Dec. 1, 1925.

1,563,687

J. H. CHANEY

DISPLAY STAND

Filed April 10. 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

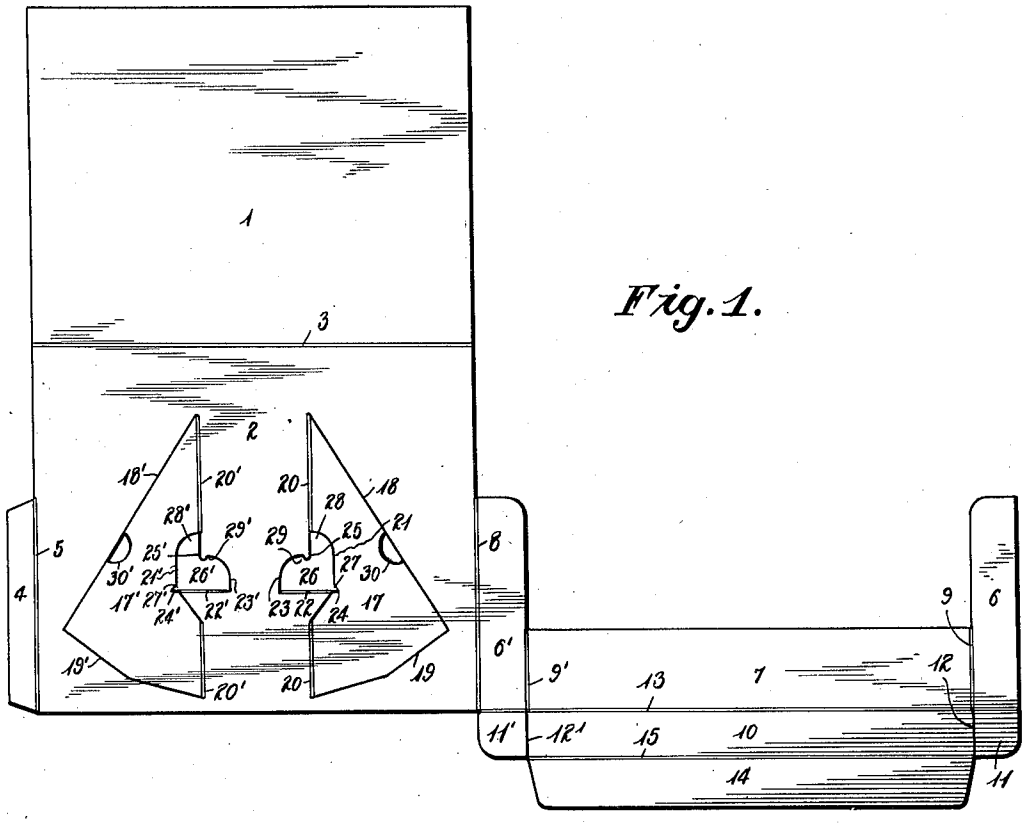

Fig. 1.

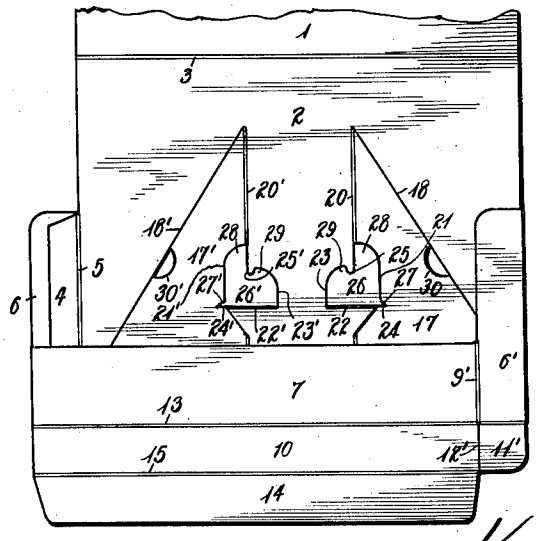

Fig. 2.

