

Kraft board divider inserts

SLOTTED GRID · TOOL-FREE · GLUE-FREE

CP-DIV-0909 3 × 3, 9 cell

CP-DIV-0916 4 × 4, 16 cell

The set arrives flat. Two lengths of strip, slotted, and nothing else in the bundle — no glue, no staples, no tape and no tool. Read the cautions once; after that a nine cell set goes together in about twenty seconds.

READ FIRST

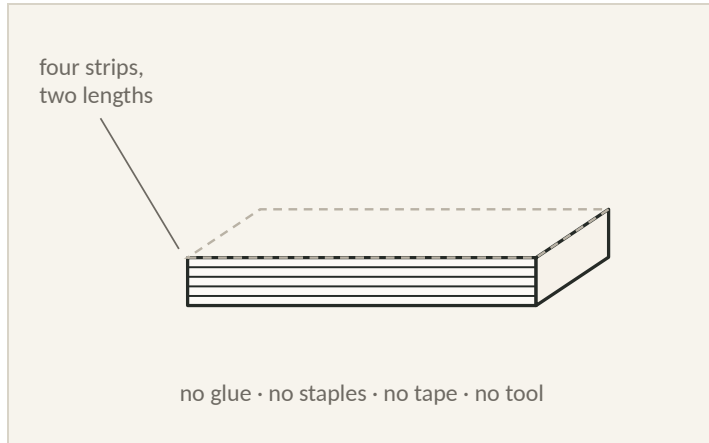
- ! Seat every joint to the base of its slot. A joint stopped short looks made up and carries about half what a seated one does.
- ! Make the grid up outside the carton, on the bench, and lower it in whole. Building it inside the carton hides the joints at the exact moment you need to see them.
- ! Keep the strips dry. Damp board swells and the slot stops biting; the joint then slides instead of holding.
- ! Do not force a strip that will not start. Check that the slots face each other — the long strips slot down, the short strips slot up, and a set held the wrong way up will not go.
- ! Do not exceed the cell load. It is stated on the spec sheet; it is deliberately not repeated here.

IN THE SET

Strips per set, 0909	4 – 2 long, 2 short
Strips per set, 0916	6 – 3 long, 3 short
Sets per carton	50
Tools required	None
Required consumable	None – the joint is the board

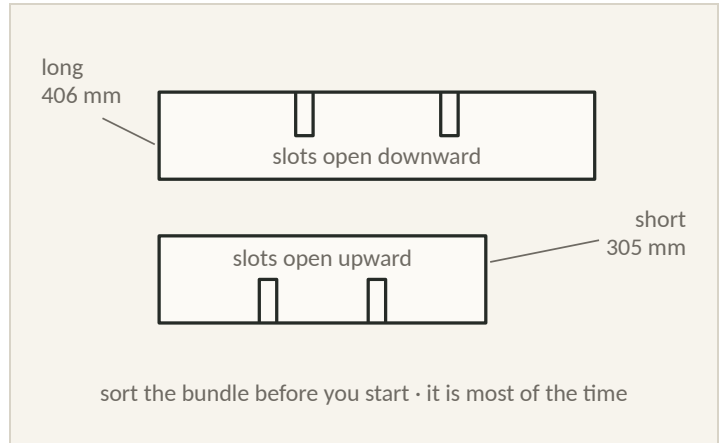
MAKE-UP, STEPS 1 TO 4

1 Take one set from the bundle



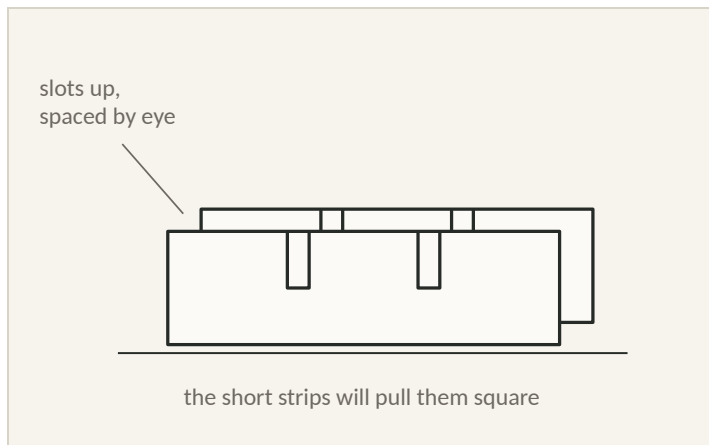
The carton holds fifty sets, flat. A nine cell set is four strips and a sixteen cell set is six — two lengths and nothing else. There is no glue, no staple, no tape and no tool in the bundle, and none is needed.

