July 30, 1957 J. E. SANDERS 2,800,735

PICTURE FRAME

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Fig. 1

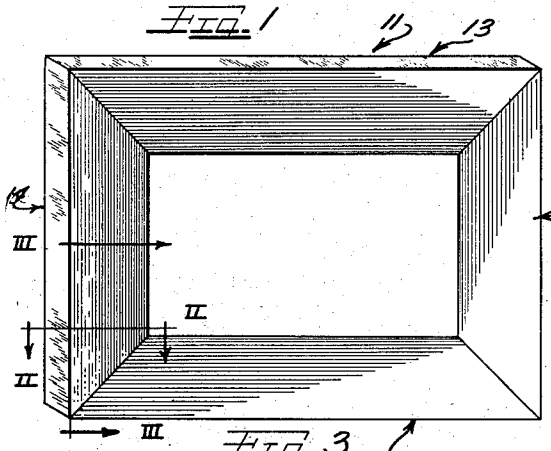


Fig. 2

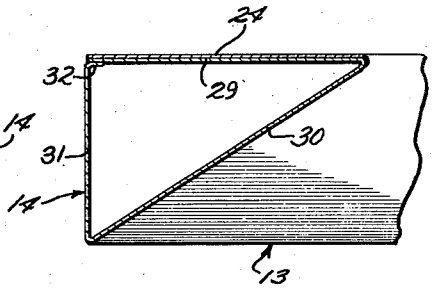


Fig. 3

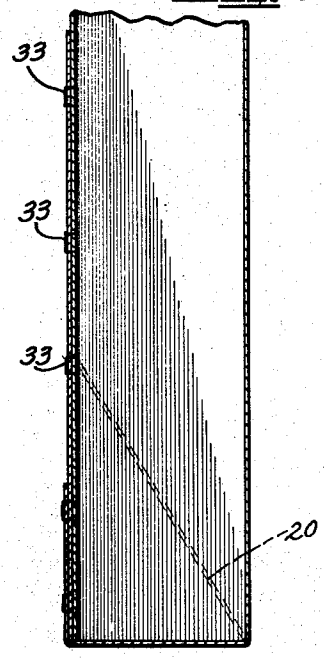


Fig. 4

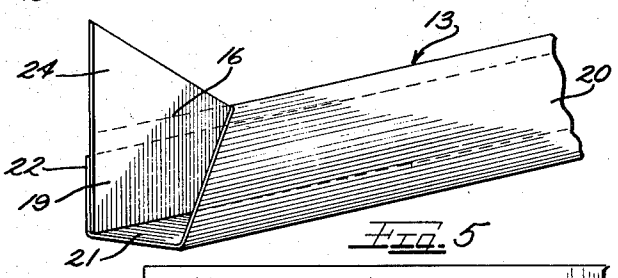


Fig. 5

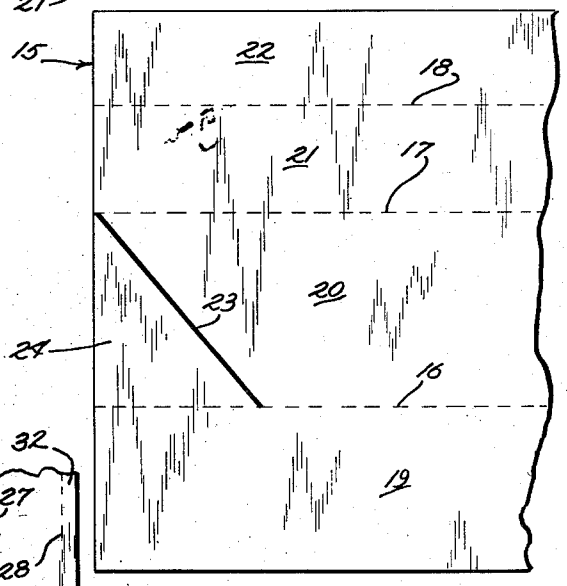
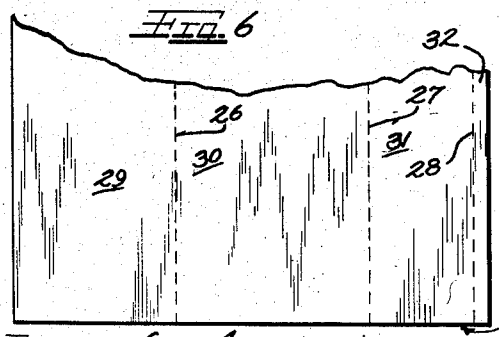


