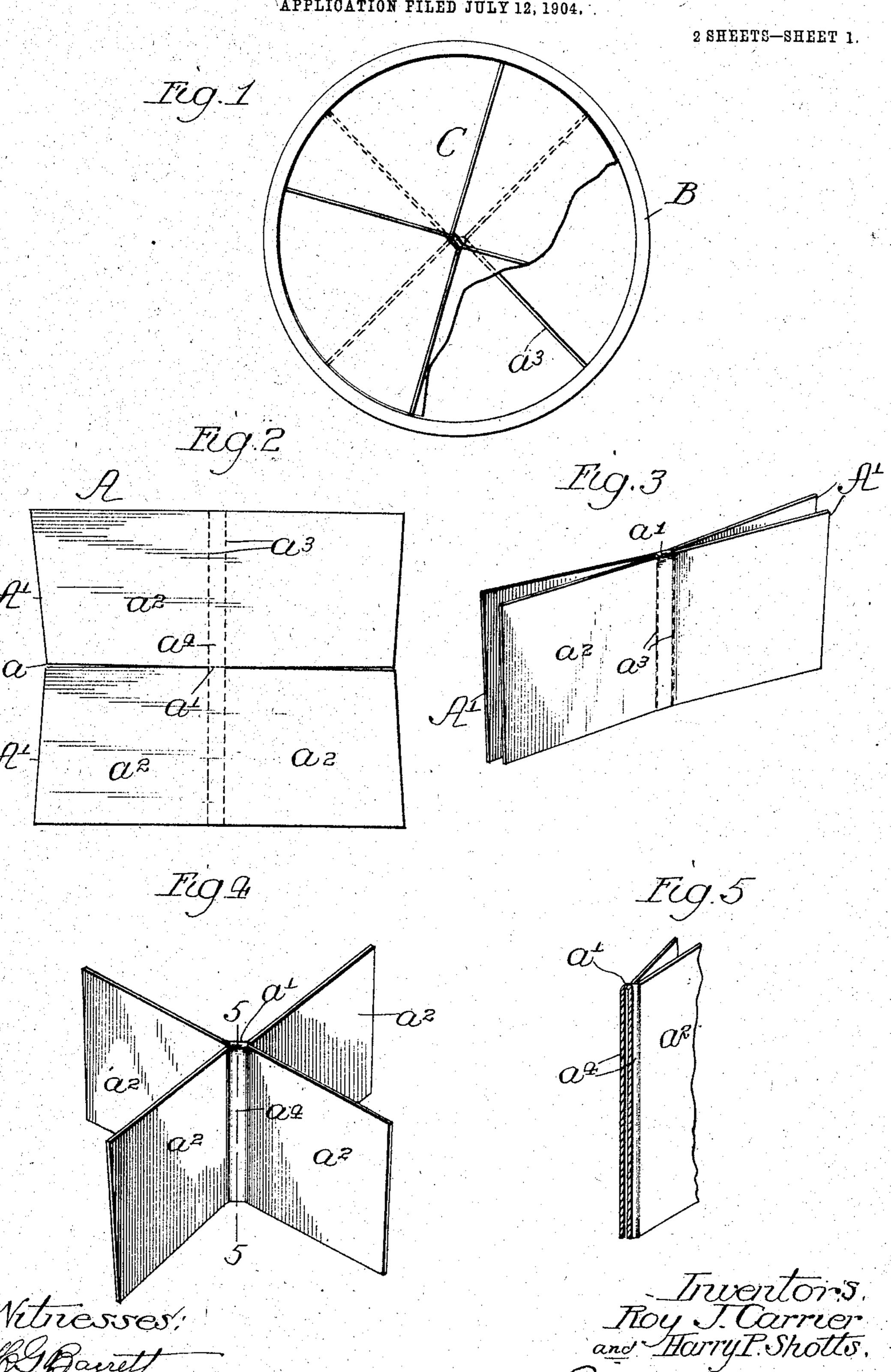
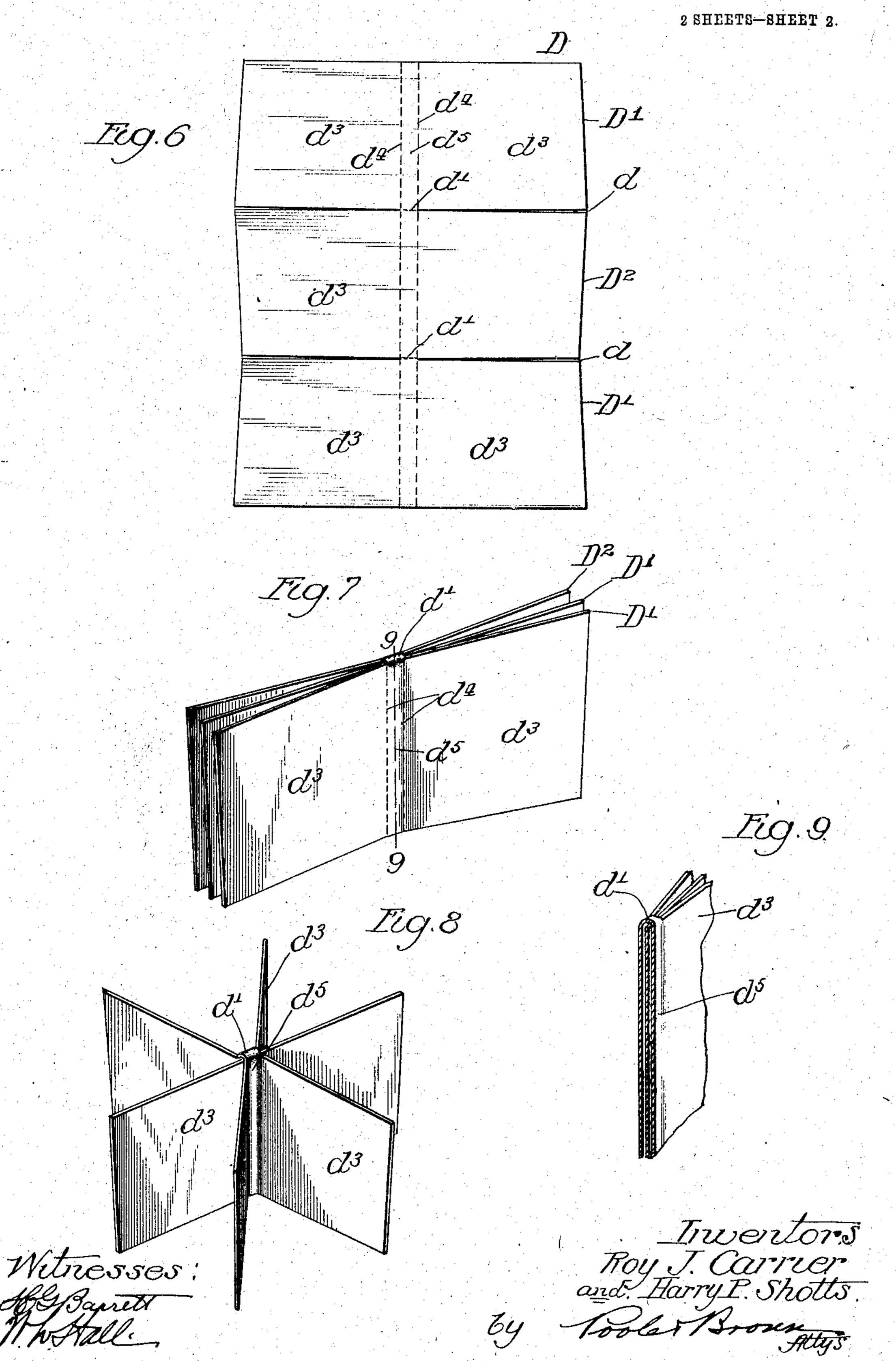
## R. J. CARRIER & H. P. SHOTTS. SEPARATOR FOR CANDY PAILS OR THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 12, 1904.



