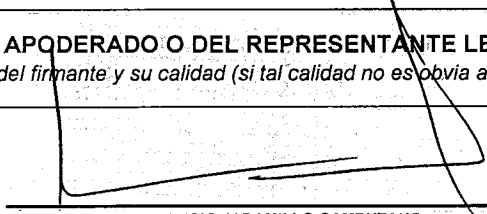




No. 13-287786- -00003-0000

Fecha: 2014-07-01 17:15:04 Dep. 2020 DIR.NUEVASCR
Tra. 11 PATENTEIYII Eve: 378 FASENACIONALI
Act. 457 PROCEDIPPH Folios: 31

DIRECCIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES
Procedimiento acelerado de exámenes de patente (pph)

1	NÚMERO DE SOLICITUD ANTE LA SIC	13-287786
2	OFICINA DE PRIMERA PRESENTACIÓN (OPP)	United States Patent and Trademark Office - USPTO
3	NÚMERO(S) DE SOLICITUD O PUBLICACIÓN DE LA(S) SOLICITUD(ES) (OPP):	1.13/586,797 2. 3.
4	☐ REPRESENTANTE LEGAL ☒ APODERADO	
APELLIDOS JARAMILLO CAMPUZANO		NOMBRES MAURICIO
		IDENTIFICACIÓN C.C.80.421.942 T.P.74.555
DIRECCIÓN	Calle 67 No. 7 – 35, of. 1204	No. TELÉFONO 3192900
CIUDAD	Bogotá D.C.	CORREO ELECTRÓNICO mjaramillo@gpzlegal.com
PAÍS	Colombia	No. RADICACIÓN O PROTOCOLO DE PODER GENERAL 13-287786
5	CONDICIONES PARA ACCEDER A ESTE PROCESO:	
5.1.	DATOS DE PRIORIDAD ☒ SI ☐ NO	
(33) PAÍS DE ORIGEN 1.Estados Unidos de América 2.Estados Unidos de América 3.		CÓDIGO PAÍS US US
		(31) NÚMERO 61/515,161 13/294,949
		(32) FECHA (AAAA/MM/DD) 2011/08/04 2011/11/11
5.2.	DATOS SOLICITUD INTERNACIONAL PCT ☒ SI ☐ NO	
Solicitud Internacional No. PCT/US2012/021343		Fecha 13/01/2012
Publicación Internacional No. WO2013019276		Fecha 07/02/2013
El solicitante presenta una copia de la(s) reivindicación(es) patentable(s) u otorgable(s) de la solicitud de la Oficina de Primera Presentación que profirió el examen de patentabilidad, junto con una traducción al castellano. ☒ SI ☐ NO		
REQUISITOS PARA EL RECONOCIMIENTO DE LOS RESULTADOS DE EXÁMENES DE PATENTABILIDAD EFECTUADOS A SOLICITUDES EXTRANJERAS Para que la Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio pueda reconocer los resultados de exámenes de patentabilidad producidos por otras Oficinas de Propiedad Industrial se debe cumplir con las siguientes condiciones: (a) Al momento de solicitar el examen de patentabilidad, si el solicitante pide que se reconozcan exámenes de patentabilidad de otras oficinas extranjeras, deberá aportar junto con el pago de la tasa correspondiente, los siguientes anexos: (i) Copia de las resoluciones, fallos o decisiones que han sido relevantes para la determinación de la patentabilidad de la(s) solicitud(es) en la Oficina que haya proferido el examen de patentabilidad que contienen reivindicaciones patentables u otorgables que son la base de la petición, y si es del caso, su traducción al castellano. ☒ SI ☐ NO (ii) Copia de todas las reivindicaciones determinadas como patentables u otorgables en la Oficina que profirió el examen de patentabilidad y, si es del caso, su traducción al castellano. ☒ SI ☐ NO (iii) Copia de los antecedentes, información o documentos citados por el examinador de la Oficina de Primera Presentación del examen de patentabilidad, en las resoluciones, fallos o decisiones correspondientes, incluyendo la literatura no patente. Los documentos de patente deberán presentarse siempre y cuando no estén disponibles para la Superintendencia de Industria y Comercio mediante el simple acceso a bases de datos gratuitas. ☐ SI ☒ NO (iv) Una tabla de correspondencias de las reivindicaciones que han sido determinadas como patentables u otorgables en la solicitud de la Oficina que haya proferido el examen de patentabilidad: ☒ SI ☐ NO		
FIRMA DEL SOLICITANTE, DEL APODERADO O DEL REPRESENTANTE LEGAL <i>Junto a cada firma, indicar el nombre del firmante y su calidad (si tal calidad no es obvia al leer el petitorio)</i>		
 MAURICIO JARAMILLO CAMPUZANO C.C. 80.421.942 T.P. 74.555		

6	TABLA DE CORRESPONDENCIA DE REIVINDICACIONES		
Reivindicaciones en la solicitud en Colombia		Reivindicaciones otorgables en la solicitud internacional	Explicación sobre la suficiente correspondencia ó Comentarios que explican la correspondencia
1. Un protector de palé, en combinación con un palé de madera, que comprende: a) el palé de madera que tiene un espacio interior definido bajo un conjunto de tablas delanteras superiores y sobre al menos una tabla delantera inferior; b) el protector de palé comprende una placa frontal generalmente plana de un material elástico con una superficie frontal generalmente plana, definiendo la placa frontal al menos dos aberturas generalmente rectangulares; cada una de estas aberturas de placa frontal teniendo una estructura perimetral proyectada hacia atrás que consiste en una pared lateral izquierda, una estructura derecha, y una pared lateral superior; las porciones más a la izquierda y más a la derecha de las paredes laterales superiores continuas con, y formadas unitariamente con las porciones más altas de las paredes laterales izquierda y derecha, respectivamente; y además, cada una de las estructuras de proyección hacia atrás teniendo una región inferior abierta; cada estructura de proyección hacia atrás teniendo un tamaño, configuración y forma para anidar cercanamente dentro las aberturas receptoras de dientes del palé; las paredes laterales siendo de un alcance en el cual, cuando están en uso, al menos la pared lateral superior se extiende hacia un espacio interior del palé al menos una distancia efectiva para proporcionar protección para una tabla delantera superior principal del conjunto de tablas delanteras superiores del palé; y en donde la parte inferior permite la entrada de las ruedas y los dientes de un protector de palé; además, la combinación, cuando están ensamblados, resulta en un ajuste en el que ninguna porción del protector se extiende hacia arriba más allá del plano de una superficie superior de las tablas delanteras superiores del palé, y ninguna porción del protector se extiende hacia abajo por debajo de una superficie inferior de la al menos una tabla delantera inferior.		1. Un protector de palé, en combinación con un palé de madera, que comprende: a) el palé de madera que tiene un espacio interior definido bajo un conjunto de tablas delanteras superiores y sobre al menos una tabla delantera inferior; b) el protector de palé comprende una placa frontal generalmente plana de un material elástico con una superficie frontal generalmente plana, definiendo la placa frontal al menos dos aberturas generalmente rectangulares; cada una de estas aberturas de placa frontal teniendo una estructura perimetral proyectada hacia atrás que consiste en una pared lateral izquierda, una estructura derecha, y una pared lateral superior; las porciones más a la izquierda y más a la derecha de las paredes laterales superiores continuas con, y formadas unitariamente con las porciones más altas de las paredes laterales izquierda y derecha, respectivamente; y además, cada una de las estructuras de proyección hacia atrás teniendo una región inferior abierta; cada estructura de proyección hacia atrás teniendo un tamaño, configuración y forma para anidar cercanamente dentro las aberturas receptoras de dientes del palé; las paredes laterales siendo de un alcance en el cual, cuando están en uso, al menos la pared lateral superior se extiende hacia un espacio interior del palé al menos una distancia efectiva para proporcionar protección para una tabla delantera superior principal del conjunto de tablas delanteras superiores del palé; y en donde la parte inferior permite la entrada de las ruedas y los dientes de un protector de palé; además, la combinación, cuando están ensamblados, resulta en un ajuste en el que ninguna porción del protector se extiende hacia arriba más allá del plano de una superficie superior de las tablas delanteras superiores del palé, y ninguna porción del protector se extiende hacia abajo por debajo de una superficie inferior de la al menos una tabla delantera inferior.	Debido a que se solicitó la modificación del pliego reivindicatorio con el que se presentó la fase nacional, el nuevo pliego corresponde a la traducción exacta de las reivindicaciones concedidas en la OPP:
2. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde el protector está compuesto de plástico.		2. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde el protector está compuesto de plástico.	Debido a que se solicitó la modificación del pliego reivindicatorio con el que se presentó la fase nacional, el nuevo pliego corresponde a la traducción exacta de las reivindicaciones concedidas en la OPP:
3. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 2, en donde el plástico se elige de: HDPE reciclado, HDPE, polipropileno, polietileno, Nylon 6, Nylon 6/6 y uretano.		3. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 2, en donde el plástico se elige de: HDPE reciclado, HDPE, polipropileno, polietileno, Nylon 6, Nylon 6/6 y uretano.	Debido a que se solicitó la modificación del pliego reivindicatorio con el que se presentó la fase nacional, el nuevo pliego corresponde a la traducción exacta de las reivindicaciones concedidas en la OPP:

4. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde el protector consiste esencialmente de un componente de plástico formado unitariamente.	4. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde el protector consiste esencialmente de un componente de plástico formado unitariamente.	Debido a que se solicitó la modificación del pliego reivindicatorio con el que se presentó la fase nacional, el nuevo pliego corresponde a la traducción exacta de las reivindicaciones concedidas en la OPP:
5. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 4, en donde el componente de plástico comprende polipropileno.	5. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 4, en donde el componente de plástico comprende polipropileno.	Debido a que se solicitó la modificación del pliego reivindicatorio con el que se presentó la fase nacional, el nuevo pliego corresponde a la traducción exacta de las reivindicaciones concedidas en la OPP:
6. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde al menos una de las paredes laterales es generalmente plana y tiene una región de transición inclinada entre el plano de la superficie frontal de la placa frontal y la pared lateral.	6. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde al menos una de las paredes laterales es generalmente plana y tiene una región de transición inclinada entre el plano de la superficie frontal de la placa frontal y la pared lateral.	Debido a que se solicitó la modificación del pliego reivindicatorio con el que se presentó la fase nacional, el nuevo pliego corresponde a la traducción exacta de las reivindicaciones concedidas en la OPP:
7. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde al menos una porción de la placa frontal tiene un borde biselado efectivo para desviar un diente lejos del palé cuando el palé y el protector están asegurados entre sí.	7. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde al menos una porción de la placa frontal tiene un borde biselado efectivo para desviar un diente lejos del palé cuando el palé y el protector están asegurados entre sí.	Debido a que se solicitó la modificación del pliego reivindicatorio con el que se presentó la fase nacional, el nuevo pliego corresponde a la traducción exacta de las reivindicaciones concedidas en la OPP:
8. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde la placa frontal tiene un espesor de entre aproximadamente 4.7625 mm a aproximadamente 12.7 mm.	8. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde la placa frontal tiene un espesor de entre aproximadamente 4.7625 mm a aproximadamente 12.7 mm.	Debido a que se solicitó la modificación del pliego reivindicatorio con el que se presentó la fase nacional, el nuevo pliego corresponde a la traducción exacta de las reivindicaciones concedidas en la OPP:
9. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde las paredes laterales superiores del protector se extienden hacia atrás desde un plano principal de la placa frontal hacia el espacio interior del palé, al menos alrededor del ancho de la tabla delantera superior principal, cuando el palé y el protector están asegurados entre sí.	9. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde las paredes laterales superiores del protector se extienden hacia atrás desde un plano principal de la placa frontal hacia el espacio interior del palé, al menos alrededor del ancho de la tabla delantera superior principal, cuando el palé y el protector están asegurados entre sí.	Debido a que se solicitó la modificación del pliego reivindicatorio con el que se presentó la fase nacional, el nuevo pliego corresponde a la traducción exacta de las reivindicaciones concedidas en la OPP:



US008671848B2

(12) **United States Patent**
Randall et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 8,671,848 B2**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Mar. 18, 2014**

(54) **PALLET PROTECTOR DEVICE AND METHOD**

(76) Inventors: **Wayne Randall**, Woodbridge, CA (US);
Jonathan Austin BeVier, Sebastopol,
CA (US); **Jeff Racoosin**, Alta Loma, CA
(US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this
patent is extended or adjusted under 35
U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **13/586,797**

(22) Filed: **Aug. 15, 2012**

(65) **Prior Publication Data**

US 2013/0032064 A1 Feb. 7, 2013

Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 13/294,949,
filed on Nov. 11, 2011, now abandoned.

(60) Provisional application No. 61/515,161, filed on Aug.
4, 2011.

(51) **Int. Cl.**
B65D 19/00 (2006.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
USPC **108/51.11**

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
USPC 108/51.11, 56.3, 57.17; 414/607;
206/386, 595, 596, 598

See application file for complete search history.

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ion of the International Searching Authority, Jun. 14, 2013.

* cited by examiner

Primary Examiner — Darnell Jayne

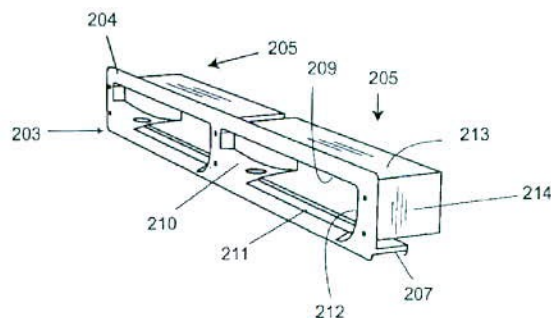
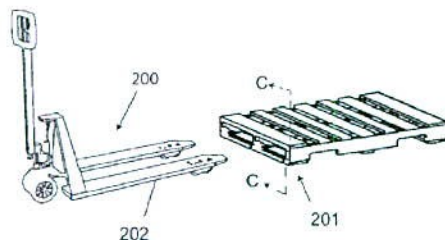
Assistant Examiner — Andres F Gallego

(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — George P. White

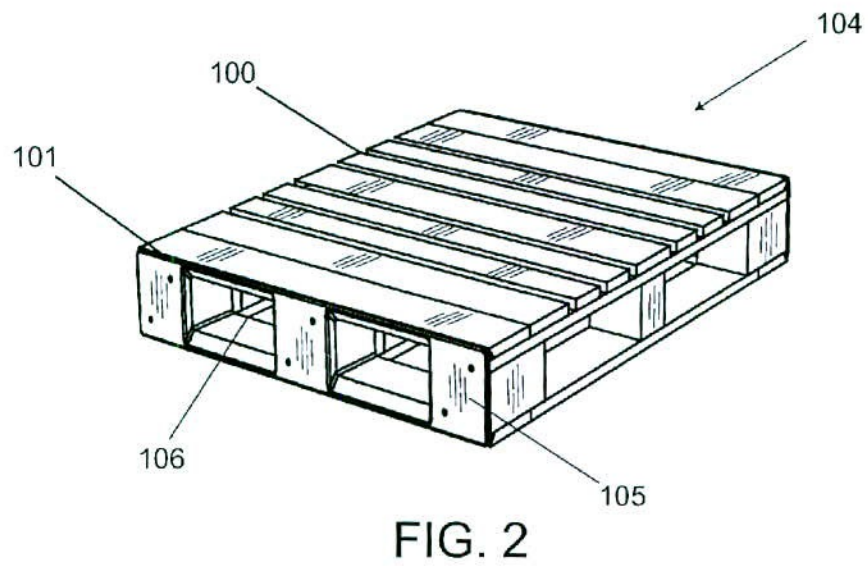
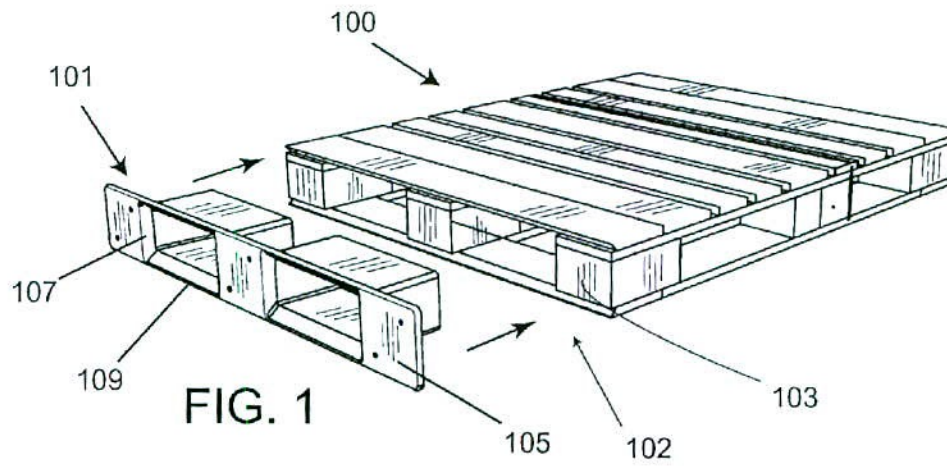
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A pallet protector unitarily formed as a molded plastic part
reinforces a wooden pallet. Its faceplate is nailed or screwed
to the front and optionally the back face and side faces of the
pallet. The protector has entry openings for the tines of a
forklift and the openings are articulated into hollow collars
that extend into the pallets inner regions. These collars pro-
vide a structure that accepts the weight and moment between
the tines and the pallet and spread it across of the entire front
of the pallet. RFID modules can also be included.

