BOX FILE

The disclosure of Japanese Patent Application No. 2009-022010 filed on February 2, 2009 including specification, drawings and claims are incorporated herein by reference.

BACKGROUND

The present invention relates to a box file.

In Patent Document 1 and Patent Document 2, a partition is fixed in a main body of a box file. In Patent Document 3, a partition having a size just fitting in a main body, that is, having the same thickness as an inner thickness of the main body is stored in the main body (for example, see Paragraph [0040] and Figs. 1 and 5 of Patent Document 3).

Patent Document 1: Japanese Design Registration No. 1341858

Patent Document 2: Japanese Design Registration No. 1113146

Patent Document 3: Japanese Utility Model Registration No. 3105241

However, the related-art box file has various disadvantages.

(1) For example, if the main body falls over in a state where a heavy object such as a catalog is put in the main body, a load is applied to the partition. In this case, the load may be concentrated on the connection portion between the partition and the main body, and it may cause breakage of the connection portion.

(2) When an attachment/detachment mechanism is provided such that the partition is freely attached to or detached from the main body, a load is applied to the attachment/detachment mechanism and its surroundings due to attachment or detachment of the partition to the main body, so the attachment/detachment mechanism and its surroundings may be broken.

(3) When an object exceeding the capacity of a storage space which is partitioned by the partition and the main body is stored in the storage space, the main body may expand. In this case, a predetermined number of box files may not be stored at a box file storage position such as a library.

SUMMARY

Exemplary embodiments of the present invention address the above disadvantages and other disadvantages not described above.

According to a first aspect of the embodiments of the present invention, there is provided a box file, comprising: a main body, having: an openable portion, provided at one plane of the main body; and first and second side members, extending in a direction intersecting the one plane and substantially in parallel to each other to define an interior space of the main body; and a partition, connected to the first side member at a first connection point and to the second side member at a second connection point to partition the interior space, wherein the first and second side members support the partition rotatably around a straight line connecting the first and second connection points.

The box file according to the first aspect of the embodiments of the present invention includes the main body and the partition. The openable portion is formed on at least one plane of the main body. The openable portion may be constantly opened. Alternatively, the openable portion may be closed by a cover or a lid. The first and second side members of the main body extend in a direction intersecting the one plane at which the openable portion is formed and extend substantially in parallel to each other. The parallel side members define the interior space of the main body. The partition is connected each of the first and second side members to partition this interior space. The partition is rotatable around the straight line which connects a connection point between the partition and the first side member and a connection point between the partition and the second side member. In the first aspect, the main body of the box file may be formed into a rectangular box shape. One plane of the rectangular box shape may be opened as the openable portion. The pertition may also be formed into a rectangular box shape.

Therefore, in a paper-made box file, when a heavy object such as a laptop personal computer is stored in a storage space which is partitioned by the partition, the partition rotates as described above, and the stored laptop personal computer or the partition which is in contact with the laptop personal computer can be brought into contact with an inner surface of the main body (a lower inner surface in a gravity direction). In this state, the heavy object is supported by not only the partition but also the inner surface of the main body (this surface is in contact with an upper surface of a support such as a board). Therefore, it is possible to prevent the concentration of the load due to the heavy object on only the connection points between the partition and the main body.

Further, since the partition can rotate relative to the main body, when the partition is attached to or detached from the main body, the range of a mounting direction (insertion

direction) and a extraction direction (removal direction) of the partition with respect to the main body become wide, and the load applied on an engagement mechanism (such as an engagement hole and an engagement piece which will be described later) can be reduced.

When an object exceeding the capacity of the storage space which is partitioned by the partition and the main body (the inner surface of the main body) is stored in the storage space, the main body is unlikely to expand outward since the partition rotates relative to the main body.

