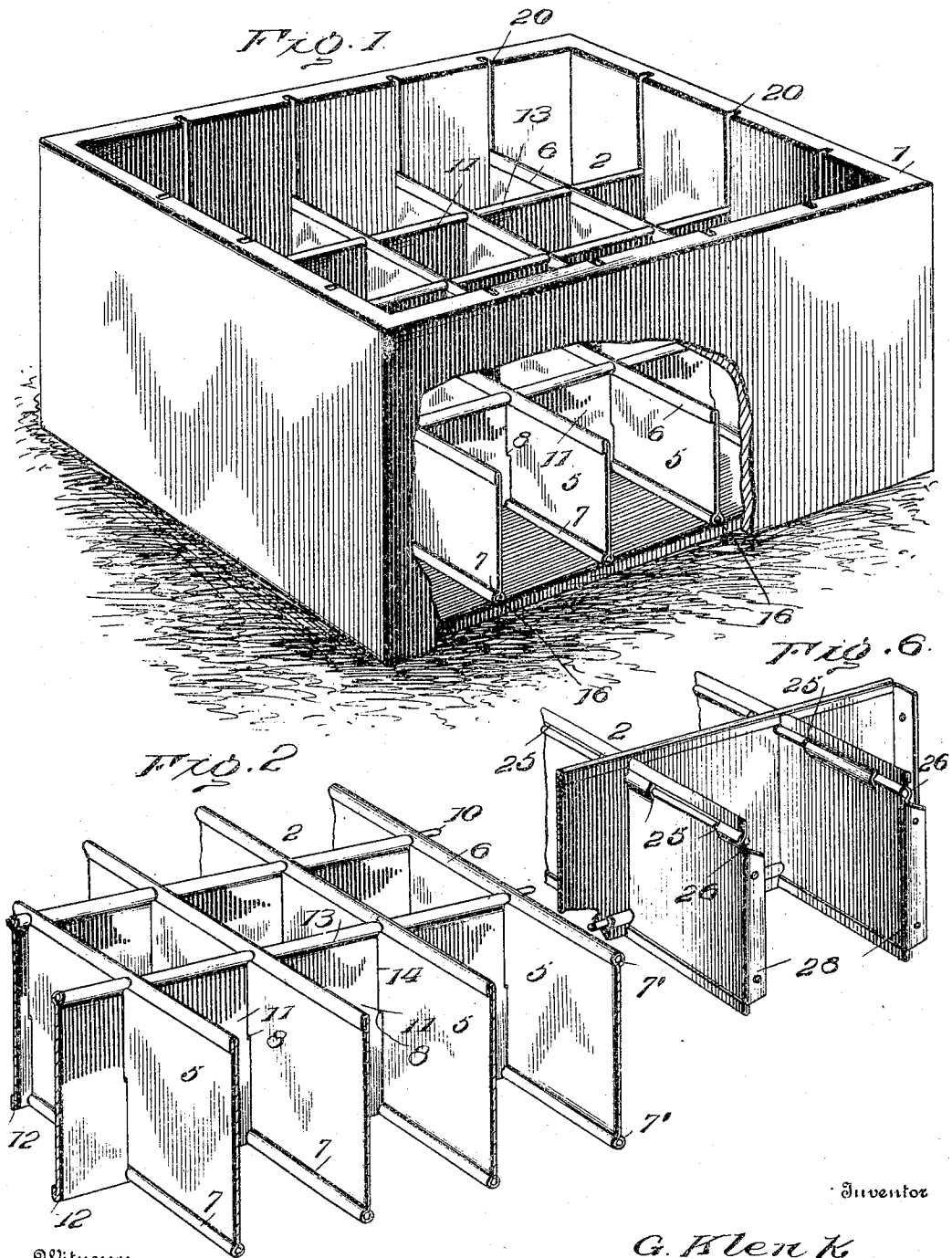


No. 794,627.

PATENTED JULY 11, 1905.

G. KLENK.
PARTITION FOR BOXES.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 24, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.



