

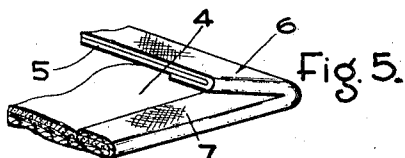
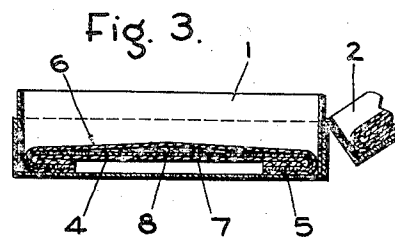
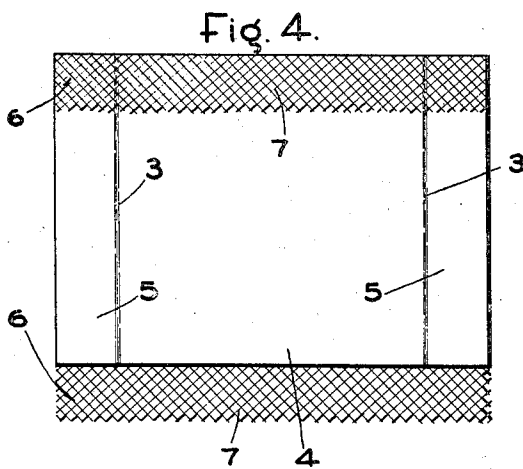
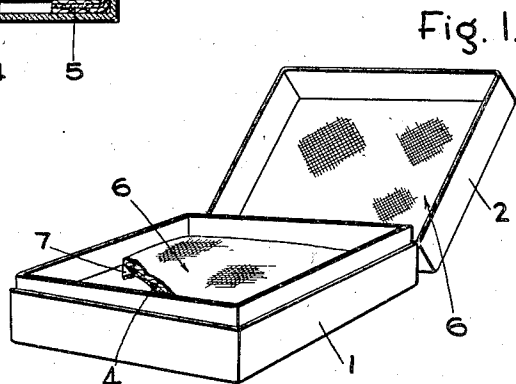
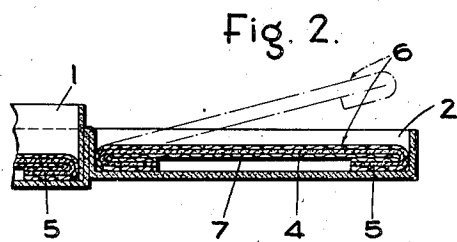
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2,380,052

JEWELRY BOX

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JEWELRY BOX

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7 Claims. (Cl. 206—75)

This invention relates to jewelry boxes and particularly to a liner for the box body or cover, the term liner being used herein as inclusive of the jewelry supporting pad or cushion in the body portion of the box.

In certain constructions of jewelry boxes, particularly those of square or other polygonal shape, the liner is composed of a cardboard stiffener, of like shape and adapted to fit snugly inside the cover or the body of the box, and a facing of satin cloth or other finishing material, the marginal edges of the facing being folded under and glued thereabout to the under face of the stiffener. The gluing operation has heretofore required considerable time in that it necessitates the corner folding of the margins and sometimes the cutting and trimming of the same in addition to applying the adhesive entirely about the under edge portion of the stiffener.

The present invention has for its primary object to simplify the construction and mounting of the liner for facilitating its application to the box. A further object of the invention is to provide a liner in which the facing of finishing material is supported in a novel manner to provide a neat and finished appearance to the box. Moreover the invention is found to reside in a novel method by which the manufacture is simplified and the appearance of the liner enhanced in value.

In the drawing

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a box embodying a liner in accordance with the present invention;

Figs. 2 and 3 are cross-sectional views through the cover and body of the box respectively illustrating the liners thereof in place;

Fig. 4 is a plane view showing the facing layer of fabric in the process of being applied to the stiffener; and

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view depicting the step of folding one flap of the stiffener with the fabric thereabout.

Referring more particularly to the drawing the numeral 1 designates the hollow body of the square or rectangular box having the hollow cover 2 hinged thereto for folding over onto the body to a box closing position. Referring particularly to Fig. 4 the liner comprises a stiffener and a face covering of finishing material, such as satin. The stiffener may be of cardboard and divided by score lines 3 to define an intermediate section 4, of a size substantially that of the particular box chamber to be lined, and terminal flaps 5.

The layer of facing material 6 is substantially coextensive in length with the stiffener, in an unfolded condition, but is of a width greater to provide the lateral marginal portions 7 which are folded under the opposite side edges of the stiffener. Preferably the folded edge portions 7 are secured by an adhesive to the section 4 as well as to the flaps 5. In Fig. 4 the upper margin 7 has been folded over onto the stiffener and glued. The bottom marginal portion 7 extends beyond the side edge of the stiffener in an unfolded condition ready to be folded upwardly and likewise secured to the stiffener by the adhesive. The next step consists in folding the flaps along the fold lines 3 over onto the intermediate section 4. The liner is then inserted in the cover chamber and secured in an adhesive manner.

