

Sept. 13, 1932.

D. H. SHAPIRO

1,877,601

CARRYING CASE AND PATTERN FOR MAKING THE SAME

Filed Dec. 2, 1930

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

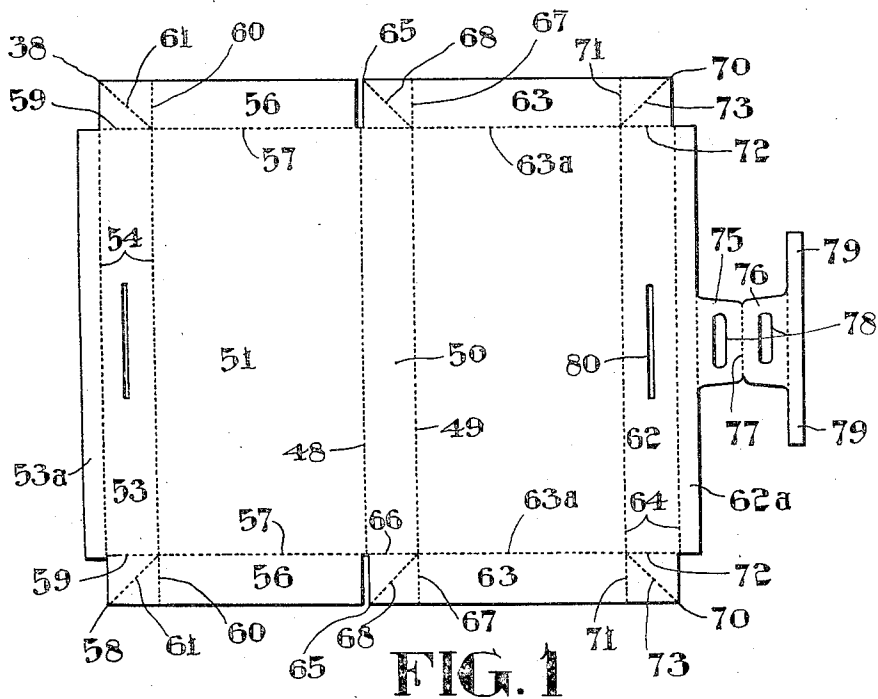
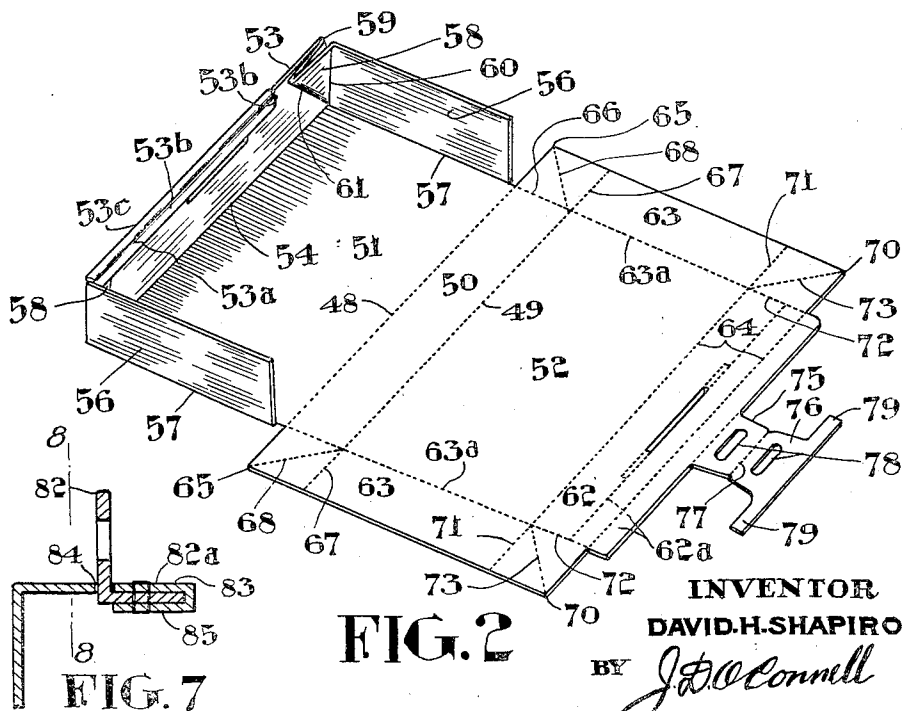


