March 21, 1950 W. H. CRANSTON 2,501,379

DISPLAY TRAY

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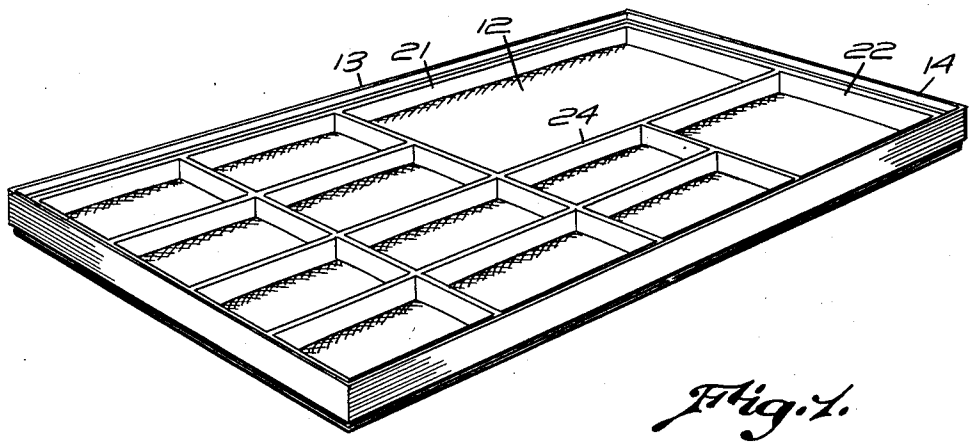


Fig. 1.

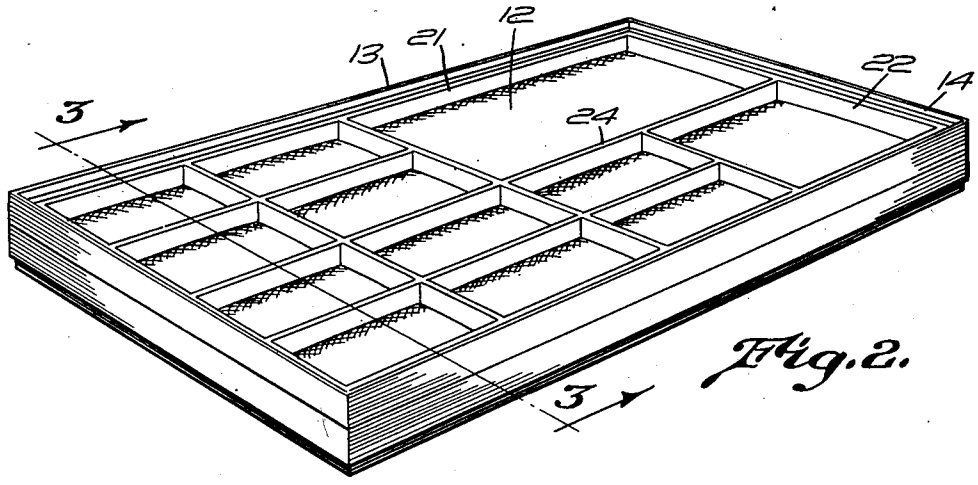


Fig. 2.

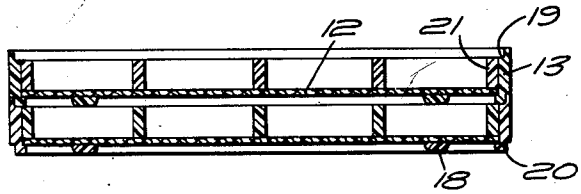


Fig. 3.

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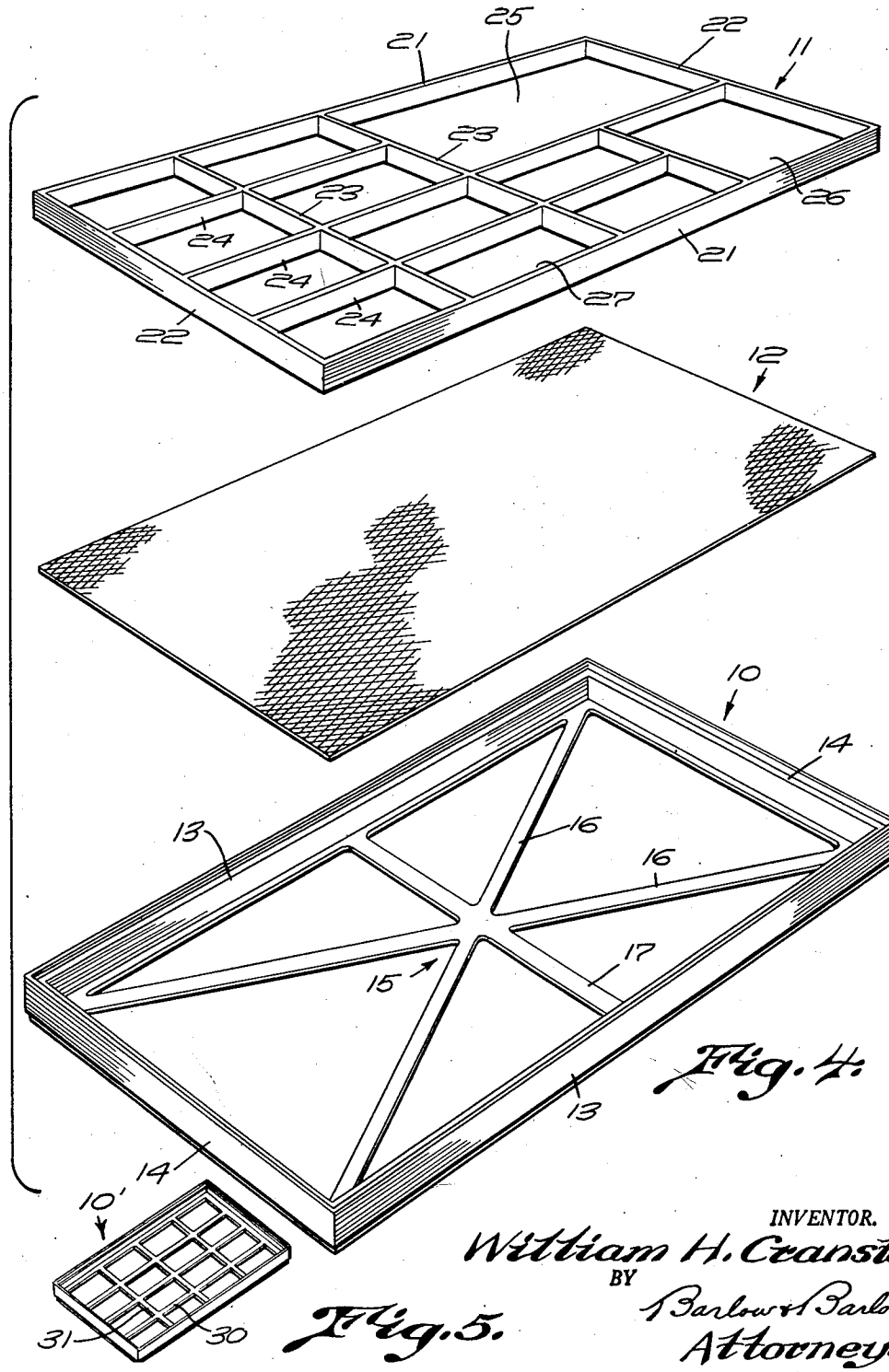