9 Claims, 17 Drawing Sheets



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5

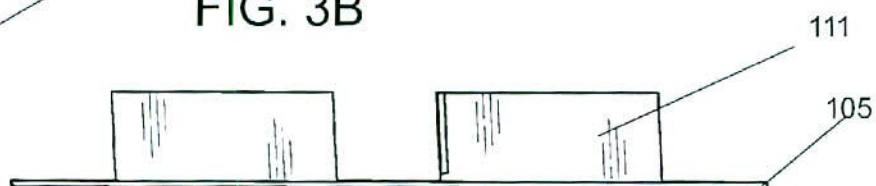
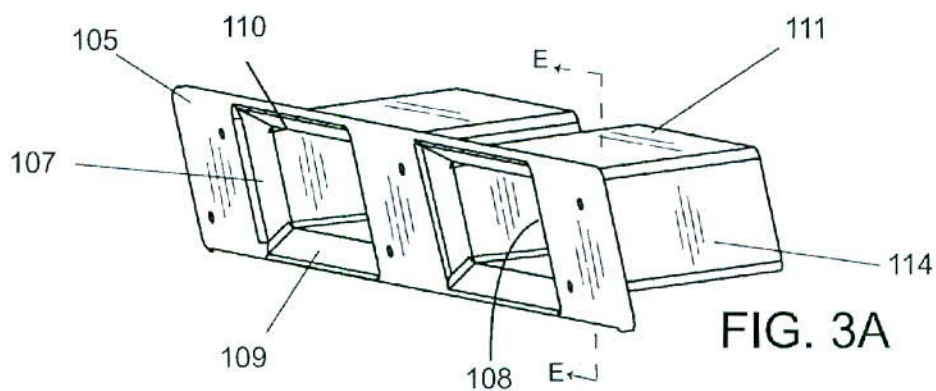
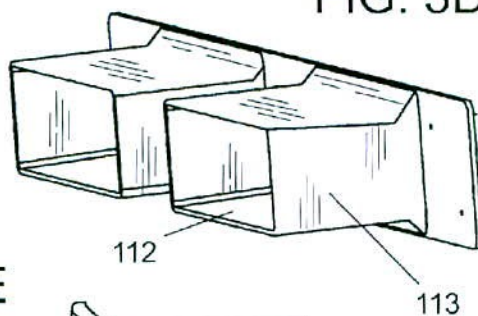
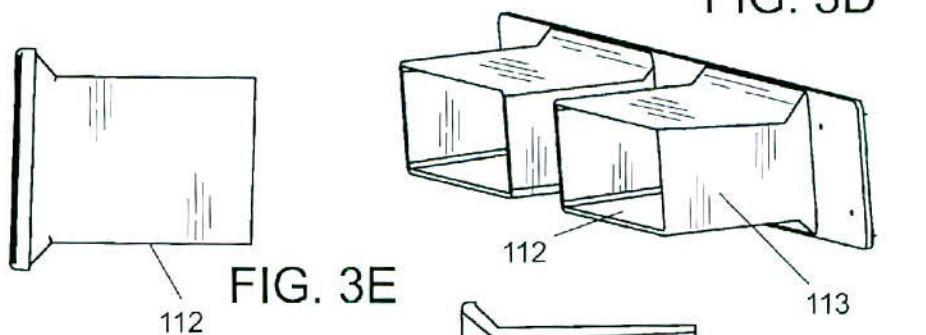


FIG. 3D



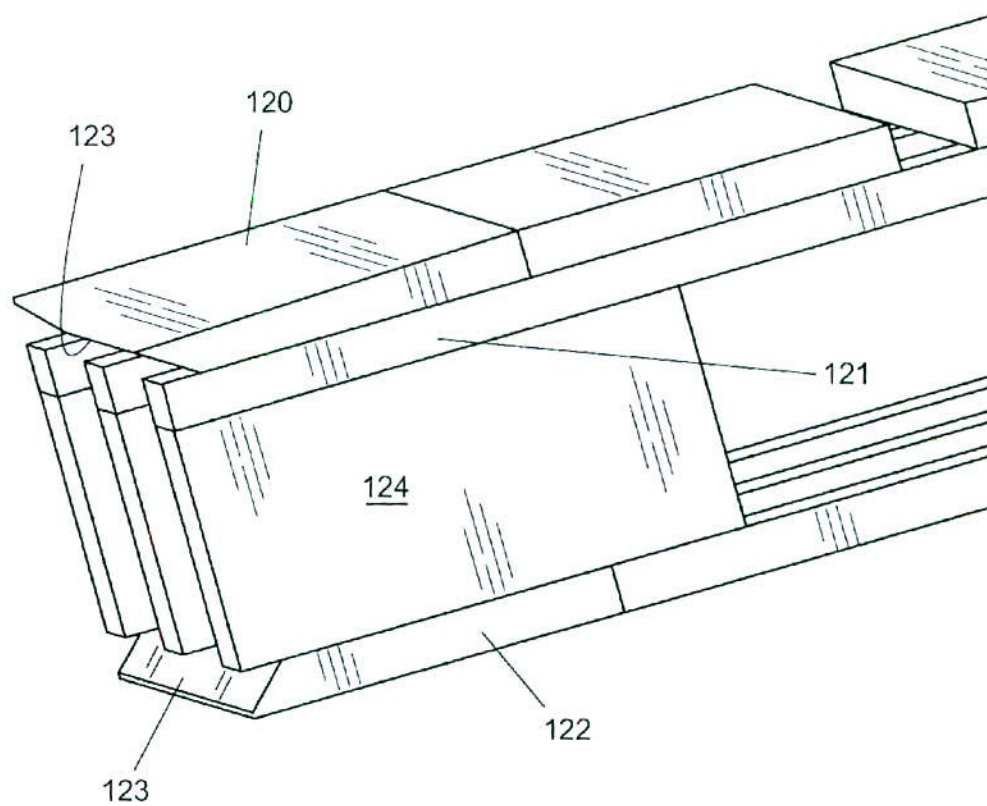
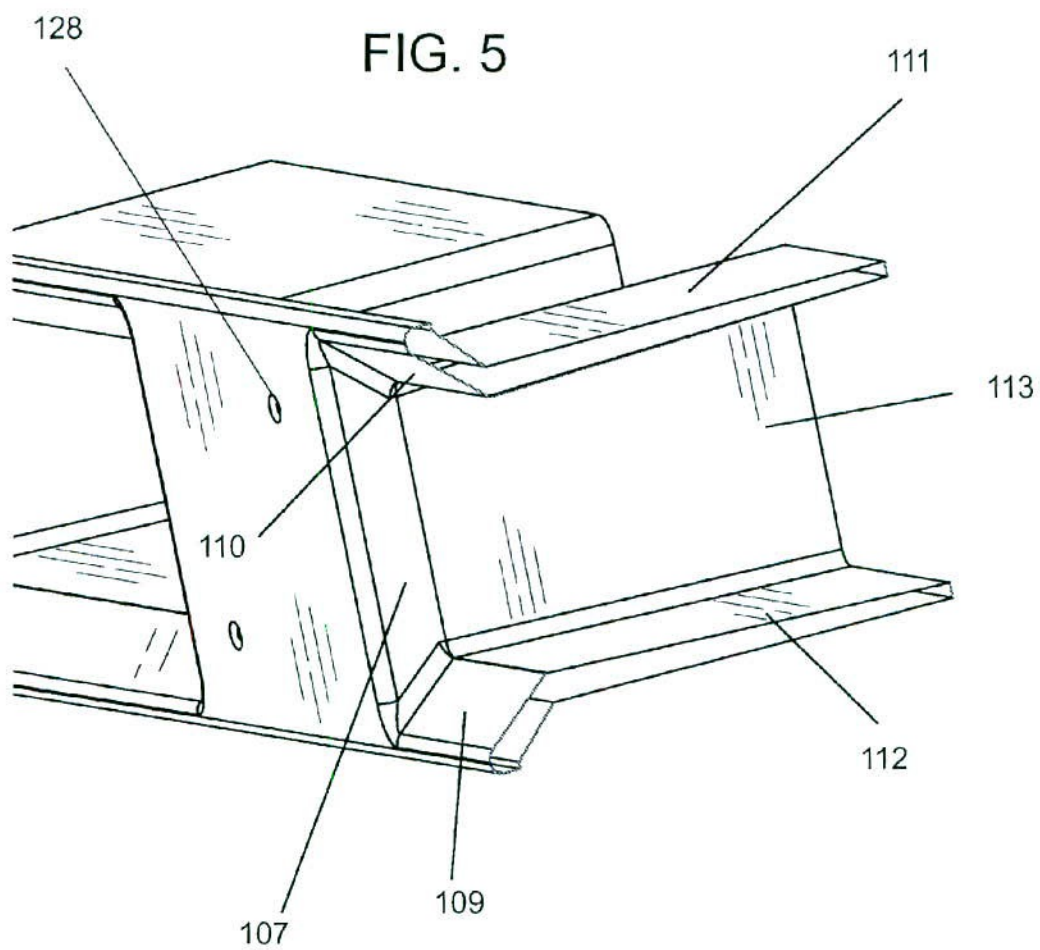


