be the case without the taper.

To provide the feature of spreading and absorbing forces, the portion of the protector where the faceplate transitions to the upper side of the throat should be strong and therefore comprised of a suitable material and preferably
195 thick . However if the upper side of the throat were uniformly quite thick it could interfere with the flat, abutting relationship between the fork's upper surface and the deck's lower surface when under load. Since the upper throat side is relatively short and tapered upwards, the fork can stay parallel to the deck

abutting the lower surface of the deck as the wood deflects a small amount under
200 load. This can distribute the weight in a relatively uniform manner.

In the case of a downward angled tine 130 that slides below a lower
board, the torque on the lead deckboard 120 that results from attempting to lift
is spread out. As seen in FIG 7B, the forces are first received by the top wall of the
throat, potentially deflecting the plastic. Components of the force are spread to
205 the faceplate 105 and, through the faceplate's many secure connections, to the
blocks or stringers.

Second Example Embodiment for Stringer-Style Pallets

If used with a stringer-style pallet, the first embodiment will not allow
standard sized pallet jacks to be used, only forklifts. That is due to the reduced
210 opening height of the stringer-style pallet. A second version allowing pallet jacks
to be used with this pallet style is seen in the next set of figures.

Figure 8 shows a pallet jack 200 approaching a stringer pallet with the
second version protector 201. In FIG. 9, an enlarged, partial, sectional view
illustrates the tight tolerances involved in providing a protector with adequate
215 dimensions to accommodate the height of a pallet jack leg or tine 202 including
its wheels.

Figure 10A shows a perspective view of the protector. A principle
distinction is that this second example has a three-sided throat with no
protruding "floor" or lower wall, only a lower rail 203. This provides the small
220 amount of additional opening height clearance to allow a 3 1/4-inch pallet jack
tine 202 to be rolled in. Although the extended protrusions are only on three
sides, there is a beveled frame on all four sides of the opening including a left
210, a lower 211, a right 212, and an upper 209 portion.

This second example embodiment has a faceplate 204 and two three-
225 sided protruding areas 205. The side transition areas are sloped on a compound
curve. This is also seen in FIG 10B from the rear. Unlike the first embodiment,
this second version has a lower ledge 207 that extends under the front portion of

stringers and abuts the lower lead board with a segmented surface 208 to accommodate variations in the wooden portions of the pallet.

230 The front portion of a wooden pallet adapted to be used with this version is seen in FIG. 11. The lower lead board 228 is set back to be abutted by the lower ledge of the protector. The upper deckboards 229 are seen as well as a stringer 221. As was noted above this version has a throat or protrusion with three walls. The bottom is open. Figures 12A - 12D offer various views of this
235 second embodiment protector. The faceplate portion 204 supports the three-sided protrusion 205 that includes an upper wall 213. Figures 13 and 14 provide expanded partial perspective views of the back of this version including a left side 214 and a right side 215.

VARIATIONS

240 Versions can have an RFID chip or module 220 included in a small compartment molded into a pallet protector. One possible location is seen in FIG. 1. Possible locations include the inside upper corners. A variation on the second example pallet protector is seen in FIG. 15. It has an upper edge chamfer 227 and a lower edge chamfer 226. They can deflect the tip of a fork tine to glance off a
245 faceplate if the faceplate is hit either very high or very low. Although the illustrated versions cover the entire face of a pallet, it can be effective to have versions that only partially cover a face.

 In FIGs. 16A and 16B, another variation of a pallet protector is shown. This version is similar to the first example embodiment but does not have the
250 four-walled structure or throat protruding significantly into the inner space of the pallet. It is a planar faceplate 230 with a short "square funnel" 231 extending backwards. This short protruding throat around the opening only includes the angled transition region for deflecting and self-aligning entering tines.

Third Embodiment

255 Figures 17A, 17B, and 17C are views of a third pallet protector embodiment. This example is designed for a stringer type pallet and uses less

material than other embodiments due to the protrusions only extending on three sides and has no lower rail.

Fourth Embodiment

260 Figures 18A, 18B, and 18C are views of a forth pallet protector embodiment. This example is designed for a block type pallet and features protrusions that extend into the inner volume of the pallet on three of the four sides of the opening and does not have a lower rail. In addition, this embodiment does not have angled transition regions. The protruding walls 240 are
265 substantially at right angles to the faceplate portions 241.

Other usage variation can include protecting all four sides of a pallet with suitable pallet protectors. The first embodiment protector can be used with stringer pallets and the second embodiment can be used with block pallets, particularly they can be used on the sides of a block pallet.

270 FORCE AND DISPLACEMENT SIMULATION

Figure 19 is a black and white rendering of a force and load analysis of the first example pallet protector for block pallets as seen in FIG. 1 from the CAD program SolidWorks. A simulated fixture was made at the attaching side of the pallet protector in order to limit the movement of the part while testing for
275 deflection of the throats.

The loading conditions for the upper walls of the throats were 1000N on the to simulate a forklift picking up a loaded pallet. Simulated fixtures preventing vertical movement were purposefully left off to demonstrate the effect of the forces a pallet jack or forklift will generate.

280 A loading force was also added to the front of the protector in order to simulate frontal impact. The loading force there was 1000N. Some deflection at the bottom of the pallet protector was the result of this, given that a pallet is usually resting on a surface this will not occur under daily use however the illustration is done to determine the amount of usable deflection in the part.

285 Various degrees of displacement are indicated by topological distortion and by hash marks. Arrows with black shafts and white heads 300 are applied forces and white arrows 301 are the reactive forces from the attached fixture.

