July 9, 1957 G. E. NICHOLS 2,798,322

CALENDAR PAD MOUNT

Filed Nov. 9, 1953 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

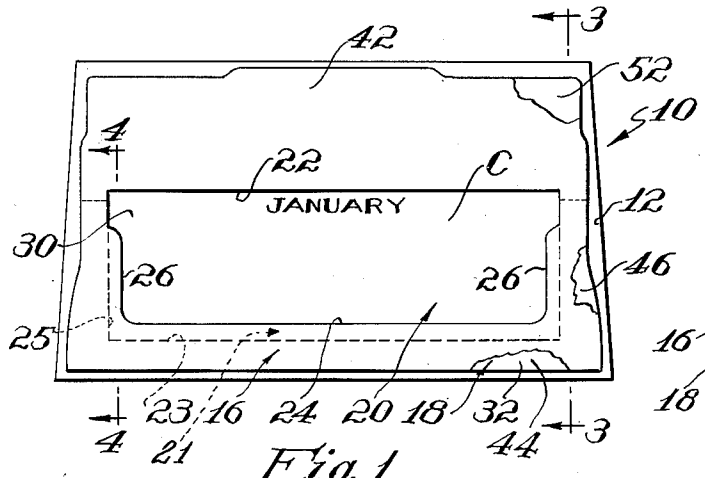


Fig. 1

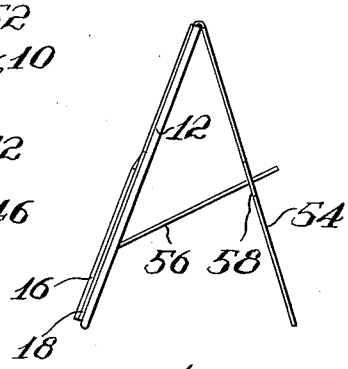


Fig. 2

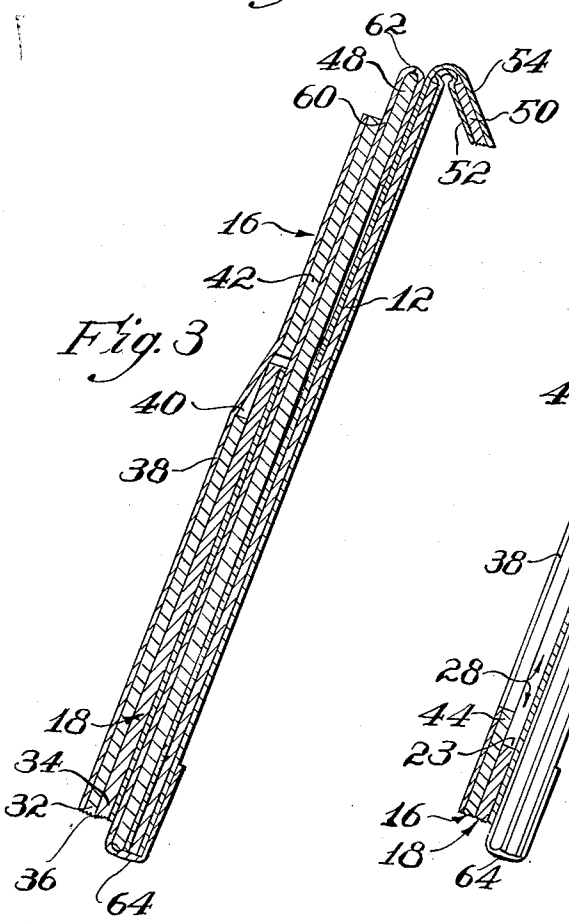


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

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CALENDAR PAD MOUNT

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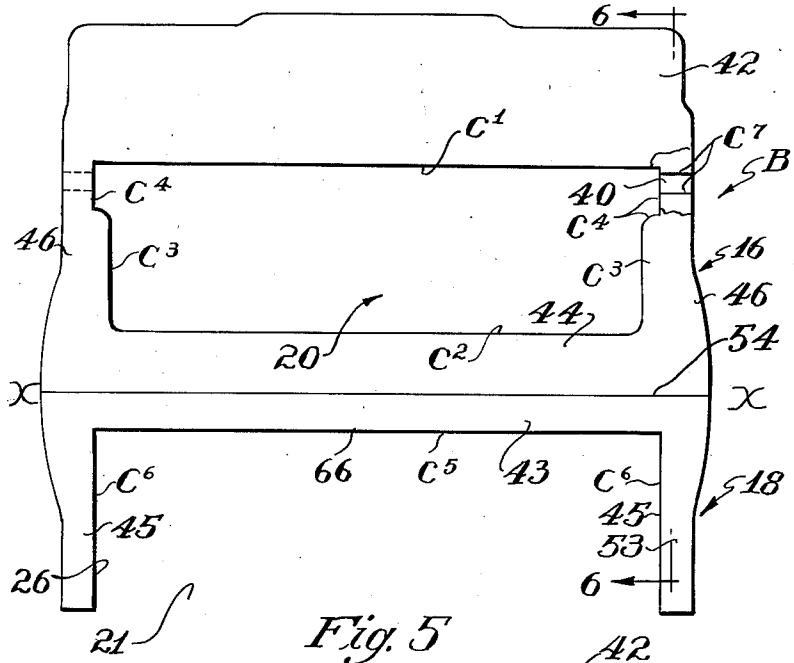


