T. A. CHELSON & H. J. BENEDICT.

PIGEON HOLE SPACER.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 2, 1907.

901,069. Patented Oct. 13, 1908.

Fig. 1.

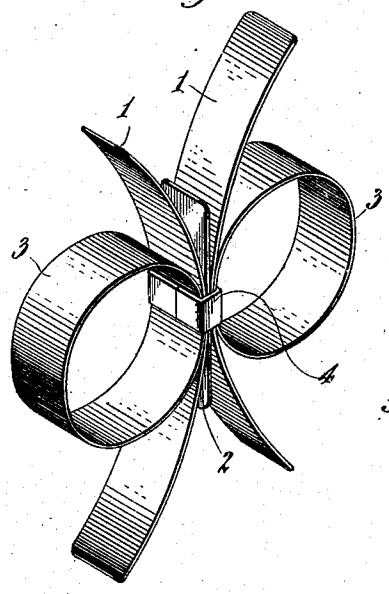


Fig. 2.

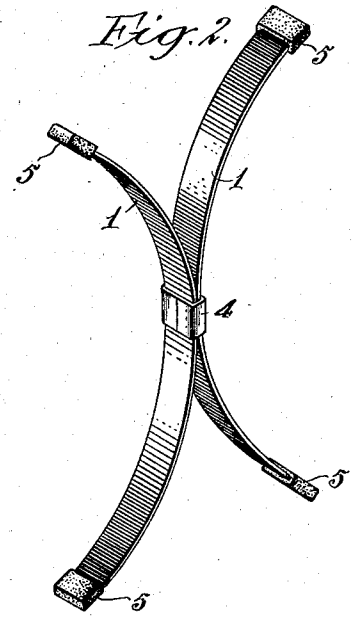
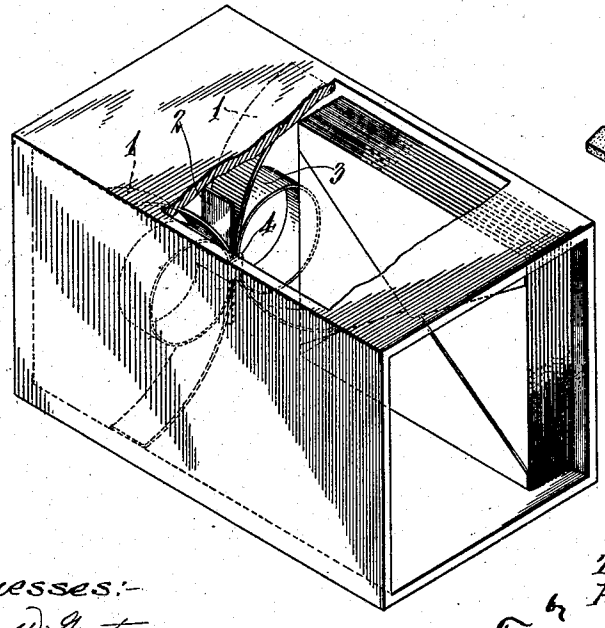


Fig. 3.



Witnesses:-
Louis W. Gratz.
Frank L. Ashman.

Inventors
Theodore A. Chelson.
Harry J. Benedict.
by Townsend Sour Hackley
his attys

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

THEODORE A. CHELSON AND HARRY J. BENEDICT, OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA.

PIGEON-HOLE SPACER.

No. 901,069. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Oct. 13, 1908.

Application filed October 2, 1907. Serial No. 395,652.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, THEODORE A. CHELSON and HARRY J. BENEDICT, both citizens of the United States, residing at Los Angeles, county of Los Angeles, State of California, have invented a new and useful Pigeon-Hole Spacer, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to a device adapted to be applied to pigeon holes, or other receptacles, for forming an adjustable partition therein or an adjustable back wall therefor, whereby, for example, a deep pigeon hole may be equipped with the device so that relatively short articles such as cards, envelops, etc., may be slipped into the pigeon hole until arrested by the spacer and will thus be held in the front portion of the pigeon hole within convenient reach.

A further object is to provide a device of the character described which is of exceedingly simple and economical construction and which is adjustable to various sizes of pigeon holes and which may be adjusted to any desired position in the pigeon hole.

The accompanying drawings illustrate two forms of the invention and referring thereto:—Figure 1 is a perspective view of one form of the device. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of another form. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a pigeon hole, the upper wall of which is partly broken away, a spacing device being shown in position in the pigeon hole and a few envelops pushed back against the spacing device within easy reach.

The form shown in Fig. 1 comprises two flat bow springs 1 between which is a straight flat shorter strip 2. On either side of the bow springs 1 at the center thereof are two circular spring rings 3, the rings 3, strip 2 and bow springs 1 all being united together at the center by a binding clasp 4. The device thus formed is inserted in the pigeon hole at the depth desired, as shown in Fig. 3, so that the ends of the bow springs 1 fit in the corners of the pigeon hole and grip the walls of the pigeon hole with sufficient friction to prevent accidental displacement and being sufficiently secure when in position to serve as a back partition to prevent the articles from being pushed too far back into the pigeon hole.

It will be apparent that the bows 1 may be readily sprung into various positions to fit various rectangular areas, and the device thus automatically adjusts itself to fit pigeon holes of various sizes.

In the form shown in Fig. 2 the device comprises simply the two bow springs 1 united by clasp 4, the rings 3 and strip 2 being dispensed with. In the form shown in Fig. 1 the strip 2 and rings 3 serve to fill out the partition and make it more effective in acting as a wall to prevent the articles from being pushed too far back, and for that reason would be preferred especially where the articles were of small size and might slip through between the ends of a bow were it not for the rings 3. The form shown in Fig. 2 is of less expensive construction and is perfectly effective in preventing articles from being pushed too far back when the articles are of relatively large size.

The device need not necessarily be inserted so that the strip 2 occupies a vertical position, as it might be arranged in a position such that the strip 2 is horizontal, as will be obvious.

While the device has been shown as applied to a pigeon hole, it is apparent that it could be applied between shelves arranged in a desk or between shelves in a drawer of the desk, in which latter arrangement it would act to divide the space between two adjacent shelves into two receptacles, both of which are accessible from the top, while when applied to the pigeon hole as shown in Fig. 3 it divides the pigeon hole into two spaces, but only the outer space is accessible.

If desired rubber tips 5 may be employed on the four spring ends, as indicated in Fig. 2. These tips increase the frictional gripping effect, preventing slipping and yet do not mar the walls touched by them.

What we claim is:—

1. A pigeon hole spacer comprising a pair of oppositely bowed springs, a relatively short strip between said springs, circular

rings on either side of the bowed springs, and a clasp uniting the bowed springs, strip and rings at the center.

2. A pigeon hole spacer comprising a pair of oppositely bowed springs attached at the center, and means extended on each side of the springs and lying in the concave portions to form intermediate wall portions.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands at Los Angeles, California, this 26th day of September 1907.

THEODORE A. CHELSON.
HARRY J. BENEDICT.

In presence of—
GEORGE T. HACKLEY,
FRANK L. A. GRAHAM.