FIG. 7

FIG. 2

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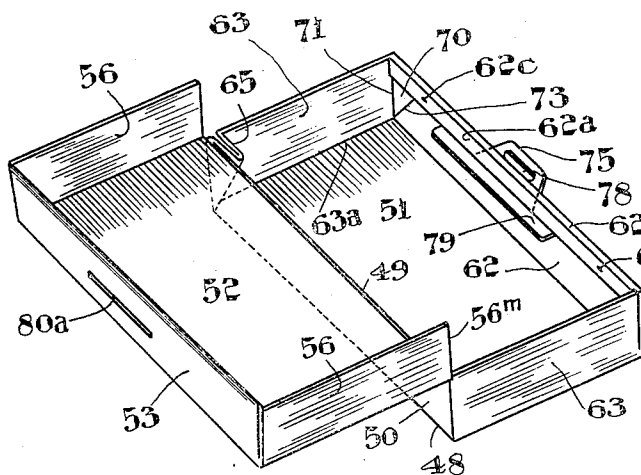


FIG. 3

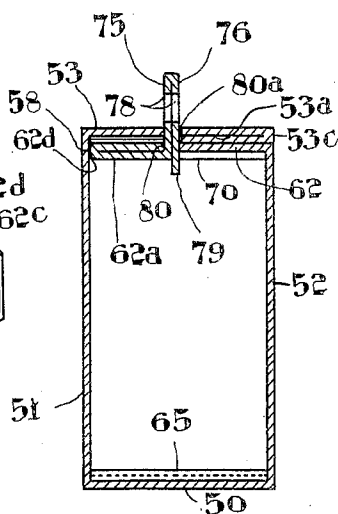


FIG. 5

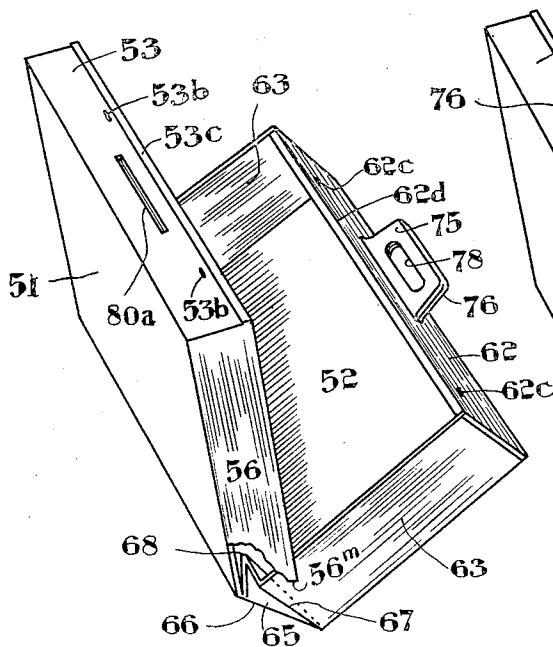


FIG. 4

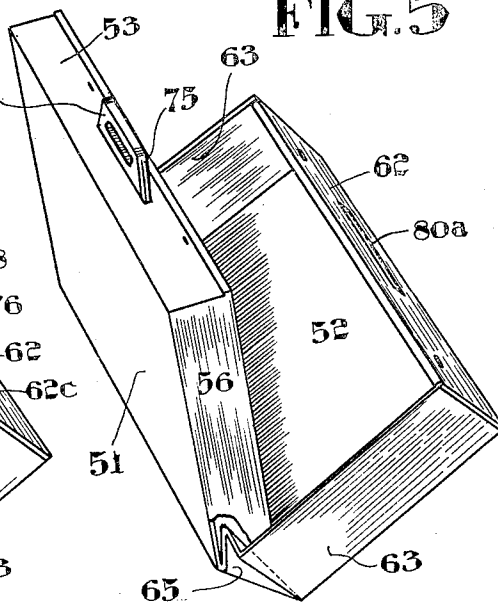


FIG. 6

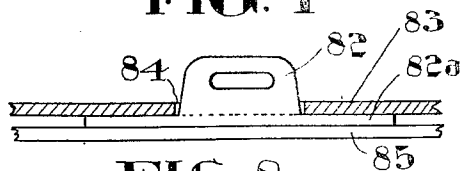


FIG. 8

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CARRYING CASE AND PATTERN FOR MAKING THE SAME

Application filed December 2, 1930, Serial No. 499,516, and in Canada August 1, 1930.

