

No. 661,038.

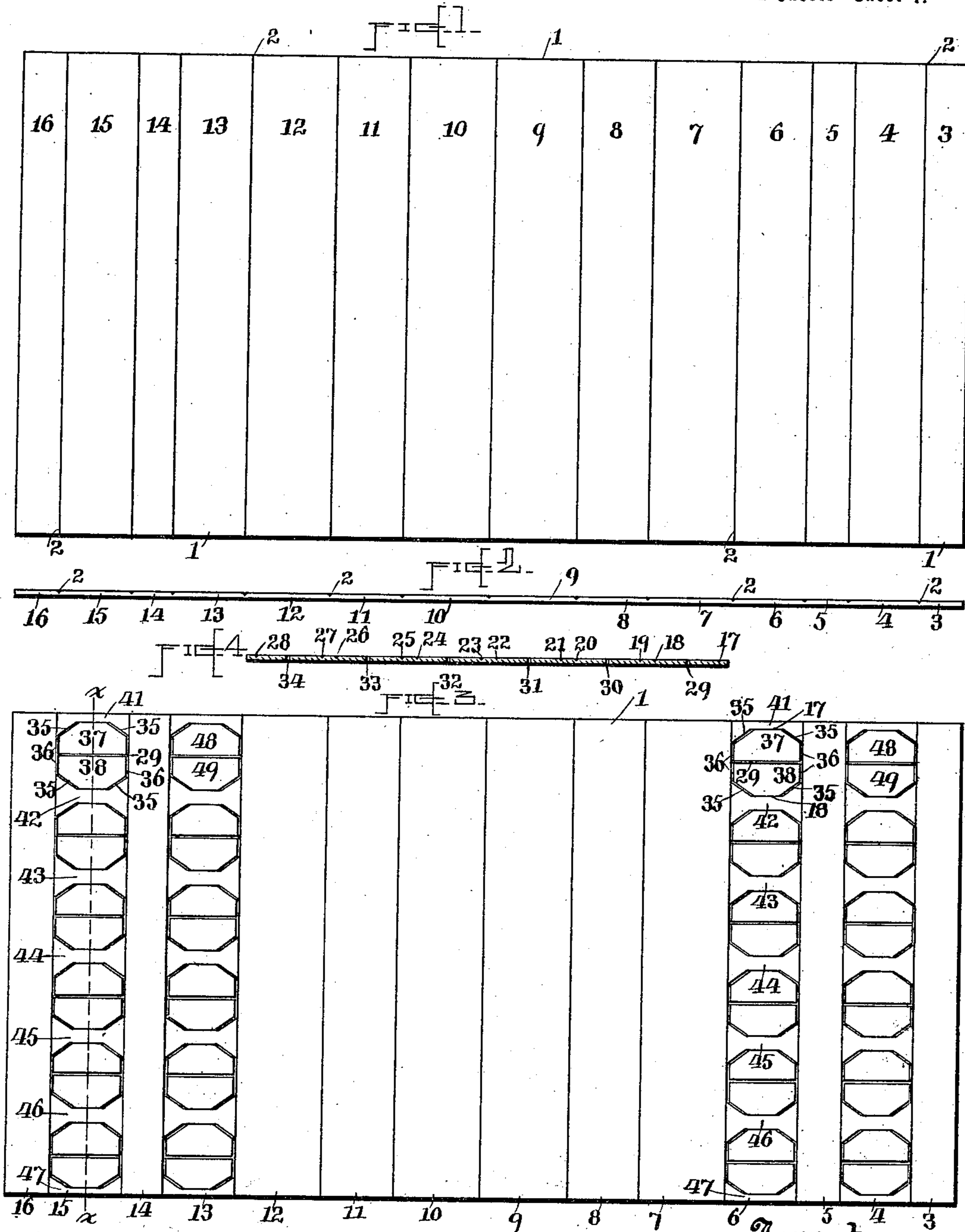
Patented Nov. 6, 1900.

J. R. COLE.  
COMPARTMENT BOX.

(Application filed Aug. 2, 1900.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet 1.



Witnesses:

Otto Greenberg

Emma H. Finlayson.

Inventor  
Jonah Rogers Cole

By

Stewart Stewart  
his Attorneys.