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DISPLAY TRAY

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4 Claims. (Cl. 206—72)

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This invention relates to a display tray of the type used by jewelers for displaying jewelry merchandise.

Jewelers' display boxes usually are made by separately inserting each lateral or longitudinal wall in grooves in other walls to receive it and are usually of cardboard or the like material.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide a display tray which may be made extremely attractive in appearance and one which will not soil or become easily disfigured in use.

Another object of this invention is to make a jewelry display tray of a very rigid and sturdy construction.

Another object of this invention is to make a display tray which although formed of a molded plastic material may be relatively light.

Another object of this invention is to make a display tray which may be easily cleaned.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction, as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claims.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a single display tray;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of two of such trays superimposed one on the other;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view on line 3—3 of Fig. 2;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the several parts of the display tray in exploded position showing their relation one to the other; and

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a modified form of outer section.

In proceeding with this invention, I mold two separate sections from a plastic material which may be transparent or colored suitably for the purpose. Each of these sections will be of one piece of material molded into the shape desired. The outer section will be molded in the form of a tray with a skeleton bottom while the inner section will provide the vertically arranged division walls for the separation of the articles to be contained within the tray. Between the outer section and the inner section a piece of fabric material is located usually of black velvet which will provide the desired contrast with the material of the sections and will form a surface on which the jewelry may rest without becoming scratched. It also effectively provides the floor or bottom for the tray.

With reference to the drawings and particularly Fig. 4, 10 designates the outer molded section and 11 the inner molded section while 12 designates the piece of fabric or velvet between.

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The outer section 10 comprises opposite side walls 13 and opposite end walls 14 each with bottom lips extending inwardly while strips 15 shown in the form of diagonals 16 and a cross strip 17 are formed as illustrated in Fig. 4 providing a skeleton bottom wall. Each of these strips is rounded as at 18 on its under surface so that there will be no sharp corners to abrade the contents of the tray below. The walls 13 and 14 are recessed at their upper edge as at 19 (see Fig. 3) and are recessed at their outer lower edge as at 20 so that two of these outer sections of the tray may fit together one upon the other in superimposed relation as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 and by this fitting together the upper tray cannot slide with reference to the lower tray laterally or longitudinally thereof. Thus regardless of the height of the stack, security of stacking is provided.

The inner sections of the tray 11 comprise opposite side walls 21 and opposite end walls 22 which have integrally molded with them cross partitions 23 and longitudinally extending partition walls 24 some of which longitudinal walls may extend from one end 22 to the other end 22 while others may terminate short of this extent to provide different sized areas such as at 25 and 26 to be used with the plurality of smaller areas 27.

In assembling the tray, the pad of velvet 12 is positioned on the skeleton bottom wall strips 15 and lips and then the inner section 11 telescopes into the outer section as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, the walls 21 closely fitting the outer walls 13 while the end walls 22 closely fit the outer end walls 14. In this manner the inner section is held in position against lateral or longitudinal movement and also holds the plush bottom wall 12 firmly in place. Articles of jewelry may then be placed into the tray and may be maintained separated from each other by the walls as illustrated.

In some cases, the outer section 10' as shown in Fig. 5 may be used instead of the section 10. This section 10' will have longitudinal strips 30 and lateral strips 31 as shown.

I claim:

1. A display tray comprising two molded sections, one of said sections comprising side walls and a skeleton bottom wall comprising cross strips all of one piece of material without seam and the other of said sections comprising side walls and subdividing walls at right angles to each other and to said side walls and secured to the side walls to telescope into the first section

and a separate piece of material between the lower edges of said subdividing walls and said cross strips to provide a support for articles placed in the tray.

2. A display tray as set forth in claim 1 wherein said other sections are a plastic material of one piece without seam.

3. A display tray as set forth in claim 1 wherein said side walls are recessed at their top on their inner surfaces and recessed at their bottom on their outer surfaces to fit in said recesses in the top edge of another section for stacking the sections one on another.

4. A display tray as set forth in claim 1 wherein said other section also having side walls to slidably engage the side walls of the section in which it telescopes.

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