2 Sort the long strips from the short



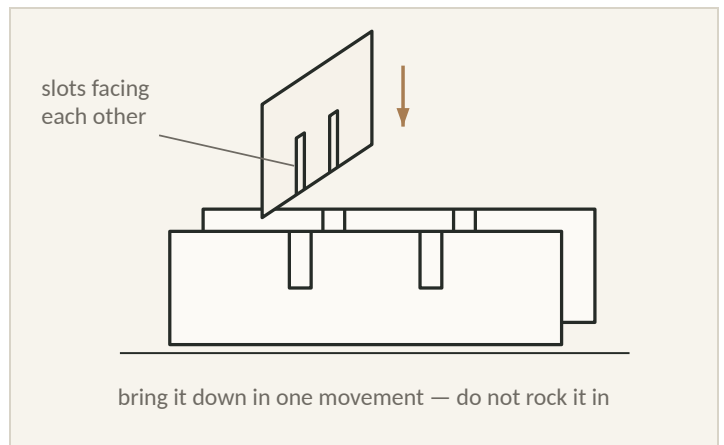
The two lengths are told apart by which edge the slots open from: the long strips are slotted downward from the top edge, the short strips upward from the bottom. Splitting the bundle before you start is most of the time a first set takes.

3 Stand the long strips on edge, slots up



Set them on the bench roughly where they will finish, spaced by eye. They do not need to be exact and it is not worth measuring — the short strips will pull them into position as they go down.

4 Bring the first short strip down



Line the downward slots of the short strip up with the upward slots of the long ones and lower it in one movement. If it will not start, the slots are not facing each other: turn one set over rather than forcing it.

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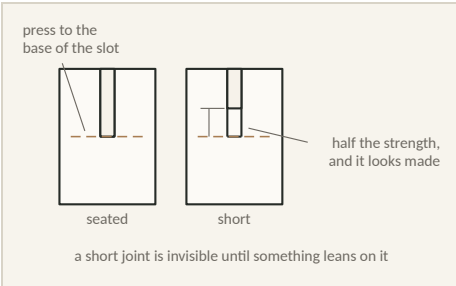
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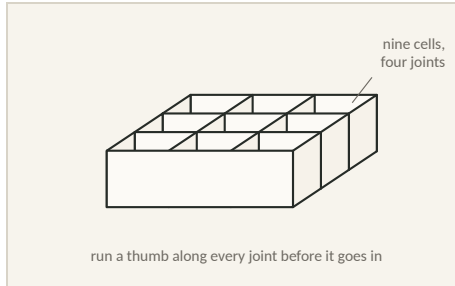
INTO THE CARTON, STEPS 5 TO 7

5 Seat every joint to the base of its slot



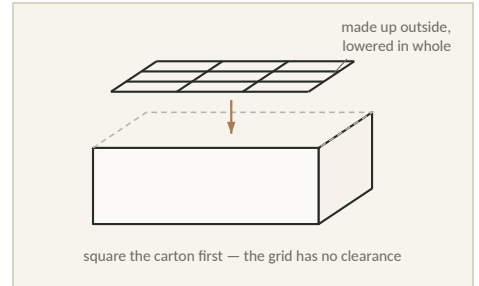
Press each joint home. A joint stopped short looks exactly like a finished one from above and carries about half as much, which makes it the only real failure this product has. Run a thumb along every joint before the grid leaves the bench.

6 Check the grid before it goes in



A completed nine cell grid has four joints in it and should stand square on the bench with no lean. If it leans, the cause is a short joint and not a short strip; lift it, press the joints home and stand it again.

7 Lower the grid into the carton



Square the carton first, then lower the made-up grid in flat and whole. The grid is cut to the carton with no clearance to spare, so it goes in level or it does not go in. Do not build it inside the carton: that hides the joints at the moment you most need to see them.

IF A JOINT WILL NOT SEAT

SYMPTOM	CAUSE	FIX
The slot will not start	The two strips are the same type, or the set is held the wrong way up	Long strips slot down from the top, short strips slot up from the bottom. Turn one set over and the slots will face each other
The joint stops half way	Board burr in the slot mouth, or another joint on the same strip is already out of square	Back the strip off, square the joints already made, then bring it down again in one movement rather than rocking it
The grid leans in the carton	One or more joints not seated to the slot base	Lift the grid out and press each joint home on the bench. A leaning grid is always a short joint, not a short strip
The joint slides under load	Damp stock — the board has swelled and lost the fit	Take a fresh set. A slot that has stopped biting does not come back when the board dries
The grid will not drop into the carton	Carton not squared, or the strips are being lowered at an angle	Square the carton first and lower the grid flat. The grid is cut to the carton with no clearance to spare

WHAT GOES IN WITH IT



CP-CTN-RSC1
Shipping carton, RSC
The carton the standard sets are cut for. Specify them together.



