

July 14, 1953

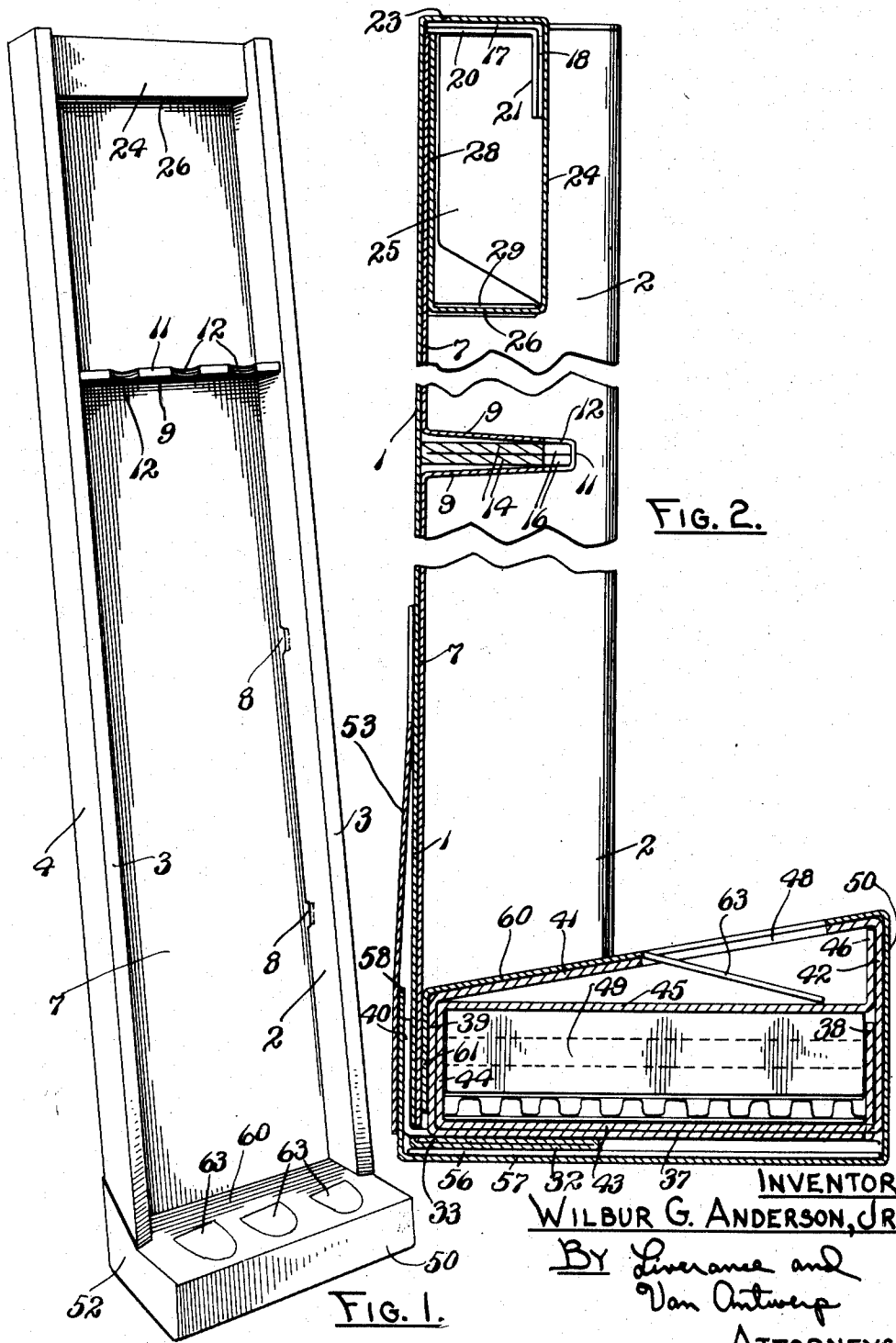
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2,645,353

