CARDBOARD CORNER CONSTRUCTION FOR LUGGAGE

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This invention relates to new and useful improvements in cardboard luggage.

The invention has for an object to characterize the luggage by the fact that it is formed from a sheet of cardboard or the like material bent and formed in a particular manner to form the corner construction.

With respect to the corner construction it is proposed to provide a bottom wall, a side wall and an end wall with a rounded bottom corner adjacent the side wall, and it is proposed to form the junction of the end wall and the bottom wall set in slightly from the edge portion of the bottom and side walls, and it is proposed to arrange the parts so that the edge portion of the bottom wall extends along the edge of the end wall.

As another object of this invention it is proposed to characterize the corner construction by a flap arranged on the end of the side wall and formed so that the junction thereof with the side wall is set inwards slightly from the junction of the end wall and the bottom wall, and it is proposed to arrange the flap so that it extends along the inner face of the end wall.

Still further the invention proposes to reinforce the parts of the cardboard luggage with wooden frames. It is contemplated to provide suitable trimmings for the luggage.

For further comprehension of the invention, and of the objects and advantages thereof, reference will be had to the following description and accompanying drawing, and to the claims in which the various novel features of the invention are more particularly set forth.

In the accompanying drawing forming a material part of this disclosure:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a piece of luggage constructed according to this invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the piece of luggage shown in Fig. 1 in an open condition.

Fig. 3 is a transverse vertical sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary developed view of the blank used in forming one of the sections of the luggage.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of the corner construction of the luggage.

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary elevational view looking in the direction of the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary developed view of a modified form of blank used in construction of another section of the luggage.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of a corner construction of a piece of luggage constructed according to a modification of this invention.

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary elevational view of the blank for the corner construction of Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary elevational view of Fig. 8.

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on the line 11—11 of Fig. 8.

The corner construction for luggage, according to this invention, may be applied to various types of luggage. For this disclosure the invention will be shown applied to a grip consisting of an upper section 10 and a lower section 11 hingedly connected at one of their sides by hinges 12. Along the sides the grip is provided with conventional locks 13 and a carrying handle 14. The section 10 is slightly shallower than the section 11, and forms the cover of the grip. The section 11 comprises the body.

Each of these sections is constructed with the corner construction. To readily understand the arrangement it is advisable that the blank illustrated in Figs. 4, 5 and 6 be first studied.

The blank shown in Fig. 4 comprises a sheet of cardboard or the like material having a portion 15 which will form the bottom wall of the body of the grip section. This sheet of cardboard also has portions 16 which will form the side walls, and a portion 17 which will form one end wall. Only one end of the sheet of cardboard has been illustrated but it should be borne in mind that the other end is an exact duplication.

The portion 17 to form the end wall has rounded bottom corners adjacent the side wall portion 18. Each side wall portion 16 is provided with a projecting flap 19 formed with a wide base and a narrow outer end. The sheet of cardboard is formed with a score line 18 at the junction of the end wall portion 17 and the bottom wall portion 15. This score line 19 is set slightly inwards from the edge portions 19 of the bottom wall portion 15. Small cuts 20 extend from the end edges 15 to the ends of the score line 19. When the end wall portion 17 is bent upwards at right angles to the bottom wall portion 15 at the score line 19, there will be narrow edge portions along the edges 19 of the bottom wall which may be bent upwards to cover the contour of the rounded bottom corners 19 of the end wall. This formation is clearly shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

There are score lines 21 at the junction of the flaps 18 and the side wall portions 16 and these score lines 21 are set in slightly from the score line 19. Small cuts 22 extend inwards from the edge 15 to the inner ends of the score lines 21. The arrangement is such that the flaps 18 may be bent upwards at right angles along the score lines 21.
21, and then when the side wall portions 18 are bent upwards so that the edge portion 19a extends along the rounded corners 17, the flaps 18 may be extended along the inner face of the end wall 17, as clearly shown in Figs. 5 and 6. In these latter figures one corner construction is shown. It should be understood that the four corners are constructed in the identical fashion.

