

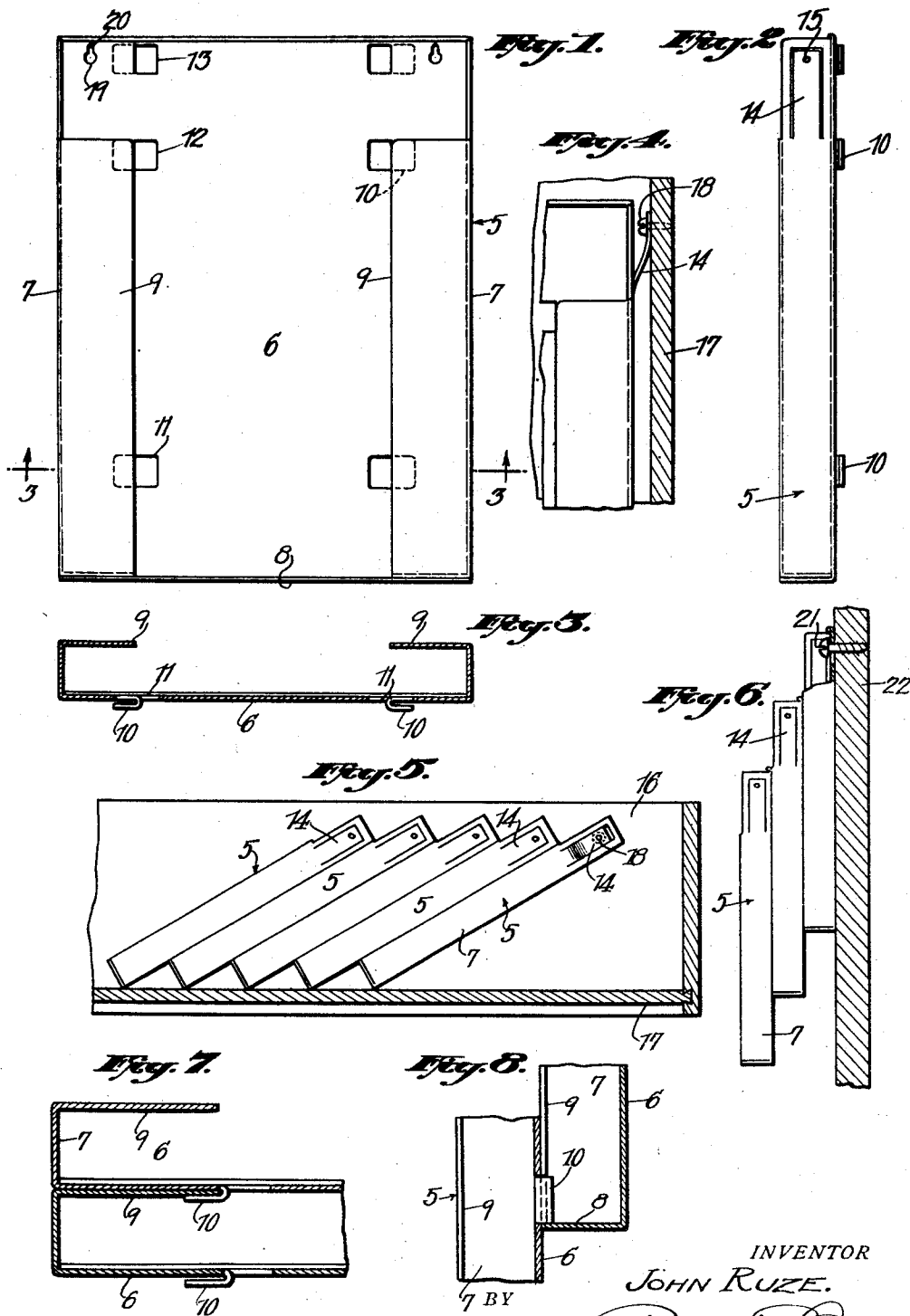
May 14, 1929.

J. RUZE

1,713,147

TRAY

Filed April 30, 1927



INVENTOR
JOHN RUZE.
Richard D. Davis
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN RUZE, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRAY.

Application filed April 30, 1927. Serial No. 188,007.

