

Jan. 5, 1943.

W. G. ANDERSON, JR

2,307,350

GOLF CLUB BOX

Filed April 30, 1941

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

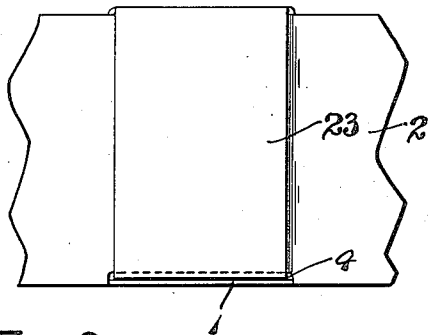


Fig. 2.

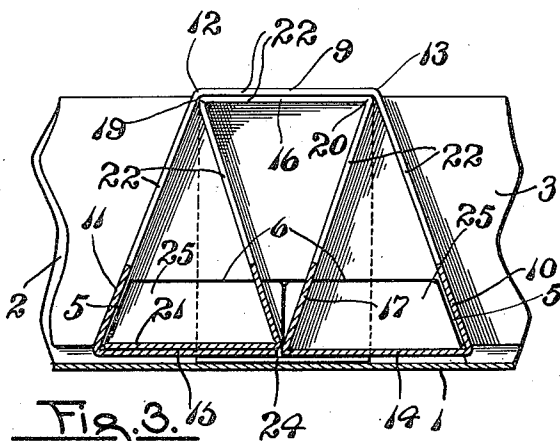


Fig. 3.

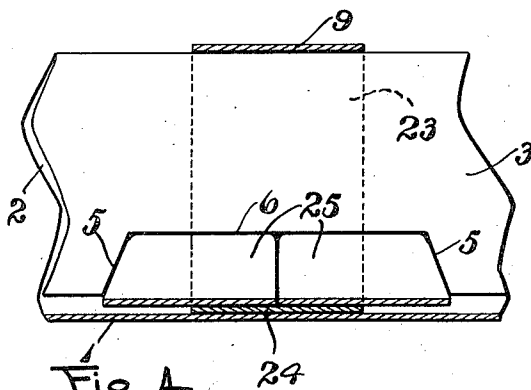


Fig. 4.

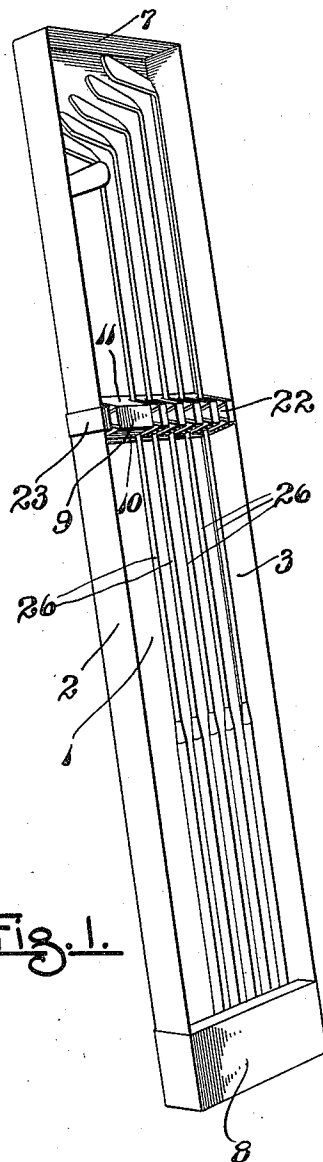


Fig. 1.