GOLF CLUB BOX

Filed Aug. 11, 1947

5 Sheets-Sheet 1



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5 Sheets-Sheet 2

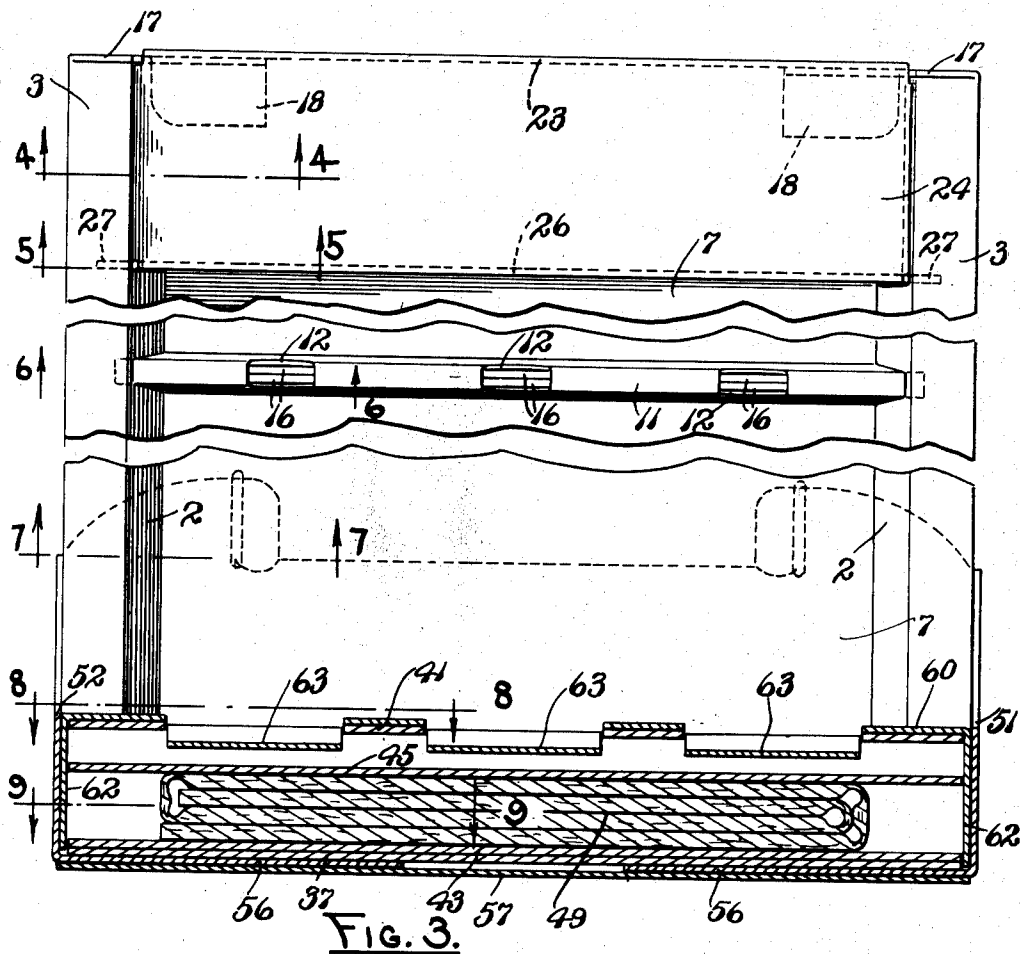


FIG. 3.

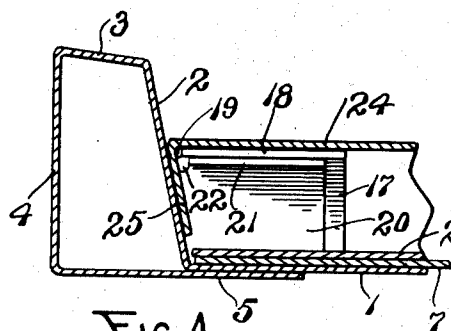


FIG. 4.

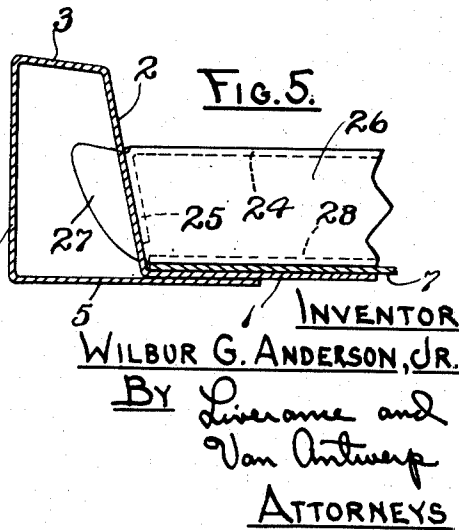


FIG. 5.