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Fig. 3.

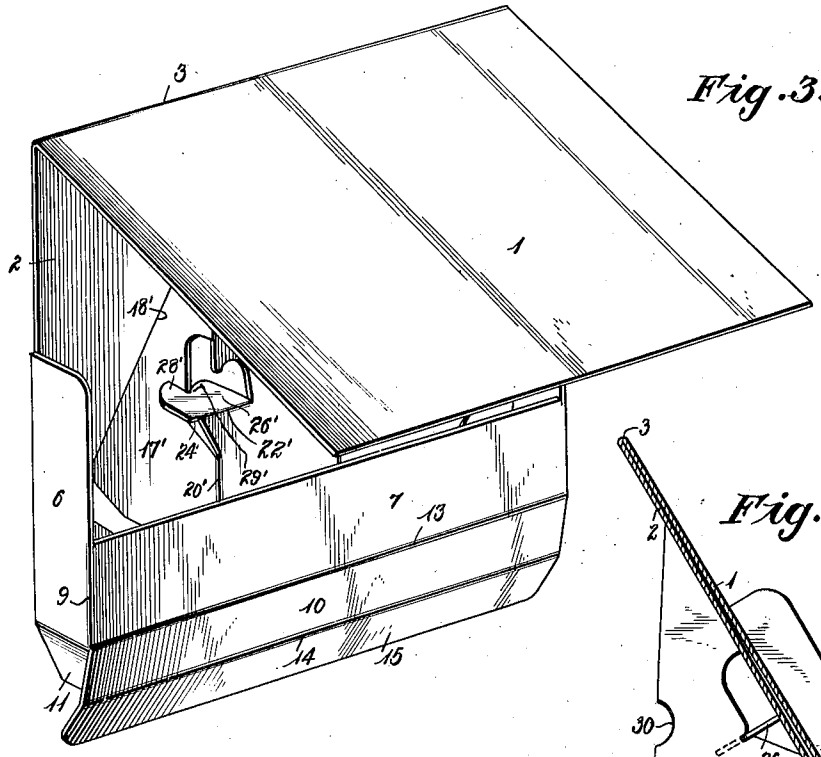


Fig. 5.

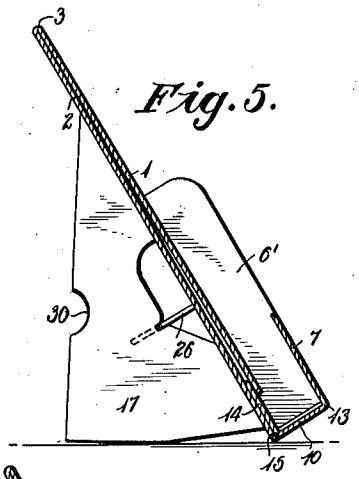


Fig. 4.

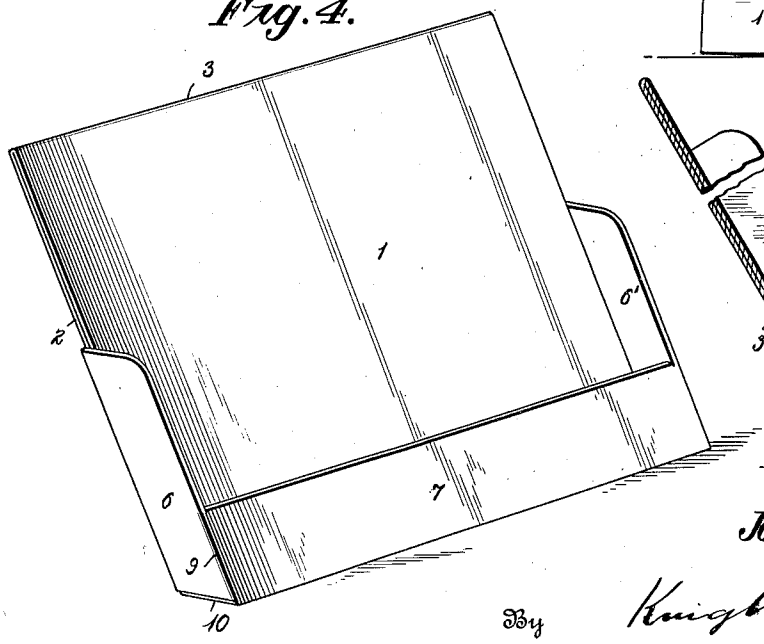
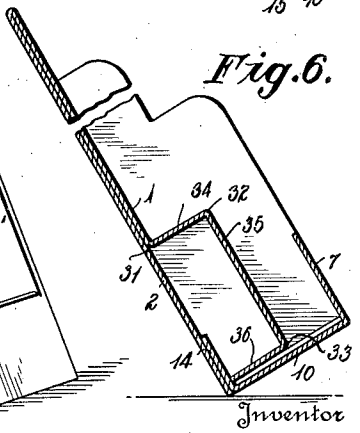