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

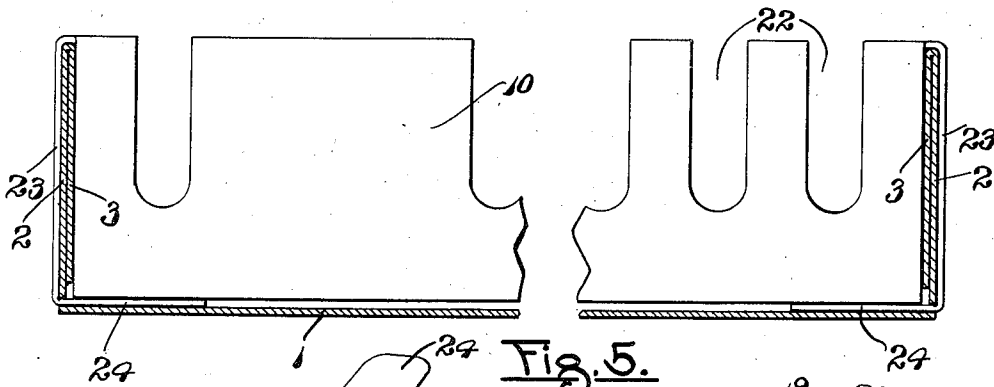
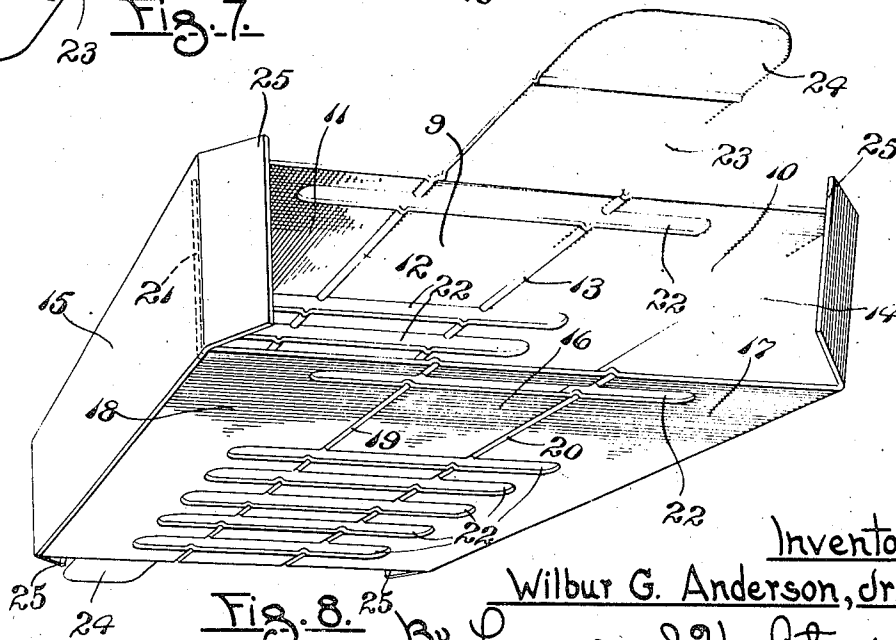
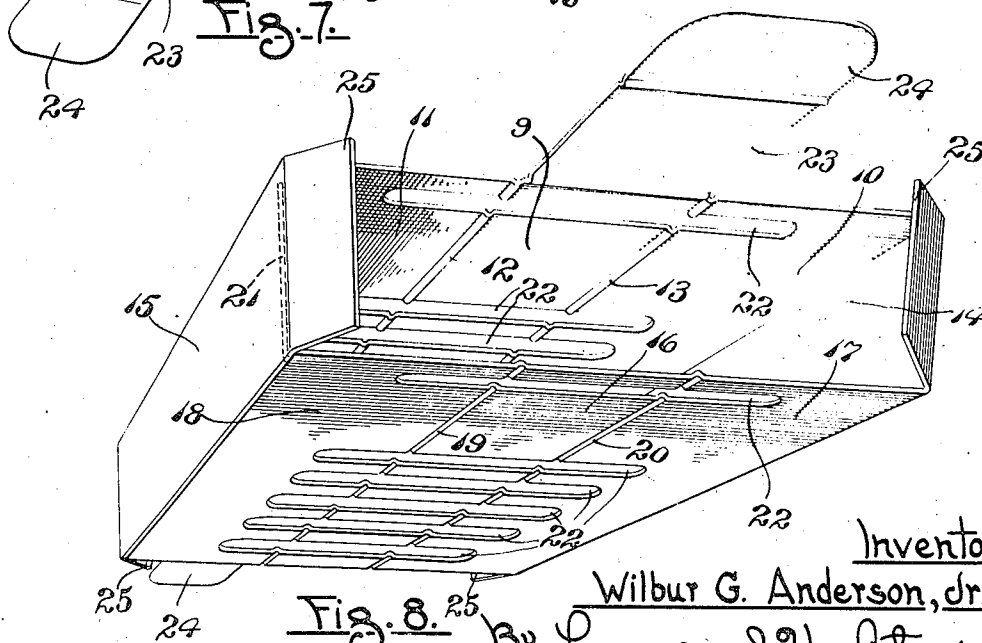
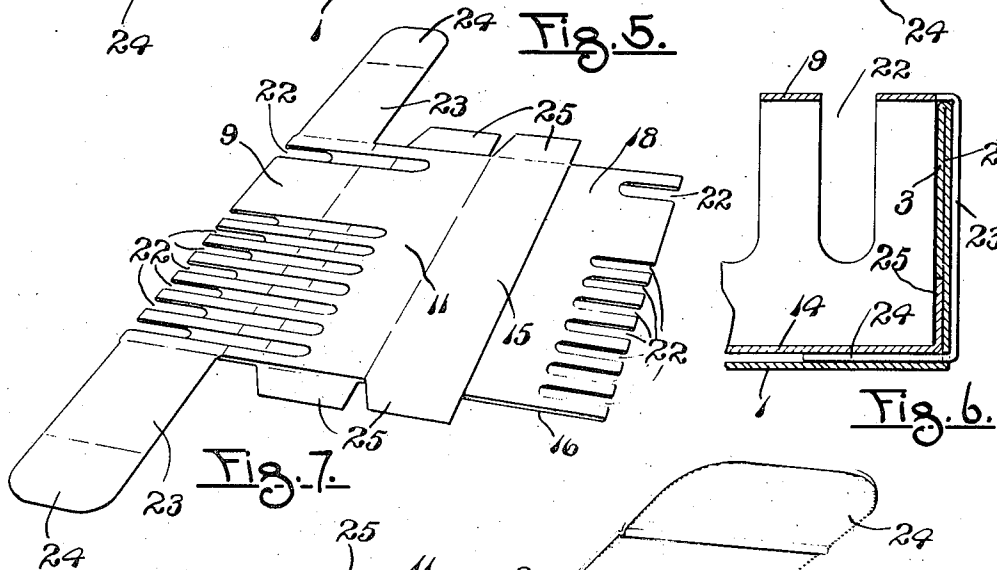