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5 Sheets-Sheet 3

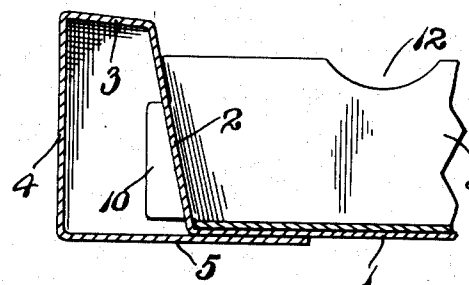


FIG. 6.

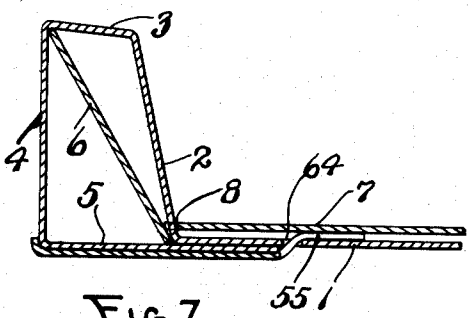


FIG. 7.

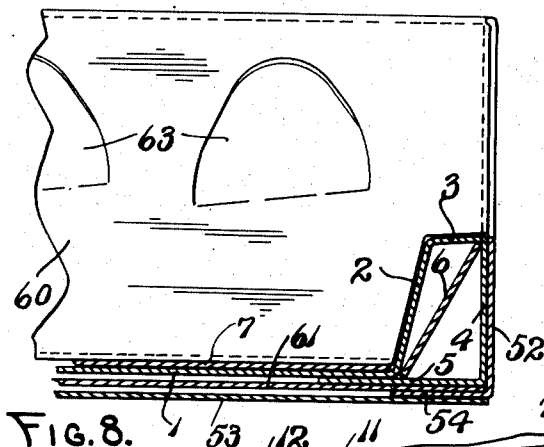


FIG. 8.

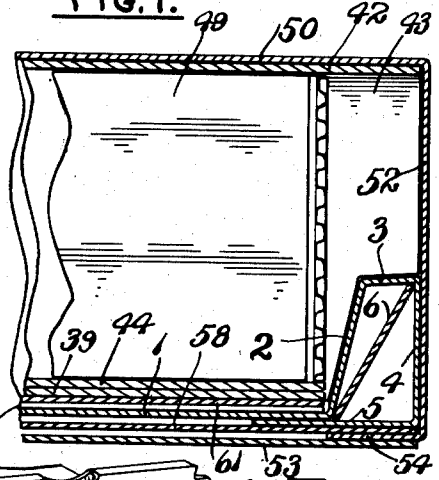


FIG. 9.