This invention relates to storage and display trays and in particular to trays of a character adapted to be nested to hold stationery, magazines or the like.

5 A particular object of the invention is to provide a tray or nest of trays which may be fastened into different sizes of desk drawers to accommodate a variety of stationery for use in correspondence and the like, the nest
10 being so arranged that it can be spread out depending upon the depth of the drawer.

A still further particular object of the invention is to provide a nest of trays which may be used in horizontal or vertical position
15 to contain stationery, may be disposed within a drawer or may be used on top or in association with a typist's desk.

A still further object of the invention is to provide a handy nest of trays for displaying
20 books, magazines, newspapers and similar articles so arranged that the first tray may be fastened to the supporting agent and then the additional trays making up the nest of trays, be slid into connection therewith and ar-
25 ranged to effectively display the contents thereof, means being provided in the trays for adjusting their relative position to each other so that more or less surface of the article to be displayed may be shown.

30 To enable others skilled in the art to fully comprehend the underlying features of my invention that they may embody the same in the various modifications in structure and relation contemplated, a drawing depicting a preferred form has been annexed as a part
35 of this disclosure and in such drawings, similar reference characters denote corresponding parts throughout all the views, of which.

40 Figure 1 is a view in front elevation of a single tray member constructed in accordance with my invention.

45 Figure 2 is a view in side elevation of the tray shown in Figure 1, the holding tongue in the sides thereof being illustrated, as are the lips formed in the bottom thereof and arranged to hold the section or tray in connection with other ones of its kind.

50 Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1 and shows the construction of my improved tray member.

55 Figure 4 is a fragmentary view of one corner of the tray showing how the tongue provided therein is used for the purpose of fixing the tray into a drawer.

Figure 5 is a side view in sectional elevation taken through a drawer of shallow type show-

ing the use in connection therewith of my improved stationery holding tray, the same being placed together to form a nest and being relatively positioned so that access may be
60 readily had to the contents of each individual tray.

Figure 6 is a view in side elevation a part thereof being shown in section to show how the nest of trays may be positioned on the side
65 of a wall or other supporting agent and be so arranged relatively to each other that the contents may be effectively displayed.

Figure 7 is a fragmentary, cross sectional view in elevation taken through one corner
70 of the nest of trays and showing how each of the trays are provided with an outwardly bent lip which engages the next adjacent tray, and

75 Figure 8 is a fragmentary view in sectional elevation showing how one of the lips formed in the tray engages the bottom or closed end of the subjacent tray to allow the outer one to be suspended therefrom.

Referring to the drawings in detail, 5 indi-
80 cates a tray which consists of a bottom 6, side walls 7 and bottom closed end 8, the side walls being provided with the cut out extensions or flanges 9 which are bent over to form top
85 pieces or top flanges for the tray and which act to retain the contents of the tray and prevent it from falling out of the tray.

It is of course understood that the tray is made of metal or any other suitable material and each tray of the nest is formed in
90 identically the same manner so that the trays are interchangeable and any number may be employed to make up a single unit, the bottom of the trays 6 is provided with punched out
95 lips 10 which are bent downwardly and outwardly as illustrated in Figures 3 and 7 so that they are in spaced relation to the under side of the bottom 6 of the tray and are
100 arranged to slide over the edges of the flanges 9 of the next subjacent tray. These lips 10 are provided longitudinally of the tray 5 in any spaced relation desired.

I have illustrated the lips 10 punched out at 11, 12 and 13, the latter two being adjacent the top edge of the tray while the lips
105 located at the point indicated at numeral 11 are adjacent the bottom edge of the tray, the side walls 7 of the tray adjacent the upper edge thereof are provided with cut tongues 14 which are further provided with openings
110 15 whereby the same may be secured to the side walls 16 of a drawer 17 as illustrated in

Figure 5, so that the trays 5 when nested may assume the position shown in said figure. In Figure 4, it is evident that the tongue 14 may be pressed outwardly to engage the side walls of the drawer 17 and the fact that the tongue 14 may be so pressed outwardly provides an adjustable feature whereby these trays may be fitted into drawers of different widths, the accommodation of the trays to the drawers being accomplished by the spreading of the tongues 14 to attach the trays in proper position between the side walls of the drawer. These tongues may be secured in position through the medium of suitable screws 18, tacks or other elements, and in order to provide for the suspension of one of the trays as illustrated in Figure 6, I have provided the bottom 6 of the tray with openings 19, having extended portions 20, the openings 19 being large enough to allow passage through of the head of a fastening element 21, such, for instance, as a screw, it being of course understood that the screw head will be spaced from the wall 22 with which it is associated so that when the tray is drawn down, the constricted portion 20 of the opening 19 will encompass the shank screw beneath the head 21 of the screw and thus prevent removal by accident of the tray from its position on the wall.