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,307,350

GOLF CLUB BOX

Wilbur G. Anderson, Jr., Grand Rapids, Mich., assignor to American Box Board Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., a corporation of Michigan

Application April 30, 1941, Serial No. 391,112

4 Claims. (Cl. 206—44)

This invention relates to a slotted cross bar construction to be disposed between and operatively combined and joined with the spaced apart sides of a box or receptacle primarily designed for holding golf clubs for shipment and display. The box in which the golf clubs are placed is elongated and has long relatively shallow sides. The box is made of light paper board. The cross bar slotted to receive the shanks of the golf clubs of novel construction, is also made of light paper board stock and at its ends is operatively secured to and locked with the adjacent sides of the box, holding said sides against buckling or bending or pressing outwardly. At the same time it maintains the clubs in proper spaced relation and in a position such that they may be shipped in the box, with a suitable cover supplied for said box, and when the box has reached its destination on removing the cover the clubs may be shown and displayed in an attractive and notice-provoking manner.

My invention is directed to a novel construction of slotted cross bar of the character stated and to a novel manner of joining and connecting it with the spaced apart sides of the box or receptacle.

The invention may be understood from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view showing the box with cover removed as it may be utilized for display purposes.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary enlarged side elevation of the box at one end of the slotted cross bar.

Fig. 3 is a transverse section through said slotted bar.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary elevation of the inner side of one side of the box and showing in section the adjacent end of the cross bar and the method of connecting and holding it in place.

Fig. 5 is a transverse section through the box looking toward the cross bar which is shown in elevation.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary vertical section at one end of the cross bar and the adjacent portions of the box to which it is attached.

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of the cross bar construction in its flat form which it may occupy to minimize space in shipment, and

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of the cross bar in a position which it has immediately prior to folding it into its operative form, which form is indicated in Figs. 1 and 2.

Like reference characters refer to like parts throughout the different figures of the drawings.

The box of an elongated shallow character has a bottom 1 and sides 2. The material of which the sides are made is continued and bent inwardly and against the inner sides of said sides 2, as indicated at 3, to make a double thickness of the paper board material for each side of the box. At the places where the ends of the slotted cross bar are to be located slots 4 (Fig. 2) are made through said sides 2 immediately above the upper side of the bottom 1, and the inner linings 3 are cut away to provide trapezoidal shaped recesses at their lower portions (Fig. 4), having an upper horizontal edge 6 and downwardly inclined side edges 5. The ends 7 of the box are likewise of double thickness, and at the lower end of the box a unit to telescope thereover indicated generally at 8 is placed. This unit has no bearing upon the present invention but is fully set forth, described and claimed in a copending application of mine, namely, patent application Serial No. 391,111.