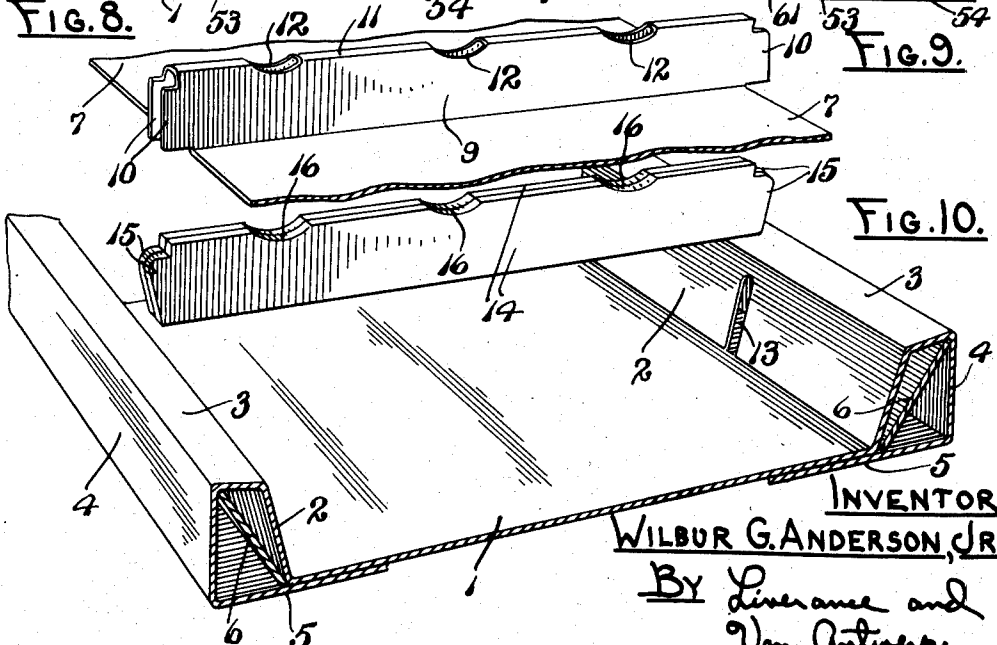


FIG. 10.

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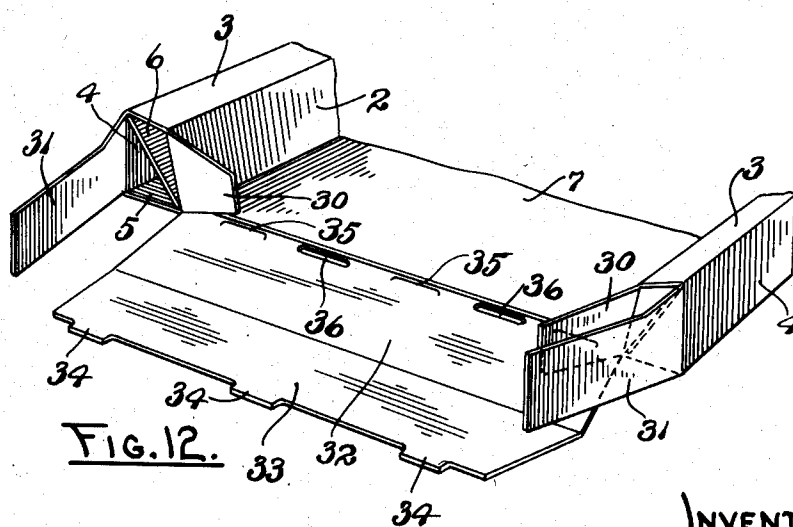
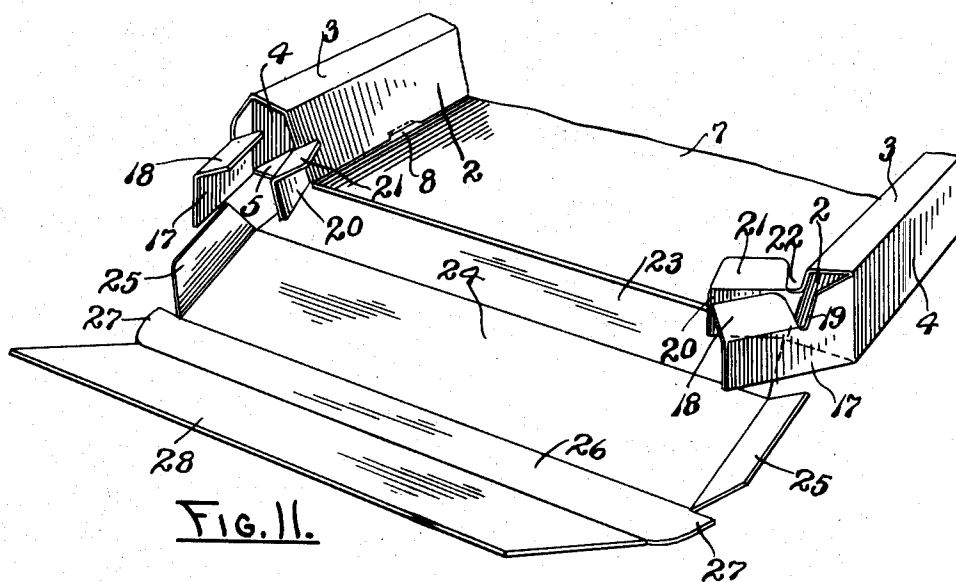
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GOLF CLUB BOX

