March 4, 1941. P. ZALKIND 2,233,906

CONTAINER AND PART THEREFOR

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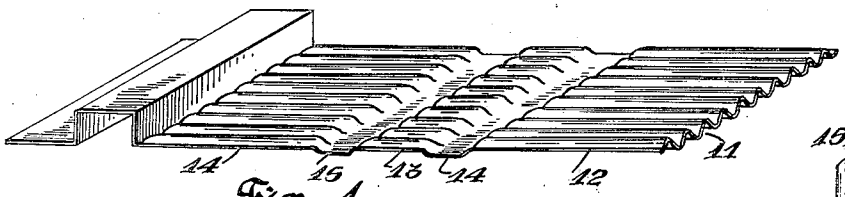


Fig. 1

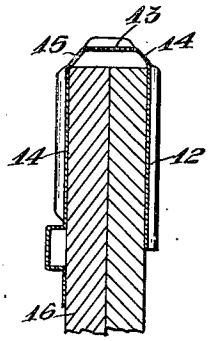


Fig. 5



Fig. 2

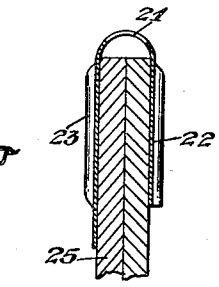


Fig. 6

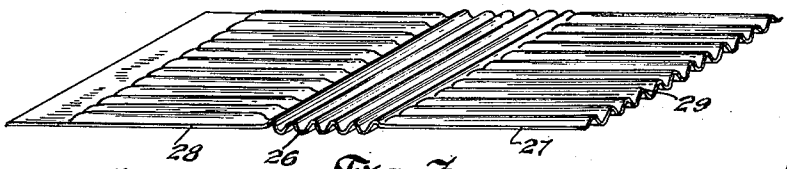


Fig. 3

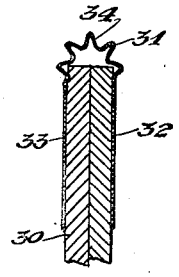


Fig. 8

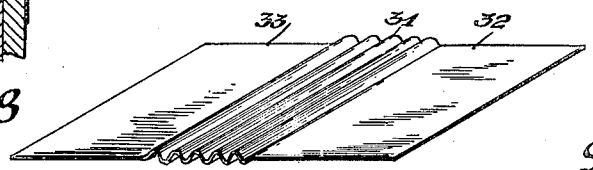


Fig. 4

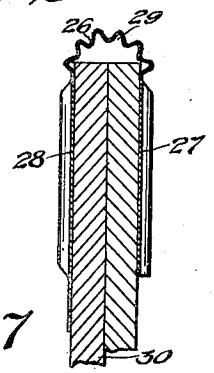


Fig. 7

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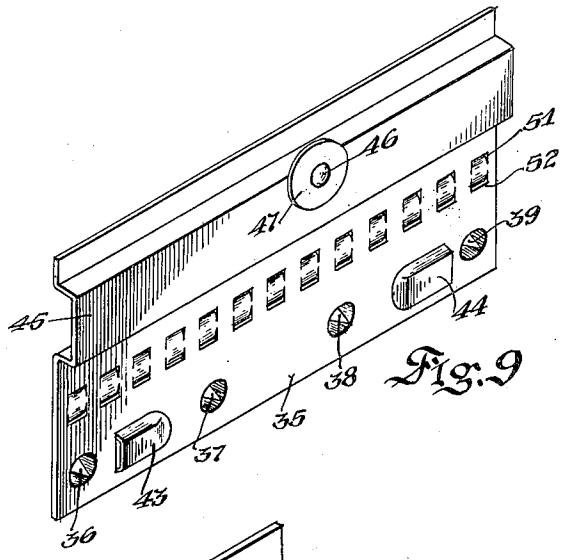


Fig. 9

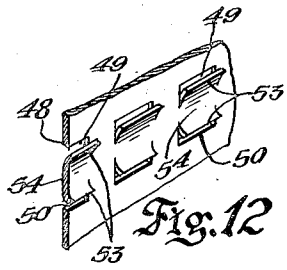


Fig. 12

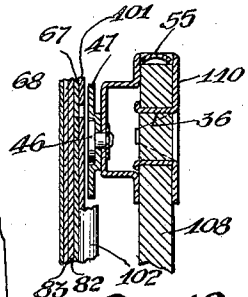


Fig. 18

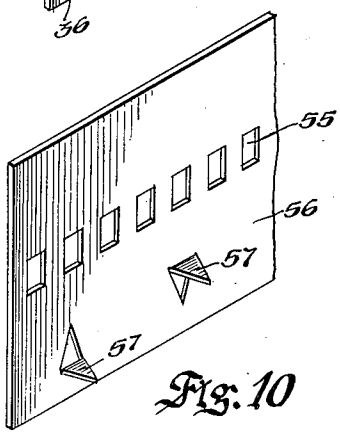


Fig. 10

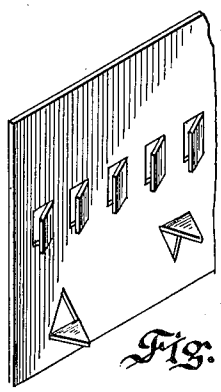


Fig. 11

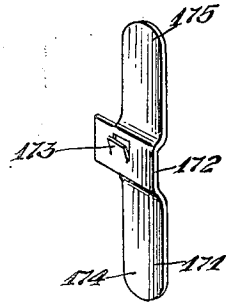


Fig. 13

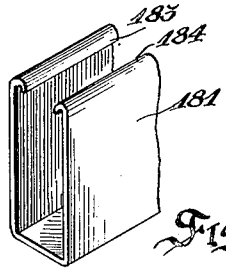


Fig. 14

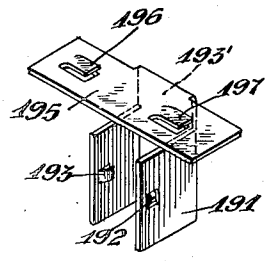


Fig. 15

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March 4, 1941. P. ZALKIND 2,233,906

CONTAINER AND PART THEREFOR

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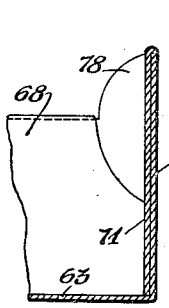


