March 15, 1927. 1,620,810

H. A. FEIGELMAN

DISPLAY CONTAINER

Filed Dec. 4, 1924 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

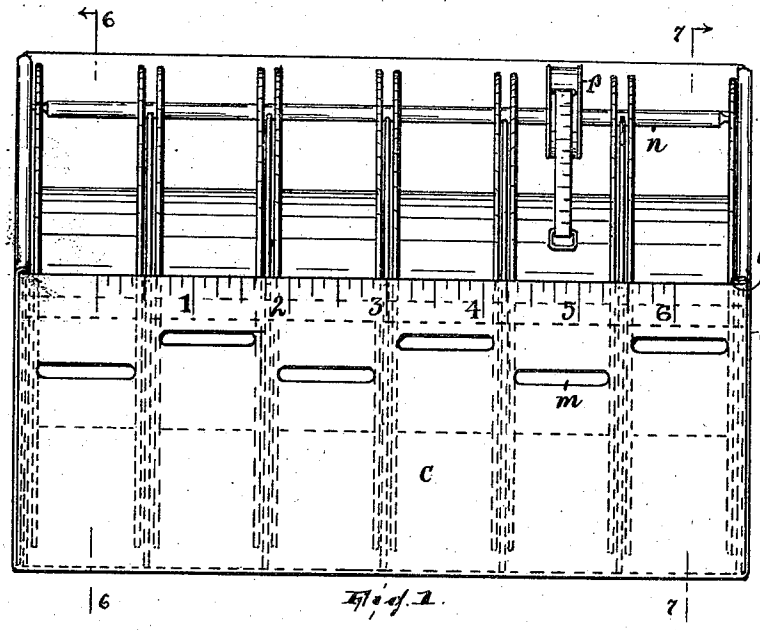


Fig. 1.

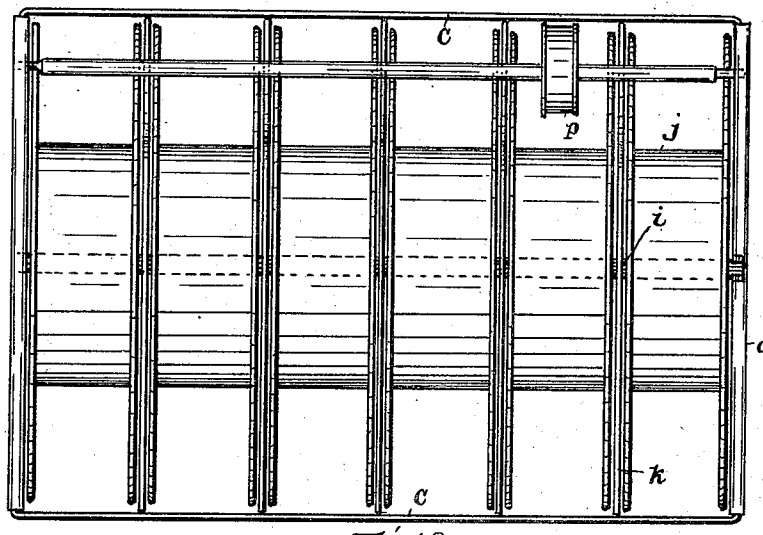


Fig. 2.

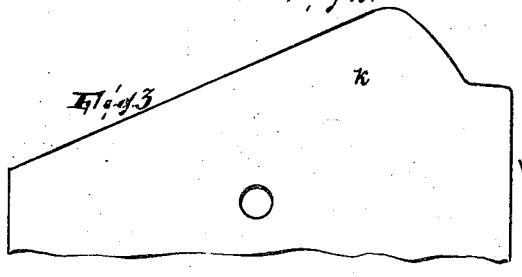


Fig. 3.

WITNESS

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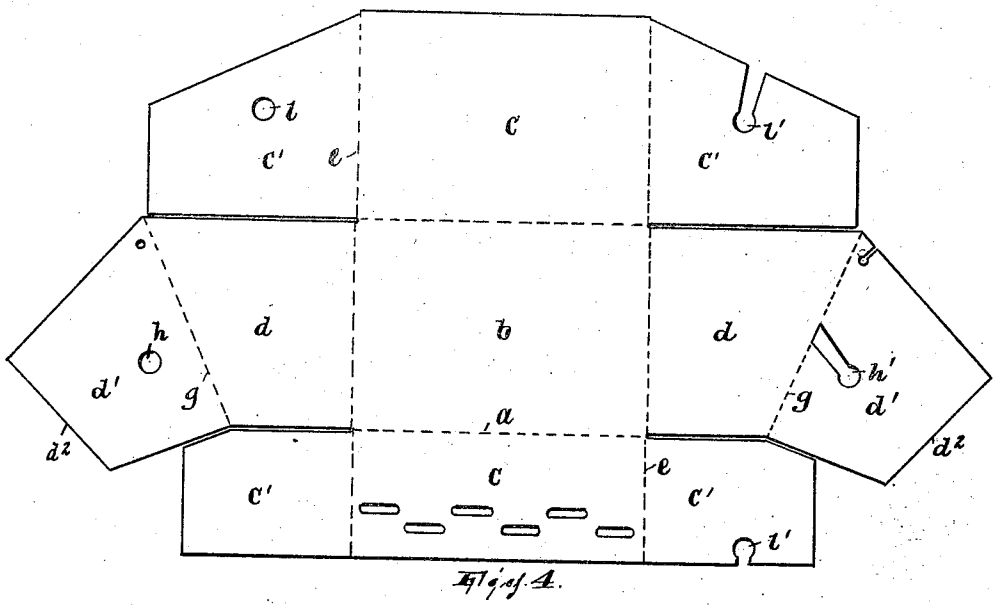


Fig. 4.

