

A Shipping Container Packing Strategy for the Pole Shift

The issue is if a shipping container is filled by stacking one thing on another then it is highly likely that the lower boxes or containers will get crushed in the vertical thrust earth quakes. So some support is needed along with tight packing so horizontal movement is minimized. This can all be accomplished by building naturally fitting shelves to carry the vertical thrust loads. This shelving material can be used for construction material after the Pole Shift.

4 ft by 8 ft particle board or plywood can be used to build shelf's to more evenly distribute the load. Typically the length is cut down to something like about 92.5 inches for the shelf going horizontally across the width of the container. Measure your own container's width on the inside and subtract about .25' to .5" to make for a tight fit. The support verticals are not nailed or fastened and are made up of a 2 ft by 4 ft length of particle board or plywood. The vertical supports are wedged in-between boxes or other containers that make up the first layer. They are held upright by the boxes on the floor. There could be 4 to 6 uprights across the containers 8 ft width as will naturally fit between the boxes. The next layer is built up the same way as the first. The last 4 feet to the ceiling can be filled with lighter less uniform in size and weight packages. See the following examples.





If the container is not being filled all the way, then a wall across the width of the container needs to be built to keep the load from shifting in the horizontal length direction of the container. The wall can be anchored to the sides by taking advantage of the corrugations in the sides. A 2x4 just fits in the valley and can be forced to stay there by cross pieces wedged and fastened so as to stay with earth quake shaking.