Fig. 19

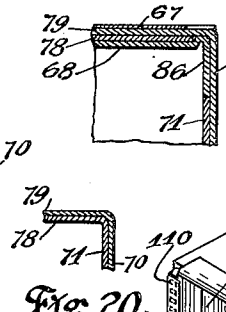


Fig. 20

Fig. 21

Fig. 16

Fig. 23

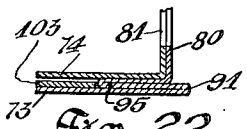


Fig. 22

Fig. 17

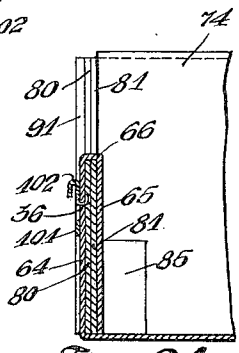


Fig. 24

Fig. 25

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CONTAINER AND PART THEREFOR

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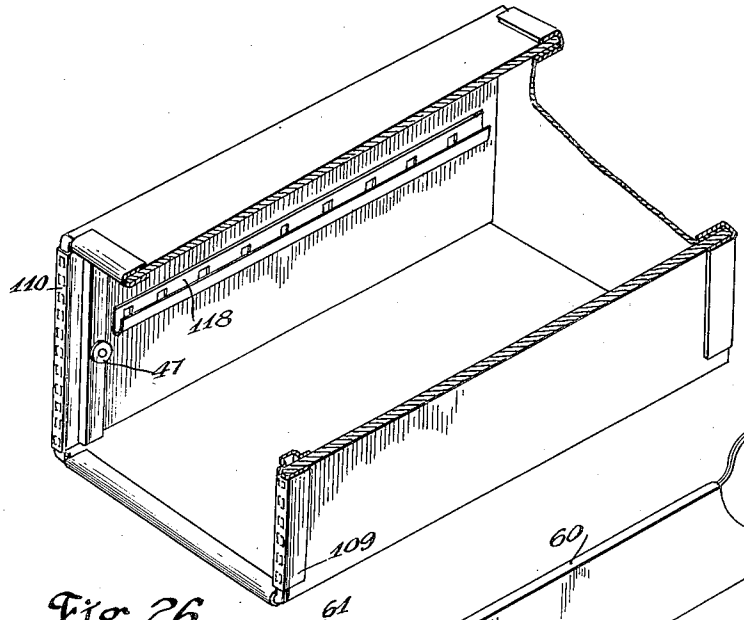


Fig. 26

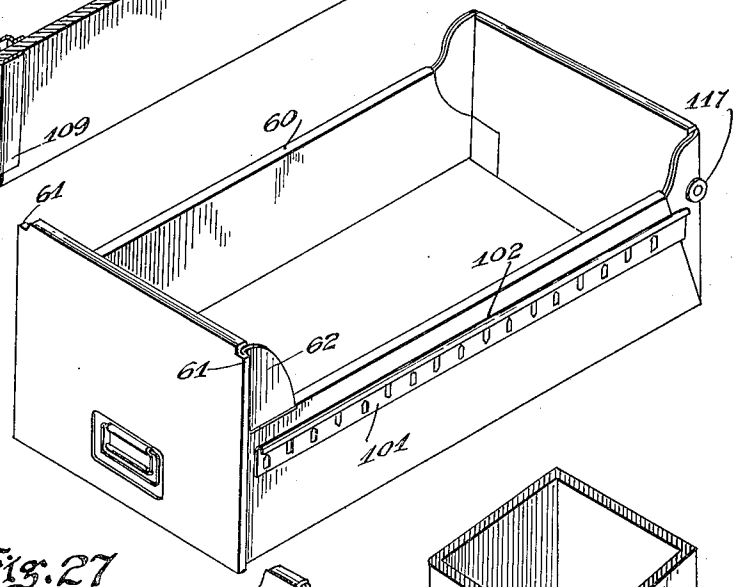


Fig. 27

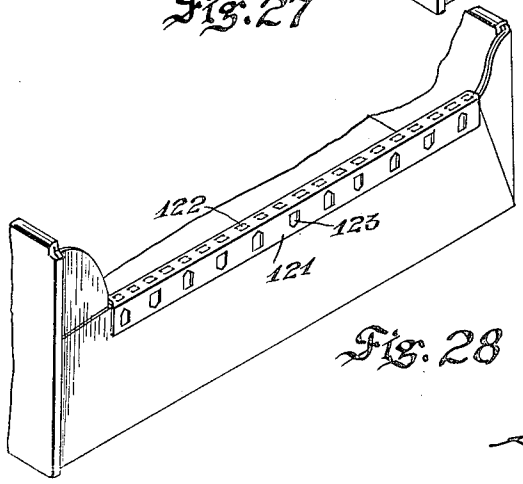


Fig. 28

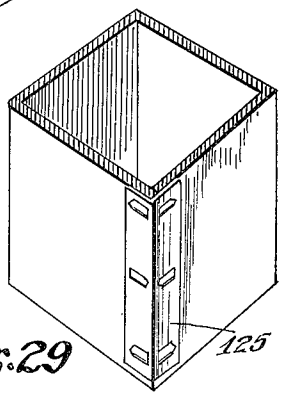


Fig. 29

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March 4, 1941. P. ZALKIND 2,233,906

CONTAINER AND PART THEREFOR

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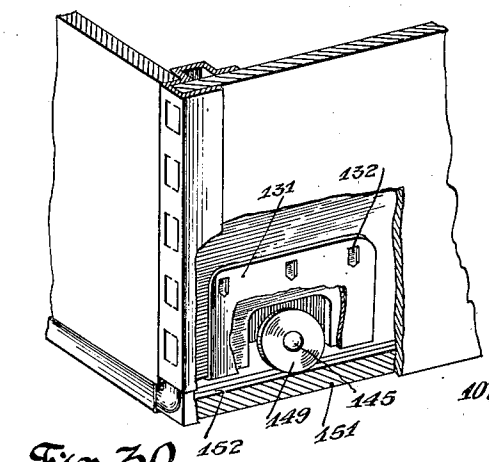


