

(No Model.)

W. E. WILLIAMS.
CELL CASE.

No. 549,286.

Patented Nov. 5, 1895.

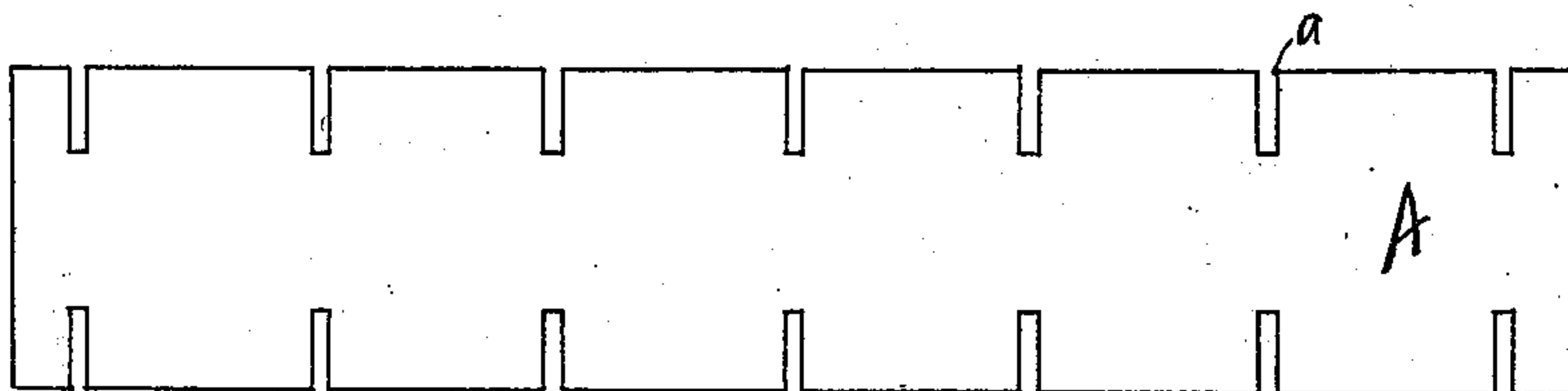


Fig. 1.

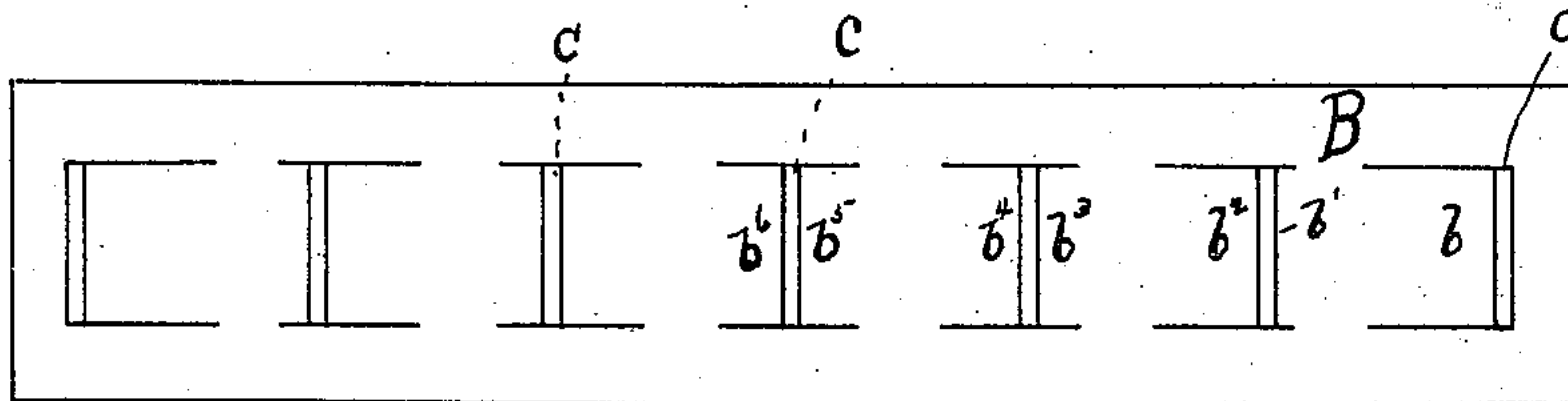


Fig. 2.