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5 Sheets-Sheet 5

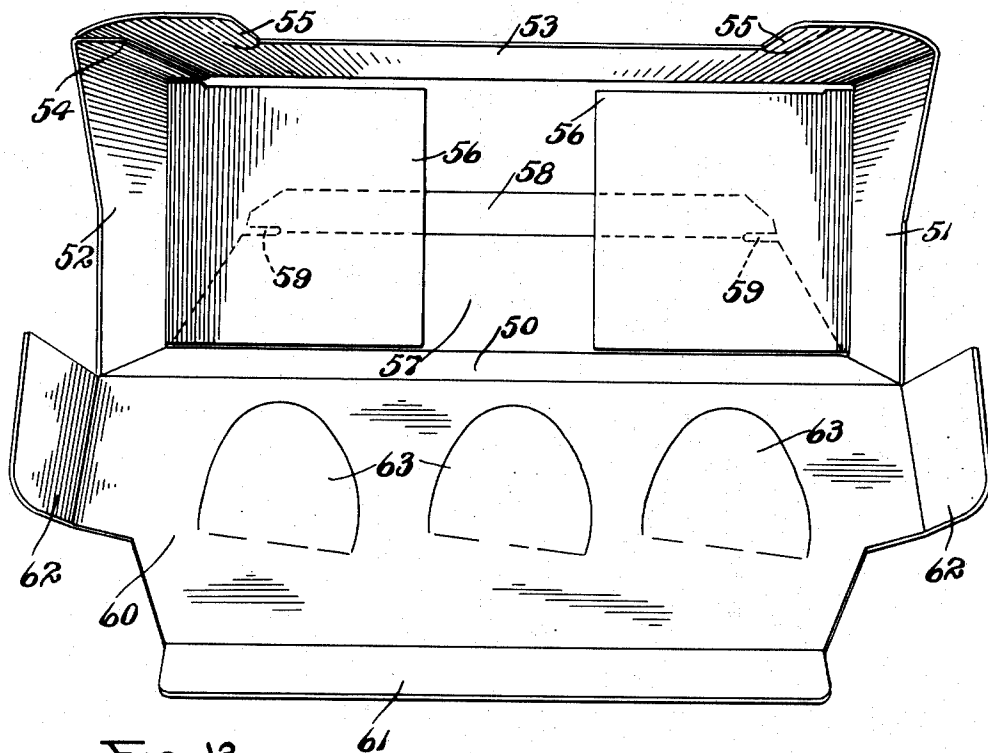


FIG. 13.

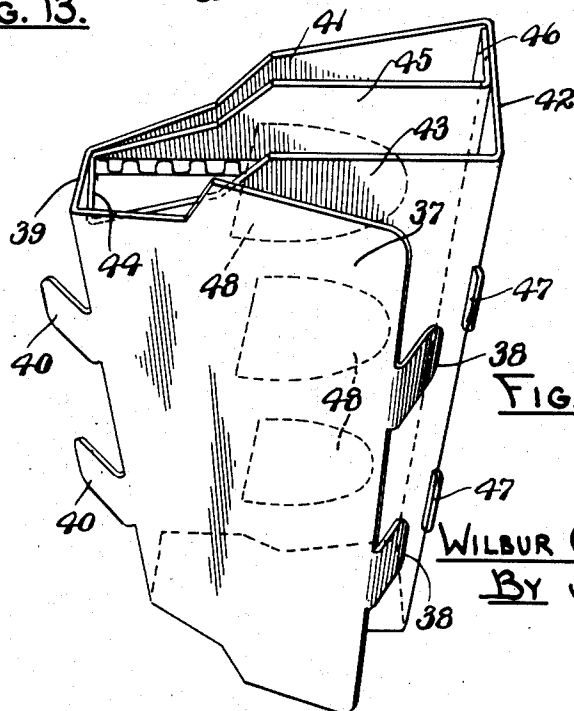


FIG. 14.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,645,353

GOLF CLUB BOX

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Application August 11, 1947, Serial No. 767,985

2 Claims. (Cl. 211-60)

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This invention relates to a box, receptacle or stand for holding and containing golf clubs.