Fig. 30

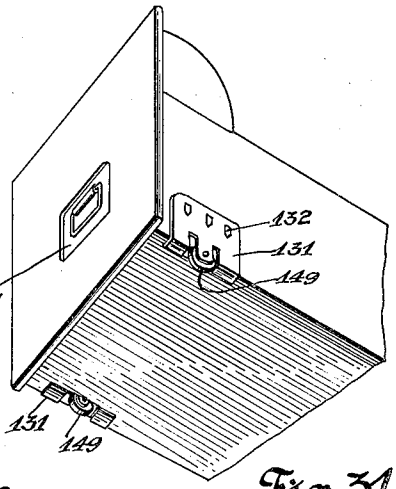


Fig. 31

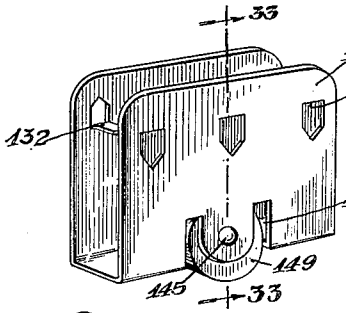


Fig. 32

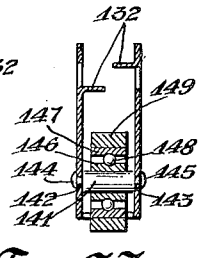


Fig. 33

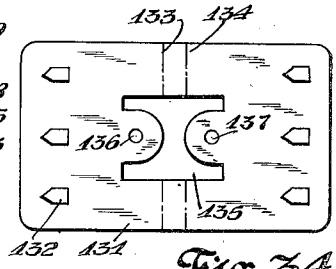


Fig. 34

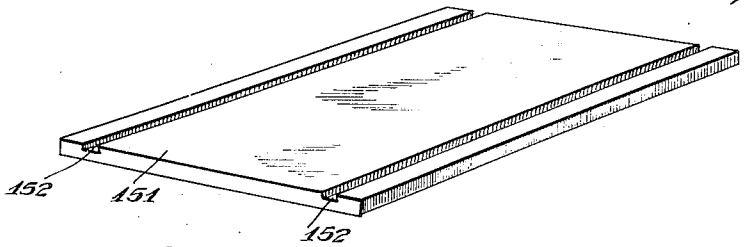


Fig. 35

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March 4, 1941. P. ZALKIND 2,233,906

CONTAINER AND PART THEREFOR

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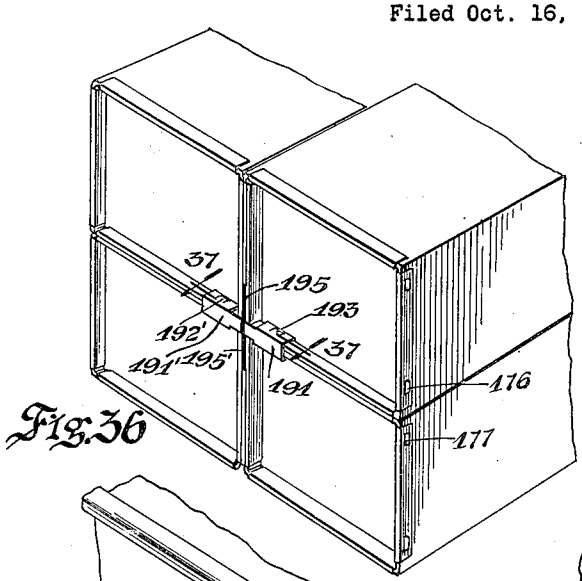


