May 5, 1936. E. R. STIVERS 2,039,612

PARTITION FOR COMPARTMENT BOXES OR CRATES

Filed Oct. 30, 1934

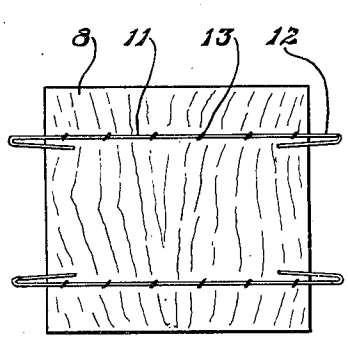


Fig. 3.

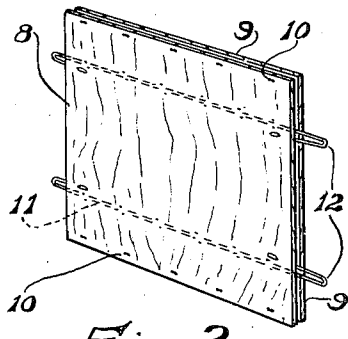


Fig. 2.

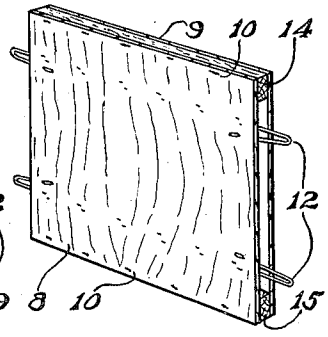


Fig. 4.

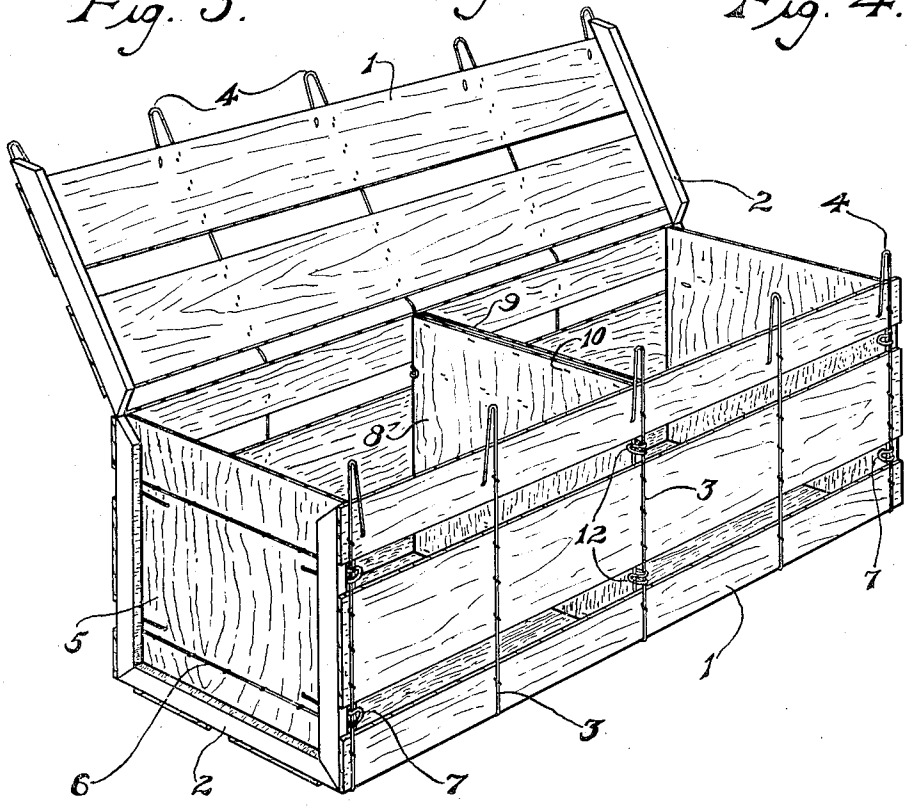


Fig. 1.

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PARTITION FOR COMPARTMENT BOXES OR CRATES

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Application October 30, 1934, Serial No. 750,682

7 Claims. (Cl. 217—7)

This invention relates to boxes and crates and particularly to so-called compartment boxes or crates in which the box or crate is divided into two or more compartments by partitions.

It is an object of the invention to provide a partition for a compartment box which is inexpensive to manufacture, light in weight, yet strong and durable.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a partition which is free of projections which might injure the contents of the box or crate.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a partition which may be readily secured in place without the use of nails, staples or the like.