According to a second aspect of the embodiments of the present invention, there is provided a box file, comprising: a main body, having: an openable portion, provided at one plane of the main body; a first side member, extending in a direction intersecting the one plane and having a first engagement hole; and a second side member, extending in the direction intersection the one plane and substantially in parallel to the first side member to define an interior space of the main body therebetween and having a second engagement hole; and a partition, having: a plate; a first engagement piece, which is provided at one side of the plate and is detachably engageable with the first engagement hole; and a second engagement piece, which is provided at another side of the plate and is detachably engageable with the second engagement hole, wherein the plate partitions the interior space of the main body when the first and second engagement pieces engage with the first and second engagement holes, respectively, and wherein each of the first and second engagement holes is communicated with cut portions which extend in a direction in which the first and second engagement pieces are inserted into the first and second engagement holes and provided at both ends of each of the first and second engagement holes extending in a direction intersecting the inserting direction of the first and second engagement pieces.

According to a third aspect of the embodiments of the present invention, there is provided a box file, comprising: a main body, having: an openable portion, provided at one plane of the main body; and a wall member defining an interior space of the main body; and a partition, connected to the wall member at both ends thereof to partition the interior space, wherein a flexibility of a part of the partition, which partitions the interior space is greater than a flexibility of a part of the main body, which faces the part of the partition.

According to a fourth aspect of the embodiments of the present invention, there is provided a box file, comprising: a main body, having: an openable portion, provided at one plane of the main body; and first and second side members, extending in a direction intersecting the one plane and substantially in parallel to each other; and a partition, connected to the first and

second side members such that the partition is movable relative to the main body in a direction other than a direction substantially perpendicular to the one plane.

The box file may further comprise a relative movement maintaining mechanism stably maintaining a relative position of the partition at at least one place in a direction in which the partition moves relative to the main body.

According to a fifth aspect of the embodiments of the present invention, there is provided a box file including a main body and a partition. The main body is formed into a box shape with an opened top surface, a front surface member, a rear surface member, left and right side members opposite to each other in a thickness direction of a document to be stored in the box file, and a bottom surface member. The front surface member, the rear surface member, the left and right side members and the bottom surface member are folded at thin-walled hinges. The partition is attached in a space between the left and right side members to partition the inside of the main body in a thickness direction thereof. Both ends of the partition are rotatably supported in the thickness direction of the main body at one point on the respective inner surfaces of the side members.

In the box file, the partition is rotatably attached to the main body in the thickness direction of the main body. When a load is applied to the partition, the partition may rotate to spread the load. Accordingly, it is possible to prevent the breakage of an attachment portion between the main body and the partition. In other words, when the load is applied to the partition, the partition rotates to come into contact with the inner surface of the main body. Therefore, the load applied to the partition can be supported by not only the partition but also the main body. The same advantages as the box file according to the first aspect can be obtained.

Each of both ends of the partition may be formed with an engagement piece extending downward and each of the inner surfaces of the side members is formed with an engagement hole into and from which the engagement piece is inserted and extracted. The engagement holes may be formed with cut portions extending downward from both edges of the engagement holes.

With this configuration, the partition can be detached from the main body. When the partition is detached from the main body, lower portions of the engagement holes are bent with respect to the extraction direction of the partition, and when the partition is attached to the main body, the lower portions of the engagement holes are bent along the insertion direction of the partition. Therefore, it is possible to prevent the engagement holes from being broken or

becoming likely to be broken due to a load applied to the end portions of the engagement holes when engagement pieces are inserted into and extracted from the engagement holes.

The thickness of the partition may be less than the thickness of each member constituting the main body.

With this configuration, when an object exceeding the capacity of the storage space defined by the partition and the main body is stored in the storage space (when a large number of objects are stored in the storage space or a thick object is stored in the storage space), the partition is likely to be flexed relative to the main body, so it is possible to suppress the main body from expanding outwardly.

Both ends of the partition may be supported so as to be slidable with respect to the main body in the thickness direction of the main body.

With this configuration, the size (capacity) of the storage space defined by the partition and the main body can be changed. When an object exceeding the capacity of the storage space is stored in the storage space, the partition can be slide with respect to the main body so as to expand the capacity of the storage space. Accordingly, it is possible to suppress the main body from expanding due to the stored object. Further, the size of the storage space can be stably maintained at a predetermined size.