FIG. 4



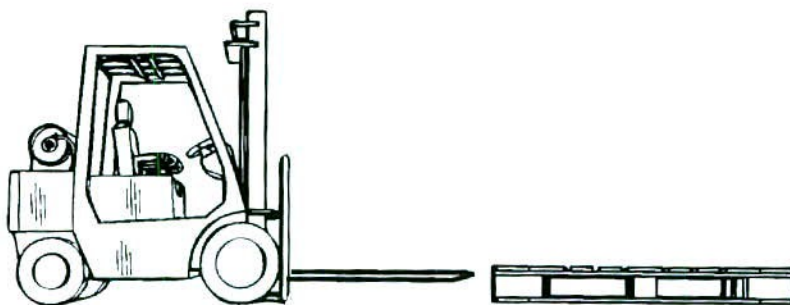


FIG. 6A

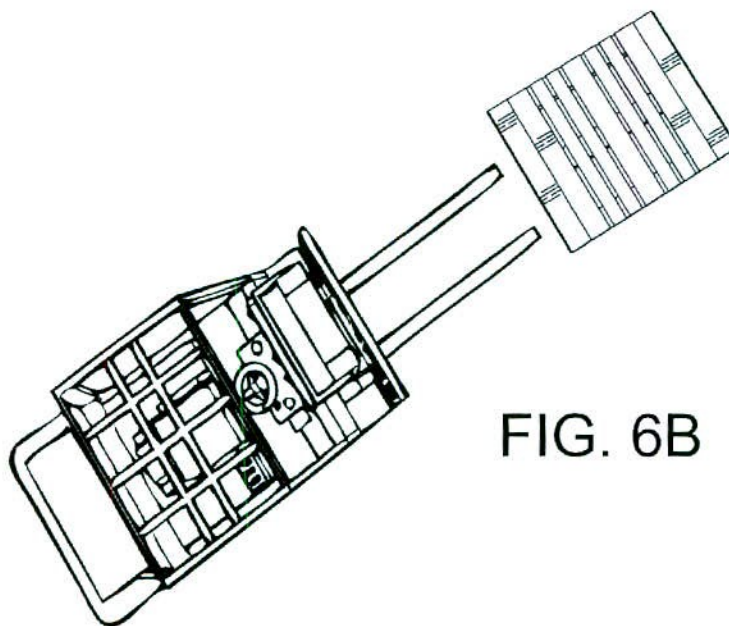
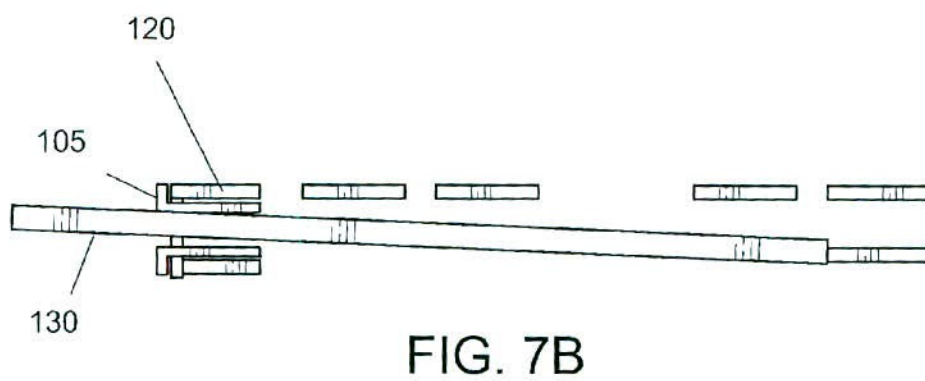
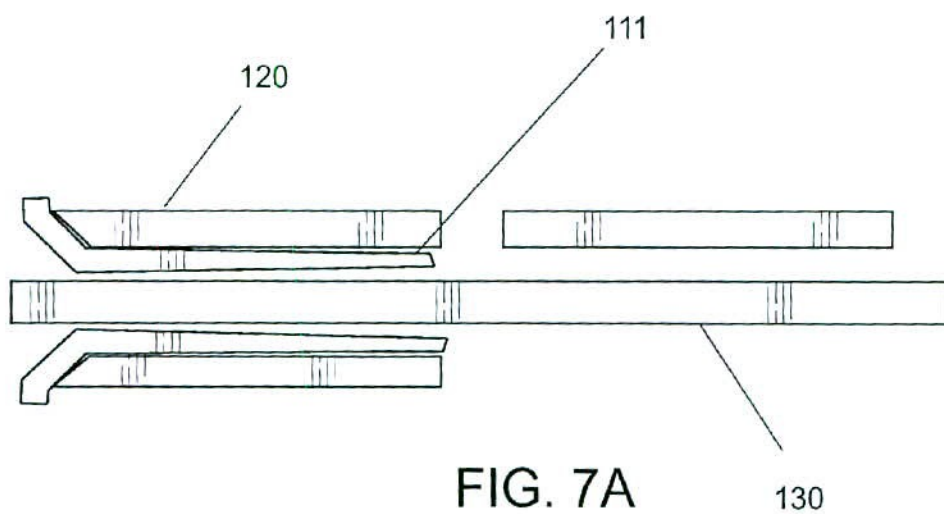
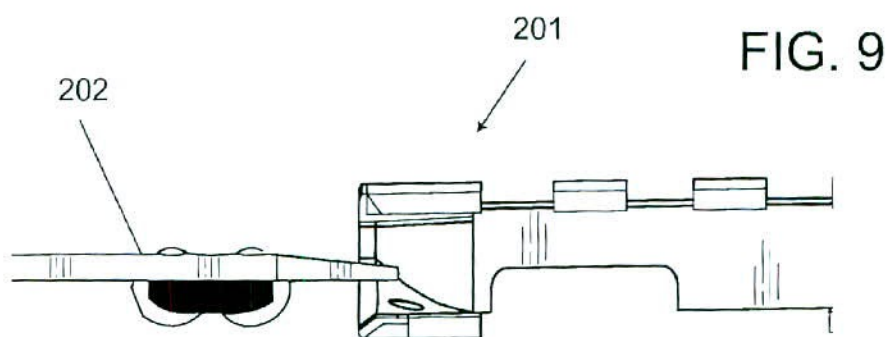
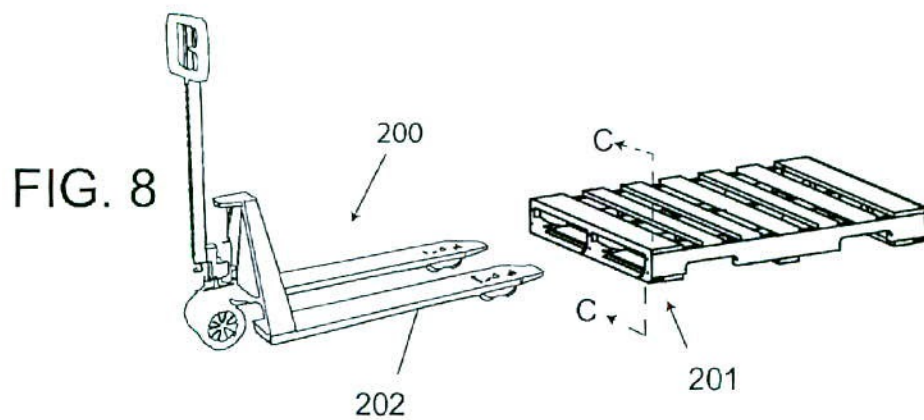