A wooden frame 23 is placed within the top edge portion of the grip section 11. Covering material 24 is extended around the outside of the grip section for decorative purposes, and its end portion 24a is enclosed partially around the wooden frame 23. A cardboard wall section 25 is set into the grip section and has its top edge portion 25a slightly projecting above the edge of the grip section to form a surrounding flange. Staples or fastening elements 26 are engaged through the wall section 25, the frame 23 and the material of the grip section 11 to hold these parts together as a unit.

The top section 10 is constructed very similar to the bottom sections but differs in several minor respects. Fig. 7 illustrates the blank from which the top section is constructed. This blank is substantially identical to the blank shown in Fig. 4, distinguishing only in the construction of the flaps 18a. These flaps are just as wide at the smaller extremities as they are at the bases. The reason for narrowing the flaps in the form shown in Fig. 4 is to reduce excess material from the flaps which would have no practical use. In Fig. 7 this is not necessary since the grip section is shallow and it is required that the flaps be sufficiently strong. This eliminates the necessity of reducing any material therefrom.

The cover section 16 is reinforced with the wooden frame 23 and is covered with covering material 24. The parts are held together with fastening elements 26. The cover section 10 is not provided with a wall section similar to the wall section 25 since it may then be set into the projecting portions 25a of the wall section when the grip is closed.

In Figs. 8-11 inclusive a modification of the invention has been disclosed which distinguishes from the prior form in the fact that certain lugs are provided which assist in holding the corner construction in its correct operative position.

Fig. 9 shows a portion of the blank used in this form of the invention. This blank has a lug portion 17a projecting from the rounded corner 17 and this lug 17a is adapted to engage in an opening 15a formed along the edge 15 of the blank.

A staple 28 is mounted across the open end of the opening 15a to close the same. This staple is a conventional wire staple having its ends engaged through the corners of the material of the opening 15a. The lug 17a is therefore capable of engaging in the opening 15a as shown in Fig. 8 and maintaining its position rigidly by reason of being held against lateral displacement by the staple 28.

Each flap 18 is also formed with a projecting lug portion 18a which is adapted to engage beneath a staple 29 mounted on the side wall 17. This staple is placed in the proper location to receive the lug 18a when the corner is correctly folded as illustrated in Fig. 8. The lugs 18a and the staple 29 assist in holding the corner in proper formation. The staple 29 is of conventional construction having a central portion beneath which the lug 18a may engage, and end portions which are engaged through the material of the end wall 17 to maintain the position of the staple.

In other respects this form of the invention is similar to the previous forms.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred embodiments of my invention, it is to be understood that I do not limit myself to the precise constructions herein disclosed and the right is reserved to all changes and modifications coming within the scope of the invention as defined in the appended claims.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by United States Letters Patent is:

1. A corner construction for cardboard luggage, comprising a sheet of cardboard or the like material having a bottom wall, a side wall, and an end wall with a rounded bottom corner adjacent said side wall, the junction of the end wall and bottom wall being a slightly rounded edge portion of the bottom and side walls and the edge portion of the bottom wall extending along the edge of the end wall, and a flap on the end of the side wall the junctions thereof with the side wall being set in slightly from said junction, the said flap extending along the inner face of the end wall, a lug portion projecting from said rounded bottom corner and engaging into a receiving slot formed in said bottom wall.

2. A corner construction for cardboard luggage, comprising a sheet of cardboard or the like material having a bottom wall, a side wall, and an end wall with a rounded bottom corner adjacent said side wall, the junction of the end wall and bottom wall being set in slightly from the edge portion of the bottom and side walls and the edge portion of the bottom wall extending along the edge of the end wall, and a flap on the end of the side wall the junctions thereof with the side wall being set in slightly from said junction, the said flap extending along the inner face of the end wall, a lug portion projecting from said rounded bottom corner and engaging into a receiving slot formed in said bottom wall.