Witnesses

L. H. Schmitt.
Henry Matthews.

Inventor

G. Klenk

By

for Klenk

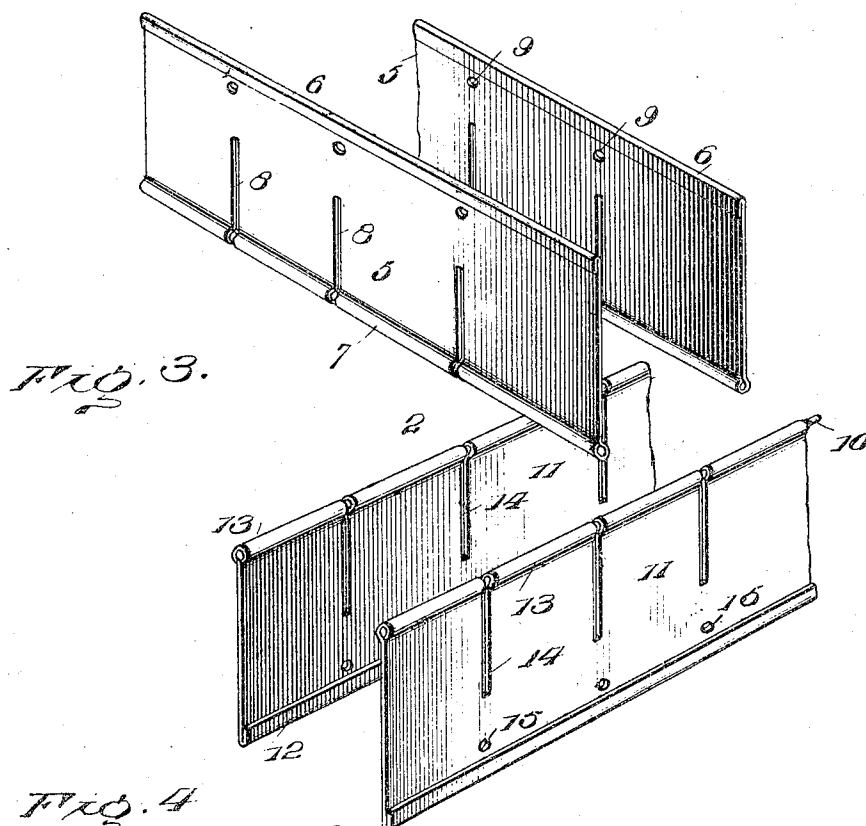
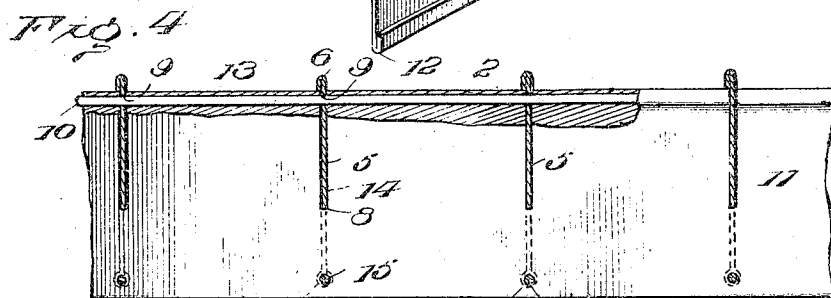
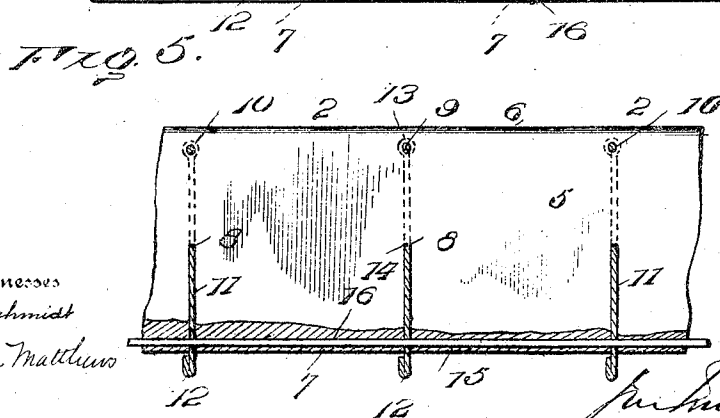
Attorney

No. 794,627.

PATENTED JULY 11, 1905.

G. KLENK.
PARTITION FOR BOXES.
APPLICATION FILED OCT. 24, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



Witnesses
L. H. Schmidt
Benja Matthews

Inventor
G. Klenk

Attorney
Johnnie

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GOTTLIEB KLENK, OF DEFIANCE, OHIO.

PARTITION FOR BOXES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 794,627, dated July 11, 1905.

Application filed October 24, 1904. Serial No. 229,844.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GOTTLIEB KLENK, a citizen of the United States, residing at Defiance, in the county of Defiance and State of Ohio, have invented new and useful Improvements in Partitions for Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to improvements in knockdown cell structures for boxes; and it consists, primarily, of a series of interlocking sections connected by rods which when withdrawn permit of the sections being folded upon each other for storing and shipping purposes.

The prime object of the invention is to provide a box-cell structure which can be quickly and conveniently set up or knocked down to meet the requirement of the trade.

Other objects and advantages will be hereinafter referred to, and particularly pointed out in the claims.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is a perspective view of a box, showing my invention applied, parts being broken away. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a portion of my cell structure detached. Fig. 3 is a similar view, parts separated. Fig. 4 is a vertical section of the invention. Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 4, but taken at right angles thereto. Fig. 6 is a view of a modified form of the invention.