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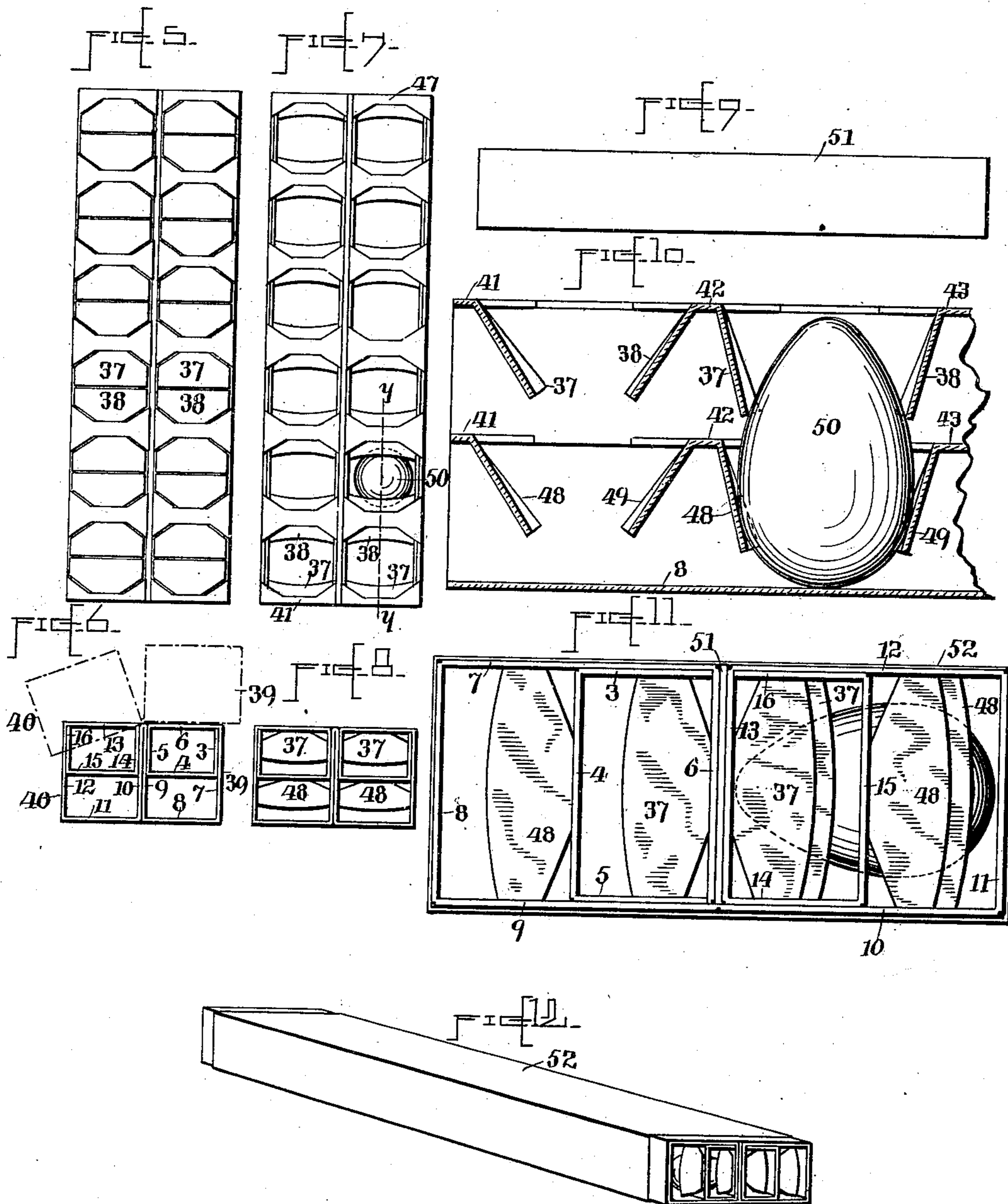
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JONAH ROGERS COLE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## COMPARTMENT-BOX.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 661,038, dated November 6, 1900.

Application filed August 2, 1900. Serial No. 25,639. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, JONAH ROGERS COLE, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of New York city, county and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Compartment-Boxes, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to an improvement in compartment-boxes—that is, boxes formed with compartments therein adapted to receive and contain perishable articles of substantially uniform size, such as eggs and fruit, for purposes of transportation.