Fig. 36

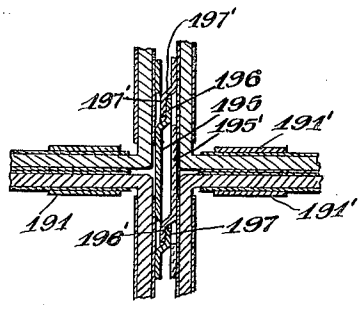


Fig. 37

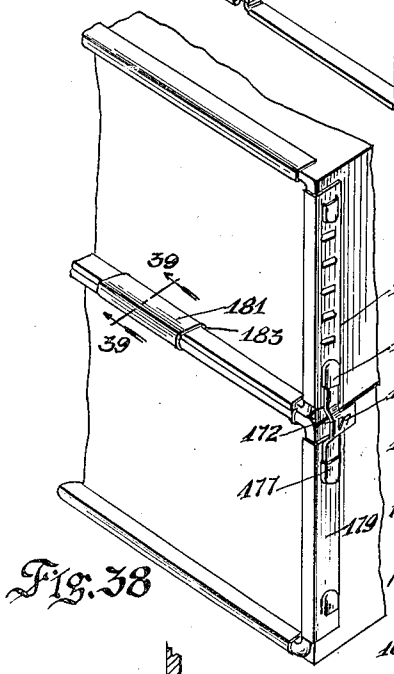


Fig. 38

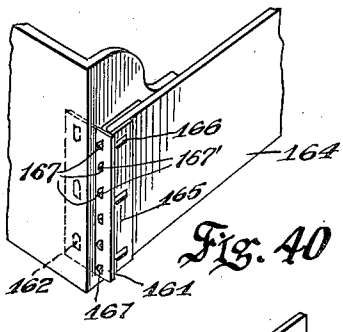


Fig. 40

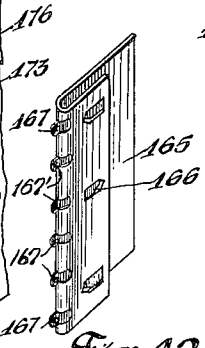


Fig. 42

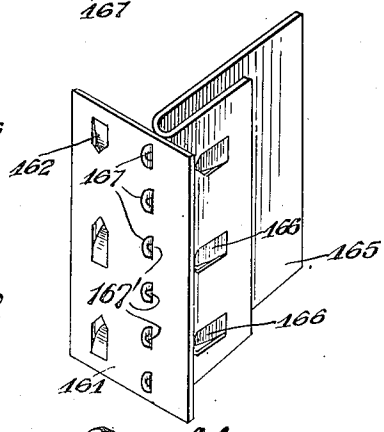


Fig. 41

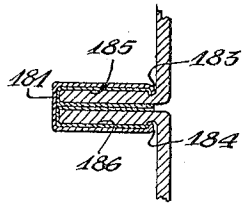


Fig. 39

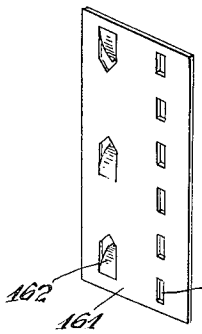


Fig. 43

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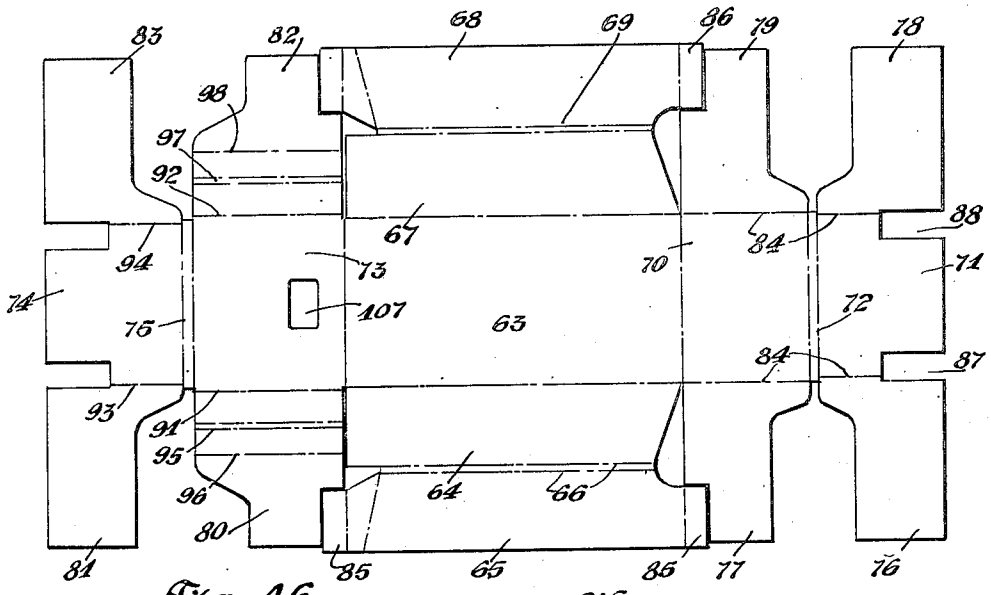


Fig. 46

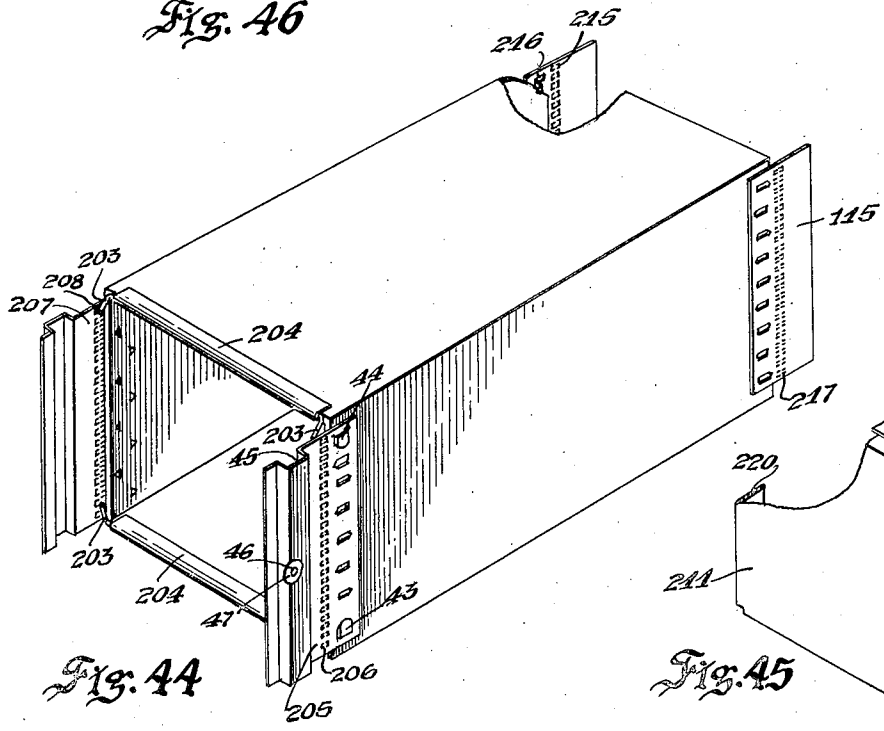


Fig. 44

Fig. 45

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Patented Mar. 4, 1941 2,233,906

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,233,906

CONTAINER AND PART THEREFOR

Philip Zalkind, Bronx, N. Y.

Application October 16, 1933, Serial No. 693,841

11 Claims. (Cl. 45—77)

My invention relates to novel structural members, and more particularly, relates to collapsible containers and novel securing and reinforcing metallic members to be used therewith.

In collapsible containers such as described in my copending application Serial Number 631,682, filed September 3, 1932, which matured into Patent No. 1,946,516, Feb. 13, 1934, of which this application is a continuation in part, reinforcing members, preferably made of metal, are applied to the edges of the casing. In order to permit the casing to be collapsed for shipment, it was necessary as described in that application, to reverse the position of at least two of the reinforcing members from their operating position so as to prevent bulging of the material along the internal edge of the casing by the reinforcing members. In assembling the casing, the position of the reinforcing members was then reversed to its operating position.

I have discovered that by a novel fabrication of metal, I can bend it along predetermined lines, such fabricated metal thereafter having a variety of uses. Among other uses, such members may be used to secure two parts to each other; to reinforce casing edges; etc. In the latter case, the members are permanently secured to the edges of the casings and are bent over the casing edge along predetermined lines to form a reinforcing member.

Accordingly, objects of my invention are to provide a novel fabricated metal; a novel method of and means for bending metal along predetermined lines; a metal in which a differential of tensile stress is produced with respect to other forces along a line for predetermining the shape of the metal; a metal weakened along a line for predetermining the shape of the metal; a metal perforated and/or slotted along a line for predetermining the bend of the metal therealong; a metal member fabricated as above for reinforcing casings; metal of the type described above for securing members to each other; a reinforcing member for casings which is permanently secured to the casings and which does not prevent collapse of the casing for shipment; a metal member adapted to secure the free edges of a casing for forming a tube; a metal member for preforming and securing adjacent sides of a container.

In the drawers of the type disclosed and described in application Serial Number 631,682 referred to hereinbefore, metallic handles are secured to the front wall. These metallic members are preferably secured through the front wall of the casing to a metallic plate in face to face relation with the rear face of the front wall. To this end, provision must be made for securing the metal plate to the front metallic member which carries the handle. I have discovered a novel construction of metal which permits a simple and easy interlocking and securing of two metallic members to each other.

Accordingly, further objects of my invention are to provide novel apparatus for and methods of securing metal to metal; novel securing means; novel apparatus for and methods of securing a handle; to provide novel fabrication of metal; to provide an arcuate metallic member protruding from and integral with a member and to provide a novel prong construction.