Fig. 5

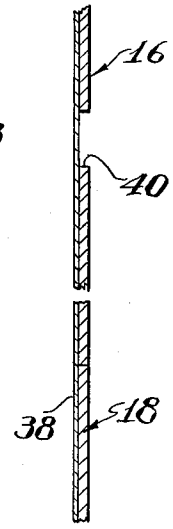


Fig. 6

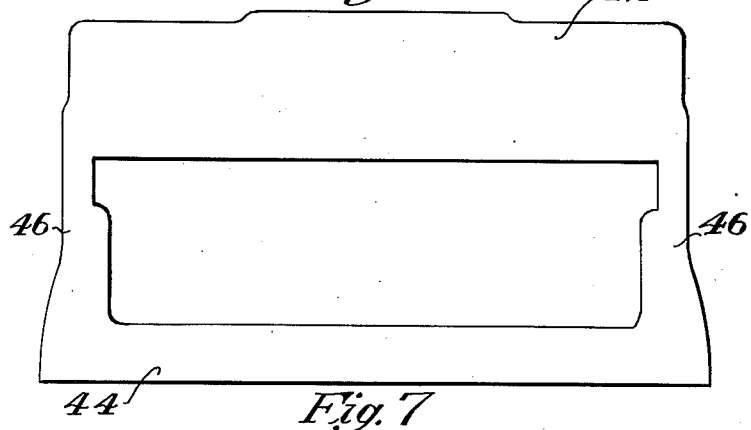


Fig. 7

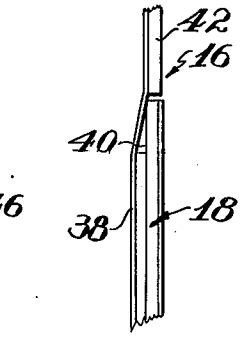


Fig. 8

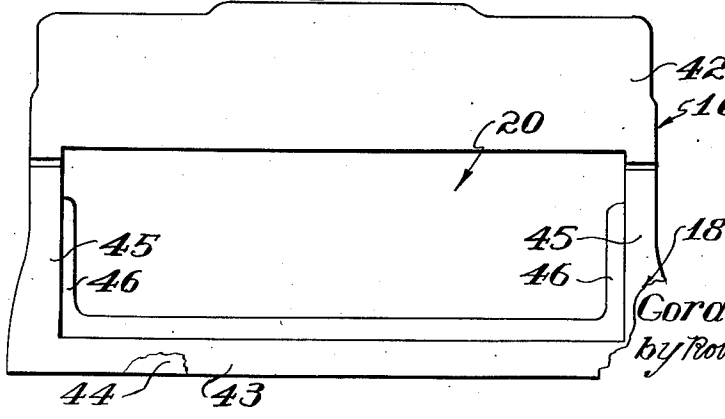


Fig. 9

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CALENDAR PAD MOUNT

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2 Claims. (Cl. 40—120)

This invention relates to easel-type mounts and more particularly to an improved construction for a mount of the type having a pocket for removably receiving a calendar pad.

The principal object of this invention is to provide a sturdy, attractive appearing calendar mount having an easily accessible calendar holding pocket.

As herein illustrated the mount is of multi-ply construction including a backboard to which there is hinged a leg adapted to hold it in an upright, rearwardly inclined position and a frontboard containing a pocket for receiving a calendar pad or the like. A spacer underlies a portion of the frontboard so that the frontboard has upper and lower portions which lie in different planes. The upper portion forms a lintel above the pocket and the lower portion the front of the pocket and has a substantially rectangular opening through it bounded at the top by the lintel, at its bottom by a sill and at its sides by uprights joining the lintel and sill. The lintel lies flat against the backboard or an intermediate board if desired, and the spacer is interposed between the sill and uprights so as to support the lower portion in a plane forwardly of the lintel, and spaced from the back or intermediate board by the thickness of the spacer. The spacer has a sill and uprights but no lintel, which are narrower than the corresponding portions of the lower portion so that the corresponding marginal edges of the lower portion overlap the spacer to form therewith the pocket. The uprights of the spacer extend substantially into abutting engagement of the lower edge of the lintel while the uprights of the lower portion of the frontboard are shorter so that there are gaps between them and the lower edge of the lintel. A paper facing is applied to the outer face of the upper and lower portions of the frontboard so as to cover the gaps and provide a smooth transfer from one plane to the other.