Fig. 6



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PICTURE FRAME

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Fig. 7

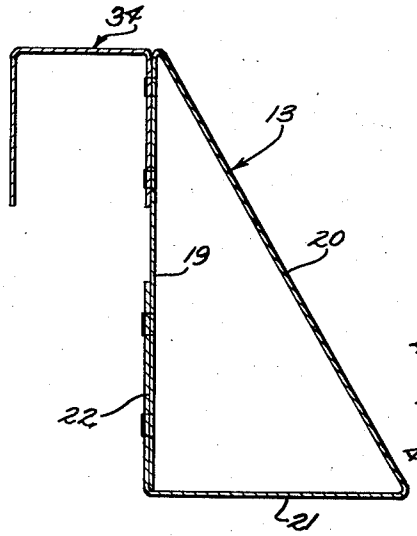


Fig. 9

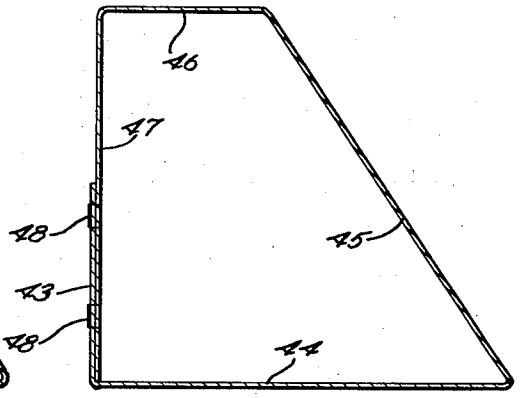


Fig. 10

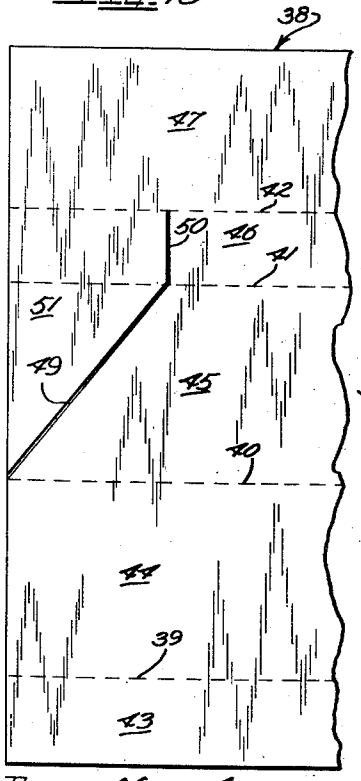
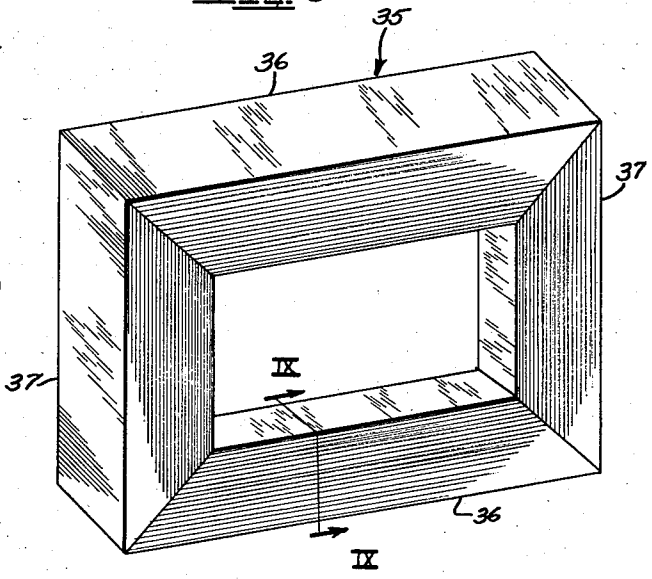


Fig. 8



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PICTURE FRAME

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Application August 15, 1955, Serial No. 528,282

5 Claims. (Cl. 40—154)

This invention relates to an easily assembled picture or display frame, and more particularly relates to a paper board display frame having a rigid wood frame appearance for use in accentuting a display of merchandise for advertising purposes in a show window, in a showcase, on a counter, etc., which frame is easily assembled "on the job" from flat precut blanks that form a compact shipping package. Other uses and purposes of the picture frame may be apparent to one skilled in the art.