FIG. 6B





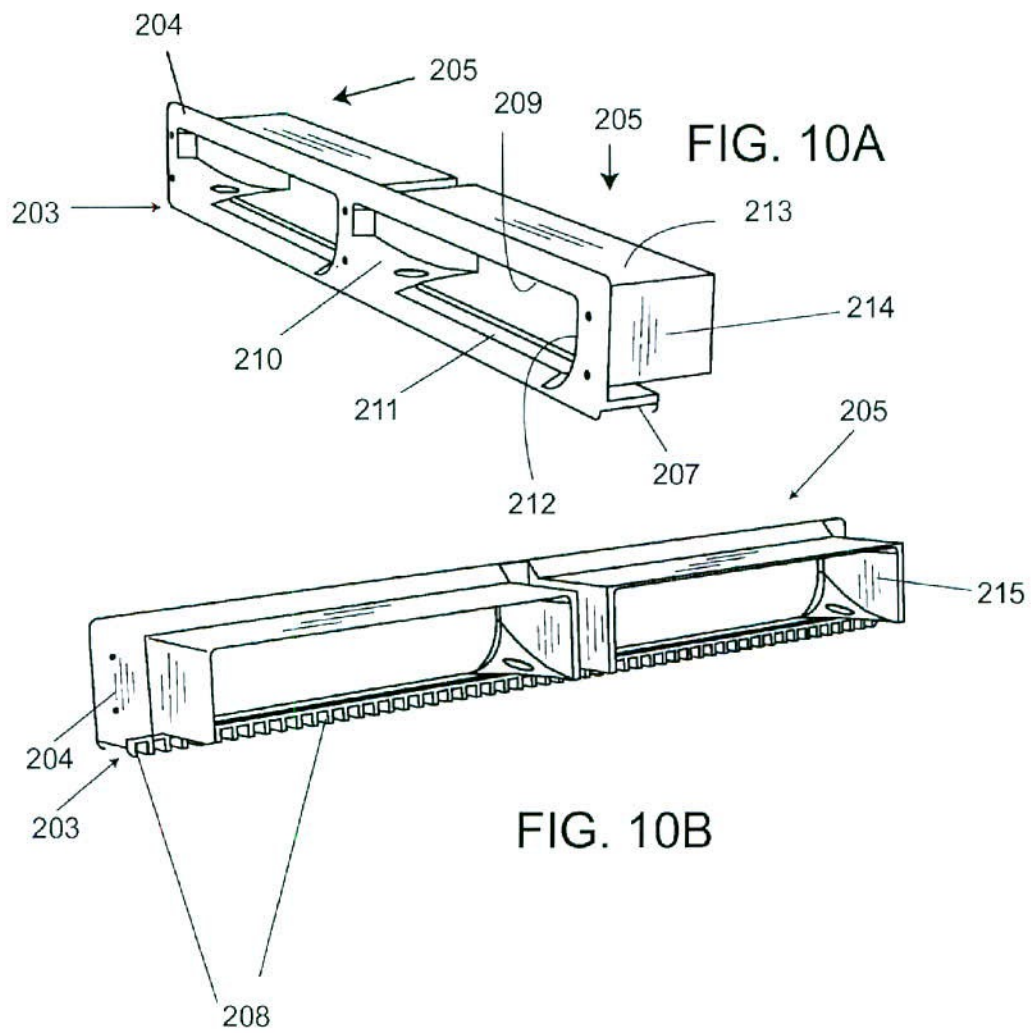
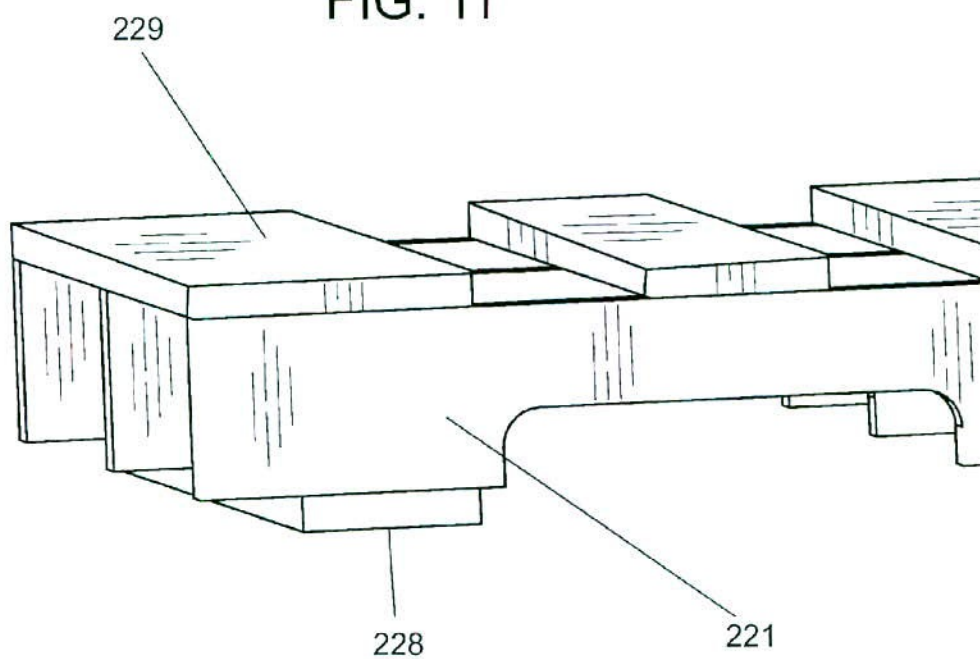


FIG. 11



13



FIG. 12A

204

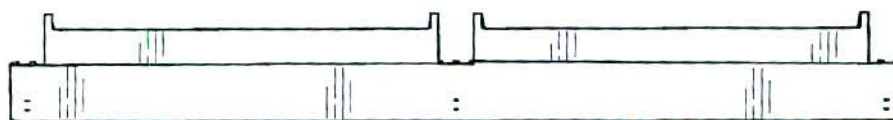


FIG. 12B

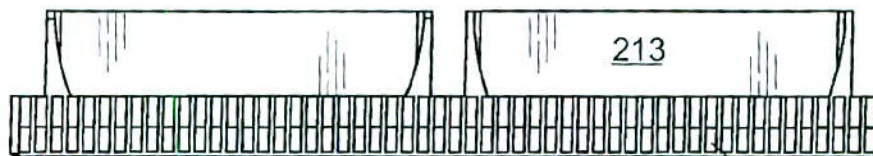


FIG. 12C

208

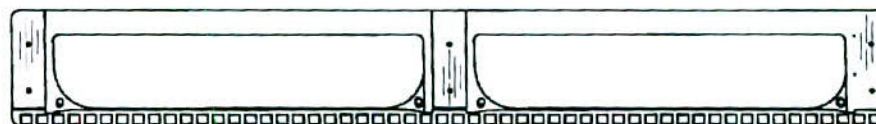
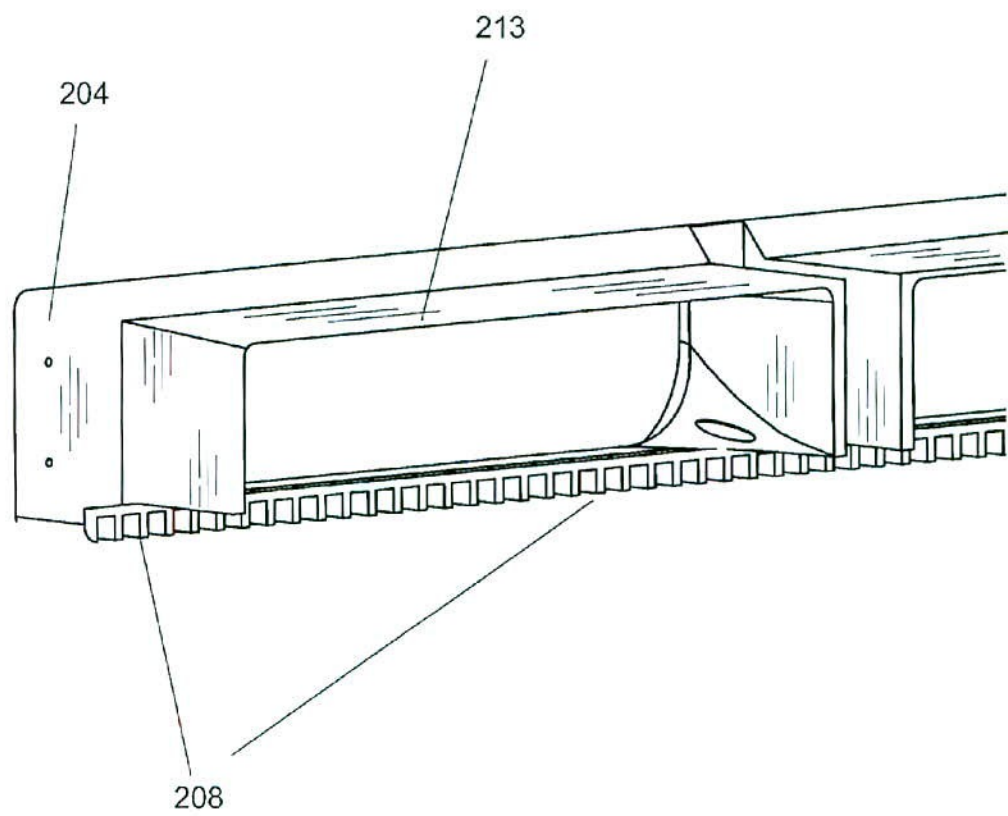
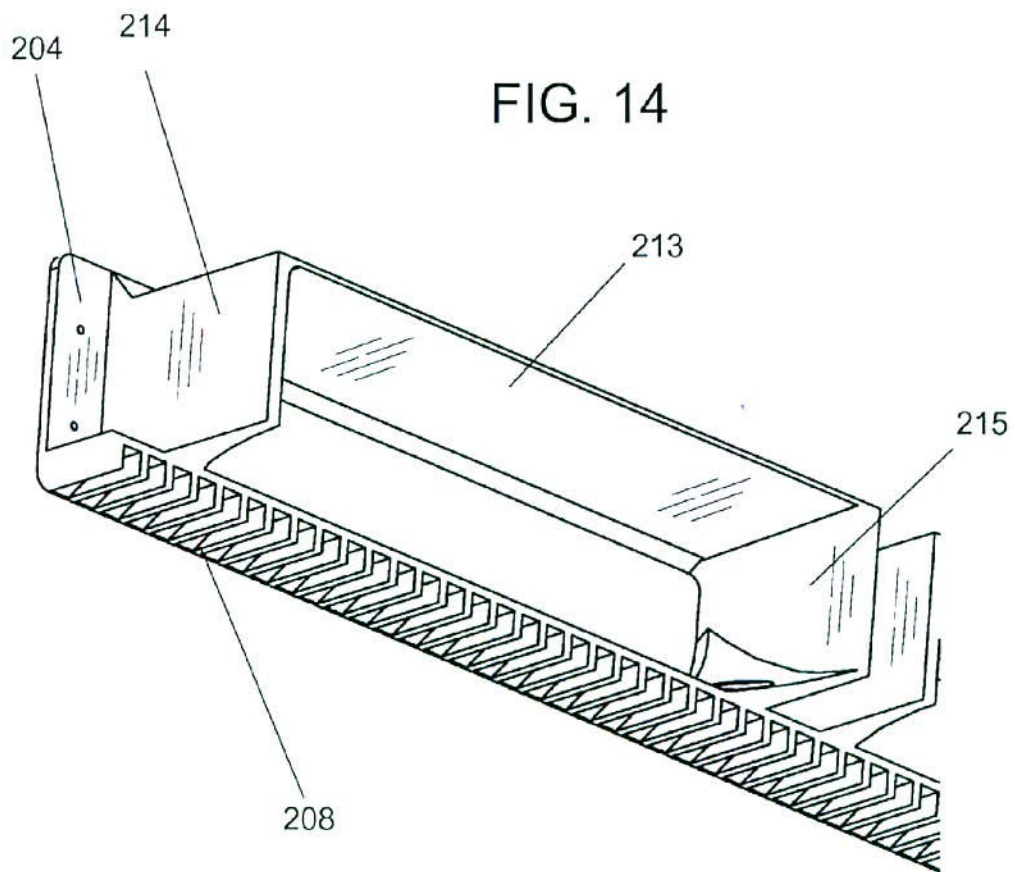