As an example of the above-described aspects of the box file, there is provided a box-shaped box file with an opened top surface. This box file includes a main body that is formed into a box space with

According to the aspects of the invention, the above-described advantages may be obtained.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above objects and advantages of the exemplary embodiments of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail preferred exemplary embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view illustrating a box file in a state where a main body and a partition member are separated from each other;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view illustrating the box file in a state where the partition member is accommodated into the main body;

Fig. 3 is an explanatory sectional view illustrating an inner surface of a right side

member of the main body;

Fig. 4 is an explanatory sectional view illustrating an outer surface of a right side board of the partition member;

Fig. 5 is an explanatory sectional view illustrating the outer surface of the right side board of the partition member in a state where an engagement piece of the partition member is raised upward from the state shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is an explanatory sectional view illustrating the box file in a state where the main body and the partition member are engaged with each other;

Fig. 7 is a partial sectional view taken along the line A-A shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a partial sectional view taken along the line B-B shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 9 is an explanatory sectional view illustrating the box file in a state where the partition member slides with respect to the main body; and

Fig. 10 is an exploded view illustrating the main body.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EXEMPLARY EMBODIMENTS

Exemplary embodiments of the invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

In the embodiments, unless otherwise noted, the upper direction in the paper of Fig. 1 is referred to as "the upper direction", and the direction perpendicular to the upper direction is referred to as "the left-right direction" or "the lateral direction". For example, two side members 130 and 140 are arranged in the left-right direction, and the longitudinal direction of engagement hole portions 131 and 141 extends in the left-right direction or extends in the lateral direction.

As shown in Fig. 1, a box file 10 of this embodiment includes a main body 100 and a partition member 200.

(Main body 100)

As shown in Fig. 10, the main body 100 is made of one board-shaped member. This board-shaped member may be formed by cutting a thin board-shaped synthetic resin material with a press cutting machine. As shown in Figs. 1 and 10, the main body 100 is formed by folding the board-shaped member at thin-walled hinges H1 to H11.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 10, the main body 100 includes a front surface member 110, a rear surface member 120, left and right side members 130 and 140 and a bottom surface member

150 (see, Fig. 3).

(Front surface member 110)

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in order to easily pick up a document stored in the box file 10 or the partition member 200 from the main body 100, the front surface member 110 is provided with a first cutout 111 that is cut obliquely from the upper end of the front surface member 110 to be lower than an opening of the main body 100, and a second cutout 112 that is further cut obliquely from the first cutout 111 to be lower than the first cutout 111.

(Rear surface member 120)

As shown in Figs. 1 and 10, the rear surface member 120 is provided at a position opposite the front surface member 110. The rear surface member 120 is provided with a handgrip hole 121 that is used to raise the box file 10 toward the upper end. As shown in Figs. 1 and 10, the upper edge of the handgrip hole 121 is provided with an elongated bent piece 122 that extends along the upper edge and is bent inward of the box file 10. The bent piece 122 functions as a hand-touch portion for allowing the upper edge of the handgrip hole 121 to have a thickness, such that a user puts the handgrip hole 121 on his/her finger and raises the box file 10 painlessly.

(Left and right side members 130 and 140)

As shown in Fig. 1, the left and right side members 130 and 140 are arranged opposite each other in a thickness direction of a document to be stored in the box file 10.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 3, the left and right side members 130 and 140 include folded-back pieces 130a and 140a and engagement hole portions 131 and 141.

(Folded-back pieces 130a and 140a)

The folded-back pieces 130a and 140a are formed by folding back the upper portions of the side members 130 and 140 inward of the main body at the thin-walled hinges H10 and H11. Preferably, the ends of the folded-back pieces 130a and 140a are attached to the side members 130 and 140 by welding or the like. Thus, spaces (engagement piece storage spaces) are formed by the inner surfaces of the side members 130 and 140 and the outward surfaces (non-inner surfaces) of the folded-back pieces 130a and 140a.