It is a primary object and purpose of the present invention to provide and produce a golf club box, made wholly of paper stock, which is light in weight, is of ample strength and durable, and can be produced economically. Many novel features of construction and arrangement, co-relation and practical assembly of parts are present in the structure for attaining the ends and purposes stated in a particularly practical and effective manner.

An understanding of the invention may be had from the following description, taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the club box of my invention, the view being taken from the front,

Fig. 2 is an enlarged vertical section from front to rear therethrough, the intermediate portions of the box being broken away,

Fig. 3 is a front elevation with intermediate portions broken away, and with the lower end of the box in vertical transverse section,

Figs. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are fragmentary, somewhat enlarged transverse sections on the planes of lines 4-4, 5-5, 6-6, 7-7, 8-8, and 9-9, respectively, of Fig. 3, looking in the directions indicated by the arrows,

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary perspective view, with parts in section, illustrating the intermediate box structure for holding and spacing the golf clubs at their shank portions,

Fig. 11 is a fragmentary perspective view of the upper end of the box before it is folded and interlocked in its completed form,

Fig. 12 is a similar fragmentary perspective view of the lower end of the body of the box before it is folded into completed form and before the attachment of the head supporting lower end of the box,

Fig. 13 is a perspective view of the cover for the lower head supporting portion of the box, and

Fig. 14 is a perspective view of the lower and head supporting portion of the box which is attached thereto and covered by the cover shown in Fig. 13.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in the different figures of the drawings.

In the construction, the elongated body of the box is made from a relatively light gauge of paperboard, to provide an elongated rectangular bottom 1 (Fig. 10), which at each side edge is turned outwardly at an angle slightly greater

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than a right angle for a distance, as indicated at 2, thence at an angle slightly greater than a right angle to provide an outer section 3, and therefrom at an angle somewhat greater than a right angle to make an outside section 4, terminating in a bottom section 5 which extends to and underneath the bottom 1 at each side thereof and is glued, cemented or otherwise permanently secured in place. Such structure provides generally vertical side rails which are hollow and which are strengthened and reinforced against change of position by elongated strips 6 of paperboard, slipped lengthwise of and within each of the side rail structures and positioned between diagonally opposite corners. These strips 6 are substantially as long as the sides.

At the front side of the bottom 1, a liner 7 for the bottom, of elongated rectangular form is provided at its longitudinal edges with spaced tabs 8 which pass through slots cut to receive them in the inner sides 2 of the box side rails. The liner 7 between its ends, but more toward its upper than its lower end, is outwardly folded into substantially U-shape with two spaced apart sides 9 (Fig. 10), each at each end having a narrow tab 10, and integrally connected at their outer edges by a bridging section 11. In the outer bridging section 11 a plurality of spaced concave recesses 12 are cut, providing seats for the shanks of golf clubs placed within the box. The tabs 10 extend through slots 13 (Fig. 10) in the inner walls 2.

Within the outwardly extending rib thus provided a reinforcing member is located, made from a single piece of heavier paperboard, scored and folded longitudinally to provide two sides 14 (Figs. 2 and 10) each with a projecting tab 15 at each end. The free longitudinal edges of the sides 14 are against the bridging section 11 and in such edges concave recesses 16 are made in conjunction with the recesses at 12. The projecting tabs 15 also extend through the slots 13. The cover member 7, through the tabs 8 and 10 and in conjunction with the tabs 15 is securely held in place.

At the upper end of each side rail of the box (Fig. 11), each outer side 4 is continued in a tab 17, the free end portion of which has a section 18 turned at right angles therefrom with a notch 19 between each section 18 and the body of the tab 17. Each inner side 2 has a somewhat similar tab 20 extending therefrom, with a section 21 turned substantially at right angles therefrom as shown, and with a notch 22 between said section 21 and the adjacent end of its connected inner side 2 of the box side rail. The bottom 1 at its

upper edge is continued in a section 23 for a distance, with which another rectangular section 24 is integrally connected. The section 24 at each end has an outwardly extending tab 25. At the outer edge of the section 24 is a narrower section 26, having substantially the same width as the section 23, and it at each end has an extension 27 in the form of a lip with a curved outer edge, as best shown in Fig. 11. Beyond the section 26, and integrally connected therewith, is a terminal rectangular section 28.