The invention will now be described in greater detail with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the calendar mount;

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the calendar mount;

Fig. 3 is a vertical section to much larger scale taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a vertical section to much larger scale taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 is a blank including the faceboard and spacer prior to folding;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary vertical section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5;

Fig. 7 is a plan view of the blank shown in Fig. 5, after it is folded;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary edge view of Fig. 7; and

Fig. 9 is a rear view of Fig. 7.

Referring to the drawings the mount 10 has a rigid backboard 12 on which there is mounted a faceboard 16 and a spacer 18 which underlies a portion thereof for holding it spaced forwardly of the backboard. The portion held forwardly of the backboard has a substantially rectangular sight opening 20 therethrough, bounded by top and bottom edges 22 and 24, and end edges 26—26.

The underlying spacer has in it a pocket opening 21 bounded only by a bottom edge 23 and end edges 25—25. The marginal portions of the end edges 26—26 and the bottom edge 22 project inwardly of the underlying spacer 18 which is U-shaped and forms with the underlying edge faces of the bottom edge 23 and end edges 25—25 of the spacer and the backboard a forwardly projecting pocket 28 for receiving a calendar pad C which is visible through the sight opening. The marginal portions of the ends of the sight opening adjacent the top of the opening are flared outwardly laterally so that they substantially coincide with the underlying edge faces of the end edges 25—25 of the spacer thereby providing a wide mouth 30 at the top of the pocket to facilitate inserting a calendar pad into the pocket or withdrawing it therefrom. The lowermost edge 32 of that portion of the faceboard beneath which the spacer lies is connected to the lowermost edge 34 of the spacer, the latter being attached directly to the backboard, while only that portion of the faceboard overlapping the spacer is attached directly to the backboard. The connection between the lowermost edges of the faceboard and spacer as illustrated is a portion 36 of the substance of the material of which the faceboard and spacer are made which has been partially scored to permit folding. However, it is to be understood that these edges may be joined by other means. The spacer and that portion of the faceboard having contact with the backboard are preferably attached to it by means of adhesive although it is to be understood that other attaching means may be used when it is found expedient.

A paper facing 38 of decorative character is attached to the front face of the faceboard and portions of the faceboard adjacent the top of the sight opening at the backside and at each end thereof are removed to provide gaps 40—40 in the faceboard bridged only by the paper facing so that the faceboard is divided into upper and lower sections which at opposite sides of the gaps straddle the upper edge of the spacer and lie in the planes of the front faces of the backboard and spacer respectively. The paper facing slopes from one section to the other in a gradual inconspicuous manner without leaving gaps visible at the edges of the mount where the faceboard runs over the edge of the spacer. The faceboard as thus constructed and mounted on the backboard provides in conjunction with the backboard and spacer the pocket 28 referred to above in which may be placed a calendar pad and is bordered along its four sides by a head board or lintel 42 at the top which is the part attached directly to the backboard, a baseboard or sill 44 at the bottom and legs or uprights 46—46 at its opposite ends which join the headboard and baseboard. The baseboard and legs lie in a plane spaced from and parallel to the backboard by reason of the interposed spacer and are attached indirectly to the backboard through the intermediary of the spacer.

The faceboard and spacer are attached either directly to the backboard 12 or to an intermediate board 48 which is itself attached to the backboard.

The backboard is provided with a leg 50 for supporting it in an inclined position on one edge as illustrated in my Patent 2,454,521. As there described the backboard and leg are joined in hinged relation by paper cover sheets 52 and 54 which are coextensive with the opposite faces of the parts and are adhesively united thereto. As further shown in the aforesaid patent a brace 56 is struck out of the backboard, being hinged thereto at its lower end and is rearwardly movable in an arc about the hinge for engagement of its free extremity in locking relation with the aperture 58 formed in the leg 50.

The intermediate board 48 may or may not be employed but if employed it consists of a substantially rectangular board of substantially the same shape as the backboard to the front surface of which is applied a paper

covering 60 which is of larger area than its face. The upper marginal edge 62 of the paper covering is folded over the upper edge of the intermediate board and tucked in between its upper edge of the backboard. The lower marginal edge 64 of the paper cover is folded over the lower edges of both the intermediate board and the backboard and adhesively secured to the backside of the backboard. The lateral edges of the paper cover are folded over the combined lateral edges of the intermediate board and backboard and adhesively secured to the backside of the backboard.