This invention relates to improvements in carrying cases for clothing and the like and particularly to carrying cases made from sheet material according to the method outlined in my prior Patent #1,745,770 granted
5 February 4, 1930.

One object of the present improvements is to provide a somewhat stronger type of carrying case in which overcoats and other relatively heavy articles of clothing and the like
10 may be safely transported.

Another object is to provide a carrying case in which the two halves of the case are nested together, in the closed condition of the case, in such manner as to avoid the exposure of loose wall ends at the lower closed corners of the case.

Other objects, advantages and characteristic features of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed description and accompanying drawings, in which,
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Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank from which the carrying case is formed.

Figure 2 is a perspective view illustrating the manner in which a portion of the blank is folded to form one half of the carrying case.
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Figure 3 is a perspective view showing the blank folded to form the two halves of the case.

Figure 4 is a perspective view illustrating the manner in which the two complete half sections are fitted one within the other during closure of the case.
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Figure 5 is a transverse sectional view taken through a fully closed case made in accordance with this invention.
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Figure 6 is a view similar to Figure 4 but showing a slight modification.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary transverse sectional view through a portion of the inner top wall of the case showing a slight modification of the handle member.
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Figure 8 is a sectional view taken along the line 8-8 of Fig. 7.

45 The blank or pattern shown in Figure 1

is provided with crease lines 48 and 49 to define a bottom wall 50 lying between the side walls 51 and 52. The top wall 53 defined by the crease lines 54 and 55 is formed integral with the side wall 51. This top wall 53 is provided with an integral extension 53a
50 foldably connected thereto along the outer crease line 54. End walls 56 are formed integral with the side wall 51 and are adapted to be folded along the crease lines 57. The ends of the top wall 53 are integrally joined to the side wall 51 and to adjacent ends of the end walls 56 by substantially rectangular corner sections 58. These corner sections, as hereinafter described, are folded along the crease lines 59, 60, and 61. A top wall 62 and end walls 63 corresponding to the top and end walls just described are also formed integral with the side wall 52. The top wall 62 is defined by crease lines 64 and is provided with an integral extension 62a
60 which is foldable along the outer crease line 64. The ends of the bottom wall 50 are integrally joined to the side wall 52 and to adjacent ends of the walls 63 by rectangular corner sections 65. These sections 65 correspond to the corner sections 58 previously described and are foldable along the crease lines 66, 67 and 68. Similar corner sections 70, foldable along the crease lines 71, 72, and 73, serve to connect the ends of the top wall 62 to the side wall 52 and to adjacent ends of the walls 63, the latter walls being foldable along the crease lines 63a.
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The extension 62a is formed to provide a handle member consisting of integrally connected sections 75 and 76. Section 75 is integral with the central outer edge of extension 62a and section 76 is adapted to be folded along crease line 77 to lie flat against the section 75. Both of the handle sections 75 and 76 are provided with finger receiving openings 78 which are brought into registration when the sections are folded together. Section 76 is wider than section 75 and is
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provided at its free edge with lateral extensions 79.

Concerning the following description relating to the manner in which the blank shown in Figure 1 is folded to form the complete carrying case it is to be understood that the various steps referred to do not necessarily have to be carried out in the order stated.