CP-VF-CR18
Crinkle void fill
For the head space above the cells, which the insert does not close.



CP-TP-G70
Water-activated paper tape
Closes the carton. The insert itself needs no tape.

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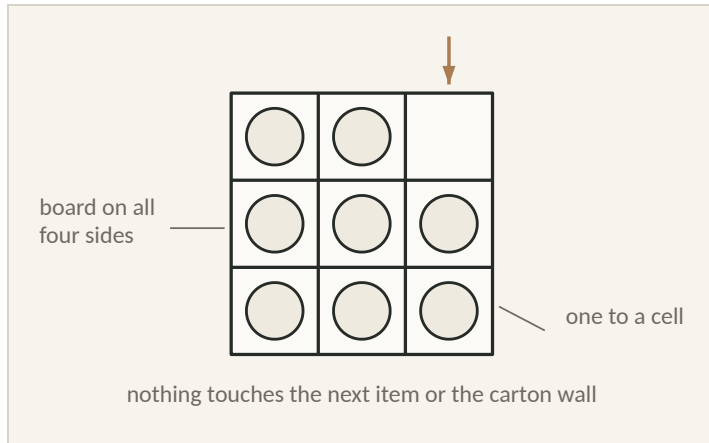
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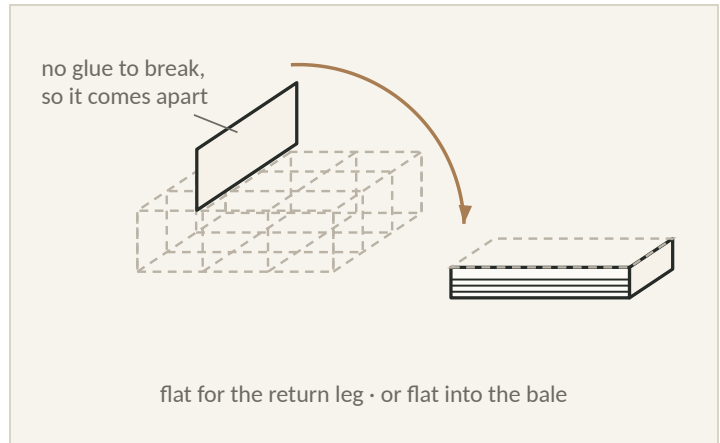
BACK TO FLAT, AND THE RETURN

8 Load one item to a cell



Each cell is closed by board on all four sides and open only at the top. Load one item to a cell and nothing touches the next item or the carton wall for the whole journey. Fill goes above the cells if the head space needs closing; it does not go in them.

9 Apart, and back to flat



At the far end the grid lifts out and pulls apart by hand, because there was never anything holding it but the board. Flat, it goes back into a returns pool unchanged, or into the bale with the carton as one material.

STORAGE

Before make-up

- Store cartons flat on a pallet, closed, off the floor.
- Stack cartons no more than eight high. The strips take it; the cartons are the limit.
- Rotate stock: 24 months flat in the original carton.
- Keep dry. Damp board swells into the slot and the interference fit that holds the whole insert together is gone.

END OF LIFE

After the last trip

- The strips go into paper recycling with the carton, as one material.
- Pull the grid apart first. A made-up grid is mostly air and takes eight times the space flat strips do in the bale.
- Nothing has to be removed before recycling — there is no glue line, no staple and no tape in the joint.
- Return it flat if it is going back into a returns pool. A set that has been apart once goes back together unchanged.

If grids are arriving at the far end leaning or collapsed, check how they are being made up before checking the board. Almost every failure on this product is a joint that was not pressed to the base of its slot, and it is invisible at the bench: a short joint looks exactly like a seated one until something leans on it.

BUNDLE HANDLING

Stack height, cartoned	8 cartons
Storage position	Flat, carton closed, off the floor
Made-up grids	Do not stock made up — store flat
Creased strip	Use it, unless the crease crosses a slot

BENCH SETUP

Working the bundle

- Split the bundle into its two lengths before you start. Sorting as you build is most of the time a first set takes.
- Stand the long strips slot-up on the bench, spaced roughly where they will finish. They do not need to be exact; the short strips will pull them into position.
- Bring each short strip down in one movement. Rocking it in walks the board sideways and is what leaves a joint short.
- Run a thumb along every joint before the grid goes in the carton. Four joints on the nine cell set is two seconds of checking against a grid that leans for the whole journey.

MAKE-UP TIME, AFTER PRACTICE

CP-DIV-0909	20 seconds
CP-DIV-0916	38 seconds — nine joints, not four