The same numerals refer to like parts in all the figures.

1 indicates a box, which may be of wood or metal, and 2 sections therein.

In order to make the description clear and to define the structure in the claims, I will hereinafter refer to the parts of the cell structures as "upper" and "lower" sections; but it is to be distinctly understood that this definition is in no wise a limitation, as the invention is operative just as well by turning the partitions over. Each upper section consists of a flat section 5, of metal or other suitable material, having its upper edge 6 bent over to reinforce it and its lower edge bent to form a guide 7, and at appropriate points the section is provided with slots 8, which extend up to about half-way to the top and in vertical alinement with each slot, and above the latter is a perforation or seat 9. A rod 10 is intended to pass through the guide 7 when the structure

is in use, which will be hereinafter referred to. The lower sections are constructed exactly the same as the upper sections, but are reversed in operation. Each lower section 11 consists of a flat piece of metal or the like reinforced at its lower edge 12 and has a guide 13 formed at its upper end, and at predetermined points are formed slots 14, which extend down about half-way to the bottom and in alinement with each slot, and near the bottom of the section is a perforation or guide 15. A rod 10 is adapted to pass through the guide 13 when the structure is in use.

To assemble the cell structure, the slots 8 of the upper sections 5 are placed opposite the slots 14 of the lower sections and the two sections are forced together until the abutting end walls of the slots meet. The sections thus placed together the perforations 9 of the upper section are in alinement with the beads 13 of the lower section, and the perforations 15 of the lower section are in alinement with the guides 7 of the upper section, at which time rods 10 are forced through the guides 13 and perforations 9, and rods 16 are forced through guides 7 and perforations or guides 15, which rigidly fastens the sections together, when the cell structure is complete and ready to be placed in a box. The outside measurements of the cell structure when ready for use may equal the inside measurements of the box it fits in. However, I prefer to employ grooves 20, in which the partitions fit. This arrangement prevents the rods 10 and 16 becoming disengaged from the sections and insures them being held in proper position. When it is desired to knock down the cell structure for storing or shipping purposes, the rods are withdrawn and the sections separated, when the parts can be readily packed in a comparatively small space.

The invention is designed primarily for beer or other boxes requiring a number of cells to receive individual bottles or the like, and it appears obvious from the foregoing description and accompanying drawings that I have provided a practical strong cell structure for boxes.

In the modification shown in Fig. 6 each section is provided with oppositely-disposed

seats 25 to form a guide 26 for the rods, and the ends may be bent to form flanges 28, by means of which the partitions can be secured to wooden boxes.

- 5 I may provide guides 7' at the top and bottom of the sections, as shown in Fig. 2.

What I claim as new is—

1. A cell structure for a box, comprising upper and lower sections, each section being
10 formed with a slot and a perforation, the perforation being in alinement with the slot, a guide on each section, and a series of rods, each engaging the guide of one section and the perforation of the other section to lock the
15 sections together.

2. A cell structure for a box, comprising upper and lower sections, the upper sections being arranged at right angles to the lower sections, each section being formed with slots,
20 and a perforation formed in alinement with each slot, a guide along one edge of each section, a series of rods, each engaging the guide of one section and the perforation of other sections, and other rods arranged at right angles
25 to the first-mentioned rods which engage the guides and perforations at the opposite sides of the sections to lock the sections together.

3. A partition for forming cells in a box, comprising upper and lower sections having
30 coincident slots and perforations formed in alinement with the slots, guides formed on each section, the sections being disposed at an angle to each other, the guides of one section being at the bottom, while the guides of the adjoining section are at the top, and rods
35 engaging the guides and the perforations in adjoining sections.

4. A cell structure for a box comprising two

sets of sections arranged at an angle with each other and formed with registering slots and
40 means in alinement with each slot to receive rods, a guide on each section, the guides of one set of sections being on a different plane than the other set of sections, and rods engaging the guides of one set of sections and
45 the means formed to receive the same on the other set of sections.

5. A cell structure for a box consisting of sections, each section having one of its edges reinforced and its opposite edge provided
50 with a hollow guide, slots formed in each section and a perforation formed in alinement with each slot, and rods engaging the hollow guides and adjacent perforations of the adjoining sections.

6. In combination, a box, a cell structure in the box, said cell structure comprising two sets of sections formed with registering slots, coöperative locking means formed in each section, said coöperative locking means of one
60 set of sections being in a different plane than those of the companion set of sections, other coöperative locking means formed in each section, the latter coöperative locking means of one set of sections being in a different plane
65 than those of the companion set of sections and rods engaging the first-mentioned coöperative locking means and the second-mentioned coöperative locking means to fasten the sections together.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

GOTTLIEB KLENK.

Witnesses:

GEORGE A. EDING,
JACOB WEBER.