

The Orchard and Vineyard

Contributed by the Horticulture Division

How to Pack Apples in Standard Cases

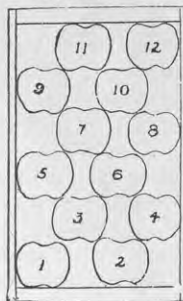
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TO pack apples correctly in the Standard Package No. 1, it is highly essential that the fruit should be sorted into sizes as accurately as possible; otherwise the individual fruits will not fit evenly into the pockets of the preceding layers. On no account should the apple of one tier ride the apples of the layer below, because excessive bruising of fruit will occur, especially when the case is packed with the necessary bulge.

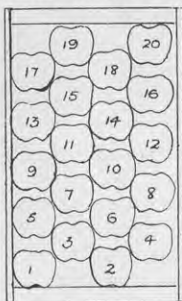
There are three styles of packs generally used. These are commonly known as the 2-2, 3-2, and 3-3 diagonal pocket packs, and will accommodate all apples ranging in size from 3 7-8in to 2 1-8in in diameter.

2-2 Pack

For apples ranging in size from 3 7-8in. to 3in. the 2-2 pack should be used. This pack contains four tiers of apples, and includes the counts from



2 - 2 wide by 3 - 3 long; packs 48; 4 layers. Largest of the 2-2 packs. Few apples are larger. Layers laid loose.

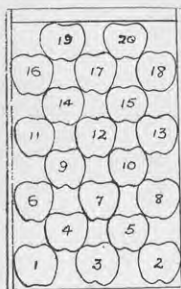


2-2 wide by 5-5 long; packs 80; 4 layers.

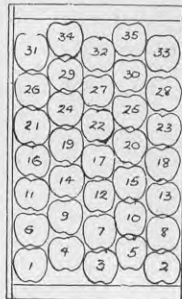
48 to 96 inclusive. To start this pack, place one apple in the left-hand corner of the box with the calyx towards the packer and the second apple half-way between it and the right-hand corner. The third apple is placed in the space between the first and second apples, and the fourth between the second and side of box (Fig. 1), and the layer is completed with apples in the same relative position. Each of the remaining layers are then completed by placing the apples over the spaces in the under layer.

3-2 Pack

The 3-2 pack is used for apples ranging in size from 3in. to 2½in. in diameter. There are five tiers in this



3-2 wide by 4-4 long; packs 100; 5 layers. Largest of the 3-2 packs; never used for flat apples. Each layer must be laid very loose.



3-2 wide by 7-7 long; packs 175; 5 layers. The layers in pack must be snug.

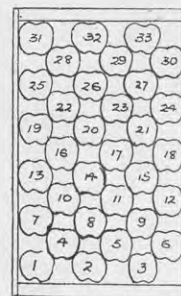
pack, which covers seven sizes and includes counts from 100 to 175 inclusive.

To begin this pack, an apple is placed in each corner and one in the middle of the end of the case. The

next two apples are placed in the spaces created by the first three, and this is followed by three apples and then two alternatively until the layer is completed (Fig. 2). The second layer is started by placing two apples over the spaces in the first layer at the end nearest the packer and continued as outlined for the first layer. The remaining three layers are carried out in the same manner.

3-3 Pack

The 3-3 pack is used for small-sized apples, ranging in size from 2½in. to



3-3 wide by 5-6 long; packs 198; 6 layers. Largest of the 3-3 packs. Each layer should be packed loose.

2 1-8in. It is started by placing an apple in the left-hand corner of the box and dividing the remaining space with two more apples, leaving a space of equal distance in the opposite corner of the box. The next three apples are placed to fit spaces made by the first three, completing the layer with apples in the same relative position