

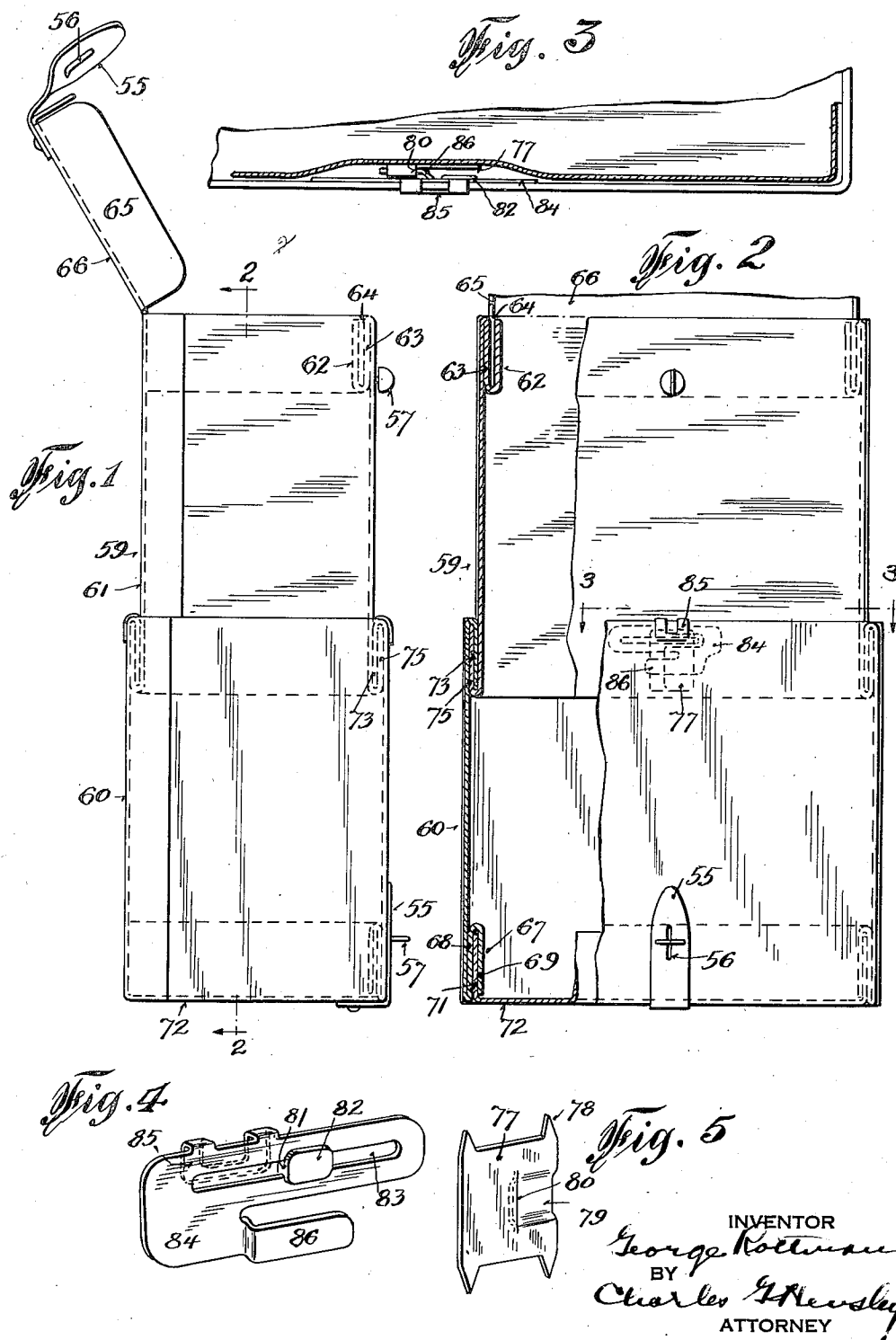
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RECEPTACLE

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RECEPTACLE

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1 Claim. (Cl. 229—6)

My invention relates to receptacles such as may be made of cardboard, corrugated board, and other sheet materials capable of being folded. The invention is advantageous for any one or all of several purposes. For instance, the receptacles embodying my invention may be advantageously used as containers for clothing to protect the same against moths. In this use of the invention the article may be made in the form of a box or chest for holding any desired quantity of clothing, wearing apparel and other articles made of fabric and which are subject to attack from moths.

Another object of my invention is to provide a receptacle which is moth proof, light and air-proof, and in addition, to provide a receptacle having sections adapted to telescope, so that it may be enlarged or decreased in size, in accordance with the volume of the articles to be stored therein at different times.

Another object of my invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive device for locking the telescoping sections in extended position.