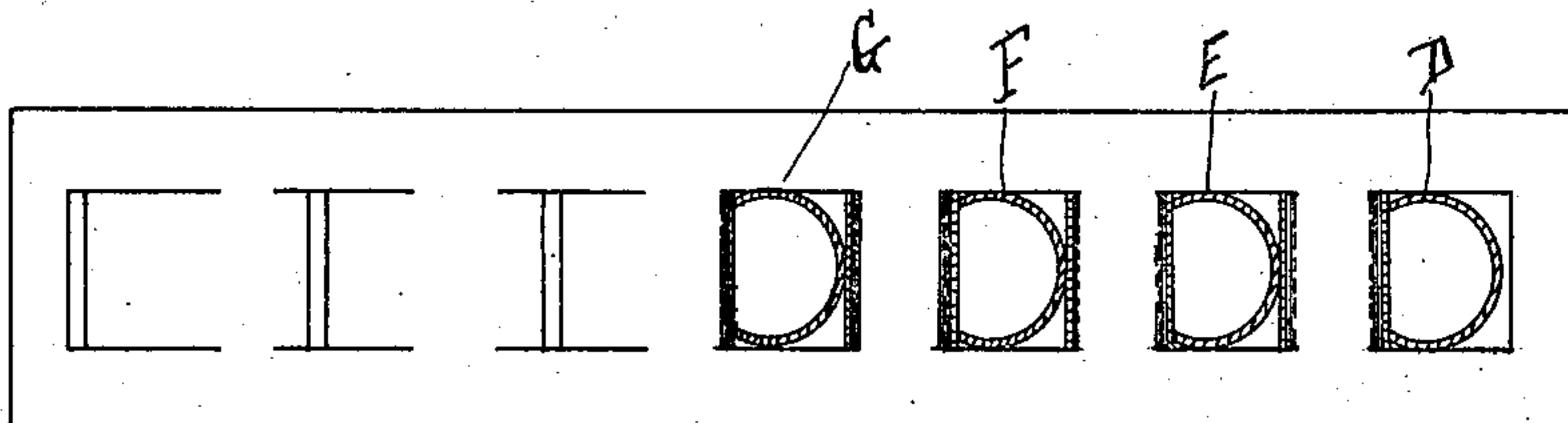


Fig. 3.