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN H. CHANEY, OF BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.

DISPLAY STAND.

Application filed April 10, 1924. Serial No. 705,668.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOHN H. CHANEY, a citizen of the United States, residing at Baltimore city, Maryland, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Display Stands, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to display stands adapted to be made of cardboard or other suitable sheet material in such a manner that each stand consists of only one piece of material, can be shipped in a flat, knock-down condition, and can be easily and quickly set up to form a rigid and durable stand. I attain these objects in a manner to be fully described hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which

Figure 1 shows the original blank,

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary view showing the initial folding,

Fig. 3 is a perspective showing the method of setting up the stand,

Fig. 4, a perspective of the completed article,

Fig. 5, a vertical section, and

Fig. 6, a sectional view of a modified form.

Referring now to the drawings, the original blank, Fig. 1, consists generally of a main section divided into portions 1 and 2 by the transverse scoring 3, a wing section extending laterally from the portion 2 and a tab 4 extending from the portion 2 on the side opposite said wing section. The blank is scored along the line 5 of juncture of the portion 2 and the tab 4. The wing section comprises two panels 6 and 6′, of equal proportions, which are separated by a panel 7 equal in length to the breadth of the main section. The blank is scored at the juncture 8 of the panel 6′ with the portion 2 and at the juncture 9 and 9′ of the panels 6 and 6′ with the panel 7. Depending from the panel 7 is a panel 10 and from the panels 6 and 6′ tongues 11 and 11′, respectively. These tongues are made independent of the panel 10 by the incisions 12 and 12′ which extend to the scoring 13 which is on a line with the lower edge of the portion 2. This scoring also denotes the line of juncture between panels 7 and 10 and between the panels 6, 6′ and the tongues 11, 11′, respectively. From the panel 10, which is equal in width to the panels 6 and 6′, a flap 14 depends, the line of separation of the two being scored, as at 15. The opposite edges 16 and 16′ of the flap 14 taper slightly outwardly, as do likewise the tongues 11 and 11′.

As a means of supporting the stand, I provide two flaps 17 and 17′, Figs. 1, 3 and 4, whose design is generally known. These flaps are of substantially triangular shape and are formed from the portion 2 itself of the main section. They are formed by the incisions 18 and 18′, 19 and 19′ and the interrupted scorings 20 and 20′ respectively. The scorings 20 and 20′ are perpendicular to the lower edge of the portion 2, and their interrupted sections are connected by the incisions 21 and 21′, respectively. Transverse scores 22 and 22′ intersect the lines of the scores 20 and 20′, and by means of appropriate incisions, 23 and 23′, tabs 26 and 26′, which may be bent out along lines 22 and 22′, are formed for cooperating with and locking in their opened position the flaps 17 and 17′. When the flaps and tongues are in this position, the nicks 24 and 25 and 24′ and 25′, will, so to speak, interlock as shown in Figs. 3 and 5. Referring to flap 17 and tab 26, the perpendicular distance from the apex of the nick 24 to the line of the score 20 is made equal to the perpendicular distance from the score 22 to the inner extremity of the nick 25. Hence, when the parts are placed in their cooperating positions, the tab 26 is prevented from swinging upwardly by the shoulder 27, while the flap 17 is prevented from displacement by the tongue 28 and the shoulder 29. However, the flaps 17 and 17′ and the tabs 26 and 26′ are not opened until it is desired to set up the stand, but remain flat, merely outlined by the scores and incisions, as described.