I have illustrated my invention in the accompanying drawings, designating the parts by numerals, referring to like parts by like numerals.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a blank employed by me in constructing my box, the same being shown as undercut or transversely indented in the usual way preparatory to folding. Fig. 2 is a section of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a blank similar to that shown in Fig. 1 with the apertures and spring-flanges cut out of material of the blank. Fig. 4 is a section of the same, taken on the line *xx*. Fig. 5 is a plan view of my box formed by folding the blank shown in Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is an end view of Fig. 5, showing in dotted lines the manner in which the same may be folded together. Fig. 7 is the same as Fig. 5 with the spring-flanges or cushions depressed to their operative position. Fig. 8 is an end view of Fig. 7. Fig. 9 is a blank or strip of suitable material intended to be interposed between the open ends of my said boxes when they are folded together. Fig. 10 is a vertical section of Fig. 7 along the line *yy*. Fig. 11 is a transverse section of my box when the same is folded together. Fig. 12 is a perspective view showing my box folded together and finally inclosed by an inclosing band or wrapper.

I will now describe my compartment-box according to the manner in which the blank is constructed, folded together, and bound into the completed new article of manufacture.

1 is a blank formed, preferably, of cardboard or any other material suitable for the purpose. I prepare this blank for folding by scoring or indenting the same transversely, as along the lines 2 2, &c. These scores or indentations

serve the purpose of weakening the blank along those lines, to the end that it may be bent about a rectangular form with greater facility and accuracy. I divide this blank into thirteen subdivisions, (indicated as 3 to 16, inclusive.) The next operation is that of cutting the aperture in the blank to form the compartment. I will describe one of the sections of a compartment, which will serve to illustrate the operation of cutting all the others.

I score the blank 1 along the lines 17 to 28, inclusive. These are shown in section in Fig. 4. This score is substantially similar to that described in reference to the transverse scores 2. I then make the cuts 35 and 35, 36 and 36, and 29. These cuts are sectional divisions of the blank 1, and the cuts 29 are shown in the section 4, the same being indicated as 29 to 34, inclusive. It will be noted that I have thus formed the flexible flanges 37 and 38, which when they are depressed (which will be hereinafter described) form elastic cushions. In the structure which I am here describing I form these apertures in those sections of the blank which are numbered 4, 6, 13, and 15. 41 to 47, inclusive, indicate partitions formed between the compartments when the box is folded, as hereinafter described. The blank having thus been formed, I am in a position to fold the same in the manner following. I fold the section 3, 4, 5, and 6 into a rectangle and secure the section 7 to the outside of the section 3 by an adhesive substance or otherwise. I then form of the section 6, 7, 8, and 9 a rectangle and secure the sections 5 and 9 together in like manner. I then form of the section 10, 11, 12, and 13 a rectangle and secure the sections 14 and 10 together. I then form of the section 13, 14, 15, and 16 a rectangle and secure the sections 16 and 12 together. This structure will be seen in Fig. 6, where I have also indicated in dotted lines the two halves of my box 39 and 40, showing the range of movement of these two boxes as the open tops of the same may be brought face to face.

In Fig. 10 I have shown an egg introduced into one of the compartments of the structure described above, where it will be noted that with the introduction of the egg or other ob-

ject to be inclosed therein the flanges 37 and 38 are first pressed downward, thus being separated, and as the egg is further depressed into the compartment the flanges 48 and 49 are also depressed. It will be understood that these flanges being simply undercut retain a certain spring tension, which operates to hold them in their normal position—that is to say, parallel with the blank—and when they are pressed out of this position they operate with a spring-pressure upon the object displacing them, and to the extent of the strength of the resistance of their spring they serve as a cushion for the object displacing them. Thus it will be seen that the egg 50 is held within the compartment primarily by contact with the four wings 37, 38, 48, and 49. The base of the egg rests on the base of the compartment, as 8, and the partitions 42 43, &c., serve as definite supports to sustain the egg in position. It will now be seen that I have constructed two boxes, as 39 and 40, each containing six compartments and that these two boxes are hinged together at their upper edges, so that when they are closed together the open top of one closes the open top of the other. I now introduce an egg or similar article into each compartment, and should I close the two boxes together the ends of the eggs in the opposite compartments would make contact. This is objectionable in some articles—as, for instance, fruit. I therefore find it desirable to introduce between the tops of the two boxes where they are closed together a strip of pasteboard or similar material, such as 51, this strip serving to separate the eggs in the compartments and also to cushion the ends of the eggs.