(Engagement hole portions 131 and 141)

The engagement hole portions 131 and 141 are provided at the folded-back pieces 130a and 140a, such that engagement pieces 221 and 231 of the partition member 200 described below are inserted into and extracted from the engagement piece storage spaces.

As shown in Fig. 3, the engagement hole portions 131 and 141 are horizontally long slots that are longer in a lateral direction than in a longitudinal direction. As shown in Fig. 8, the width y of each of the engagement hole portions 131 and 141 in the lateral direction is longer than the width Y of each of first steps 221a and 231a (see Fig. 5) of the engagement pieces 221 and 231 (y>Y). As shown in Fig. 9, in a state where the engagement pieces 221 and 231 are respectively engaged with the engagement hole portions 131 and 141, the engagement pieces 221 and 231 can slide in the thickness direction of the main body 100. Thus, even when a document having a thickness more than a prescribed thickness is put between the main body 100 and the partition member 200, it is possible to prevent the main body 100 from expanding outwardly. By changing a relative position of the partition member 200 in the thickness direction of the main body 100, a storage space conforming to an object to be stored can be formed.

As shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the height t of each of the engagement hole portions 131 and 141 in the longitudinal direction is greater than the thickness T of each of the engagement pieces 221 and 231 (t>T). Thus, the partition member 200 is rotatable in the hole around the engagement pieces 221 and 231 such that one end (edge) of the engagement pieces 221 and 231 in a width direction comes into contact with the upper sides of the engagement hole portions 131 and 141, and the other end (edge) of the engagement pieces 221 and 231 comes into contact with the lower sides of the engagement hole portions 131 and 141.

As shown in Fig. 3, cut portions 131a and 141a that are cut downward from both edges of holes of the engagement hole portions 131 and 141 are provided at the left and right ends of the engagement hole portions 131 and 141. When the engagement pieces 221 and 231 are inserted into and extracted from the engagement hole portions 131 and 141, the cut portions 131a and 141a are widened, whereby insertion and extraction of the engagement pieces 221 and 231 are facilitated.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 3, at least one of the side members 130 and 140, for example, the right side member 130 includes, in addition to the engagement hole portion 131, a back heading sheet holder 132, a back heading sheet operation hole 133, and a finger-hook hole 134.

(Back heading sheet holder 132)

The back heading sheet holder 132 is provided outside of the right side member 130 to store a back heading sheet, which becomes a binding of the box file 10. The back heading sheet holder 132 is formed of a transparent sheet such that the back heading sheet is visible.

(Back heading sheet operation hole 133)

The back heading sheet operation hole 133 assists extraction of the back heading sheet. Specifically, the user gradually raises upward the back heading sheet from the inside of the box file 10 through the back heading sheet operation hole 133 with his/her forefinger and removes the back heading sheet from the back heading sheet holder 132.

(Finger-hook hole 134)

The finger-hook hole 134 is provided at the lower part of the right side member 130 and used when the box file 10 is drawn out from a shelf or the like. The finger-hook hole 134 has a size such that the forefinger can be inserted.

(Method of assembling main body 100)

A method of assembling the main body 100 will be described with reference to Fig. 10.

The main body 100 is formed into a box shape with an opened top surface by folding the front surface member 110, the rear surface member 120, the left and right side members 130 and 140 which constitute four sidewalls, and the bottom surface member 150 at the thin-walled hinges H1 to H12 shown in Fig. 10.

In this embodiment, the thin-walled hinges H1 to H4 are formed between adjacent two members of the front surface member 110, the rear surface member 120, the right side member 130 and the left side member 140. Each of the thin-walled hinges H1 to H4 includes a pair of bendable hinges provided at an interval of about 5 mm. Thus, the four corners of the main body 100 are formed in the form of smooth corners.