R. J. CARRIER & H. P. SHOTTS.
SEPARATOR FOR CANDY PAILS OR THE LIKE.

APPLICATION FILED JULY 12, 1904.



## United States Patent Office.

ROY J. CARRIER AND HARRY P. SHOTTS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNORS TO CARRIER-LOW COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, NOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

## SEPARATOR FOR CANDY-PAILS OR THE LIKE.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 791,671, dated June 6, 1905.

Application filed July 12, 1904. Serial No. 216,297.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that we, Roy J. Carrier and Harry P. Shotts, citizens of the United States, and residents of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Separators for Candy-Pails or the Like; and we do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to a novel separator or device adapted to be used in a pail or like receptacle for dividing the pail into a plurality of horizontal vertically-separated compartments or cells, which are separately filled, so that the contents of one compartment shall not be mixed with or be pressed against the contents of another compartment.

The device is especially applicable for use in candy-pails to divide the candy into a number of separate parcels, but may be employed in receptacles for other merchandise.

A separator embodying our invention comprises a plurality of partition-wings which radiate from the center of the device and are fashioned to fit at their outer edges the inner faces of the pail-wall. Said separator so constructed is made of a single piece of cardboard or like sheet material and is adapted to be knocked down or folded flat for shipment and is capable of being readily set up and inserted into a pail or like receptacle.

Referring to the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of a pail, showing the manner of using our improved separator. Fig. 2 illustrates a blank from which one form of our separator is made. Fig. 3 shows the blank folded in the process of setting the same up. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the separator set up in position to be inserted into a pail. Fig. 5 is a vertical section taken on line 5 5 of Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a plan view of a blank for a modified form of separator. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the blank shown in Fig. 4 and in this position are inserted into the pail or like receptacle. The outer margins of said blank engage the inner face of the pail-wall, and the device is thus held in place. When fitted to a tapered pail, the outer margins of the wings taper downwardly and inwardly. It will be observed that when the parts are set up in the manner shown in Fig. 4 the central sections at perspective view of the blank shown in Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the blank shown in Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the blank shown in Fig. 8 is a vertical section taken on line 5 5 is a vertical section taken on

6 partially set up. Fig. 8 is a perspective

view of a blank when fully set up. Fig. 9 is 1

a vertical section thereof, taken on line 9 9 of

Fig. 7. First referring to the form of separator shown in Figs. 2 to 5, inclusive, said separator is made from a single blank A, (shown in Fig. 2,) which is of generally rectangular shape and is partially cut or separated along its cen- 55 ter by a line of severance a to constitute two sections A' A' of like shape and dimensions. Said sections A' are, however, not completely severed from each other; but there remains at the center of the blank an uncut portion a', 60 by which the two sections are joined together. Each of said sections A' is further divided into two parts  $a^2 a^2$ , which constitute the radial wings of the separator when set up. Said sections A' A' are each divided into the parts 65  $a^2$  by two parallel score-lines  $a^3$ , between which is formed a transverse center section  $a^4$ . The part a' which remains uncut and which therefore constitutes the connection between the sections A' is in line with and is integral with 70 said transverse sections  $a^4$ .

The manner of setting up the separator thus described will be understood from Figs. 3, 4, and 5. In setting up the separator the sections A' A' are folded flat together along 75 a score-line in the connecting part a', the blank when thus folded being shown in Fig. 3. The transverse strips  $a^4$  of the sections A' and the connecting part a constitute, in effect, an inverted-U-shaped part which comprises 80 the center of the separator and from which the wings radiate. Thereafter the wings  $a^z$ are separated angularly at equal distances apart, as shown in Fig. 4, and in this position are inserted into the pail or like receptacle. 85 The outer margins of said blank engage the inner face of the pail-wall, and the device is thus held in place. When fitted to a tapered downwardly and inwardly. It will be ob- 90 served that when the parts are set up in the manner shown in Fig. 4 the central sections  $a^4$ , connected by the part a' in **U** form, constitute a rigid central support for the separator, from which the wings radiate and prevent 95 collapsing of the central part of the device.

