Dec. 27, 1927. 1,654,225

F. H. TANNER

DIVIDABLE BOX

Filed Sept. 9, 1925

Fig. 1.

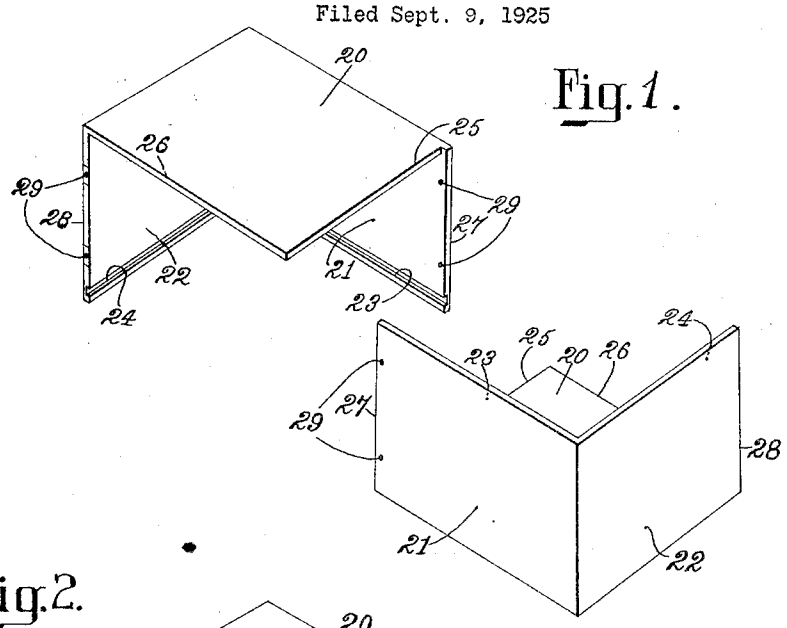


Fig. 2.

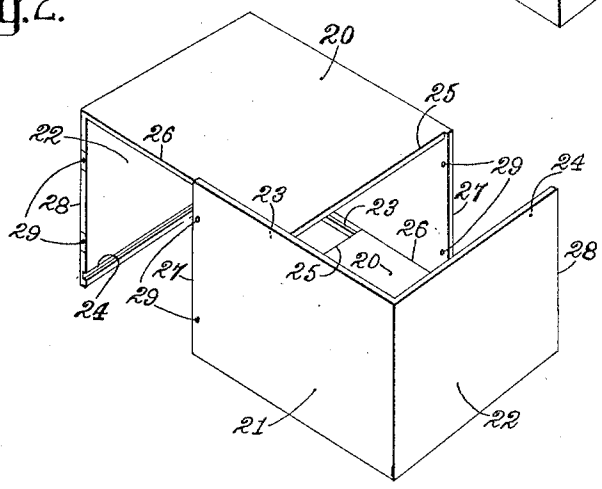
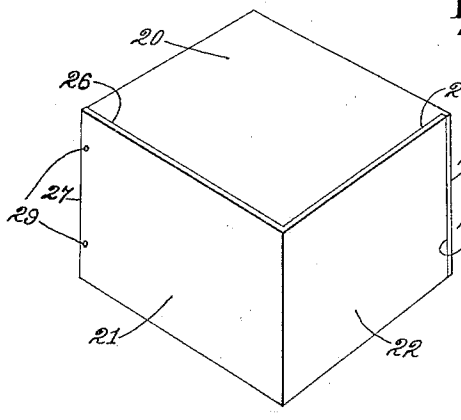


Fig. 3.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERICK HUSSEY TANNER, OF FISHPONDS, BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

DIVIDABLE BOX.

Application filed September 9, 1925, Serial No. 55,363, and in Great Britain October 1, 1924.

This invention relates to a new construction and arrangement of boxes, containers, crates and the like, used to contain goods during transport, and has for its object the economizing of material, of transport space and of storage space.

Ordinarily, a box comprises four sides with a bottom permanently attached thereto, the top or cover being removably attached.

According to the present invention the box is constructed of two equal parts, of opposite hand, each part comprising two adjacent sides and a floor, the parts being adapted to be fitted together to constitute the complete box.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood, reference will be made to the accompanying drawings in which:—

Fig. 1 is a perspective of the two halves or elements of the box separated.

Fig. 2 is a similar view of the same showing them in the act of being assembled to form the box.

Fig. 3 is a similar view of a complete box.

Each element of my improved box is composed of three walls 20, 21 and 22. The walls 21 and 22 near their adjacent free edges have grooves 23 and 24 respectively cut on the interior surfaces thereof. These are so disposed and shaped that they are adapted to receive the two free edges 25 and 26 of the member 20 of the other element.

The wall 20 which comes uppermost has its edge 26 partly engaged in the groove 23 of the other element, and the edge 26 of the wall 20 which comes lowermost is partly engaged in the groove 23 of the element of which it (the wall 20) does not form a part.

By continued pressing the parts together in a direction parallel to the edges 26, the edges 25 of the walls 20 are ultimately brought to rest in the grooves 24 thus closing the parts. The remaining edges 27 and 28 of the walls 21 and 22 respectively are formed with apertures or holes 29 which when the parts are in the position shown in Figure 3 come into alignment and allow securing screws to be inserted therein. The apertures or holes in the edges 28 may be formed by nut plates suitably secured to the edges for engaging with screws.

It will thus be seen that the structure fulfills the conditions laid down by the new suggested claim, that is to say each element has three adjacent walls, the adjacent free edges of two adjacent sides having grooves, the free edges of the remaining side being adapted to enter the grooves in the other element, and the remaining edges of the two first mentioned sides being adapted to come together to secure the elements assembled. The two halves or elements of my box when joined together form an oblong rectangular box but when opened a number of the parts may be nested for storage or transportation purposes as will be understood.

What I claim as my invention and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States of America is:—

A dividable parallel-opipedal box comprising in combination, two separate elements, each comprising three adjacent walls of the box, the free edges of two adjacent walls of one element having grooves on the interior of the box, the two free edges of the other wall of the same element being adapted to enter the said grooves of the other element, the remaining two free edges of each element, one on each of the first mentioned two walls, having means for engaging the similar edges of the other element to hold the elements together.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

FREDERICK HUSSEY TANNER.