Heretofore, in providing a back wall for a casing it has been necessary to provide full flaps and secure these by tab means or the like. These are inefficacious, difficult to properly form and do not provide a strong rear wall.

I have discovered that by employing a separate member and suitably securing it in accordance with my invention, I obtain a strong, secure backing for the casing.

Accordingly, further objects of my invention are to provide a novel construction for a casing backing; to provide a construction for forming a shell or casing from a tube and to provide a separable member for a casing backing.

In the movement of the drawers in and out of the casing, it is desirable that as much freedom of movement as possible shall be obtained. I have discovered that by moving the drawer on a novel roller construction over a track, I can obtain greater freedom of movement of the drawer with respect to the casing.

Accordingly, further objects of my invention are to provide novel apparatus for and methods of moving drawers into and from its casing on rollers; novel apparatus for and methods of mounting collapsible drawers to be moved on rollers from and into a collapsible casing; tracks secured to the casing and/or to the drawer and rollers mounted on the casing and/or drawer cooperating with the first mentioned tracks for providing a maximum freedom of movement of the drawer with respect to the casing.

Further objects of my invention are to provide novel follow blocks for my casing and novel casings and drawers.

There are other objects of my invention which together with the foregoing will appear in the detailed description following in connection with the drawings in which:

Figures 1 to 4 are perspective views of my

novel metal construction permitting predetermined shaping.

Figures 5 to 8 are cross sections illustrating the shapes into which the constructions shown in Figures 1 to 4 respectively may be formed.

Figures 9 to 11 are perspective views showing the adaptation of the constructions shown in Figures 1 to 4 to a reinforcing member used in connection with my novel casings.

Figure 12 is a detail of the construction shown in Figure 9.

Figures 13 to 15 are details of the interlock employed for my casings.

Figures 16 and 17 are perspective views of a casing and drawer respectively provided with my novel reinforcing members with the drawer movable on rollers.

Figure 18 is a cross section through 18—18, Figure 16.

Figure 19 is a cross section through 19—19, Figure 17.

Figure 20 is a cross section through 20—20, Figure 17.

Figure 21 is a cross section through 21—21, Figure 17.

Figure 22 is a cross section through 22—22, Figure 17.

Figure 23 is a cross section through 23—23, Figure 17.

Figure 24 is a cross section through 24—24, Figure 17.

Figure 25 is a cross section through 25—25, Figure 17.

Figure 26 is a perspective view of the casing with part of the material cut away to show my novel construction of track secured to the casing.

Figure 27 is a perspective view of the drawer cooperating with the casing of Figure 26 showing a roller mounted on the rear wall thereof.

Figure 28 is a perspective fragmentary view of a modified form of drawer.

Figure 29 is a perspective view of a casing showing a further application of the novel fabricated member.

Figures 30 to 35 are detail views of other forms of rollers used in my preferred form of drawer.

Figure 36 is a perspective view of a stack of casings interlocked with an interlock of the type shown in Figure 15.

Figure 37 is a cross section through 37—37 of Figure 36.

Figure 38 is a perspective view of an application of the interlock shown in Figure 14 for a stack of casings.

Figure 39 is a cross section through 39—39, Figure 38.

Figures 40 to 43 are perspective views of a modified form of securing the side walls of a drawer to the front wall.

Figure 44 is a view of an assembled casing without the back wall embodying the principles of my invention.

Figure 45 is a perspective view of the back wall for the casing shown in Figure 44.

Figure 46 is a developed view of the blank forming the drawer of Figure 26.

Referring now more specifically to Figure 1, a metallic member 11 is constructed with longitudinal rows of corrugation 12, 13 and 14 and spaced by sections 14 and 15. As will be evident, in such a member there is a differential of the resistance to tortional stress along a line transverse to the corrugations between the longitudinal corrugations 12 and section 14. If therefore with the metal supported somewhere along the corrugations, a force is applied to bend the metal at a point along the corrugations 12 and at right angles to the plane of the member of Figure 1, the metal will have greater resistance to the bending force along the corrugation 12 than at section 14 where the bending moment will be sufficient to bend along a line along section 14 and transversely of corrugations 12 and 13, due to the considerably greater resistance to such movement along the latter corrugations. It is thus possible to provide a predetermined shaping of the member 11 bent along the sections 14 and 15 as illustrated in figures where the metal is shown supported on a base 16. In actual practice, only minute corrugations are necessary, but for purposes of clarity, the corrugations are shown considerably exaggerated. Although to illustrate my invention, I have shown this principle applied to a metal member, it will be obvious that the same results may be obtained with any other blank material such as corrugated board and the like having flexibility.

In a modified form of my invention shown in Figure 2, I provide a series of slots 21 interposed between the corrugations 22 and 23 of the metal member 24. In this case also, due to the weakened condition produced along the slots or perforations 21, if the metal is supported say at 23 and a force is applied at right angles to the plane of the metal, the metal will bend along a line through the center of slots 21 as an axis, the corrugations 22 and 23 again providing increased resistance against any bending tendency thereat compared to the lesser resistance of the slotted portions of the metal. The metal here illustrated as mounted on support 25 may assume the position shown in Figure 6. Although corrugations are shown at 22 and 23, it will be obvious that in some circumstances with the proper strength of metal, perforations or slots 21, alone and without the corrugations, will provide a sufficient differential between the bending stress at 21 and the remaining areas to provide proper bending along 21.

In Figure 3, I have shown a modification of Figure 1, in which a plurality of transverse corrugations 26 interposed between the corrugations 27 and 28 provide a predetermined bending curve. The bend along corrugations 26 will assume a curve as illustrated at 29, Figure 7, where the member is shown supported on the base 30. By varying the number of such corrugations, it will now be obvious that any desired arc or bend may be obtained.

In Figure 4 I have illustrated a plurality of corrugations 31 interposed between flat members 32 and 33 which, as described in connection with Figure 2, may under certain circumstances provide a sufficient differential between corrugations 31 and surfaces 32 and 33 to bend the metal in a predetermined shape as shown at 34 supported on base 30, in Figure 8.

In Figure 9, I have illustrated the application of the principle disclosed in Figures 1 to 4 to a metal reinforcing member which is used in connection with an improved construction of casing having the general construction of the casing shown in my application referred to above.