In the drawing forming part of this application, Figure 1 is an elevation of a receptacle embodying my invention, the receptacle having collapsible or telescoping features in addition to the features described above.

Figure 2 is an elevation of the same receptacle with portions broken away on the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figures 4 and 5 are perspective views of the metal members adapted to lock the telescoping sections in the position shown in Figures 1 and 2.

The receptacle consists of the two telescoping sections 59 and 60 which are similar to each other except that one is slightly smaller than the other in order that they may telescope one within the other.

The upper section 59 in Figures 1 and 2 consists of a blank forming three sides of the receptacle, whereas the section 61 which is glued or otherwise secured thereto forms the fourth wall.

The upper portion of the section 59 is folded back and forth to provide overlapping sections 62, 63 turned inwardly of the section; that is to say, these infolded sections form a pocket 64 extending around three sides of the receptacle section to receive the flaps 65 of the cover 66. The bottom of the lower section 60 is also provided with infolded sections 67, 68 which provide a pocket 69 extending around three sides; and these are turned inside the walls of the member

60 to form a pocket 70 to receive the flaps 71 of the lower cover 72. The lower section, which is the outermost of the two receptacle sections in the drawing, is provided at its upper edge with an infolded section 73 forming a pocket 74 around all four sides of the section 60. The upper section of the receptacle, at its lower end, has a section 75 folded back upon itself but exterior of the several vertical walls of this section, so that the pocket 76 is formed between the section 75 and the several walls of the upper member of the receptacle.

When the receptacle is extended or drawn out, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, the section 75 of the upper member of the receptacle lies in the pocket 74 and the section 73 of the lower member of the receptacle lies in the pocket 76 so that there is an interlocking engagement between the sections 73, 75 of the upper and lower members of the receptacle which will exclude air, light, dust, moisture and moths.

In order to retain the two sections in the extended position shown in Figures 1 and 2, I attach a locking plate 77, as shown in Figure 5, to the wall of the upper receptacle member, preferably by means of the prongs 78. This plate has a depressed portion 79 at the end of which there is a slot 80 to receive therethrough the tongue of the cooperating locking member.

The metal device shown in Figure 4 is secured to a wall of the lower receptacle member near the top edge. It consists of an attaching block 81 which is secured to a wall of the member 60 and it has a head 82. This member extends through an elongated slot 83 formed in the plate 84 which slides in relation to the block and is held to the wall of the receptacle by the block. The plate has a yoke stamped therefrom at its upper edge, as shown at 85, which yoke extends over or straddles the upper edge of the lower receptacle section, as shown in Figure 2, so that the portion of the yoke exterior of this wall may be grasped by the hand for the purpose of moving the plate 84 along on the guide block 81. The lower portion of the plate is provided with an offset tongue 86 which is adapted to extend into the depression 79 of the plate shown in Figure 5; and the free end of the tongue is adapted to pass through the slot 80 for the purpose of locking the two metal members together, in order to hold the receptacle in the extended condition shown in Figures 1 to 3.

It will be understood that the parts shown in Figures 4 and 5 may be duplicated on opposite sides of the receptacle, or they may be placed at all four sides thereof.

It will be apparent that when the receptacle is extended as shown in Figures 1 and 2, in which position the sections 59, 60 interlock, the user may grasp the overhanging yoke 85 and slide the plate 84 so that the offset tongue 86 enters the slot 80 of the plate 77. If there are several of these locking devices around the different sides of the receptacle, each will be operated in the same manner to lock the tongues 86 in the plates 77.

When these locking devices are so operated, they will serve to prevent the two receptacle sections from sliding in relation to each other and they will therefore retain the receptacle in the extended position shown in Figures 1 and 2, so that it will be large enough to hold about twice as much as when in the collapsed or non-extended position.

If it is desired to reduce the size of the receptacle the plates 84 are moved or slid along until the tongues 86 disengage or withdraw from the slots 80 of the plates 77, whereupon the upper member 59 of the receptacle may be slid down-

wardly within the other. In the drawing the thickness of the material is somewhat exaggerated. The sections will slide into the telescoping positions, leaving the receptacle about half the depth it was when the sections were in the position shown in Figure 2. In this condition the contents will be protected against light, air, dust and moths.

Having described my invention, what I claim is:

A receptacle including a body consisting of sections adapted to telescope in relation to each other, and means for locking said sections in relation to each other, including a plate having a depression and a slot adjacent said depression, said plate being attached to one of said body sections, a second plate and means for attaching it to another of said body members whereby said latter plate may slide in relation to its attaching means, a tongue carried by said latter plate and adapted to be projected through said slot of said first mentioned plate to hold said body members from telescoping.

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