Variety of Pallet Types

290 Although explained and illustrated with specific pallet types, the teachings herein allow pallet protectors to accommodate many types of pallets including:

1. Single deck (face), flush, nonreversible pallet
2. Double deck (face), flush, nonreversible pallet
- 295 3. Double deck (face), flush, reversible pallet
4. Single deck (face), single wing, nonreversible pallet
5. Double deck (face), single wing, nonreversible pallet
6. Double deck (face), double wing, nonreversible pallet
7. Double deck (face), double wing, reversible pallet
- 300 8. Single deck (face), single-cantilever top and bottom stringer boards, flush, nonreversible pallet
9. Single deck (face), single- cantilever, single wing, nonreversible pallet
10. Double deck (face), single-cantilever, flush, nonreversible pallet
11. Double deck (face), single-cantilever, single wing, nonreversible pallet
- 305 12. Double deck (face), single-cantilever, double wing, nonreversible pallet
13. Double deck (face), double-cantilever, single wing, nonreversible pallet
14. Double deck (face), double-cantilever, double wing, nonreversible
- 310 pallet

15. Double deck (face), double-cantilever, double wing, reversible pallet.

Various industry standard pallet types, standards, and sizes are enumerated in the Uniform Standard for Wooden Pallets published by the National Wood Pallet Association, Alexandria Virginia. One standard referred to
315 in that document is ISO 6780 titled: Flat pallets for intercontinental materials handling Principal dimensions and tolerances.

Aspects

- a. Some versions of pallet protectors comprise an integrally formed planer faceplate with openings, the openings articulated into a throat extending
320 perpendicular to the plane of the faceplate via angled transitional surfaces on at least two sides providing a funnel structure for an entering tine.
- b. Version according to (a) above where there are two holes each with a collar extending a length substantially that of a pallet lead board's width.
- c. Versions according to (a) above where the outside measurements of the
325 throat are such as to be fit into the face of a pallet with the outer faces of the collar abutting the inside surfaces of the pallet's lead boards.
- d. A method of reinforcing a pallet by installing a pallet protector according to (a) and affixing it by fasteners through the protector's faceplate to the front structures of the pallet.
- 330 e. The aspect of (a) above where the protector is molded from plastic.
- f. A pallet with at least one pallet protector affixed.
- g. A pallet with at least two pallet protectors affixed.

Composition

Various materials can be used in the composition of a pallet protector.

- 335 Factors to be considered include strength, weight, resiliency, and cost. Some materials will provide a great degree of pallet protection than others. Some suitable materials include: Recycled HDPE, HDPE, polypropylene, polyethylene, Nylon 6, Nylon 6/6, and urethane. Composites and additives of these and other materials including nano particles can provide benefits in some applications.
- 340 Non-plastic material can also be used if the material has suitable properties of strength and resilience.

- These descriptions, figures and examples are intended to be non-limiting and to teach the principles and use. The claim below, in contrast, sets out the invention's metes and bounds. In the claims, the words "a" and "an" are to be
- 345 taken to mean "at least one" even if some claim wording explicitly calls for "at least one" or "one or more".

CLAIMS

What is claimed:

1. A pallet protector, in combination with a wooden pallet, comprises:

a) the wooden pallet having an interior space defined under a set of upper deck boards and above at least one lower deck board;

b) the pallet protector comprising a generally planar faceplate of a resilient material with a generally planar front surface, the faceplate defining at least two generally rectangular openings; each of these faceplate openings having a rear-projecting perimetric structure consisting of a left sidewall, a right sidewall, and a top sidewall; the top sidewall's left-most and right-most portions continuous with, and unitarily formed with topmost portions of the left and right sidewalls, respectively; and further, each of the rear projecting structures having an open bottom region; each rear-projecting structure being of a size, configuration, and shape to closely nest within tine-accepting openings of the pallet; the sidewalls being of an extent wherein, when in use, at least the top sidewall extends into an interior space of the pallet at least an effective distance to provide protection for a lead upper deck board of the set of upper deck boards of the pallet; and wherein the open bottom allows for entrance of wheels and tines of a pallet jack; further, the combination, when assembled, resulting in a fit where no portion of the protector extends upwardly beyond the plane of a top surface of the pallet's upper deck boards, and no portion of the protector extends downwardly below a bottom surface of the at least one lower deck board.

2. The pallet protector and the wooden pallet of claim 1, where the protector is comprised of plastic.

3. The pallet protector and the wooden pallet of claim 2, where the plastic is chosen from: recycled HDPE, HDPE, polypropylene, polyethylene, Nylon 6, Nylon 6/6, and urethane.

4. The pallet protector and the wooden pallet of claim 1, where the protector substantially consists of a unitarily formed plastic component.

5. The pallet protector and the wooden pallet of claim 4, where the plastic component comprises polypropylene.

6. The pallet protector and the wooden pallet of claim 1, where at least one of the sidewalls is generally planar and has a beveled transitional region between the plane of the front surface of the faceplate and the sidewall.

7. The pallet protector and the wooden pallet of claim 1, where at least a portion of the faceplate has a beveled edge effective to deflect a tine away from the pallet when the pallet and the protector are attached to each other.

8. The pallet protector and the wooden pallet of claim 1, where the faceplate has a thickness between about 3/16 inch and about 1/2 inch.

9. The pallet protector and the wooden pallet of claim 1, where the top sidewalls of the protector extend rearward from a major plane of the faceplate into the interior space of the pallet, at least about the width of the lead upper deck board, when the pallet and the protector are attached to each other.