It is a further object of the invention to provide a partition for a wirebound box or crate which may be readily held in place by connecting the same to the box binding wires.

One illustrative embodiment of the invention is shown in the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of one type of wirebound box with its lid raised to show the partition of this invention and its manner of attachment to the side binding wires of the box.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the partition.

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the inner face of one of the panels of the partition and showing the manner in which the wires are secured to the panel.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a modified form of partition.

Referring to Fig. 1, the wirebound crate there shown consists of front, bottom, rear and top sections, two end sections, and a center partition. The front, bottom, rear and top sections each consists of sheets of side material 1 preferably of rotary cut veneer or resawed lumber, and end cleats 2. The several sections are foldably connected with flexible binders 3, preferably wires, which are provided at their extremities with bights 4 which may be interengaged to close the crate.

The end sections each consists of a sheet 5, preferably of rotary cut veneer or resawed lumber, and flexible binders 6, preferably wires, stapled to the sheet 5 and provided at their ends with bights 7 which pass through the front and rear sections of the crate and are bent to hold the end section in place.

Referring to Figs. 2 and 3, the partition consists of two panels 8 and 9, preferably of rotary cut veneer or resawed lumber, secured together by fasteners 10 (preferably staples which are driven through the two panels and clinched). Interposed between the panels 8 and 9 and secured to one of them, as shown in Fig. 3, are a plurality of flexible binders 11 (preferably wires) provided at their ends with bights 12 extending beyond the edges of the panel a sufficient distance to pass through a side of the box and be bent to hold the partition in place. The wires 11 on the panel 8 are secured thereto by staples 13, and the bights 12 are perpetuated by driving the end of the wire through the panel and clinching it on the opposite face.

As shown in Fig. 1, the partition is held in place within the crate by simply hooking the bights 12 over the binding wire 3.

The location of the flexible binders 11 between the panels 8 and 9 of the partition leaves the outer faces of the partition smooth and free of any projections which might tend to injure the contents of the crate which rest against the outer faces of the partition.

The bights 12 for securing the partition in place permit the use of thin material for the partition, it being no longer necessary to provide a partition thick enough to receive and hold nails or other fastening means heretofore employed to secure the partition in place.

If for any reason a thicker partition is required, the panels 8 and 9 may be spaced by interposing between them battens 14 and 15 as shown in Fig. 4.

It will be understood that one or more such partitions may be inserted in the box or crate, and that such partitions may be employed as the ends of the box or crate.

It will also be understood that the invention is not to be limited to the particular embodiment thereof shown for purposes of illustration, as the inventive features may be variously embodied without departing from the invention.

It will also be understood that all of the features of the invention need not be used conjointly as they may be embodied in various combinations as defined in the sub-joined claims.

I claim:

1. A partition for a compartment box or crate comprising two panels of substantially the same size located face to face and secured together to form an integral structure, and wire binders interposed between the panels and secured to one of the panels and extending beyond opposite edges thereof, the extending portions of the wire binders being provided with bights adapted for hooking engagement with a box side to hold the partition in place.

2. A partition for a compartment box or crate comprising two panels located face to face and

secured together to form an integral structure, and a wire binder interposed between the panels and secured to one of the panels and extending beyond opposite edges thereof to engage a box side to hold the partition in place.

3. A partition for a compartment box or crate comprising two panels located face to face and secured together to form an integral structure, and a flexible binder interposed between the panels and extending beyond opposite edges thereof to engage a box side to hold the partition in place.

4. A partition for a compartment box or crate comprising two panels secured together to form an integral structure, and a flexible fastener interposed between the panels and extending beyond the edges thereof to engage a box side.

5. In a wirebound shipping container, a partition comprising two panels located face to face and secured together to form an integral structure, and flexible binders interposed between the panels and secured to one of the panels and extending beyond opposite edges thereof and passing through a side of the container and bent to hold the partition in place.

6. In a wirebound shipping container, a partition comprising two panels located face to face and secured together to form an integral structure, and a flexible binder interposed between the panels and extending beyond opposite edges thereof and passing through a side of the container and bent to hold the partition in place.

7. In a wirebound shipping container, a partition comprising two panels secured together and a flexible binder interposed between the panels and extending through opposite sides of the container and bent over a side binding wire to hold the partition in place.

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