As shown, the member 35 is provided with a plurality of securing prongs 36, 37, 38 and 39 formed by punching these prongs from the metal to protrude at right angles to the surface of the metal. Each prong consists of substantially triangularly shaped members having curved sides and base, and functioning as will be described hereinafter in more detail, to secure member 35 to the wall

of any member such as the wall of a casing near its edge as will be described in detail hereinafter. Two pockets 43 and 44 formed by slitting and embossing the metal are located at the opposite ends of member 35 with their open ends facing the adjacent end of the casing and are provided for the purpose to be explained hereinafter in connection with interlocking adjoining casing. Along one edge of the member 35 is the embossing 45 for forming a rabbet in the reinforcing member. Mounted on this rabbet is a pin 46 carrying a free-to-rotate roller 47.

Extending along the member 35, Figure 9, are two rows of slots 51 and 52 shown in more detail in Figure 12. Each of these slots are formed by punching slits 48, 49 and 50 along three sides of a rectangle in the metal, the same punching operation also bending the metal into an arcuate shape as shown at 53 and 54.

With such a metal suitably secured as by the prongs 36 to a supporting base such as the wall of a casing, a force applied at right angles to the plane of the member will invariably bend it into an arc formed by the two rows of slots 51 and 52 due to the differential in the bending resistance of the metal, as illustrated at 55 in Figure 18. As the member 35 is bent inwardly and assumes an arcuate shape, the sides 48 and 50 refill the space between these sides and curvature 55. Thus, as the metal is bent, it automatically assumes a predetermined curved shape with the edges of the slitted metal and the edges of the main section in engagement with each other.

In Figure 10, I have shown an alternative construction of reinforcing members in which a series of cut-out slots or perforations 55 extending along the metal 56 provide a predetermined bending line along an imaginary line extending along the slots and half way between the upper and lower edges. As in the case of Figure 9, suitable securing means by prongs 57 stamped from the metal are provided for the plate 56. As shown in Figure 27, the drawer 60 having front walls, side walls, and rear walls, distinguishes from the drawer in my earlier application by the flanged ends 61 formed by bending the material back on itself for a short distance before the tongue extensions 62 are turned into engagement with the side wall.

The blank shown in Figure 46 comprises a main section 63 forming the bottom or floor wall of the drawer, sections 64, 65 scored at 66 to form one side wall, sections 67 and 68 scored at 69 to form the opposite side wall, sections 70 and 71 scored at 72 to form the rear wall and sections 73 and 74 scored at 75 to form the front wall, sections 64, 67, 70 and 73 being integral with the main section 63, all as is now well known from the parent case.

The rear and front walls are provided with tongues 76 to 83. When the rear wall sections are turned on their score lines 72, tongues 76 and 77 overlap and tongues 78 and 79 overlap in face to face relation. When now the rear wall is turned to a position at right angles to the section 63 and tongues 76, 77 and 79, 80 are turned at right angles on their score lines 84 into face to face relation with side wall sections 64 and 67, respectively, sections 65 and 68 are turned on their score lines 66 and 69 to envelope the tongues. Flaps 85 and 86 will be seated in openings 87 and 88 in sections 76 and 78.

The front wall sections are folded in a similar manner with this difference: It will be noted that score lines 91 and 92 on tongues 80 and 82 respectively are not aligned with score lines 93 and 94 of tongues 81 and 82 respectively. Moreover, tongues 80 and 82 are provided with additional score lines 95 and 96, and 97 and 98 respectively.

In assembling the front wall, the tongues 80 and 82 are first turned on score lines 91 and 92 and then turned back on score lines 95 and 97, as illustrated in Figures 22 and 25. The distance from 95 to 96 is such that in the reentrant portion score 96 is opposite score 93 so that when the tongue 81 is turned to engage tongue 80, the two may now be jointly turned to engage the side walls. A small flange equal to the distance from score 93 to 91 will thus be formed.

Mounted on the side of the drawer 60 is a metallic member 101 secured thereto by a suitable means such as prongs at 36 and 37 disclosed in Figure 9. As shown in the cross-sectional view, Figure 24, the member 101 is curved at its uppper portion 102 to form a track which cooperates with a roller on the casing as will be described in the following: As shown in Figure 24, the track 101 is secured by the prong 36 to the side wall sections 64 and 67 of Figure 46, which form the outer section of the side walls. It will be understood that a similar track is provided on the outer side of the opposite side wall from that shown in Figure 17.

Interposed between the outer wall 73 and the inner wall 74 of the front walls is a flat handle-supporting member 103 to which is secured a fabricated handle-supporting metal member 104 having rolled cylindrical-shaped ends 105 for receiving at the entrances thereof the ends of the handle 106. Handle 106 is thus pivotally mounted in the fabricated metal member 104, which is in turn secured to plate 103. An opening 107 cut in the outer wall 73 provides accessibility to the handle 106 which is so mounted with respect to the opening that when the member 103 is inserted in place, the handle will seat in the opening 107 and be flush with the surface of the outer section 73.

The casing 108, Figure 16, is provided with vertical reinforcing members 109 and 110 fabricated in a manner described in detail in connection with Figure 9 and having the same prongs 36 and 37 as shown in that figure, the pocket formation 43 and 44 receiving the interlocking member, slit formations 51 and 52 forming the predetermined bending line at the edge of the casing, the embossing 45 which provides a rabbet formation, the roller 47 mounted on a pin 46 for rotation thereabout, horizontal reinforcing members 111 at the top and bottom of the front edge of the casing, which extend from one of the reinforcing members 109 to the opposite reinforcing member 110.

Horizontal members 111 form a bearing for angle wire 112 having two sections 113 and 114 at right angles to each other. Angle wire 112 is arranged adjacent to the horizontal edges of the front wall of the casing 108 and when the horizontal reinforcing member is slipped into place as shown in Figure 16, it secures the angle wire 112 in position and forms a bearing therefor, about which one section or leg 113 may be revolved. Angle wire extensions from both the right and left-hand ends of both top and bottom horizontal reinforcing members 111 are provided.

In practice, the casing is shipped collapsed, with the fabricated member 109 extending in a plane as shown in Figure 9, that is to say, not bent along the predetermined bending lines formed at 51 and 52. At the point where the casing is to be used, the angle wires 112 are

rocked in their bearings until the vertical portion or leg section 114 of each of these angle wires is against the vertical edge at the front of the casing. Members 109 and 110 are then bent along their predetermined bending lines encasing the vertical legs or portions 114 of the angle wires 112. Secured to the rear edge of the casing 108 are reinforcing member 115 and 116, the details of which will be described hereinafter in connection with Figures 44 and 45.