In forming one half of the box, the extension 53a is first folded along the outer crease line 54 to lie against the inner surface of the top wall 53. This extension may, if desired, be secured in folded position by suitable fastening means, such as the staples indicated 53b. The folded portion connecting the wall 53 and the folded extension 53a may also, if desired, be reenforced by a suitable binding strip as indicated at 53c. The walls 53 and 56 are next folded along the inner crease line 54 and the crease line 57 to a position at right angles to the side wall 51. During this operation the corner sections 58 are folded inwardly along the crease lines 59, 60, and 61 to form laps which are inserted beneath the ends of the folded extension 53a, as shown to advantage in Figure 2, to provide a strong interlocking connection between the walls 53 and 56.

In forming the remaining half of the box, the extension 62a is first folded along the outer crease line 64 to lie against the inner side of the top wall 62, as indicated by dotted lines in Figure 2 and by full lines in Figure 3. Extension 62a is preferably secured in its folded position by staples 62c or other fastening means and a reenforcing binding may also be applied as indicated at 62d. The end walls 63 and the top wall 62 are then folded along the crease lines 63a and 64 to extend at right angles to the side wall 52. Coincident with this last operation, the corner sections 70 are folded inwardly along the crease lines 71, 72, and 73 to provide flaps which, as shown in Figure 2, are inserted beneath the ends of the folded extension 62a to provide an interlocking connection between the walls 62 and 63.

When the two halves of the carrying case after being formed as described are swung together in the manner illustrated in Figures 4 and 5, the end walls 56 are adapted to fit over the end walls 63 and the top wall 53 is adapted to fit over the top wall 62. The corner sections 65 fold inwardly along the crease lines 66, 67, and 68 to form flaps which lie upon the upper surface of the bottom wall 50 when the two halves of the case are in the fully telescoped or closed position.

The handle sections 75 and 76 fold together as shown in Figure 5 and are extended outwardly through a slot 80 formed in the top wall 62. In this folded position of the handle sections, the extensions 79 project beyond the ends of the slot 80 in contact with the lower

surface of the wall 62 and serve to anchor the free edge of the handle section 76 to the said top wall 62. When the two halves of the case are in their fully closed position, the handle sections 75 and 76 are also extended outwardly through a slot 80a formed in the top wall 53 and adapted to register with the slot 80. The handle members thus serve to secure the two halves of the case together in closed position.

Although I have described my improvements with considerable detail and with respect to certain particular forms of my invention, I do not desire to be limited to such details since many changes and modifications may well be made without departing from the spirit and scope of my invention in its broadest aspect. For example the loose exposed flaps formed by the free ends 56m of the end walls 56 which fit outside the end walls 63, as indicated in Figures 3 and 4, may be avoided by the rather simple change shown in Figure 6. In this figure it will be noted that the handle member and the slot 80a are transposed since the handle is now carried by the top wall 53 while the slot 80a is formed in the top wall 62. In this construction the walls 62 and 63 fit over the corresponding walls 53 and 56 of the half case to which the handle is attached so that the free lower ends of the walls 56 are covered by the walls 63 while the lower ends of the last mentioned walls are held in place by confinement of the folded corner sections 65 between the bottom wall 50 and the lower extremities of the end walls 56.

Figs. 7 and 8 show a further modification according to which the handle 82 is formed as a separate member made of a somewhat heavier material than that employed in the construction of the body portion of the case. In this instance the handle is provided with a base flap 82a disposed to lie flat against the underside of the top case wall 83 and projecting beyond the ends of the handle slot 84. A flap 85, formed integral with the wall 84, is folded inwardly to lie flat against the underside of the handle flap 82a and is secured in position as indicated at 86.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:—

1. A container including two superposed top elements provided with registering slots, a handle consisting of flatly engaged plies of material adapted to extend outwardly through said slots to secure the top elements in superposed relation, the lower edge of one ply being integral with the lower of said top elements and the lower edge of the remaining ply being formed with lateral extensions engaging the lower surface of said lower top element.

2. A case having side members interengaged with end members, top members in superposed relation having registering slots, a handle having one edge integral with the

lower of said top members, said handle being
folded upon itself and extended upwardly
through the slots of said top members, lateral
extensions associated with the opposite edge
5 of said handle adapted to be brought into
engagement with the lower surface of said
lower top member when the handle is folded
and extended upwardly through said slots.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my
10 hand.

DAVID H. SHAPIRO.

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