The location of the closed or connecting portion a' at the top of the device contributes to

the stability thereof.

If the pail B be made of such height as to 5 require two or more separators, they are separated by horizontal partitions C, as shown in Fig. 1, the lowermost separator resting on the bottom and the upper separators resting on subjacent horizontal partitions.

In Fig. 6 we have shown a form of blank from which is formed a separator having six wings and affording in the pail or receptacle six cells or compartments, and in Figs. 7 to 9 we have indicated the manner of folding

15 said blank to constitute the separator. As shown in said Fig. 6, D designates the blank as a whole, which is divided into three sections D', D', and D<sup>2</sup>, the latter being the central section and the former two side sections.

20 Said sections are partially divided from each other, as in the construction first described, by lines of severance d, which are interrupted to constitute connecting parts d'. Each of said sections D' D2, like the construction shown in

25 the figures heretofore described, is divided into parts  $d^3$  (constituting the wings of the set-up tray) by parallel score-lines  $d^4$  and between which score-lines are formed central sections  $d^{\circ}$ . In setting up this form of blank one of

30 the side sections D' is folded flat against the central section D<sup>2</sup> and the other side section D' is folded outside of the first-folded section D', so that the connecting part d', connecting the last-folded section with the central section,

35 incloses or extends across the upper edges of the first-folded sections. This manner of folding the parts is preferred, inasmuch as it binds the several folded sections of the blank together. The parts or wings  $d^3$  are thereafter

4° folded outwardly in radial relation about the central transverse section  $d^5$ , thereby constituting six wings, which when inserted in the pail provide six cells or compartments. One of the sections—to wit, the first-folded sec-

45 tion D'—extends directly across the pail or receptacle, while the other section D' and the section D<sup>2</sup> extend from the central transverse parts thereof in diverging relation, as clearly

shown in Fig. 8.

An advantage of the form of separator herein shown and described is that it may be quickly and economically manufactured and is readily set up and inserted into a pail. The mode of construction described avoids the 55 necessity of handling a number of parts and l

the fitting of such parts together when the device is to be set up, such as occurs when the separator is made of two or more independent parts which are interlocked or glued together.

We claim as our invention—

1. A knockdown separator for the purpose set forth comprising a plurality of radial, connected wings made from a single piece of sheet material, and free or unconnected at their 65 outer margins, the integral part connecting the wings being located at one side margin of the device.

2. A knockdown separator for the purpose set forth comprising two sheet-material sec- 70 tions which are folded together and are severed at their folded edges except for a single short connecting part, the ends of said sections being spread to constitute radial wings.

3. A knockdown separator for the purpose 75 set forth comprising a plurality of radial wings which are free or unconnected at their outer margins, and a central U-shaped part made integral with said wings and to which they are flexibly joined, the whole being made of a 80

single piece of sheet material.

4. A blank for a separator comprising a plurality of like-shaped sections which are severed from each other except for a connecting part near their longitudinal centers, the 85 opposite ends of each section being divided from each other by means of parallel scorelines, between which is formed a central transverse section which is in line with the part connecting said section with an adjacent sec- 90 tion.

5. As a new article of manufacture, two likeshaped sheets of suitable material folded flat one upon the other, and connected at two adjacent margins at one side of the device by a 95 flexible connecting part located at the longitudinal center of said margins, and disconnected at the opposite side margins and at the end margins, the said parts being flexible throughout their width in line with said con- 100 necting part.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our invention we affix our signatures, in presence of two witnesses, this 4th day of July,

A. D. 1904.

ROY J. CARRIER. HARRY P. SHOTTS.

Witnesses:

JOHN W. LAW, BLANCHE H. GEORGE.