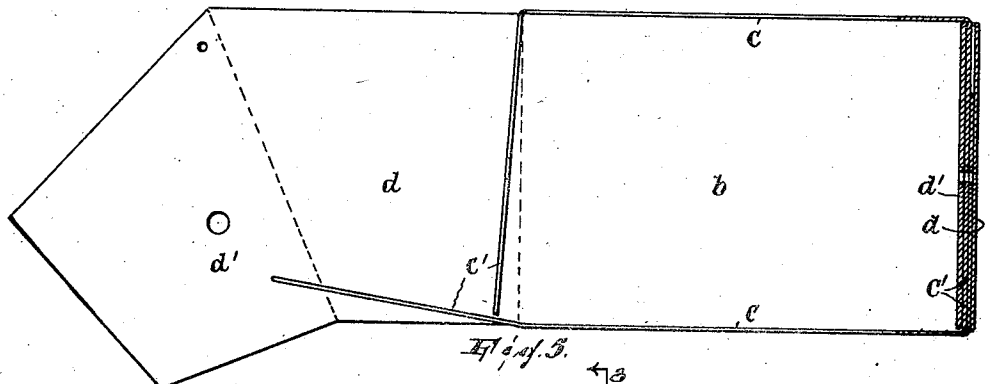
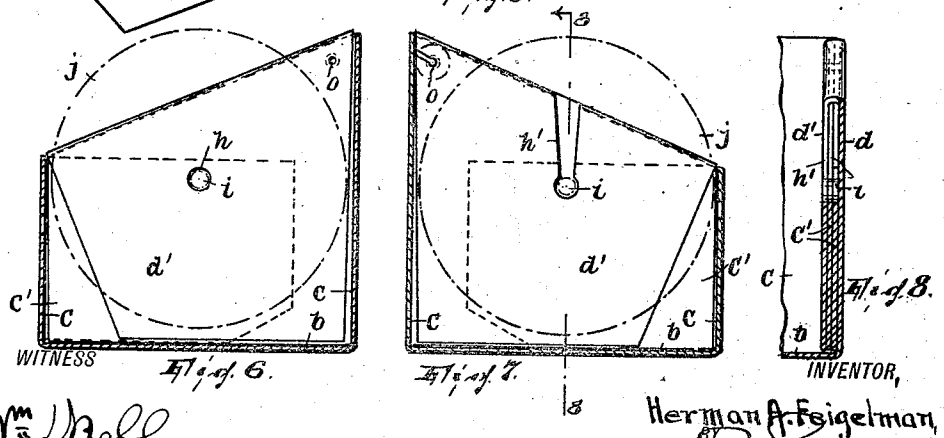


Fig. 5.



WITNESS

Fig. 6. Fig. 7. Fig. 8.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DISPLAY CONTAINER.

Application filed December 4, 1924. Serial No. 753,859.

Display containers for ribbon and other band-like material are known in which a number of wound bodies of the material are arranged on a common spindle and project from the container, as through slits therein, so that a given length of any one may be drawn from the container and cut off or detached, thus to preserve the material from fading or soiling, render it readily accessible and allow only enough of it to be exposed for display. The present invention relates to this class of containers, and one object is to provide a container that may be produced from a single blank and readily assembled by the user and which will also be so constructed as to provide a proper support for the mentioned spindel and consequently of the ribbons and the like. Another object is to provide a container whose upright walls will be held locked together by a spindle or other axial support for ribbon or other rolled materials, thus strengthening the entire container.

The blank used for this purpose is preferably made of cardboard, being generally rectangular and with flaps at two of its opposite sides, and is slitted from said sides to the four corners of a rectangle which is to form the bottom wall of the container; the material around the rectangle will then comprise four upright-wall-forming portions two of which will have the flaps and the other two extensions, and when the four portions have been bent to upright position and the extensions bent toward each other and inside of the two portions which have the flaps, these flaps may be folded inward over and down inside of the extensions to complete the container and give it self-sustaining form. There is nothing new in the foregoing. Given a container to be formed from such a blank, in accordance with the first-named object of this invention I form an opening in each flap which extends short of its free end; one such opening may be a plain hole and the other a slot extending from the line of fold. When the container is fully formed as described these openings result in the container having inside opposite bearings into which the ends of the mentioned spindle carrying the ribbons may be received, the bearings supporting the spindle so that the ribbons are perfectly free to turn and will not rub against the wall of the container and also holding the spindle against endwise displacement.