As shown in Fig. 10, the left side member 140 of the main body 100 is provided with a connection piece 142 to be connected to the rear surface member 120 through the thin-walled hinge H4. The connection piece 142 is folded inward of the rear surface member 120 and integrally fixed to the rear surface member 120 by ultrasonic welding when the main body 100 is assembled.

The upper sides of the rear surface member 120, the right side member 130, and the left side member 140 are respectively provided with folded-back pieces 120a, 130a, and 140a to be folded back inwardly through the thin-walled hinges H9 to H11. The folded-back pieces 120a, 130a, 140a are ultrasonically welded to the rear surface member 120, the right side member 130 and the left side member 140, respectively, in the same manner as the connection piece 142. The folded-back pieces 120a, 130a, and 140a reinforce corresponding portions and are treated such that the upper side of the main body 100 is made smoothly rounded.

The bottom surface member 150 of the main body 100 has four bottom surface members of a first bottom surface member 151, a second bottom surface member 152, and a third bottom surface member 153, and a fourth bottom surface member 154. These bottom surface members are assembled together to constitute a single bottom surface. That is, the first bottom surface member 151 is provided with an engagement tongue piece 151a and combined by inserting the engagement tongue piece 151a into a slot-like incision 152a formed in the second bottom surface member 152. The third bottom surface member 153 is provided with an engagement tongue piece 153a and combined by inserting the engagement tongue piece 153a into a slot-like incision 154a formed in the fourth bottom surface member 154.

The first bottom surface member 151 is provided with an insertion piece 151b having a small protrusion length and combined by inserting the insertion piece 151b into a slot-like incision 153b formed in the third bottom surface member 153. The third bottom surface member 153 is provided with an insertion piece 153c having a small protrusion length and combined by inserting the insertion piece 153c into a slot-like incision 151c formed in the first bottom surface member 151.

(Partition Member 200)

The partition member 200 is attached in a space between the left and right side members 130 and 140 to partition the inside of the main body 100 in a thickness direction (a short-side direction of the side members 130 and 140).

The partition member 200 has a height such as not to come into contact with bottom surface member 150 when the partition member 200 is attached to the main body 100. Preferably, the partition member 200 has a height such that the partition member 200 does not interfere with (does not come into contact with) the insertion piece 151b or the insertion piece 153b even when the insertion piece 151b or the insertion piece 153b rotates around the hinge H5 or the hinge H7 to fold the may body 100 in a state where the partition member 200 is attached to the main body 100 or even when the partition member 200 slides or rotates relative to the main body 100.

As shown in Fig. 1, the partition member 200 includes partition boards 210 and 210 and left and right side boards 220 and 230 to have a rectangular sectional shape.

(Partition board 210)

For example, two partition boards 210 are provided in the thickness direction of the main body 100. The number of partition boards 210 is not limited to two, but one or three or

more partition boards 210 may be provided.

The flexibility of the partition boards 210 is greater than that of the front surface member 110 and the rear surface member 120 of the main body 100. Thus, even when a document having a thickness more than a prescribed amount is put between the storage space defined by the main body 100 and the partition member 200, the partition boards 210 of the partition member 200 is flexed while front surface 110 or the rear surface 120 of the main body 100 is not flexed, so the main body 100 can be prevented or suppressed from expanding outwardly. Specifically, in this embodiment, the partition boards 210 are formed of the same material as the material for the main body 100 to have a thickness smaller than each member constituting the main body 100. The partition boards 210 are not limited to being formed thin of the same material as the main body 100, but the partition boards 210 may be formed of a soft material different from the main body 100.

As shown in Figs. 1 and 2, in order to easily pick up a document stored in the partition member 200, the partition boards 210 are provided with cutouts 211 that are cut obliquely from the upper ends of the partition boards 210 to be lower than the opening of the main body 100. Thus, as shown in Fig. 2, in a state where the partition member 200 is attached to the main body 100, when a document accommodated between the front surface member 110 and the partition board 210, or a document accommodated between the rear surface member 120 and the partition board 210 is picked up, with the cutouts 211 and the second cutouts 112 of the main body 100, a document can be easily picked up without interfering with the partition boards 210 or the front surface member 110.