FIG. 12D

FIG. 13





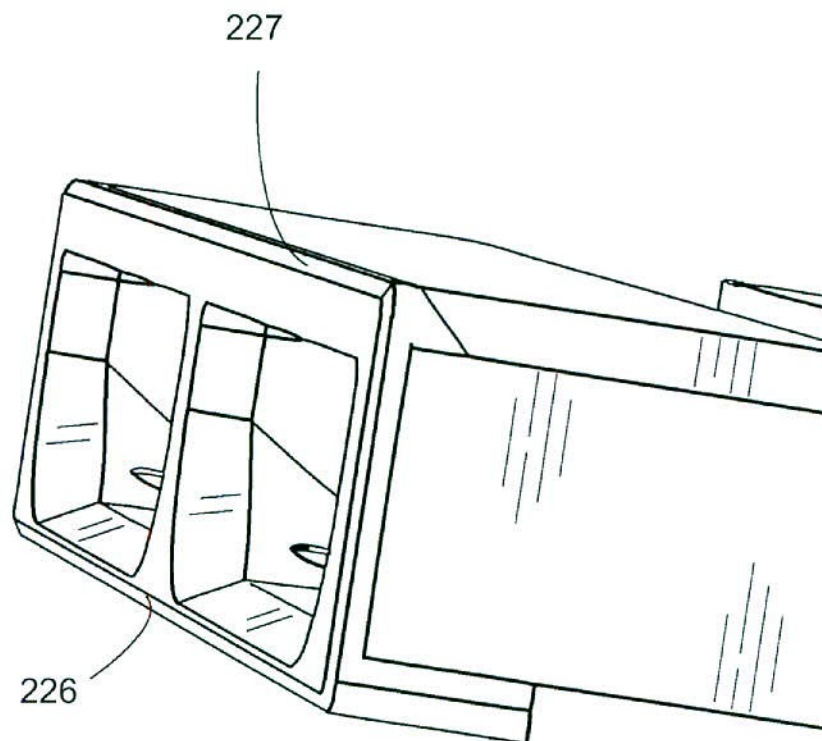
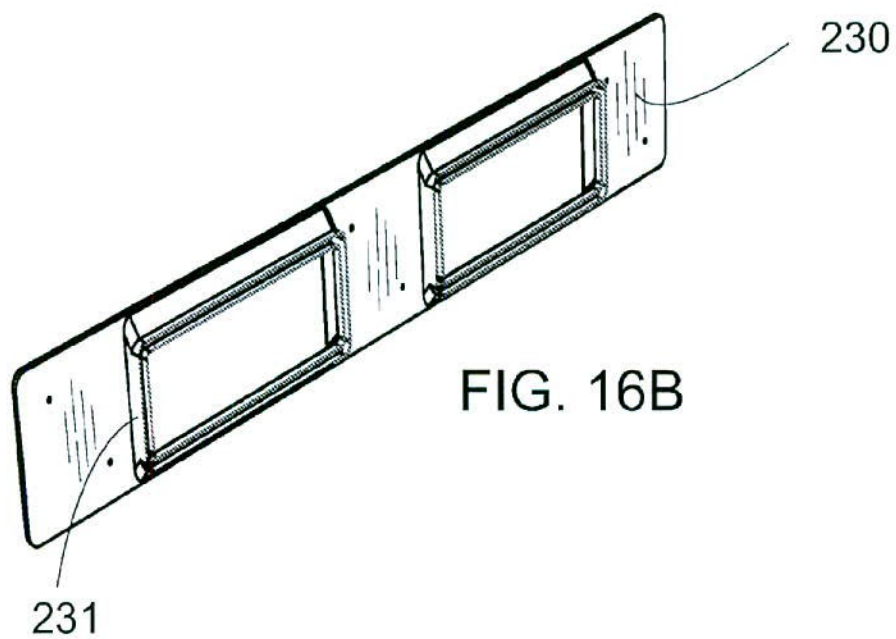
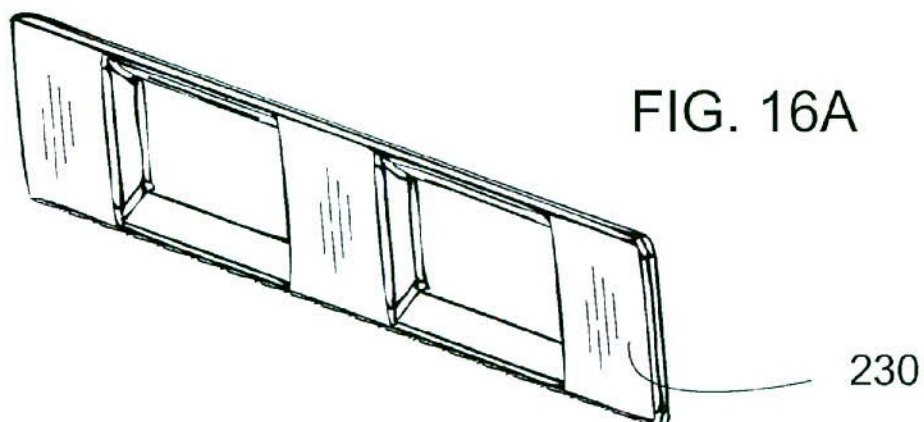