The function of the punched out lips 10 is to engage the edge of the flanges 9 and it is quite evident that if the lips 10 disposed at position 11, engage the flanges 9, the superposed tray will slide down on the lower tray only until the lips 10 at position 11 strike against the closed end 8 and thus the superposed tray 5 will be in substantially the position shown in Figure 5, as will all of the superposed trays whose lips positioned at 11 are engaged over the edges of the flanges 9. This feature is illustrated in Figure 8 where the lips 10 are engaging the flange 9 and is abutting against the bottom end 8 so that the tray 5 or uppermost tray is positioned, depending upon which of the lips 10 engages the bottom end 8 of the subjacent tray.

It is quite evident therefore, that if the lips 10 at position 12 are in engagement with the flange 9 and the lips 10 at position 11 are not in engagement therewith but slide freely thereover, that these lips 10 at position 12 will come down and engage the bottom end 8 thus positioning the superposed tray in a position lower down than illustrated in Figure 6 and likewise the lips 10 positioned at the point indicated by the numeral 13, if only in contact with the flanges 9 will position the trays at their greatest extended position relatively when said lips are against the bottom closed end 8 of the subjacent tray.

It is believed that this will be well understood and that any particular adjustment may be obtained depending upon the number of lips used on the side. For

instance, in Figure 5, where a shallow drawer is necessary, or is used, the first tray will be fastened to the side walls thereof through the medium of the tongues 14 and fastening elements 18 and each superposed section of the tray nest will be drawn out relatively to its subjacent member depending upon the shallowness of the drawer and the shallower the drawer, the greater will be the distance the adjacent trays are advanced relatively to each other.

This is quite evident from the drawing and it is also evident that when the trays are hung up, for instance, on a newsstand or in other position to display books and magazines, they can be arranged relatively to display as much or as little of their contents as is desired and also any number may be built up to form a unit to hold stationery in drawers or to display books or magazines or newspapers or other similar items in public places.

It will be evident, therefore, that I have provided a new and improved tray structure which will effectively accommodate any amount of stationery and which may be made up in a variety of sizes, may be provided with any number of lips and will give any adjustment afforded depending upon the length of the tongues 14 through the medium of which the trays are positioned in drawers of varying widths.

While I have illustrated and described my invention with some degree of particularity, I realize that in practice various alterations therein may be made. I therefore reserve the right and privilege of changing the form of the details of construction or otherwise altering the arrangement of the correlated parts without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of 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 set of trays each of which consists of sides, a bottom and end parts, the sides being turned inwardly to provide spaced top portions and pairs of lips punched out of the bottom and arranged longitudinally of the trays so that they may be used selectively to engage the edges of the top portion of a subjacent tray.

2. A set of trays each of which consists of sides, a bottom and end parts, the sides being turned inwardly to provide spaced top portions, pairs of lips punched out of the bottom and arranged longitudinally of the trays to be used selectively with a subjacent tray and said lips being limited in their movement longitudinally thereof by contact with said end parts and tongues punched out of the sides of the trays whereby the trays may be secured in drawers of varying widths.

3. A set of trays each of which consists of sides, a bottom and end parts, the sides being turned inwardly to provide spaced top por-

tions, lips punched out of the bottom and arranged longitudinally of the trays so that they engage the edges of the top portion of a subjacent tray and are limited in their movement longitudinally thereof by contact with said end parts, tongues in the sides of the trays whereby the trays may be secured in drawers of varying widths and the bottom of the trays being provided with openings whereby the supporting tray may be secured to a wall. 10

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

JOHN RUZE. [L. s.]