(Left and right side boards 220 and 230)

As shown in Fig. 1, the left and right side boards 220 and 230 are provided at both ends of the partition member 200 so as to be opposite to the side members 130 and 140 of the main body, respectively, and to connect the two partition boards 210.

As shown in Fig. 6, at least one of the left and right side boards 220 and 230, for example, the right side board 220 has a height such that the lower end thereof is located above the finger-hook hole 134 of the main body 100. With this configuration, the side boards do not cover the finger-hook hole 134. Accordingly, when a user inserts his/her finger into the finger-hook hole 134, the side board 220 does not block the finger-hook hole 134 and the user can insert his/her finger into the finger-hook hole 134.

As shown in Fig. 1, the left and right side boards 220 and 230 include engagement

pieces 221 and 231. By inserting the engagement piece 221 into the engagement hole portion 131, the partition member 200 is connected to the side member 130 at one connection point. By inserting the engagement piece 231 into the engagement hole portion 141, the partition member 200 is connected to the side member 140 at one connection point. With this configuration, the partition member can rotate substantially around a straight line connecting these connection points. Thus, when the box file 10 falls over, the partition member 200 can rotates and a load to be applied to the partition member 200 due to the object stored in the storage space of the partition member 200 can be dispersed. Accordingly, the attachment portion between the partition member 200 and the main body 100 (the connection points) can be prevented from being broken.

The engagement pieces 221 and 231 of the side boards 220 and 230 are supported by the engagement hole portions 131 and 141 provided at the upper ends of the main body 100. When the box file 10 falls over, the partition member 200 rotates until the lower end of the partition member 200 comes into contact with the inner surface of the front surface member 110 or the rear surface member 120 of the main body while the upper end of the partition member 200 is fixed at end portions of the engagement hole portions 131 and 141. Accordingly, the load due to the object stored in the storage space of the partition member 200 can be dispersed, and the object can be prevented from dropping out of the box file 10.

Further, when an object having a size exceeding a capacity of the storage space defined between the main body 100 (the front surface member 110 or the rear surface member 120) and the partition board 210 is stored in the storage space, the partition board 210 rotates, so the main body 100 is unlikely to expand outwardly.

Since the allowable range of a direction in which the partition boards 210 are attached to and detached from the main body 100 is widened ($y>Y$, $t>T$), attachment/detachment of the partition member 200 to the main body 100 can be facilitated, and a load to be applied on an engagement mechanism (the engagement hole portions 131 and 141 and the engagement pieces 221 and 231) can be reduced.

The engagement pieces 221 and 231 are provided in the left and right side boards 220 and 230 so as to be bent from the state shown in Fig. 5 to the state shown in Fig. 4 and then to extend downward. Specifically, as shown in Fig. 7, the engagement pieces 221 and 231 are formed to having an U-shaped cross sectional shape in which the upper ends of the left and right side boards 220 and 230 are folded back at two steps. As shown in Fig. 8, the first steps 221a

and 231a have a width substantially the same as the thickness of the engagement hole portions 131 and 141, and as shown in Fig. 7, the second steps 221b and 231b are configured to be fit between the side members and the folded-back portions.

As shown in Fig. 4, the tip end portions of the engagement pieces 221 and 231 have a semicircular shape. Thus, it is easy to insert the engagement pieces 221 and 231 into the engagement hole portions 131 and 141.

As shown in Fig. 8, the width Y of each of the engagement pieces 221 and 231 in the lateral direction is smaller than the width Y of each of the engagement hole portions 131 and 141 in the lateral direction (y>Y). Thus, as shown in Fig. 9, the partition member 200 can slide in the thickness direction of the main body 100 in a state where the partition member 200 is attached to the main body 100.

As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, the engagement pieces 221 and 231 are formed such that the width of the second steps 221b and 231b is larger than the width of the first steps 221a and 231a in the lateral direction. Thus, when the partition member 200 slides in the thickness direction of the main body 100, the second steps 221b and 231b are caught at both ends of the engagement hole portions 131 and 141, whereby the engagement pieces 221 and 231 are unlikely to be separated from the engagement hole portions 131 and 141.