The mount is made by cutting a blank B from sheet board which has previously been covered on one or both sides with a decorative paper. Simultaneously, the blank B is scored transversely along the line X—X (Fig. 5) to divide it into two sections, one of which constitutes the faceboard 16 and the other the spacer 18, the latter being narrower, and cutting in the sections substantially rectangular openings, the opening in the faceboard constituting the sight opening 20 and the opening in the spacer constituting the pocket opening 21. Portions 40 of the backside of the faceboard section near one edge of the sight opening and at opposite ends thereof are also cut out leaving only the paper covering 38 connecting the parts of the faceboard at opposite sides of the cut-outs. The sections are now folded to bring the spacer into contact with the backside of the faceboard in which folded condition the free edge of the spacer section becomes its upper edge with respect to the upper edge 22 of the sight opening in the faceboard and lies opposite the cutouts 40—40 in the backface of the faceboard. Adhesive is then applied to the back surface of the spacer as thus folded and to the overlapping portion of the faceboard whereupon the folded parts are pressed into firm contact with a backboard of the kind described in my aforesaid patent. When the folded parts are pressed against the flat surface of the backboard the overlapping portion of the faceboard which constitutes the headboard 42 as described heretofore, will lie in the same plane as the spacer while that portion of the faceboard divided therefrom by the cut-outs 40—40 and which constitute the baseboard 44 and legs 46—46 bordering the sight opening will lie in a plane spaced from and parallel to the backboard on the front face of the spacer. The paper facing crossing the cut-outs will slope downwardly from the legs to the headboard.

The sight opening in formed by making a pair of spaced parallel cuts C1—C2 in the faceboard section transversely thereof and a second pair of cuts C3—C3 at right angles thereto which join the ends of the first pair of cuts. The first pair of parallel cuts are of different length, the cut C2 which is closer to the score line X—X being shorter than the cut C1. Preferably, the ends of the first and second pairs of cuts are curved slightly at their intersection to provide smooth round corners. The first pair of cuts are preferably straight while the second pair have lateral outwardly, offset portions C4—C4, near their junction with the cut C1. Removal of the rectangular piece of board disjoined therefrom by the aforesaid cuts leaves a rectangular opening bordered by the headboard 42, the baseboard 44 and the legs 46—46.

The pocket opening in the spacer is made by a single transversely, extending cut C5 corresponding in length to the longer cut C1 of the first pair of cuts in the faceboard, which parallels the score line X—X and lies at a shorter distance therefrom than the cut C2 and at a distance from the free edge of the spacer section which corresponds to the space between the cuts C1 and C2. A pair of cuts C6—C6 is made at right angles to the single cut C5 which extends from its ends to and through the free edge of the spacer section thus disjoining a substantially rectangular section from the spacer section which leaves a base 43 of narrower width than the baseboard 44 of the faceboard and legs 45—45 of narrower width than the legs 46—46 of the faceboard. The cut-outs 40—40 at the backside of the faceboard are formed by making spaced parallel cuts C7—C7 transversely of the portions of the faceboard at opposite ends of the sight opening parallel to the score line, the more remote of the cuts being spaced from the score line X—X by at least the distance that the free edge of the spacer is spaced from the same line.

It should be understood that the present disclosure is for the purpose of illustration only and that this invention includes all modifications and equivalents which fall within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A calendar mount comprising a multi-ply support containing a pocket for a calendar pad, and a leg hinged to the back of the support for holding it upright, said support having substantially coextensive back and front plies, said front ply having upper and lower portions which lie in different planes, said upper portion forming a lintel above the pocket and said lower portion forming the front of the pocket and having a substantially rectangular opening therein bounded at the top by the lintel, at its bottom by a sill, and at its sides by uprights joining the lintel and sill, said lintel lying flat against the back ply and being attached thereto, and a spacer interposed between the sill and uprights of the lower portion, supporting the lower portion in a plane forwardly of the lintel and spaced from the rear ply by the thickness of the spacer, said spacer having a sill and uprights but no lintel, which are narrower than the corresponding portions of the lower portion of the front ply, and means attaching the lower part of the front ply and the spacer to the back ply.

2. A calendar mount comprising a multi-ply support containing a pocket for a calendar pad and a leg hinged to the back of the support for holding it upright, said support having upper and lower portions of two and three ply thickness respectively, comprised of a rear ply common to both portions, a single ply fastened to the upper portion of the rear ply and coextensive therewith, two plies fastened to the lower portion and coextensive therewith, said lower plies being U-shaped, having sill portions extending along the base of the rear ply and uprights extending upwardly along the sides thereof, the sill and uprights of the inner one of the plies being narrower than those of the outer ply and the uprights of the inner ply extending substantially into abutting engagement with the lower edge of the single ply and the uprights of the outer one of the lower plies terminating short of the lower edge of the single ply, leaving gaps at said ends, and a paper facing covering the face of the outer one of the lower plies and the face of the single ply, said paper facing bridging the gaps between the upper ends of the uprights of the outer one of the lower plies and inclining smoothly from the plane of said face of the outer one of said lower plies to the plane of the face of the single ply.

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