The two tabs 17 and 20 are turned inwardly and overlap each other with the right angular sections 18 and 21 thereof likewise overlapping. The upper ends of the hollow side rails are thus closed. The section 23 is then turned at right angles to the back 1 and against the outer tabs 17. The section 24 is thereafter turned at right angles to the upper section 23, with the tabs 25 bent at right angles inwardly, providing the front of a top rail for the box as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The terminal section 28 is turned at right angles to the section 26 and is forced underneath the inner edges of the tabs 25, lying against the bottom liner 7 and with the section 26 providing the under side of the top rail. The two projections 27 enter slots 29 (Fig. 2) cut in the inner sides 2 of the side rails of the box, thereupon completing the top rail and holding it in its folded position against disconnection.

At the lower ends of each of the side rails of the box structure, the inner and outer sides 2 and 4 of such rails have tabs 30 and 31, respectively, extending therefrom which are turned inwardly to overlap each other closing the lower open ends of the hollow side rails. From the lower edge of the bottom 1, a section 32 extends outwardly with which is joined a terminal section 33, having spaced projecting tabs 34 at its free longitudinal edge. The section 33 is foldable upon the section 32 with the tabs 34 passing through slits at 35 provided for them at the inner edge portion of the section 32. Additionally there are slots 36 shown as, two in number, in alinement with the slits at 35. When thus connected together and with the section 32 turned at right angles to the bottom 1, the folded tabs 30 and 31 are covered at their inner end portions, and a lower end wall of double thickness of the two sections 32 and 33 made across the lower end of the golf box structure.

At the lower end portion of the box a club head supporting structure is provided (Fig. 14) which is made from a single, generally rectangular piece of relatively stiff paperboard folded transversely substantially into a supporting base of a generally trapezoidal shape in transverse cross section. At one end is a section 37, from the free edge of which two tongues 38 extend. It is narrowed toward the other end and joins integrally with a relatively narrow section 39, from which two tongues 40 extend, which are connected with the edge of the section 37 at the fold or scoring line between the sections 37 and 39. From the other edge of the narrow section 39 a section 41, generally of the same shape as the lower section 37, extends over said section 37 and upwardly and outwardly away from a plane parallel thereto. It is joined by an integral front section 42, wider than the rear section 39, from which, at its lower edge, a section 43 extends to the rear over and in practice against the upper side of the section 37. It is integrally joined at its lower edge with a narrow section 44, which lies within and against the section 39. From its upper edge a section

45 extends forwardly parallel to the lower sections 43 and 37, terminating in an upwardly turned flange 46, the free edge of which extends to the bend between the sections 41 and 42. The tongues 38 pass through slots 47 provided at the bend between sections 42 and 43. In the upper side 41, a series of spaced openings are cut, indicated at 48. Between the parallel horizontal sections 43 and 45, a filler 49 made of several folds and strata of corrugated paperboard is inserted to provide a solid support underneath the interior section 45.

This structure is attached at the lower end portion of the box by locating the narrower rear edge portions of the parts 37, 43, 45 and 41 between the side rails, the tongues 40 passing through the slots 36 and, later, when a cover is applied, said tongues are turned upwardly (Fig. 2) between the bottom 1 and the adjacent portions of the cover.

The cover is of material of substantially the same thickness as the body, which includes the bottom 1 and the side and top rails, and, preferably, will be of the same color. At the front is a section 50 (Fig. 13) which is disposed vertically and against the front section 42 of the previously described structure against which the heads of golf clubs rest (Fig. 2). From the front 50 (also Fig. 13) two end sections 51 and 52 extend rearwardly, being located vertically at the opposite ends of the club head supporting structure described, and which is shown in Fig. 14, covering them and lying against the outside of the lower portions of the outer sides 4 of the box side rails. Said end section 51 has a back 53 integral with and extending at right angles therefrom, parallel to the front end 50. The other end section 52 has an inwardly turned short flange 54 which is overlapped by the free end of the back 53, the two being cemented or otherwise permanently secured together. At its upper edge portion and at each end a tongue 55, the two tongues being spaced from each other, are provided, as shown.