In accordance with the invention, the top, bottom and side members or rails of a picture or display frame are constructed of scored precut flat corrugated paper board blanks which are easily folded on the score lines to define triangular or polygonal tubular members. The folded blanks are easily held in folded form by stapling, stitching or gluing. The side members or rails are interfitted in right angular association with the top and bottom members or rails and fastened thereto by staples or other suitble means.

The tubular members or rails may be of triangular cross-sectional shape to provide the effect of the most conventional type of picture frame, or trapezoidal in the shape to give depth to the picture frame. The triangular shaped type of tubular member may be provided along its inner edge with a channel-shaped member to provide depth for the picture frame. "Box" frames are thereby provided.

It is thus to be understood that the top, bottom and side members or rails may be easily formed "on the job" from their respective flat pre-scored and precut blanks into tubular shape, and then easily assembled to form a completed picture frame.

Therefore, a feature of the invention is to provide a "knock down" compact set of blanks which are easily set up by window decorators or the like to form three dimensional display frames which heretofore had to be factory assembled and formed a bulky easily damaged shipping package.

It is then an object of this invention to provide an improved picture or display frame simulating a wooden frame for use in displaying merchandise or the like, wherein the several parts of the picture frame may be simply and economically manufactured from paper board.

Another object of this invention is to provide a large or "giant size" picture or display frames formed from easily assembled precut and scored paper blanks.

Still another object of this invention is to provide a picture or display frame formed from a plurality of blanks of corrugated paper board, wherein the blanks may be simply and easily secured to define the top, bottom and side members of the frame, and simply assembled and fastened to form a completed picture or display frame.

A further feature of this invention resides in the provision of a picture or display frame constructed of tubular corrugated paper board members in such a manner as to give the effect of depth to the frame.

Other objects, features, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the following detailed disclosure, taken in conjunction with the accompanying sheets of drawings, wherein like reference numerals refer to like parts, in which,

On the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a picture or display frame constructed in accordance with the principles of the invention;

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view, taken substantially along line II—II of Figure 1, and looking in the direction of the arrow;

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view, taken substantially along line III—III in Figure 1, and looking in the direction of the arrows;

Figure 4 is a fragmentary end perspective view of one of the tubular members before assembly of the picture fame;

Figure 5 is a fragmentary plan view of a blank used in forming the tubular member in Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a fragmentary plan view of a blank used in forming other tubular members of the picture frame;

Figure 7 is an enlarged transverse sectional view taken through one of the tubular members used in the picture frame and provided with a channel-shaped member to give depth to the picture frame;

Figure 8 is a perspective view of a picture or display frame, illustrating a different form of the invention;

Figure 9 is an enlarged transverse sectional view, taken substantially along line IX—IX in Figure 8; and

Figure 10 is a fragmentary plan view of a blank used in the formation of some of the tubular members in the embodiment of Figure 8.

As shown on the drawings:

As seen in Figure 1, a picture or display frame, generally designated by the numeral **11**, is illustrated having top and bottom members or rails **13**, **13**, and a pair of side members or rails **14**, **14** assembled to provide a picture frame. The top member **13**, the bottom member **13**, and the side members **14**, are formed as tubular members or rails from blanks of relatively stiff material, preferably corrugated paper board.

The top and bottom members **13** are each formed from a blank of sheet material that is initially rectangular in shape as seen in Figure 5. The blank when folded will define a triangularly shaped tubular member, and preferably right triangular shaped. The blank, generally designated by the numeral **15**, is provided with three parallel spaced fold or score lines **16**, **17** and **18**, extending longitudinally of the blank. The fold lines define a plurality of panels which ultimately define an upstanding vertical side or rear panel **19**, a hypotenuse side or front panel **20**, a base or outer panel **21**, and an overlapping locking flap **22**. A line of cut **23** extends angularly from each end of the blank beginning at the extreme opposite ends of the fold line **17** inwardly to a point along the fold line **16** to thereby define a tringular shaped connecting flap **24**.

In assembling the blank **15** to define the tubular top and bottom members or rails **13** the panels are folded along the fold lines and the locking flap **22** is overlapped over the vertical side or rear panel **19** as seen in Figure 4. The flap **22** is then suitably fastened to the vertical side or rear panel **19**, such as by stapling, gluing or stitching. The connecting flap **24** is disposed in a vertical position in planar alignment with the vertical side or rear panel **19** and as again seen in Figure 4.