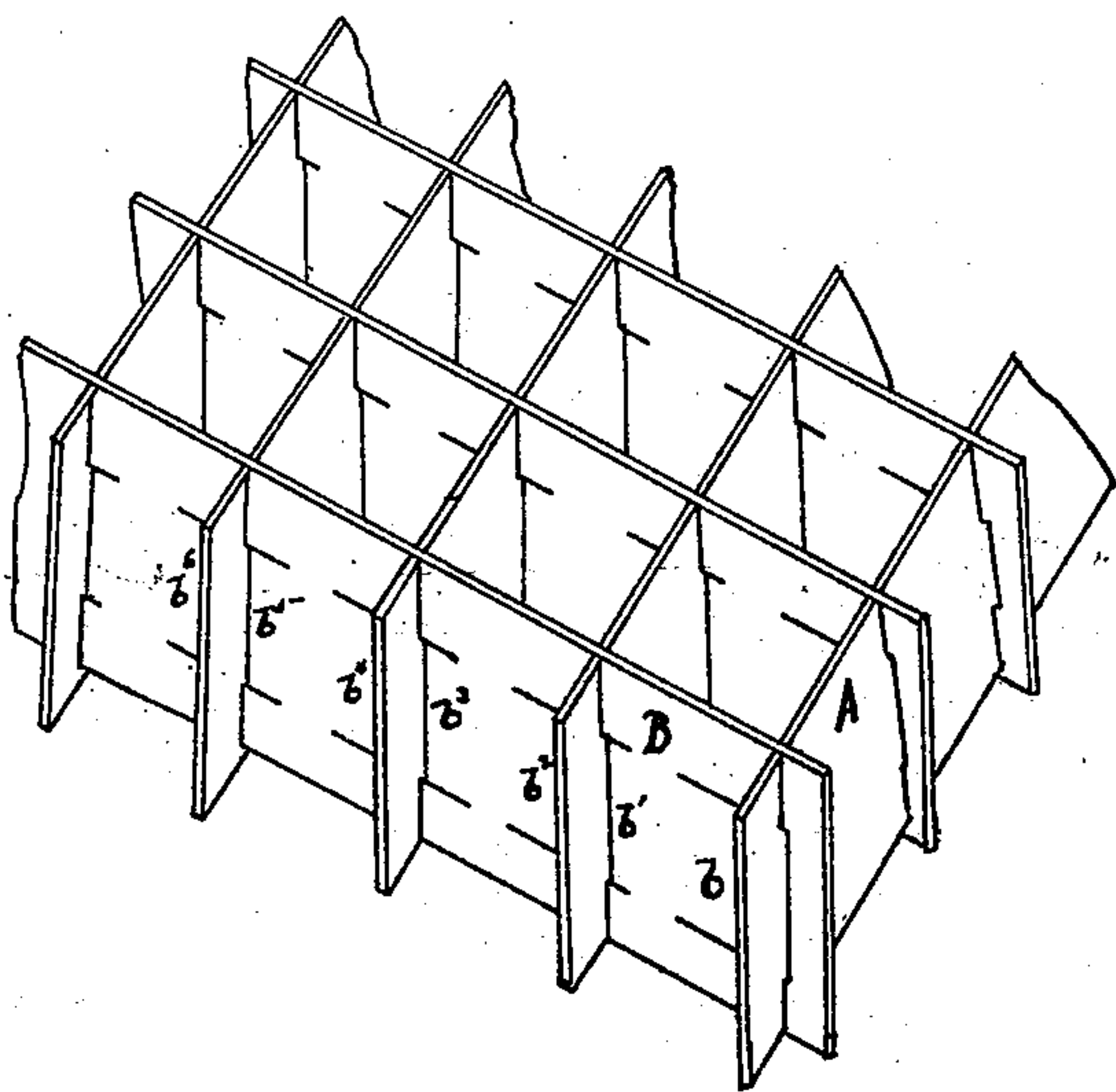


Fig. 4.

Witnesses

S. M. Brown.

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CELL-CASE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 549,286, dated November 5, 1895.

Application filed December 16, 1892. Serial No. 455,412. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM E. WILLIAMS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Cell-Case, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to cell-cases of the class in which the structure is formed by thrusting one set of strips of strawboard or the like through central openings in another set.

In the drawings, Figures 1 and 2 show, respectively, a secondary and a primary strip, or a strip from each of the two sets necessary to form a cell-case. Fig. 3 is a partial sectional view showing the manner of uniting the strips of the two sets. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of a completed cell-case.

In the views, A is a secondary strip having in each edge symmetrically-arranged, equal, and equidistant notches *a*, whose width is approximately equal to the thickness of the strawboard and whose distance from each other is equal to the internal width of a cell.

B represents a primary strip of equal width, having parallel to its edges and along each side of its middle a line of equidistant slits *e*, forming pairs, respectively, with the slits of the other identically similar line. From one slit to the other of each pair extends a slot *c*, of a width approximately equal to the thickness of the board. These slots are equidistant; but the distance between them is greater than the uniform distance between corresponding ends of successive slits in either line. The terminal slots of those nearest the two ends of the strip are at the outer ends of the slits which they connect, and from the difference in spacing just mentioned it necessarily follows that in passing toward the middle of the strip the successive slots join the slits of each pair at regularly-increasing distances from the ends of the slits which are nearest the ends of the strip, and the spacing is, preferably, such that the increase is the same in passing from either end of the strip toward the middle, and also such as to bring the middle slot in the middle of the middle pair of slits. It is evident that of the gates or tongues *b b' b² b³*, &c., thus formed the gate *b* lies

wholly upon the inner side of the terminal slot, or the last slot of the series at each end of the strip, which has no gate upon the opposite side; that the other slots all have gates upon both sides; that the entire length of the gate or gates at the several slots is the same, and that, therefore, when the gates are pushed aside the openings are all equal, and that the several uncut portions of the strip lying between the slots are equal, and hence that the cell-case is of uniform strength, although the terminal gates are only upon the side toward the middle of the strip.

In forming the cell-case from the two sets of strips the strips A are partially rolled up laterally (see D E F G, Fig. 4,) and pushed through the strips B, the gates springing aside. When the notches *a* are in the planes of the strips B, the rolled strips are released. They instantly unroll, and as each resumes its plane form the corresponding gates return to the planes of the strips B, and the two sets are thus securely interlocked in the manner shown in Fig. 4.

What I claim is—

1. A cell case strip having parallel to its lateral edges and on each side of its middle a line of equidistant slits forming pairs, respectively, with the corresponding slits of the other line, and further having equidistant slots connecting the slits of each pair, respectively, but more distant from each other than the corresponding ends of successive slits in each line, substantially as and for the purpose set forth.

2. The combination with a set of strips having the equidistant central slots perpendicular to but not reaching, their lateral edges and also provided with equal slits perpendicular to said slots at their ends and extending upon one side only of the terminal slots but upon both sides of the remaining slots, of a set of laterally notched strips adapted to be passed through the strips of the first set and to interlock with them when in proper position.

W. E. WILLIAMS.

Witnesses:

L. W. MURPHY,
S. M. BROWN.