As shown in Fig. 1, at least one of the left and right side boards 220 and 230, for example, the right side member 220 includes an operation hole 222. The operation hole 222 assists extraction of the back heading sheet, and is connected to the back heading sheet operation hole 133 at the time of attachment to the main body 100. Specifically, when the back heading sheet is extracted in a state where the partition member 200 is attached to the main body 100, the user inserts his/her forefinger into the operation hole 222 and the back heading sheet operation hole 133 from the inside of the partition member 200, gradually raises the back heading sheet upward, and removes the back heading sheet from the back heading sheet holder 132. Therefore, even in a state where the partition member 200 is attached to the main body 100, the back heading sheet can be easily extracted.

(Attachment method of engagement pieces 221 and 231 and engagement hole portions 131 and 141)

An attachment method of the engagement pieces 221 and 231 to the engagement hole portions 131 and 141 will be described with reference to Fig. 7.

First, the engagement pieces 221 and 231 are bent at two steps, and then the

semicircular tips of the engagement pieces 221 and 231 are inserted into the engagement hole portions 131 and 141. The engagement pieces 221 and 231 are flexed and travel between the left and right side members 130 and 140 and the folded-back pieces 130a and 140a. In this case, the cut portions 131a and 141a are widened to assist insertion of the engagement pieces 221 and 231. Thereafter, the engagement pieces 221 and 231 are inserted to the folding lines of the first steps 221a and 231a and the second steps 221b and 231b of the engagement pieces 221 and 231, so the partition member 200 returns from the flexed state to the original state as shown in Fig. 7 and is stably attached to the main body 100.

While the present invention has been shown and described with reference to certain exemplary embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes in form and details may be made therein without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A box file, comprising:

a main body, having:

an openable portion, provided at one plane of the main body; and

first and second side members, extending in a direction intersecting the one plane and substantially in parallel to each other to define an interior space of the main body; and

a partition, connected to the first side member at a first connection point and to the second side member at a second connection point to partition the interior space,

wherein the first and second side members support the partition rotatably around a straight line connecting the first and second connection points.

2. A box file, comprising:

a main body, having:

an openable portion, provided at one plane of the main body;

a first side member, extending in a direction intersecting the one plane and having a first engagement hole; and

a second side member, extending in the direction intersecting the one plane and substantially in parallel to the first side member to define an interior space of the main body therebetween and having a second engagement hole; and

a partition, having:

a plate;

a first engagement piece, which is provided at one side of the plate and is detachably engageable with the first engagement hole; and

a second engagement piece, which is provided at another side of the plate and is detachably engageable with the second engagement hole,

wherein the plate partitions the interior space of the main body when the first and second engagement pieces engage with the first and second engagement holes, respectively, and

wherein each of the first and second engagement holes is communicated with cut portions which extend in a direction in which the first and second engagement pieces are inserted into the first and second engagement holes and provided at both ends of each of the first and second engagement holes extending in a direction intersecting the inserting direction of the first

and second engagement pieces.

3. A box file, comprising:

a main body, having:

an openable portion, provided at one plane of the main body; and

a wall member defining an interior space of the main body; and

a partition, connected to the wall member at both ends thereof to partition the interior space,

wherein a flexibility of a part of the partition, which partitions the interior space is greater than a flexibility of a part of the main body, which faces the part of the partition.

4. A box file, comprising:

a main body, having:

an openable portion, provided at one plane of the main body; and

first and second side members, extending in a direction intersecting the one plane and substantially in parallel to each other; and

a partition, connected to the first and second side members such that the partition is movable relative to the main body in a direction other than a direction substantially perpendicular to the one plane.

5. The box file as set forth in claim 4, further comprising a relative movement maintaining mechanism stably maintaining a relative position of the partition at at least one place in a direction in which the partition moves relative to the main body.