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P. ZALKIND

2,372,805

CONTAINER FASTENING MEANS

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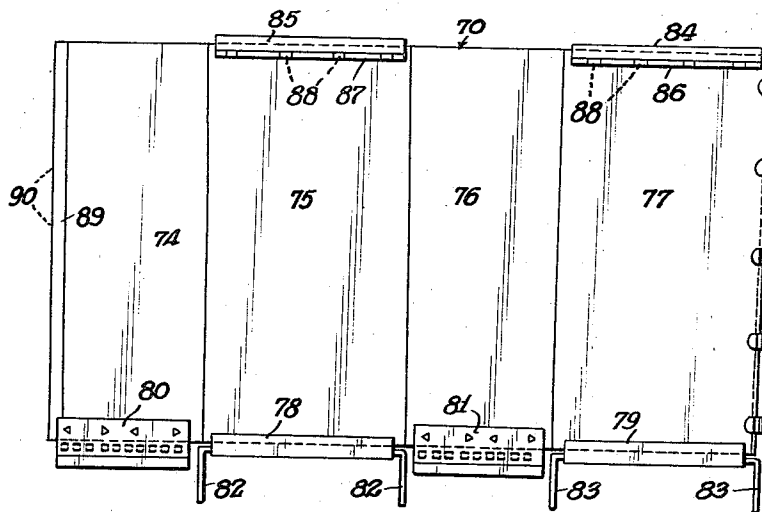


Fig. 1.

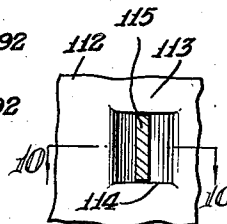


Fig. 9.

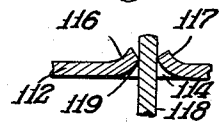


Fig. 10.

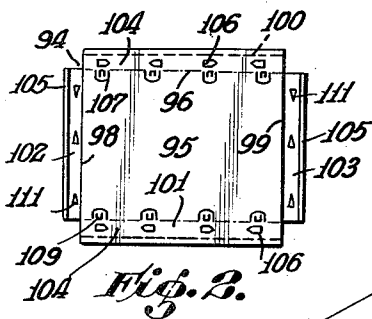


Fig. 2.



Fig. 11.

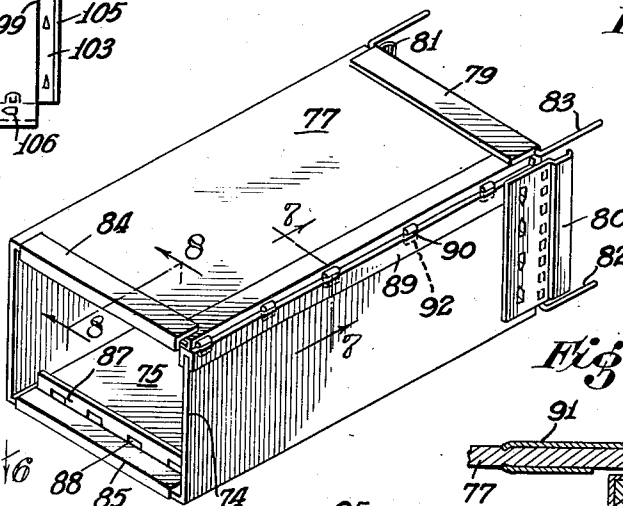


Fig. 3.

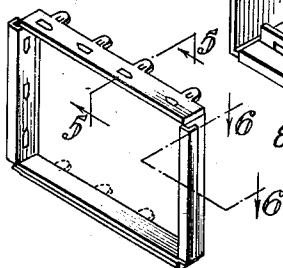


Fig. 4.

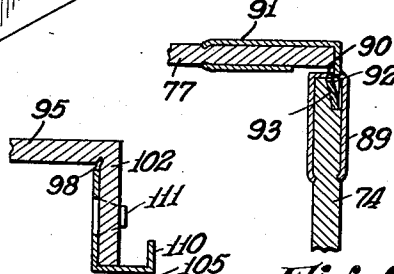


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

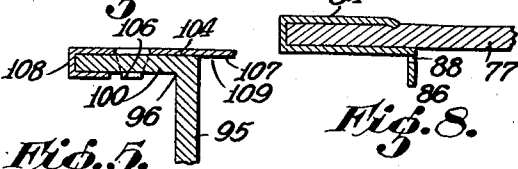


Fig. 5.