In Figures 26 and 27, I have shown a modification of both the drawer and the casing. In these figures, the drawer is provided with the same tracks 101 as the drawer in Figure 17. In addition, however, the drawer is also provided with a roller 117 secured to the rear wall section at the point where the rear wall and its tongue extensions meet. A similar roller is, of course, provided on the opposite side of the rear wall.

The casing of Figure 26, in addition to being provided with the roller 47 of figure on the vertical reinforcing members 109 and 110, is also provided with a track 118 similar in construction to the drawer track, except that the channel or track formation is at the bottom rather than at the top. The track 118 is located at a slightly elevated position with respect to the roller 47 and in line with the roller 117, so that the latter rides in track 118, while roller 47 rides in track 101. The positions of these rollers and tracks are such as to just support the drawer on the base of the casing, but disengaged therefrom sufficiently to prevent frictional engagement therewith.

In Figures 28, I have disclosed a further modification of the drawer, in which the edges of the drawer are reinforced by the fabricated metal member 121 having the predetermined bending line formed at 122 so that when the drawer is assembled, the metal member 122 secured by prongs 123 to the outer side wall is bent over into the position shown in Figure 28.

In Figure 29, the casing is shown secured at its open edges by the fabricated metal member 125 which replaces the tape heretofore used.

In Figures 30 to 35, I have shown a further feature which may be applied to my drawers, comprising rollers secured to the base or floor member thereof for riding on a track in the casing. As shown in Figure 34, a flat member 131 preferably made of metal may be provided with prongs stamped therefrom in a manner already described and may be scored to form a predetermined bending line at 133 and 134. At 135, the metal is punched out, forming a pin support at the openings 136 and 137 for a roller when the metal is turned along its scorings 133 and 134 into the form shown in Figure 32.

A pin 141 having its ends 142 and 143 of reduced diameter protruding through the openings 136 and 137 and provided with the caps 144 and 145 carries the ring 146. Between the rings 146 and 147, the roller ball bearings 148 are supported for permitting a free rotation of the roller 149. The member 131, after being formed in the shape shown in Figure 32 is secured to the inner and outer side wall by its prongs as shown in Figure 31, the side of member 131 coming opposite the inner side wall being admitted therein through a suitable slot formed in the side wall.

Secured to the base of the casing is a member 151 having the dimensions substantially equal to the inner dimensions of the bottom of the casing and having tracks 152 and 153 formed therein at positions at which the rollers 149 will ride in the track. In a further form of my invention these tracks may be constructed as an inherent part of the base or bottom section of the casing.

In Figures 40 to 43 I have disclosed a further form of supporting the side walls of the drawer to the front wall. Two fabricated metal members are employed in this arrangement, one as shown in Figure 43 comprising a flat metal member 161 having prongs 162 punched therein in a manner already described in detail and having a number of elongated slots 163 punched therein. Member 161 is admitted into the inner front wall through a suitable slot in the tongue extending from the front wall as shown in Figure 40 and secured thereto by means of its prongs 162. The slots 163 are arranged on that portion of the member 161 which protrudes from the side of the tongue. Secured to the front edge of the side wall 164 of the drawer is a second uncompleted U-shaped member 165 having prongs formed therein at 166 and provided with a set of lugs 167 formed from the metal in a manner similar to the formation of the prongs. These lugs, as will be seen from Figure 42 are formed at the curved portion of member 165. The lugs 167 are individually provided with depressed projections 167' thereon having a spring action. When the member 165 is brought into engagement with member 161, these lugs, which are cut so that they are in alignment with the slots 163, may be inserted into these slots. The projections 167' are so arranged as to pass through the slots 163 by spring action and lock the wall members of the drawer into place.

In assembling the drawer, the front wall is raised to its vertical position with the tongue turned inwardly and the side wall is then raised to the position shown in Figure 40 and the lugs 167 are forced through the perforations, locking the side and front walls to each other.

In Figures 13 and 15 and 36 to 38, I have illustrated an arrangement for providing an interlock between the casings in a vertical stack and in a horizontal stack. In Figure 13 I have shown the simplest form of interlock comprising a metal member 171 having an embossed central portion at 172 in which a lug is punched, as shown at 173. The ends 174 and 175 of the member 171 are arranged to seat themselves in the pockets 176 and 177, Figure 38, which are formed on the reinforcing members 178 and 179 of adjacent casings and are similar in construction to that described in detail in connection with the embossed pockets 43 and 44 of Figure 9.

In actual practice, one end 174 of member 171 is first inserted in the pocket 177 of the reinforcing member 179 of the lower casing, the pocket 176 of the reinforcing member 178 on the upper casing is then brought next to the upper edge of the interlocking member, and the end 175 is permitted to slip into place as shown in Figure 38.

In another form of interlock, especially suitable for the rear of the casing, I provide a substantially U-shaped member 181 having turned-in ends 183 and 184. Member 181 is adapted to be slipped over the horizontal reinforcing members on the rear walls of the casing, of the form to be described hereinafter. Thus as illustrated in Figures 38 and 39, the member 181 encases the two reinforcing members 185 and 186

and the turned-in ends form locking lugs for this interlock.

In a further adaptation of my interlock for securing not only the vertical column of casings, but also adjacent horizontal casings, I provide a substantially U-shaped member 191 having lugs 192 and 193 punched therein and having an extension 193' integral with the U-shaped member 191. Extending transversely of said U and integral with the extension 193' is a flat member 195 having lugs 196 and 197 punched therein. As shown in Figure 36, the U-shaped portion 191 is slipped over the horizontal reinforcing members until the lugs 193 and 196 engage the rear of the reinforcing member and lock the interlock in position. The extension 195' brings the portion 195 in surface contact with the vertical reinforcing members of the two adjacent casings being interlocked. The lug 196 now provides a receiving pocket for corresponding lug 197' on the interlock secured to the next adjacent column of casings and the opening formed by the lug 197 in turn forms a pocket for the corresponding lug 196' of the adjacent interlock. Thus, the U-shaped member 191' of the adjacent interlock is provided with the transverse member 195' having lugs 196' and 197' formed thereon which, as shown in Figure 37, cooperate with the lugs 196 and 197.