FIG. 15

18



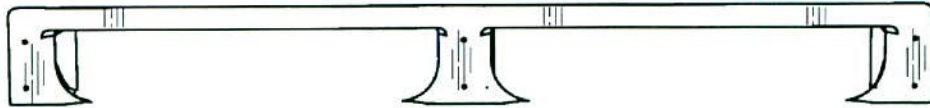


FIG. 17A

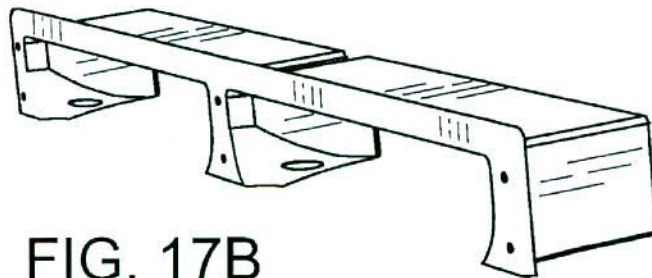


FIG. 17B

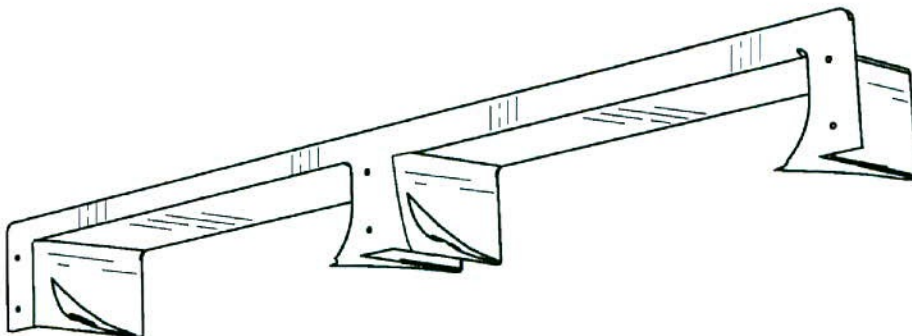


FIG. 17C

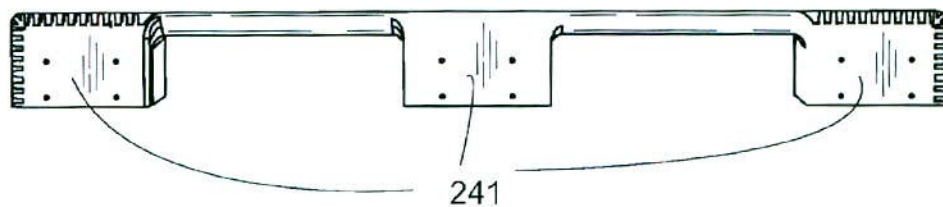


FIG. 18A

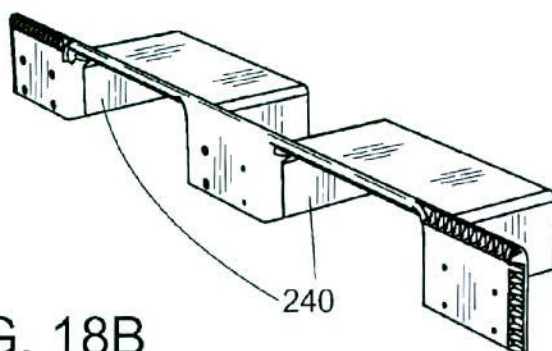


FIG. 18B

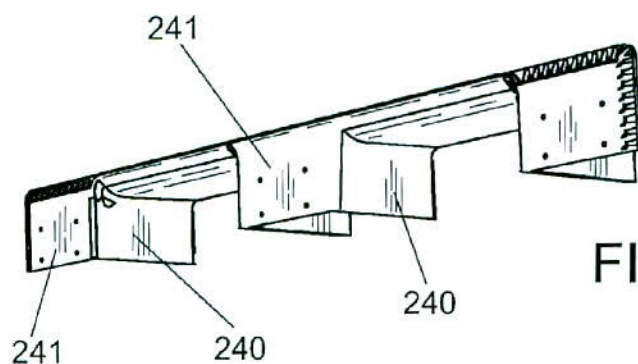
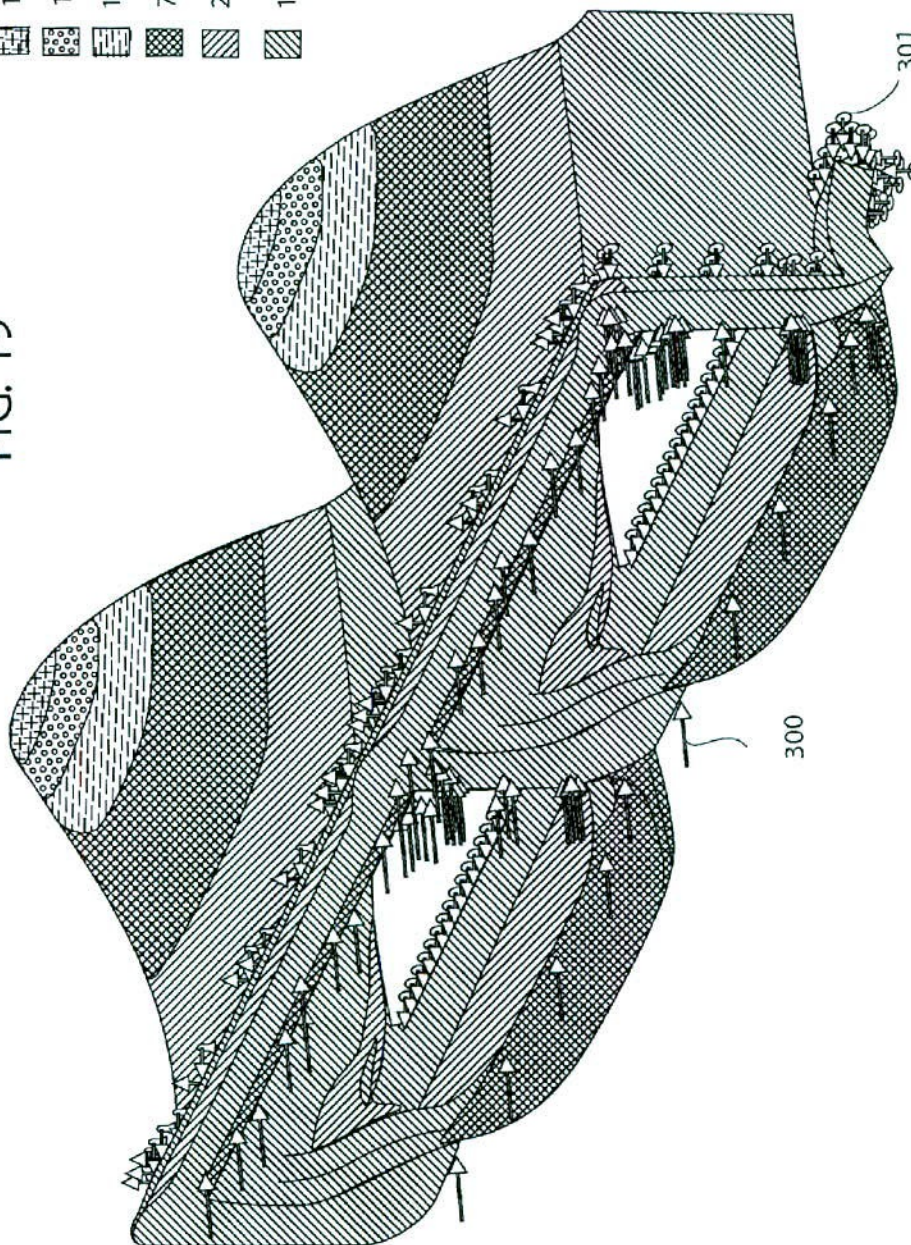


FIG. 18C

20

URES (MM)	
	1.612e-02
	1.319e-02
	1.026e-02
	7.326e-02
	2.930e-02
	1.000e-02

FIG. 19



1

PALLET PROTECTOR DEVICE AND METHOD

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation in part of U.S. non-provisional patent application Ser. No. 13/294,949 filed Nov. 11, 2011. That application in turn claims the benefit of U.S. provisional patent application 61/515,161 filed Aug. 4, 2011, under 35 U.S.C. 119 (e) which are both hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

FIELD

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

BACKGROUND

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.

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 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, 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. 3A; along E-E;

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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 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;

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;

FIG. 11 shows an enlarged view of the front portion of a stringer-style pallet that is adapted for use with the protector of FIG. 10A;

FIGS. 12A, 12B, 12C, and 12D are respectively a front, top, bottom, and rear view of the pallet protector of FIG. 10A;

FIG. 13 is an enlarged, partial, perspective view from the rear of the pallet protector of FIG. 10A;

FIG. 14 is an enlarged, partial, perspective view from the rear of the pallet protector of FIG. 10A looking up from underneath;

FIG. 15 shows an alternate, chamfered version of the pallet protector for use with a stringer-style pallet;

FIGS. 16A and 16B are front and rear perspective views of an alternate block pallet protector;

FIGS. 17A, 17B, and 17C are a front, a perspective, and a perspective from a lower point of view of a third example embodiment that protects the upper portion of a face of a stringer pallet;

FIGS. 18A, 18B, and 18C are a front, a perspective, and a perspective from a lower point of view of a fourth example embodiment that protects the upper portion of a face of a block pallet.

FIG. 19 is a force and load diagram of a pallet protector from SolidWorks.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Some embodiments of pallet protectors are unitary plastic molded parts. They can be nailed or otherwise affixed to a wooden pallet at a fork-receiving face. A protector can have portions that are dimensional; that is, they have portions that extend into the inner space of the pallet. These protruding structures can take the weight and moment of a pallet and the interaction of tines and pallet spread out forces along a large portion of the pallet.

Structure of First Example Embodiment with a Block Pallet

Overview

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.

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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 upward from its lower edge to its upper edge.

First Example Embodiment Details

FIG. 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 blocks 103. Of course, countersunk screws or other fasteners may be used as well. FIG. 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 $\frac{3}{16}$ of an inch. In order to keep the final, assembled new pallet within standard pallet dimensions either the pallet is made slightly smaller initially or an existing pallet is trimmed to account for the added $\frac{3}{16}$ ". The thickness of the front panel and other structures of the pallet protector can vary by embodiment depending upon the strength of the material used and the overall protection desired. A pallet can have this example protector on both ends. In that case, the pallet would be trimmed $\frac{3}{8}$ " 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 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. FIGS. 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. FIG. 3D depicts a rear perspective view and FIG. 3E is a side view. FIG. 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 some-

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what 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.

Typical Modes of Damage

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

While approaching:

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.

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 integrity of the affected board such that further degradation occurs even if all future pallet uses are more proper.

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.

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 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.

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 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.

FIG. 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 deckboard, under load, to rest on the tine with less deflection of the wood than would be the case without the taper.

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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 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 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 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 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.

FIG. 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 dimensions to accommodate the height of a pallet jack leg or tine 202 including its wheels.

FIG. 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 amount of additional opening height clearance to allow a 3/4-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-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.

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. FIGS. 12A-12D offer various views of this second embodiment protector. The faceplate portion 204 supports the three-sided protrusion 205 that includes an upper wall 213. FIGS. 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

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

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chamfer 227 and a lower edge chamfer 226. They can deflect the tip of a fork tine to glance off a 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 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

FIGS. 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

FIGS. 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 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.

Force and Displacement Simulation

FIG. 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 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.

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.

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

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
3. Double deck (face), flush, reversible pallet
4. Single deck (face), single wing, nonreversible pallet
5. Double deck (face), single wing, nonreversible pallet

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6. Double deck (face), double wing, nonreversible pallet
7. Double deck (face), double wing, reversible pallet
8. Single deck (face), single-cantilever top and bottom stringer boards, flush, nonreversible pallet
9. Single deck (face), single-cantilever, single wing, non-reversible pallet
10. Double deck (face), single-cantilever, flush, nonreversible pallet
11. Double deck (face), single-cantilever, single wing, nonreversible pallet
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 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 Va. One standard referred to 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 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 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.
- 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. 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. 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.