The side members or rails **14** are formed from a blank indicated generally by the numeral **25** in Figure 6 of corrugated paper board or the like.

The blank **25** is generally rectangularly shaped having three parallel spaced and longitudinally extending fold or score lines **26**, **27** and **28**. The fold lines define a plurality of connected panels and in connection with the triangularly shaped tubular side members or rails **14**, a

vertical side or rear panel 29, a hypotenuse side or front panel 30, a base or outer panel 31, and an overlapping locking flap 32. In assembly of the side members or rails 14 a pair of blanks 25 is folded along the fold lines to the shape as seen in Figure 2 with the locking flap 32 folded inside the vertical side or rear panel 29 and suitably fastened thereto by stappling, stitching, or gluing.

Referring again to Figure 4, it is seen that the tubular members or rails such as 13 to define the top and bottom members of the frame assembly, is provided at each end with a V-notch or opening at the ends of the front panel 20 provided by the connecting flap 24 being removed from the hypotenuse or front panel side 20 of the member. The line of cut 23 in the blank 15 is judiciously placed so that this V-notch or opening, formed when the blank has been folded into the shape of the triangular shaped member as in Figure 4, is of such size as to snugly reecive the ends of the side members or rails 14 as seen in Figure 2.

In the assembly of the picture frame 11, the end of a side member 14 is positioned in the notched end of a top or bottom member or rail 13 as seen in Figure 2, wherein the very end of the side member 14 abuts against the base or outer panel 21 of the tubular member or rail 13. The side or rear panel 29 of the member 14 juxtaposes the vertical side or rear panel 19 and the connecting flap 24 of the member or rail 13. The connecting flap 24 is then suitably fastened to the panel 29 of the member 14 by any suitable type of fastener, such as indicated by the numerals 33 in Figure 3. A second tubular side member or rail 14 is similarly attached to the other end of the member or rail 13 and a second member or rail 13 is then positioned at the free end of the members or rails 14 and attached thereto to complete the assembly and provide a picture or display frame as seen in Figure 1. While the length of the top and bottom members or rails 13 are shown to be longer than the side members or rails 14, it is to be understood that the length of the side members 14 may be longer in some cases than the length of the top and bottom members 13, or the entire picture frame 11 may be turned in another direction.

Where it is desired to give depth to the picture frame 11 in Figure 1, channel-shaped members such as indicated by the numeral 34 in Figure 7 may be suitably attached to the vertical or rear panel 19, as well as to the rear panels 29 of the side members or rails 14. As seen in Figure 7, one of the legs of the channel member 34 is suitably attached to the panel 29 of the tubular member 13, while the other leg is in spaced relation thereto by the horizontal bight portion, which extends in continuation of the apex formed by the panel 19 and hypotenuse side panel 20 of the member 13. Thus, it is seen that with little additional work, the channel member 34 may be attached to the top, bottom and side members of the picture frame 11 to provide a box frame.

Another manner in providing depth to a picture frame is shown in the embodiment of Figures 8, 9 and 10, wherein a picture frame 35 is assembled from top and bottom members or rails 36, 36 and side members or rails 37, 37. The top and bottom members or rails 36 are formed from a blank 38 as seen in Figure 10.

The blank 38 is generally rectangularly shaped having a plurality of parallel spaced fold or score lines 39, 40, 41 and 42 extending longitudinally of the blank 38 to define in connection with the tubular members 36 an overlapping flap 43, a base or outer panel 44, an inclined or front panel 45, a short top or inner panel 46, and a rear panel 47. Upon folding of the blank 38 along the fold lines, a trapezoidal shaped tubular member is formed as seen in Figure 9, wherein the overlapping flap 43 is folded on the outside of the rear panel 47 and fastened thereto by suitable fasteners, as indicated by the numeral 48.

In order to provide a connecting joint between the side tubular members or rails 37 and the top and bottom tubular members or rails 36, a line of cut 49 extends

from the end edges of the blank 38 and at the ends of the fold lines 40 inwardly across the front panel 45 at an angle to a point on the fold lines 41. A second line of cut 50 joins the line of cut 49 and extends from the fold line 41 to the fold line 42 across the inner panel 46. Therefore, it is seen that a connecting flap 51 is defined by the lines of cut 49 and 50, the fold line 42 and the free end edge of the blank 38.