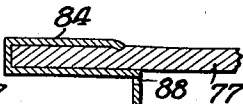


Fig. 8.

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## UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,372,805

## CONTAINER FASTENING MEANS

Philip Zalkind, New York, N. Y.

Original application October 23, 1935, Serial No. 46,316. Divided and this application January 10, 1941, Serial No. 373,876

## 1 Claim. (Cl. 229—48)

My invention is a division of Patent No. 2,236,557, issued April 1, 1941, and relates to novel structural members, and more particularly to novel securing and reinforcing metallic members to be used in connection with collapsible and/or folding containers of sheet material; and to collapsible and/or folding containers of sheet material using my novel structural members.

In my copending application, now Patent No. 2,233,906, issued March 4, 1941, of which the application is a continuation in part, reinforcing members having bayonet prongs cooperating with suitable slots are shown as means connecting several parts of a filing drawer.

These means of securing the several parts of a filing drawer may be applied also to other parts of folding containers, as well as being applied to filing drawers in other novel ways.

One portion of my prong and slot fastening means may be attached in the factory to one panel of a folding and/or collapsible container; and the other portion attached in the factory to another part of panel which in its set up position is to be united with the aforesaid panel. The container may then be easily set up and the proper parts firmly united with each other by the user.

Accordingly, objects of my invention are to provide a novel metallic fastening means for uniting parts of a folding and/or collapsible container; to combine said fastening means with other metallic members of the container performing other functions, and thereby to reduce manufacturing costs; and in the fastening means to provide a device that may be easily and quickly assembled at the point of use.

There are other objects of my invention which together with the foregoing will appear in the detailed description following in connection with the drawing.

In the drawing, I have illustrated my invention in relationship to a filing casing, but it will be understood that my invention may be similarly applied to other folding and/or collapsible containers of sheet material. Thus it may be used with clothes cabinets, ice-cream containers, clothes hampers, and other similar structures.

My invention may be better explained by reference to the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification, and in which.

Figure 1 shows a blank for a file casing.

Figure 2 shows a blank for the closed rear end of the casing of Figure 1.

Figure 3 shows in perspective the blank of Figure 1 in set up position as viewed from the rear.

Figure 4 shows the blank of Figure 2, folded and about to be inserted in the casing of Figure 3.

Figure 5 shows an enlarged section on plane 5—5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 shows an enlarged section on plane 6—6 of Figure 4.

Figure 7 shows an enlarged section on plane 7—7 of Figure 3.

Figure 8 shows an enlarged section on plane 8—8 of Figure 3.

Figure 9 shows in elevation a fragmentary sheet with a modified form of slot for receiving a bayonet prong.

Figure 10 is a cross-section on the line 10—10 of Figure 9, showing the bayonet in the slot.

Figure 11 shows a modified form of bayonet for use with the form of slot shown in Figure 9.

Referring now to Figures 1 to 8, I have shown several modifications of my bayonet securing means as applied to the casing for a filing drawer. In Figure 1, 70 is a blank of material having parallel score lines 71, 72 and 73 defining the top panel 77, the bottom panel 75 and the two side panels 74 and 76.

Around the open front end are the horizontal reinforcing members 78 and 79, vertical reinforcing members 80 and 81, and angular corner wire 82 and 83, all as fully described in Patent No. 2,233,906 issued March 4, 1941.

Along the rear edge of the top and bottom panel are the horizontal reinforcing members 84 and 85 pressed onto the blank 70 of sheet material. Member 84 has an outstanding flange 86 and member 85 has outstanding flange 87, each flange having a line of slots 88.

Along top edge of the side wall 74 is metallic member 89 having the line of slots 90, and pressed on to the edge of the side wall in a manner such as is clearly shown in Figure 7.

Along one edge of the top panel is the metallic member 91 having the bayonets 92 formed therefrom. The bayonets are at right angles to the plane of the top member 77 as is clearly shown in Figure 7. Each bayonet is provided with a locking lug 93 as has already been described in connection with the other figures. Member 91 may be attached to the blank 70 in the same manner as described for member 89. To set the blank up into tubular form it is necessary merely to bend the sheet on its score lines so that the bayonets of member 91 will register with the slots of member 89. On stabbing the bayonets into the slots, the blank will take the tubular shape shown in Figure 3, after which the front end reinforcement may be set in its operating position. With the joint

formed by the members 89 and 91, the blank may be shipped in folded position. However, if it is desired to ship the casing as a collapsed tube these two members may be omitted and the blank united into tubular shape by a strip of tape.