In Fig. 11 I have shown a transverse section of package folded together, containing eggs, with the partition 51 interposed. I then inclose the package by a suitable girdle or band. This band may serve the purpose also of the wrapper. I may also inclose the ends; but in the shipment of eggs and some fruits it is desirable that the ends be left open in order that air may circulate through the box, and thus ventilate the same.

It will thus be seen that in the structure described I have formed a package which may be of any suitable size and may contain any number of compartments. This package is adapted to serve the purpose of inclosing articles like eggs in a convenient form and in definite quantities—as, for instance, one dozen eggs. This package may be closed by a sealing-label at the place of production and delivered to the consumer in the form in which the same is originally packed. The arrangement of the cells or compartments is such as to serve to cushion the eggs or articles within the cells, so as to transport the same without breakage and to maintain the same in a definite and independent position, each egg being separated from all the others in the tray and each egg being cushioned

by the elastic wings bearing upon the same and supported by the transverse braces or partitions 42 and 43. At the same time the box is free and open to the passage of air, so that the objections incident to the sweating of such articles in transit are avoided.

What I claim is—

1. A new article of manufacture, a shipping-box consisting of two boxes, each having a base and four walls, and each having a top and a central horizontal partition, the said tops and partitions being provided with central apertures to receive the subject-matter to be inclosed therein, the said boxes being bound together so that their open sides close each other, substantially as described.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a packing-box consisting of two boxes having each a base and four walls, a top and a central horizontal partition, and apertures in said box and partitions to receive the article to be inclosed therein with elastically-hinged flanges interposed in said apertures, the said boxes being hinged together so that their open tops will close each other; a strip of suitable material interposed between said boxes when they are thus closed, and a band encircling both boxes, substantially as described.

3. As a new article of manufacture, a compartment-box consisting of two right-angular forms, each having a central horizontal partition; suitable apertures in the top of the box and the partitions to receive the articles to be inclosed therein; said forms being hinged together at the edges of their tops so that, when folded together, the top of one closes the top of the other, with a partition interposed between the boxes when folded together; a suitable band binding the two boxes together, substantially as described.

4. As a new article of manufacture, a compartment-box consisting of two right-angular forms, each having a central horizontal partition; suitable apertures in the top of the box and the partitions to receive the articles to be inclosed therein, with flanges interposed in said apertures, said flanges being hinged with a suitable spring tension, and said forms being hinged together at the edges of their tops, so that when folded together, the top of one closes the top of the other with a partition interposed between the boxes, when folded together, a suitable band binding the two boxes together, substantially as described.

5. As a new article of manufacture, a compartment-box formed of one piece of cardboard, or equivalent material scored transversely to divide the same into suitable strips or walls; certain of said strips being provided with suitable apertures of a size to receive the article to be inclosed; this blank being folded and secured to form two connected boxes, substantially as described.

6. As a new article of manufacture, a compartment-box formed of one piece of card-

board, or equivalent material scored transversely to divide the same into suitable strips or walls; certain of said strips being provided with suitable apertures of a size to receive  
5 the article to be inclosed; flanges cut out of the cardboard to form the apertures; these flanges being interposed in the apertures to form cushion-bearings, said cardboard being folded and secured to form two connected  
10 boxes, substantially as described.

7. As a new article of manufacture, a compartment-box formed of one piece of cardboard, or equivalent material scored transversely to divide the same into suitable strips  
15 or walls; certain of said strips being provided with suitable apertures of a size to receive

the article to be inclosed; flanges cut out of the cardboard and forming the apertures; these flanges being interposed in the apertures to form cushion-bearings; said board  
20 being folded and secured to form two connected boxes, and means to bind said boxes together with a suitable cushioning-strip interposed between them, substantially as described.  
25

Signed by me at New York city, in the county and State of New York, this 31st day of July, 1900.

JONAH ROGERS COLE.

Witnesses:

EMMA W. FINLAYSON,  
PAUL BONYNGE.