Although not specifically illustrated, it is understood that the side tubular members 37 may be formed from a blank identical with the blank 38, wherein the lines of cut 49 and 50 have not been made. Of course, the length of the blank may not be the same as blank 38. But it is understood that the cross-sectional shape of the side members 37 is substantially identical with the cross-sectional shape of the top and bottom members 36.

In assembly of this embodiment, the side members 37 will be positioned in the open ends of the top and bottom members 36 in a similar fashion as the side members 14 in the top and bottom members 13 of the picture frame 11, and then the locking flap 51 will be suitably fastened to the back panel of the side members 37. Thus, a rigid structure will be provided in the form of a picture or display frame, wherein due to the trapezoidal cross-sectional shape, depth is given to the frame 35 similar to the embodiment of Figure 7.

In view of the foregoing, it is seen that a picture or display frame for use in accentuating the advertising of merchandise by retailers is provided which may be economically and simply manufactured of corrupated paper board, and easily and quickly assembled for use.

It will be understood that modifications and variations may be effected without departing from the scope of the novel concepts of the present invention, but it is understood that this application is to be limited only by the scope of the appended claims.

I claim as my invention:

1. A frame adapted to be easily assembled from flat paper board or the like strips comprising first and second pairs of rails, each rail being composed of an elongated rectangular strip of sheet material with longitudinal fold lines defining panels, each blank being folded on the fold lines into hollow tubular form with front, rear, and outer panels, said first pair of rails having lines of cut across the front panel portions thereof to isolate fastening tabs at the ends of the rails and to provide openings in the ends of the front panels, the fastening tabs of said first pair of rails lapping the rear panels of the second pair of rails and the ends of the second pair of rails projecting into the hollow interiors of the first pair of rails through the openings in the front panels thereof and being bottomed on the outer panels of the first pair of rails, and means securing the tabs of the first pair of rails to the rear panels of the second pair of rails for connecting the first and second pairs of rails in fixed frame-defining relation with the inner panels of the adjacent rails abutting each other.

2. A display frame or the like adapted to be easily assembled from flat strips of sheet material which comprises first and second pairs of hollow tubular rails of triangular cross-section, each rail being composed of an elongated rectangular blank of sheet material with longitudinal fold lines defining panels, each blank being folded on the fold lines to provide the hollow tubular rails with rear panels, outer panels and inclined front panels extending from the outer panels to the rear panels, said first pair of rails having lines of cut extending along the inclined front panels diagonally inward from the ends of the rails to isolate triangular fastening tabs and provide V-shaped openings in the ends of the inclined front panels, said second pair of rails having the ends thereof inserted through said openings and bottomed on the outer panels of the first pair of rails, said fastening tabs lapping the rear panels of the second pair of rails, and fasteners securing the fastening tabs to said rear panels

of the second pair of rails for holding the first and second pairs of rails in frame-defining position with adjacent inclined panel portions in abutment.

3. The frame of claim 2 having strips attached to the rear panels and extending rearwardly from the rear ends of the inclined panels to give the appearance of depth to the frame.

4. A display frame or the like adapted to be easily assembled from flat strips of sheet material which comprises first and second pairs of rails each formed from elongated rectangular strips of sheet material with fold lines defining panels, each rail being hollow and having a trapezoidal shape in cross-section with a rear panel, an outer panel, an inner panel, and an inclined front panel between the inner and outer panels, said first pair of rails having lines of cut extending diagonally inward from the ends thereof across the inclined front panels and thence transversely across the inner panels thereof to provide connecting tabs extending upright from the rear panels and to provide openings at the ends of the rails complementary in shape to the second pair of rails, said second pair of rails being inserted through said openings and lapped by said tabs, and means securing the tabs to the second pair of rails for holding the rails in assembled

frame-defining position with the inclined panels and inner panels of adjacent rails in abutting relation.

5. A knock-down set of blanks adapted to form a display frame or the like comprising a first pair of flat elongated rectangular strips of sheet material each having longitudinal fold lines defining panels to form polygonal tubes adapted to serve as rails at the opposite ends of said frame, at least one panel of each blank having a line of cut at the end thereof isolating attachment tabs and providing notched openings, a second pair of flat elongated rectangular strips of sheet material having fold lines defining panels to form polygonal tubes serving as the other sides of the frame and mating with the first pair of strips, said notched ends of the first pair of tubes snugly receiving the ends of the second pair of tubes and said attachment tabs adapted to overlie the second pair of tubes to be readily attached thereto.

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