The first operation in practicing the present invention, therefore, it is to produce the blank and provide it with the scorings and incisions as described. In order that the stand may be quickly set up when required, one more preliminary step is necessary, which is as follows:

Referring to Fig. 1, the whole wing section is bent over the main portion 2 along scoring 8. Thus scoring 13 will coincide with the lower edge of main portion 2 and panel 6 will lie at the left. The panel 6 is now bent back along the scoring 9 and behind the tab 4 so that its free lateral edge coincides with scoring 5. The panel 6 is now attached to the tab 4 by any suitable

means; preferably an adhesive is applied between the two. The operations above described complete the manufacture of the stand. (See Fig. 2).

The method of setting up the stand is as follows:

Panels 6 and 6′ are bent to stand perpendicular relative to main portion 2 and panel 7. There will be flexure along scores 5, 8, 9 and 9′. Tongues 11 and 11′ are now bent inwardly and panel 10 is bent over them along scorings 13 and 15 and flap 14 inserted between the edges of the tongues and the portion 2 in the well known manner. A tray having walls 6 and 4, 6′, 2, 7 and 10 have thus been provided, the main portion 2 forming the rear wall of this tray. The flaps 17 and 17′ are now opened out rearwardly and braced in position by the tabs 26 and 26′, respectively. Indents 30 and 30′ may be provided on the free edges of the flaps to enable them to be easily grasped. The portion 1 is now bent inwardly along scoring 3 so that it lies flat against portion 2, thus covering the apertures left in the latter.

If it is desired to provide a shelf on the stand, the portion 1 may be made suitably longer than the portion 2 and provided with transverse scorings 31, 32 and 33 as indicated in Fig. 5. When folded along these scorings, as shown, additional panels 34, 35 and 36 are formed and in this manner a shelf 34 is provided. In this constructional form the portion 1 is made longer than portion 2 in the blank by the sum of the widths of shelf 34 and spacing panel 36.

Having thus described my invention, I claim:

1. A display stand comprising a back member consisting of a sheet of suitable material, a flap cut in said back member and adapted to swing out of the plane thereof whereby said back member and said flap form an easel, a tray supported on said easel and integral therewith, the side, front and bottom walls of said tray being formed from a single lateral extension of said back member, and an extension on said back member adapted to be folded over said member for covering the aperture made therein by said flap.

2. A display stand comprising a back member consisting of a sheet of suitable material, a flap cut in said back member and adapted to swing out of the plane thereof whereby said back member and said flap form an easel, a tray supported on said easel and integral therewith, and an extension on said back member adapted to be folded over said member for covering the aperture made therein by said flap, said extension being folded along longitudinal lines to form a shelf, as described.

3. A blank for a collapsible display stand, comprising a main substantially rectangular section, a perpendicular wing extending from a lateral edge of said main section at an extremity thereof, said wing being extended to a distance greater than the width of said main section, a rectangular panel equal in length to the width of said main section extending from said wing and equally spaced from the extremities thereof, said panel projecting beyond the line of the end of said main section a distance equal to half the difference in length between the panel and said wing, measured on their line of juncture; a flap extending from the edge of said panel opposite said wing and substantially co-extensive with said panel edge; and a tab on the side of said main section opposite to said wing.

The foregoing specification signed at Baltimore, Maryland, this 18th day of March, 1924.

JOHN H. CHANEY.