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In the claims, the words "a" and "an" are to be taken to mean "at least one" even if some claim wording explicitly calls for "at least one" or "one or more".

It 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 structure, and a top sidewall; the top sidewalls 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 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 $\frac{3}{16}$ inch and about $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

* * * * *

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Notice of Allowability	Application No. 13/586,797	Applicant(s) RANDALL ET AL.	
	Examiner ANDRES F. GALLEG0	Art Unit 3637	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--
All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS (OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this application. If not included herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) or other appropriate communication will be mailed in due course. **THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS.** This application is subject to withdrawal from issue at the initiative of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313 and MPEP 1308.

1. ☒ This communication is responsive to Applicant's submission filed 9/5/2013.
☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.
2. ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
3. ☒ The allowed claim(s) is/are 1,8,9,14,19-21,25 and 27. As a result of the allowed claim(s), you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.
4. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some *c) ☐ None of the:

1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* Certified copies not received: _____.

Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" of this communication to file a reply complying with the requirements noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application.
THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.

5. ☐ CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.
☐ including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No./Mail Date _____.
Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.84(c)) should be written on the drawings in the front (not the back) of each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d).
6. ☐ DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 5. ☒ Examiner's Amendment/Comment |
| 2. ☐ Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08),
Paper No./Mail Date _____ | 6. ☒ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance |
| 3. ☐ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit
of Biological Material | 7. ☐ Other _____ |
| 4. ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413),
Paper No./Mail Date <u>20140117</u> . | |

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Issue Classification 	Application/Control No. 13586797	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination RANDALL ET AL.
	Examiner ANDRES F GALLEGO	Art Unit 3637

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant ☐ CPA ☐ T.D. ☐ R.1.47															
Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
1	1														
2	8														
3	14														
4	9														
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7	21														
8	25														
9	27														

/ANDRES F GALLEGO/ Examiner.Art Unit 3637 (Assistant Examiner)	09/26/2013 (Date)	Total Claims Allowed: 9	
/DARNELL JAYNE/ Supervisory Patent Examiner.Art Unit 3637 (Primary Examiner)	09/28/2013 (Date)	O.G. Print Claim(s) 1	O.G. Print Figure 8, 10A, 14



Notificación de Aceptación	Solicitud No. 13/586,797	Solicitante(s) RANDALL ET AL.	
	Examinador ANDRÉS F. GALLEGO	Unidad de Técnica 3637	Estatus de AIA (Primer inventor en Presentar) No

--La FECHA DE ENVÍO de este comunicado aparece en la carátula con la dirección de correspondencia --

Siendo admisibles todas las reivindicaciones, EL TRÁMITE DEL EXAMEN DE FONDO ES (O PERMANECE) CERRADO en esta solicitud. Si no se incluye aquí (o se envió previamente), una Notificación de Aceptación (PTOL-85) u otra comunicación apropiada se enviará en tiempo. **ESTA NOTIFICACIÓN DE ACEPTACIÓN NO ES UN OTORGAMIENTO DE DERECHOS DE PATENTE.** Esta solicitud está sujeta a retiro de expedición a la iniciativa de la Oficina o a petición del Solicitante. Ver 37 CFR 1.313 y MPEP 1308.

1. (X) Esta comunicación es en respuesta a la presentación del Solicitante de fecha 05/09/2013.
 () Una declaración(es)/declaración(es) jurada(s) según 37 CFR 1.130(b) se presentó(aron) el ____.

2. () El solicitante eligió en respuesta a un requisito restrictivo establecido durante la entrevista el ____; el requisito restrictivo y la elección se incorporaron en esta acción.

3. (X) La(s) reivindicación(es) aceptada(s) es/son 1, 8, 9, 14, 19-21, 25 y 27. Como resultado de la(s) reivindicación(es) aceptada(s), usted puede ser elegible al beneficio del programa **Patent Prosecution Highway** en una oficina de propiedad intelectual participante para la solicitud correspondiente. Para más información, favor de ver http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp o envíe una pregunta a PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

4. () Se toma nota del reclamo de prioridad extranjera de conformidad con 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) o (f).

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 2. () Se acusa recibo de copias certificadas de los documentos de prioridad en la Solicitud No. _____.
 3. () Se recibieron copias de las copias certificadas de los documentos de prioridad en esta Solicitud de Fase Nacional de la Oficina Internacional (Norma PCT 17.2 (a)).
 * Copias certificadas no recibidas: _____.

El solicitante tiene TRES MESES A PARTIR DE LA "FECHA DE ENVÍO" de este comunicado para presentar una respuesta en cumplimiento con los requerimientos citados abajo. La falla en el cumplimiento en tiempo resultará en el ABANDONO de esta solicitud.
ESTE PERIODO DE TRES MESES NO ES PRORROGABLE.

5. () DIBUJOS CORREGIDOS (como "hojas de reemplazo") deben presentarse.
 () Incluyendo los cambios requeridos por la Enmienda/Comentario del Examinador adjunta o en la Acción Oficial del Documento No. / Fecha de Envío _____.
La identificación de distintivos tales como el número de solicitud (ver 37 CFR 1.84(c)) deberá estar escrita en los dibujos en el frente (no en la parte posterior) de cada hoja. La(s) hoja(s) de reemplazo deberá(n) marcarse como tal en el encabezado de conformidad con 37 CFR 1.21(d).

6. () El DEPÓSITO DE y/o la INFORMACIÓN acerca del depósito de MATERIAL BIOLÓGICO deberá presentarse. Tomar nota del comentario del Examinador adjunto en relación con el REQUERIMIENTO PARA EL DEPÓSITO DE MATERIAL BIOLÓGICO.

Anexo(s)
 1. () Notificación de Referencias Citadas (PTO-892) 5. (X) Enmienda/Comentario del Examinador
 2. () Declaraciones de Divulgación de Información (PTO/SB/08), 6. (X) Declaración del Examinador de las Razones para Aceptación
 No. de Papel/Fecha de Envío _____
 3. () Comentario del Examinador Relacionado con el Requerimiento 7. () Otros
 para el Depósito de Material Biológico
 4. (X) Resumen de la Entrevista (PTO-413),
 No. de Papel/Fecha de Envío 20140117

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REIVINDICACIONES

1. Un protector de palé, en combinación con un palé de madera, que comprende:

5 a) el palé de madera que tiene un espacio interior definido bajo un conjunto de tablas delanteras superiores y sobre al menos una tabla delantera inferior;

b) el protector de palé comprende una placa frontal generalmente plana de un material elástico con una superficie frontal generalmente plana, definiendo la placa frontal al menos dos aberturas generalmente rectangulares; cada una de estas aberturas de placa frontal teniendo una estructura perimetral proyectada hacia atrás que consiste en una pared lateral izquierda, una estructura derecha, y una pared lateral superior; las porciones más a la izquierda y más a la derecha de las paredes laterales superiores continuas con, y formadas unitariamente con las porciones más altas de las paredes laterales izquierda y derecha, respectivamente; y además, cada una de las estructuras de proyección hacia atrás teniendo una región inferior abierta; cada estructura de proyección hacia atrás teniendo un tamaño, configuración y forma para anidar cercanamente dentro las aberturas receptoras de dientes del palé; las paredes laterales siendo de un alcance en el cual, cuando están en uso, al menos la pared lateral superior se extiende hacia un espacio interior del palé al menos una distancia efectiva para proporcionar protección para una tabla delantera superior principal del conjunto de tablas delanteras superiores del palé; y en donde la parte inferior permite la entrada de las ruedas y los dientes de un protector de palé; además, la combinación,

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cuando están ensamblados, resulta en un ajuste en el que ninguna porción del protector se extiende hacia arriba más allá del plano de una superficie superior de las tablas delanteras superiores del palé, y ninguna porción del protector se extiende hacia abajo por debajo de una superficie inferior de la al menos una tabla delantera inferior.

2. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde el protector está compuesto de plástico.

3. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 2, en donde el plástico se elige de: HDPE reciclado, HDPE, polipropileno, polietileno, Nylon 6, Nylon 6/6 y uretano.

4. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde el protector consiste esencialmente de un componente de plástico formado unitariamente.

5. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 4, en donde el componente de plástico comprende polipropileno.

6. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde al menos una de las paredes laterales es generalmente plana y tiene una región de transición inclinada entre el plano de la superficie frontal de la placa frontal y la pared lateral.

7. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde al menos una porción de la placa frontal tiene un borde biselado efectivo para desviar un

diente lejos del palé cuando el palé y el protector están asegurados entre sí.

8. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde la placa frontal tiene un espesor de entre aproximadamente 4.7625 mm a aproximadamente 12.7 mm.

9. El protector de palé y el palé de madera según la reivindicación 1, en donde las paredes laterales superiores del protector se extienden hacia atrás desde un plano principal de la placa frontal hacia el espacio interior del palé, al menos alrededor del ancho de la tabla delantera superior principal, cuando el palé y el protector están asegurados entre sí.