From the bottom edges of the end sections 51 and 52, flaps 56 are bent inwardly at right angles to each other. From the lower edge of the front 50, a bottom 57 is turned to the rear at right angles, lying underneath the flaps 56, and terminates at its rear portion in a narrow section 58, which is turned upwardly at right angles and inserted at the front of the back 53. Slots 59, made at each edge of the two sections 57 and 58 where they are joined together, interlock with the inwardly turned flaps 56.

At the upper edge of the front section 50, a top section 60 extends therefrom and is adapted to be turned back over the upper side of the section 41. From its free rear edge an elongated, relatively narrow flap 61 extends, adapted to be turned downwardly immediately in front of the back section 53. At each end of the outer portion of the top 60, a flap 62 extends which, when the top is folded back to its final position, come within the ends 51 and 52. In the top section 60 three relatively large portions 63 of substantially the same shape as the openings 48 in the part 41 are cut from the top, being left integral therewith at their inner sides so that they may be bent downwardly (Fig. 2) and pass through the openings 48, the heads of the golf clubs being received in and passing through the openings left by said parts 63 and through the openings 48, said parts 63 bending down to the horizontal section 45.

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The lower end of the box is inserted into the cover with the top 60, flap 62, and the elongated flap 61 extending outwardly from the upper edge of the front 50, after which the top is turned to its final position as shown in Figs. 1 and 2, the end and edge flaps 62 and 61 having been bent at right angles to the top so as to occupy the positions described. The tongues or tabs 55, one at each end and above the back 53, are inserted from the back through slots 64 in the bottom 1, as shown in Fig. 7, thus locking the cover in place. Of course, the top section 60 of the cover at each end at its inner portion is notched or recessed to conform to the side rails of the box.

With the structure as described, a relatively strong, light weight, very practical and economical shipping and display box for golf clubs is provided, and one which may also be used for holding the clubs for display. The heads of the clubs rest upon the parts 63 and their weight is against the section 45, which is backed underneath by the filler 49. The shanks of the clubs rest in the recesses at 12, while the upper ends of the handles come underneath the top rail of the box structure.

The structure described is made wholly from paper stock. The finished and completed box is of an attractive appearance.

The invention is defined in the appended claims and is to be considered comprehensive of all forms of structure coming within their scope.

I claim:

1. In a structure of the class described, having an upper elongated rectangular structure comprising a back and hollow reinforcing side rails, one at each side edge thereof, a foot member at the lower end thereof secured thereto and extending forwardly beyond the front side of said elongated member, said foot member comprising, a hollow box structure having a horizontal bottom, vertical spaced inner and outer sides, the outer side being of greater height than the inner side and an upwardly and outwardly inclined top, and a reinforcing structure of relatively stiff paperboard material located within said foot member comprising a horizontal bottom, vertical inner and outer sides, a horizontal top integrally connected with the upper edge of the last said

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inner side and extending to the front side of said foot member, and thence terminating in an upwardly extending flange reaching to the top of said reinforcing member, said inclined top having tongues struck therefrom, integrally connected at their rear ends to the top and extending downwardly and forwardly to bear against the top of said reinforcing member.

2. In a structure of the class described, a vertical member comprising, a generally vertical rectangular back and hollow integral side ribs of generally rectangular cross section, said back and ribs being integral and of a relatively stiff paperboard material, a foot member secured at the lower end of said vertical member and extending forwardly therefrom, said foot member being of relatively stiff paperboard material and hollow, having a horizontal bottom, vertical outer and inner ends and an upwardly and forwardly inclined top, and reinforcing material lengthwise of said material therewithin having a bottom, outer and inner vertical ends, an integral top connected with the inner end of said reinforcing member and extending outwardly in a horizontal plane, terminating in an upwardly extending flange, the upper edge of which reaches the corner between the upper edge of said front side of said foot member and the front edge of said top thereof.

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