The second-named object of the invention is obtained by providing other openings in the extensions, as will appear.

In the drawings,

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of a container embodying my invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan thereof;

Fig. 3 is a fragment of one of the partitions preferably used;

Fig. 4 is a plan of the blank;

Fig. 5 is a plan, partly in horizontal section, of the container, the wall-forming portions at one end of the container being shown in un-interlocked position;

Fig. 6 is a section on line 6—6 and Fig. 7 a section on line 7—7, Fig. 1; and

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary section on line 8—8, Fig. 7.

The blank to form the container, shown in Fig. 4, is a piece of stiff sheet material, as card-board. It may be scored on the dotted rectangular outline shown at *a* to form the bottom *b*. Two opposite walls may be formed from this blank as shown at *c c*, and two other opposite walls as shown at *d' d*. The walls *c c* have extensions *c' c'* which flank the walls *d d* and are separated therefrom by slits, as shown, and which may be bent on lines of scoring indicated at *e e*. The walls *d d* have flaps *d' d'* which may be folded over on the lines of scoring *g g*. In the particular container shown one wall *c* (the nearer to the observer as it appears in the blank, Fig. 4) will be of less height than the other, wherefore the lines of scoring *g g* are on the bias and the flaps are skewed accordingly, while the outer edges of the extensions of the other wall *c* are also on the bias, which as will appear will incline the top edges of the portions involved (see Figs. 6 and 7).

Upon bending the blank on the lines *a* so that the walls *c d* stand upright then bending the blank on the lines *e* to overlap the extensions *c'*, arranging them inside of the walls *d*, and finally folding the blank on the lines *g* so that the flaps *d'* will be inside of the extensions *c'* a rectangular container will be produced whose four lateral walls are interlocked.

The blank is formed in the flaps *d'* with openings *h h'*. Both these openings extend short of the outer edges d^2 of the flaps, or in other words short of the plane of the bottom *b* in the completed container, and the opening *h* is preferably a plain circular hole

whereas the opening h' is a slot extending from the line of fold g. These openings h h' serve in the completed holder as bearings for a spindle i on which may be journaled the spools j for the ribbon or other rolled material and for spacers k which are penetrated by the spindle and separate the spools so that rotation of one will not be imparted to the next. Of course one of the openings is formed as a slot to facilitate entering the spindle to and removing it from its bearings. To increase the bearing for each end of the spindle other openings l l' may be formed in the extensions c' and so that the openings in each two overlapping extensions register with the openings h h'. The opening l may be a hole to correspond with the hole h and the openings l' may be slots to correspond with the slots h', these latter extending from what will be the upper edges of the extensions in the completed container. In any case, the spindle is kept from endwise displacement by the walls d. The stability of the container is appreciably increased because at least one extension on either hand is locked to another portion of the container, as one of the flaps, through the medium of the spindle when in place; at one end of the container both extensions are locked in this way. This is an important feature of the invention because it enables lighter stock to be used in the blank.

Fig. 1 shows slits m through which the ribbon may be passed. It also shows an auxiliary spindle n which may be mounted in openings o in the flaps d' shown in Figs. 4 to 7, this spindle carrying a tape measure device p for use in measuring off the yardage of the ribbon withdrawn from any spool, the device p being adapted to be shifted along spindle n into registry with any spool.

The strengthening of the container through the medium of the spindle results from its penetrating at least one of the extensions c' at each end of the container and one of the other parts (c' and d') with which such extensions forms a series of layers. I do not regard it indispensable in every case to secure both extension at either end of the container by means of the spindle (though the container would be still further strengthened if this were done), and so the drawings show only one extension secured in this way at one end of the container, with both secured at the other.

Having thus fully described my invention what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A container of stiff sheet material including a rectangular bottom and four walls upstanding from and integral with the bottom, each of two opposite walls having at each end an integral extension bent toward the other of such two walls and each two corresponding extensions being arranged inside of the adjoining one of the other two opposite walls and each of the latter two walls having a flap folded over and down inside of the two adjoining extensions, said flaps having openings arranged above the bottom whereby to form bearings for the axial support of an article to be rotatively supported in the container.

2. A container of stiff sheet material including a rectangular bottom and four walls upstanding from and integral with the bottom, each of two opposite walls having at each end an integral extension bent toward the other of such two walls and each two corresponding extensions being arranged inside of the adjoining one of the other two opposite walls and each of the latter two walls having a flap folded over and down inside of the two adjoining extensions, said flaps having openings arranged above the bottom whereby to form bearings for the axial support of an article to be rotatively supported in the container and one of said openings being a slot extending from the line of fold of the flap toward but not to the free end of the latter.

3. In combination, a container of stiff sheet material including a rectangular bottom and four walls upstanding from and integral with the bottom, each of two opposite walls having at each end an integral extension bent toward the other of such two walls and each two corresponding extensions forming with the adjoining one of the other two walls a series of layers, and an axial support for rolled material to be housed in the container penetrating two of the layers of each such series.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

HERMAN A. FEIGELMAN.