In Figure 2 there is shown a blank for a rear closure suitable for use with the tube of Figure 3. This closure, which is provided with bayonet tongues, may be used whether the tube is completed by members 89 and 91, or by a tape at the joint where panel 77 and panel 74 meet.

The blank 94 is provided with the score lines 96, 97, 98 and 99 which define the back panel 95 and the top flap 100, the bottom flap 101, and the side flaps 102 and 103. The top and bottom flaps are each provided with the U shaped metal member 104; and the side flaps 102 and 103 are provided with the U shaped metal member 105.

Metal members 104 are attached to the top and bottom flaps (on the near side as viewed in Figure 2) by means of the prongs 106 formed from the metal of the member. The members 104 are substantially coterminous with the flaps to which they are attached, except for the bayonet tongues 107 which extend beyond the bend line. The metal extends over the edge of the flap at 108. This provides a finish for the edge of the flap 100 and reinforcement for the casing. The tongues 107 have a locking lug 109.

Metal members 105 are attached to side flaps (on the far side as viewed in Figure 2). The short leg 110 of the U projects around the flap so as to be viewed from the near side in Figure 2. Members 105 are attached to the flaps by means of the prongs 111.

To set up the back member, the flaps are bent on the respective score lines which will produce a structure shaped as a shallow pan, as shown in Figure 4, which is viewed from the side opposite that shown in Figure 2. In this position, the bayonets 107 project beyond the inner face of the rear panel along the top and bottom edges of the panel; and the U shaped members 105 project beyond the sides of the back panel.

In this position the back panel will fit snugly within the open rear end of the casing tube with the U shaped members 105 fitting around the rear edge of the side panels 74 and 76 and with the bayonet tongues 107 of the strips 104 registering with the slots 88 in the metal strips 84 and 85 attached to the rear edge of the top and bottom wall of the casing.

It is thus necessary merely to push the rear end member into the tube to attach the rear end to the tube. When the bayonets have been projected into the slots for the proper distances the locking lugs 109 will spring into place back of the slots and thus firmly hold the rear end in place against withdrawal. The angles 86 and 87 on members 84 and 85, and the channels 105 will prevent the rear end member from being pushed too far within the tube. The metallic members 104 and 105 around the rear end of the casing

will provide a finished appearance to the rear end. In Figures 9, 10 and 11, I have shown a form of bayonet and slot construction in which the slot has a resilient edge adapted to retain the bayonet in position with respect to the slot. The principle used in this construction is that which I have disclosed as a means for attaching a metallic reinforcing to a cabinet wall in my copending application, now Patent No. 2,159,069, issued May 23, 1939.

Referring to Figures 9 and 10, plate 112 represents a portion of the member with which the bayonet coacts. Each slot in this member is produced by making two spaced slits 113 and 114. Substantially midway of these spaced slits is a third slit perpendicular to and uniting these two slits. The metal on each side of the latter slit is bent back out of the plane of the sheet (as at 116 and 117 of Figure 10) forming the slot 115, which should be somewhat narrower than the prong with which it is adapted to coact. Thus when the prong 118 is pushed into the slot, the wings 116 and 117 are further displaced; and are firmly held by their elastic nature in intimate contact with the bayonet. The edges 119 of the slot 115 thus grip the prong 118, and hold the prong 118 in substantially fixed relationship with the slot 115 in the plate 112.

In Figure 10, I have shown the prong 118 as being a substantially smooth member, with the pressure of the wings 116 and 117 being relied upon to maintain relative position of the prong and the slot. Where greater holding power is required the prong may be provided with notches as at 120 of Figure 11. Thus when a prong or bayonet 118a as shown in this figure is inserted in slot 115, the edges 119 of the slot fall into notches 120 and more firmly hold the bayonet in place, than is the case where no such notches are provided.

It will be understood that the illustrations described are by way of example only and that I do not limit my invention to the particular forms and applications shown, as my invention may be widely modified and applied within the scope and meaning of the appended claim.

I claim:

A folding container of sheet material comprising two parallel walls united with each other through structural means; a metallic member at the edge of each of said parallel walls, each of said metallic members having an upturned flange having a line of slots therein; a separate member for forming a wall of said container connecting the said metallic members; said separate member having a flange along two parallel edges, said flanges having metallic members having bayonets for registering with said slots, and means of locking said bayonets in said slots when said bayonets are inserted into said slots, whereby said separate member is united with said two parallel walls.

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