In Figures 44 and 45 I have shown a completed setup of the casing as it is received in shipping and before complete assembly. In Figure 44, the casing is shown after it has been received in shipment and turned on its scored lines into the form of a shell. The angle wires 203 protruding from the horizontal reinforcing members 204 are in position to be turned in their bearings to a position adjacent to the vertical front edges of the casing so that as the vertical reinforcing member 205 is turned on its predetermined bending line 206 and the vertical reinforcing member 207 is turned on its predetermined bending line 208, they will encase the angle wires 203. At the rear of the casing I provide a member 211 having score lines to form a shallow pan-like member as shown in Figure 45. Along two sides U-shaped reinforcing members 212 and 213 are secured and so arranged that when the shallow pan-like member 211 is inserted into the rear of the casing, the members 212 and 213 will slip over the edges of the casing limiting the inward movement of member 211. Thereafter the reinforcing members 215 and 216 secured to the sides of the casing are turned along their predetermined bending lines 217 and 218 to engage the edges of the sides 219 and 220 of the pan-like member 211, thus locking this member in engagement with the casing.

In the above I have described my invention by illustrating preferred adaptations thereof, but it will be obvious that it may take other forms and I do not wish to be limited except as set forth in the appended claims.

1. A casing to be shipped in knocked down condition comprising scored side, top, and bottom wall members; and an open front end; vertical metallic reinforcing members for the sides of said open front end and securely affixed to the outside of the side wall members in the knock down condition; a portion of said reinforcing members protruding beyond the edges of said casing to permit said casing to be collapsed along the scorings for shipment, said protruding portion being adapted to be manually folded into contact with the inside of the side wall upon unfolding the casing from its collapsed condition.

2. A casing to be shipped in knocked-down condition comprising scored side, top and bottom wall members; an open front end; vertical metallic reinforcing members for the sides of said open front end and securely affixed to the side wall members in the knocked down condition; a portion of said reinforcing members protruding beyond the edges of said casing to permit said casing to be collapsed along the scorings for shipment, said reinforcing members being fabricated to produce a predetermined bending line along which the protruding portion is bent to encase the edges of said casing.

3. A casing to be shipped in knocked-down condition comprising scored side, top and bottom wall members; an open front end; vertical metallic reinforcing members for the sides of said open front end and securely affixed to the side wall members in the knocked down condition; a portion of said reinforcing members protruding beyond the edges of said casing to permit said casing to be collapsed along the scoring for shipment; said reinforcing members being slitted in parallel rows to form a predetermined bending curvature which starts at the outside edge and terminates on the inside edge of the casing edges.

4. A casing to be shipped in knocked-down condition comprising scored side, top and bottom wall members; an open front end; reinforcing members for said open front end; a portion of said reinforcing members protruding beyond the edges of said casing when the casing is collapsed to permit said casing to be collapsed along the scoring for shipment and rollers mounted on the protruding portion of said reinforcing member.

5. A casing having top, bottom, and side sections connected by score lines; an open front end section; vertical reinforcing members secured solely to the outside surface of said casing along the vertical edges of said open front end to permit said casing to be shipped in knocked-down condition and means whereby when said casing is turned on its scorings into an assembled unit, said reinforcing members are manually turnable about said vertical edges into a U formation.

6. A casing having top, bottom, and side wall sections connected by score lines; an open front end section; vertical reinforcing members secured solely to the outside surface of said casing along the vertical edges of said open front and to permit said casing to be shipped in knocked-down condition; means whereby when said casing is turned on its scoring into an assembled unit, said reinforcing members are manually turnable about said vertical edges into a U formation and reinforcing members secured to the horizontal front edges of said casing and angle wires pivotally held by said horizontal reinforcing members and rotatable to be engaged by said vertical reinforcing members as said latter members are turned into a U shape.

7. A casing to be shipped in knocked-down condition comprising scored side, top and bottom wall members; an open front end; reinforcing members for said open front end; a portion of said reinforcing members protruding beyond the edges of said casing to permit said casing to be collapsed along the scorings for shipment, and rollers mounted on said protruding portion of said reinforcing members, said rollers

lying entirely without the casing when the casing is in collapsed condition.

8. A collapsible cabinet comprising the combination of a drawer section of a substantially fibrous board structure foldable into a substantially flat arrangement; a casing section of a substantially fibrous board structure for enclosing said drawer section, and foldable into a substantially flat arrangement; roller mechanism associated with one of said sections for slidably supporting said drawer within said casing when said sections are in assembled condition; reinforcing means secured to said one section for carrying said roller mechanism, whereby said one section is foldable into said substantially flat arrangement with said roller mechanism and reinforcing means attached thereto, with negligible additional thickness being required for said flat arrangement; and track mechanism for coacting with said roller mechanism mounted on the other of said sections, and adapted to strengthen said section whereby said other section is foldable into said substantially flat arrangement with said track mechanism mounted thereon.

9. A collapsible cabinet comprising the combination of a drawer section of a substantially fibrous board structure and a casing section of a substantially fibrous board structure; each being foldable into substantially flat arrangement; roller mechanism associated with one of said sections for slidably supporting said drawer within said casing when said sections are in assembled condition, and reinforcing means secured to said section for carrying said roller mechanism, said section being foldable into substantially flat arrangement with said roller mechanism and reinforcing means attached thereto; and track mechanism for coacting with said roller mechanism mounted on the other of said sections and adapted to strengthen said section, said other section being foldable into substantially flat arrangement with said track mechanism mounted thereon.

10. A collapsible cabinet comprising the combination of a drawer section and a casing section for enclosing said drawer section; each made of foldable sheet material; roller mechanism associated with one of said sections for slidably supporting said drawer within said casing when said sections are in assembled condition; reinforcing means secured to one section for carrying said roller mechanism, said section being foldable into substantially flat arrangement with said roller mechanism and reinforcing means attached thereto, with negligible additional thickness being required; track mechanism mounted on and adapted to strengthen said other section for coacting with the roller mechanism, said other section being foldable into substantially flat arrangement with said track mechanism mounted thereon.

11. A casing for a file cabinet or the like, said casing having an open front end and comprising a bottom wall; side walls; a top wall; said walls being made of sheet material having fold lines between the top, bottom and side walls along which lines the same is manually foldable to form said walls; reinforcing members at the front edges of said bottom and top walls; vertical reinforcing members at the front edges of said side walls to produce greater compressive strength at the open front than that produced by the material in said side walls for carrying downward stress of a load thereon, and means connecting horizontal and vertical reinforcing members to maintain rigid angular relationship; a roller on each of said vertical reinforcing members; said casing being collapsible with the reinforcing members and rollers mounted thereon.

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