The bar which is disposed across the box and between the sides thereof is made from a single piece of light flat paper board stock which may take several positions when the opposite end portions are overlapped and secured together. Referring to Fig. 8, in which the structure occupies a substantially rectangular form, the upper side has an intermediate section 9 with integral side sections 10 and 11 extending oppositely with scorings at 12 and 13 as shown between the sections, to permit change of position of said sections 9, 10 and 11 with reference to each other. From the outer edge of the section 10 a section 14 extends downwardly while from the end of section 11 a flap 15 is turned downwardly, the flap 15 being at one end of the material sheet from which the structure is made.

At the under side there is a central section 16 directly beneath the section 9 and similar thereto, with two integral side sections 17 and 18 with suitable scorings 19 and 20 between, as shown. At the outer edge of the section 18 a flap 21 is turned upwardly inside of the flap 15 thereby making two overlapping flap sections which are permanently secured together. Slots 22 in spaced relation extend across the middle sections 9 and 16 and partially across their associated side sections, as shown.

From each end of the upper central section 9 tongues 23 extend outwardly, each terminating in a terminal flap 24 with proper scorings for bending the tongues 23 with reference to the ends of the sections 9 and the terminal flaps 24 with reference to the tongues 23 with which they are

connected. From each end of the section 14 and likewise from each end of the flaps 15, tabs 25 extend as shown (Figs. 7 and 8). This structure shown in Fig. 8 may be folded into a flat condition as illustrated in Fig. 7 for shipment to the manufacturer, who is to use the boxes, it being understood that the box itself and also the lower end unit indicated at 8 may likewise be shipped in flat form as described in my previously mentioned copending application.

When the structure thus described is to be applied to and between the sides of the box it is first made to take the form and position shown in Fig. 8. Then by grasping each side of the rectangular structure shown in Fig. 8 and turning the same downwardly the slotted section 16 is brought upwardly against the upper slotted section 9 and the ends 14 and 15, 21 make the bottom of the bar, the parts assuming the position shown in Fig. 3 and with the slots 22 in the lower side of the rectangular structure shown in Fig. 8 coming into conjunction with those shown in the upper side. The outer sides of the bar are provided by the sections 10 and 11. The bar structure as thus folded to its operative form is then inserted between the sides 3 of the box. The end tabs 25 will be turned upwardly by engagement against the inner sides of said sides 3 until they reach the recessed portions bounded by the boundaries 5 and 6 and will thereupon spring outwardly into said recesses filling them. The tongues 23 and 24 are thereupon turned downwardly over the outer sides of the sides 2 of the box, the terminal flaps 24 being inserted through the slots at 4 underneath the bar. This provides a secure locking engagement of the bar with the box, holding it against displacement in any direction and with the slots 22 located so that the shanks of golf clubs 26 may be placed therein and the clubs held in a separate relationship to each other.

The construction is economical to make and very easily and readily attached to the box as described. When thus connected the sides of the box are tied together between their upper and lower ends, strongly supporting and reinforcing the box and preventing outward bending, twisting or buckling. This construction is of a very practical and useful character.

The invention is defined in the appended

claims and is to be considered comprehensive of all forms of structure coming within their scope.

I claim:

1. A hollow cross bar adapted to be located over the bottom and between the sides of a container and made from a single sheet of paper board material, said cross bar being of trapezoidal form in cross section having an upper side narrower than its lower side and an interior reinforcement of triangular form in cross section, the base of said reinforcement being located immediately below the upper side of the cross bar, and integral tongues extending one at each end from and at the upper side of said bar, as specified.

2. A cross bar adapted to be located over the bottom and between the sides of a container formed from a single sheet of light paper board and shaped into a rectangular form having upper and lower sides and vertical ends, each of said upper and lower sides being longitudinally scored at spaced intervals to provide a middle and two adjacent side sections, said under side being movable upwardly against the upper side and folded to bring its middle section against the middle of the upper side, and position the vertical ends in a horizontal position to provide a base for the cross bar, with the side sections located at angles to each other and to the outer and lower base sides of the bar, substantially as described.

3. A construction containing the elements in combination defined in claim 2, said middle section of said upper side being provided at each end with an extension having substantially the same width as the middle section adapted to be turned at right angles to the middle section at the ends thereof, each of said sections being scored transversely between its ends to provide a terminal flap.

4. A construction containing the elements in combination defined in claim 2, said upper and lower sides being slotted with a plurality of parallel spaced apart slots extending transversely across the middle sections and partly across the adjacent side sections, said slots in said upper and lower sides being located so as to make associated pairs of slots, one slot of each pair located directly over the other.

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