G. L. JAEGER.
Partition for Box.

No. 219,732. Patented Sept. 16, 1879.

Fig. 1.

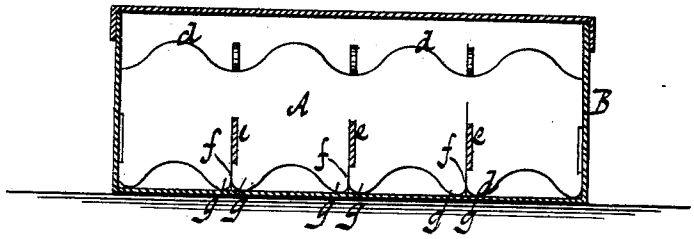


Fig. 2.

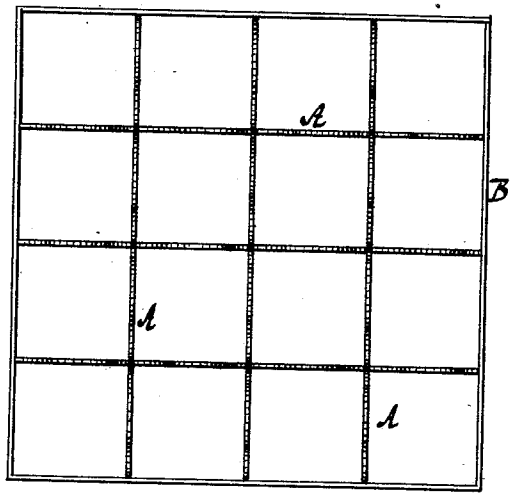
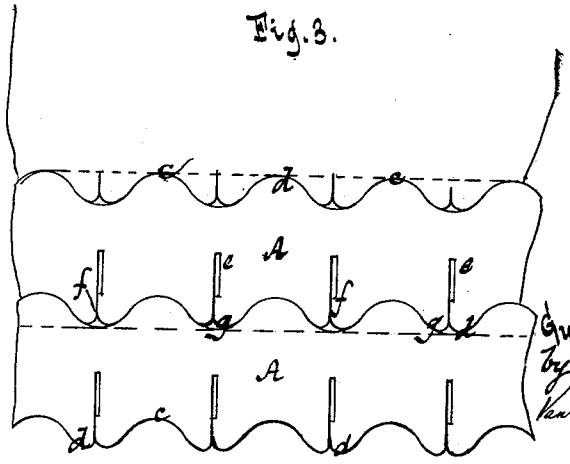


Fig. 3.



Witnesses.
Otto Schupland
William Miller

Inventor
Gustav L. Jaeger
by
Van Santvoord & Hauff
his attys.

N. PETERS, PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GUSTAV L. JAEGER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

IMPROVEMENT IN PARTITIONS FOR BOXES.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. **219,732**, dated September 16, 1879; application filed July 25, 1879.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, GUSTAV L. JAEGER, of the city, county, and State of New York, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Partitions for Boxes, which improvement is fully set forth in the following specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 represents a vertical cross-section of a box containing my invention. Fig. 2 is a plan or top view thereof. Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating the manner of cutting out the partitions.

Similar letters indicate corresponding parts.

This invention consists, among other things, in forming partitions for boxes with serpentine edges, so that the projection or peak of one edge will alternate with or be directly opposite the curved recess of the other edge, whereby said partitions are adapted to be cut to a certain height without loss of material, and at the same time the strength and rigidity of the material are not impaired, because the material left to form the projection or peak is opposite to and corresponds with the portion cut out to form the curved recess.

The partitions have vertical slots, each terminating at one of the edges in a slit or incision, whereby the partitions are permitted to cross each other and are locked at their points of intersection, as hereinafter more fully set forth.

In the drawings, the letter A designates partitions embracing my invention, and B a box into which the partitions are fitted. This box B is a paper box, and the partitions A are cut from a similar material; but it is obvious that the partitions A are adapted also to other boxes, and may be made of a similar or different material to the boxes. The partitions A have zigzag or undulating edges, and to form the same I cut a piece of pasteboard or other material in zigzag equidistant and substantially parallel lines, as at *c*, Fig. 3, the part between each of these lines constituting a partition.

In this example the lines *c* are serpentine; but the shape thereof is capable of various modifications, all adapted to produce a like effect—as, for example, the same may be serrated. The height of each of the partitions A is from the peaks *d*, on one edge thereof, to those on the opposite edge. Now, observing that to produce a partition of like height with straight edges it would be necessary to cut the material in the plane of the peaks *d*, as indicated by dotted lines in Fig. 3, it will be seen that a piece of material equal to the height of two of the peaks is saved to each partition by forming the same in the manner described.

Between the edges of the partitions A, and equidistant from each other, I form vertical slots *e*, which terminate at one edge of the partitions, where, however, they are each reduced to a slit or incision, as at *f*. The extremities of the slits or incisions are chamfered or beveled, as at *g g*.

In putting together the partitions A, I hold two partitions crosswise to each other, with the slots *e* of one pointing upward and those of the other downward, and then, causing the slots to register, force the partitions upon each other, thereby bringing a solid portion of one partition into each of the slots of the other, as shown in Fig. 1. In this manner the partitions are made to cross each other, and inasmuch as the slots *e* are practically closed at both ends, the partitions are firmly joined or interlocked with each other by their means. The object of chamfering the extremities of the slits or incisions *f* is to obtain a guide to the slots *e*, in forcing the partitions upon each other, thereby materially facilitating this operation.

When slots *e* are applied to a partition of the form shown they are arranged in or opposite to the peaks *d*, as clearly shown.

I do not claim, broadly, the idea of saving material in constructing partitions for boxes, but do claim the form of the partition as hereinbefore described, and shown in the accompanying drawings—that is to say, when the same are constructed with undulating edges, with the peak or projection on one edge directly opposite the curved recess on the other edge, and from said form results the advantages secured, not only that of saving material, but of having the said partitions sufficiently rigid to hold the articles, such as eggs, to be transported, in place, yet in a certain degree yielding or elastic, so as to counteract jars or shocks to which the boxes during transportation are

subjected, which beneficial results cannot be attained if the partitions be made with straight edges or with curved recesses opposite each other.

What I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. As a new manufacture, a partition for boxes having undulating top and bottom edges, the projections or peaks of the top edge being directly opposite the curved recesses on the bottom edge, substantially as herein shown, and for the purpose specified.

2. Partitions for paper or other boxes having vertical slots, each terminating in a slit or incision at one edge of the partitions, for the purpose of locking the latter crosswise to each other, substantially as described.

3. Partitions for paper or other boxes crossing each other and having vertical slots, each terminating at one edge of the partitions in a slit or incision which is chamfered at its extremity, substantially as and for the purpose described.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 23d day of July, 1879.

GUSTAV L. JAEGER. [L. S.]

Witnesses:

J. VAN SANTVOORD,

CHAS. WAHLERS.