It will be observed that when the flaps are folded the facing material is drawn taut over the bend or fold and thereby tensions the facing to assume a finished appearance free of any unevenness in which condition it is maintained by the underfolded flaps. The liner for the body compartment is substantially identical with that for the cover but for the cushioning filler 8 between the stiffener and the facing.

The liner presents a neat appearance. Its construction is greatly facilitated by reducing the number of steps in its manufacture. The adhesive is applied only to the two opposite margins of the stiffener. By reason of the folding action of the flaps there is no necessity of folding the corners of the facing since the flaps support the transverse margins 7' and guide the return bending of the terminal portions of the margins 7 backwardly upon themselves. This simplifies the procedure while affording a firm and tensioning anchorage for the unglued margins 7'. The facing layer is of sufficient length to extend over onto the flaps so as to form the transverse portions 7' on which the flaps will act in tension to draw the front part taut. The finishing fabric may be of satin or other suitable cloth, or it may be of any suitable finishing paper or other material. While the foregoing description refers to jewelry boxes in particular it is obvious that the invention applies to a box construction and liner therefor of general utility since the liner is applicable to boxes designed for other uses and therefore the term jewelry is used herein not by way of limitation. Likewise, the box may be differently contoured and still utilize the inventive principles involved without departing from the spirit of the invention or the scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A liner for a box compartment of substantially rectangular shape, comprising a stiffener having an intermediate body section shaped to fit the box compartment and having end flaps along two opposite sides folded beneath the intermediate section, a layer of facing material co-extensive in length substantially with the combined length of the flaps and the intermediate section and of relatively greater width to form marginal portions extending over the adjoining side edges of the stiffener and adhesively secured to the back face of the latter, said marginal portions serving to hold the adhesively free transverse portions of the layer on the flaps and the latter acting in their folded position to hold the layer in tension across the front of the intermediate section.

2. A liner for a box compartment of substantially rectangular shape, comprising a stiffener having an intermediate section and flaps along two opposite edges thereof folded therebeneath, and a layer of facing material overlying the front face of the intermediate section and its flaps and having marginal portions overhanging adjacent side edges of the stiffener, said marginal portions being folded over and secured to the back of the intermediate section and its flaps, said flaps holding the facing layer in tension across the front face of the intermediate section.

3. A box having a rectangular compartment and a liner fitting the compartment and comprising a stiffener and a facing layer covering one face thereof, said stiffener having a body substantially conforming to the shape of the compartment with a pair of opposed layer tensioning flaps folded thereunder, and said layer having parts overlapping said layer tensioning flaps and also having opposed marginal portions folded under and secured to the underface of both the stiffener body and the flaps for holding the facing layer in tension across the body portion of the stiffener as well as across the flaps, said folded layer tensioning flaps acting in tension on said body portion crosswise of the aforesaid tension as provided by the opposed marginal portions to cooperate with the latter in supporting the facing layer in a smooth condition on the stiffener.

4. The method of lining a box compartment,

consisting in providing a stiffener and a superimposed facing layer substantially co-extensive in length and of greater width, folding the lateral margins of the layer under and adhesively securing them to the underface of the stiffener, thereafter folding under the opposite end portions of the stiffener and the relatively superimposed portions of the layer to mechanically anchor the layer in tension across the upper face of the stiffener, and then placing the folded assembly within the box compartment to hold the end portions so folded.

5. The method of lining a box compartment, consisting in providing a stiffener and a superimposed facing layer substantially co-extensive in length and of greater width, folding the lateral margins of the layer under the stiffener and securing them to hold the facing layer smooth across the upperface of the stiffener, thereafter folding under the opposite end portions of the stiffener and the relatively superimposed portions of the layer to tension the layer across the upperface of the stiffener, and then securing the folded assembly within the box compartment with the end portions so folded.

6. The method of lining a box compartment, consisting in providing a stiffener and a superimposed facing layer substantially co-extensive in length and of greater width, folding the lateral margins of the layer under and adhesively securing them to the underface of the stiffener, and thereafter folding along parallel lines which traverse the adhesively secured margins the opposite end portions of the layer faced stiffener to tension the layer across the upperface of the stiffener.

7. A box having a substantially rectangular compartment, and a liner conformably fitting the compartment and comprising a stiffener and a facing layer covering a face thereof, the opposite marginal portions of the facing layer overhanging two opposite side edges of the stiffener and secured to the underface thereof, the layer faced stiffener having its opposite end portions folded under along substantially parallel transverse lines to define opposed terminal layer tensioning flaps, said layer tensioning flaps co-operatively acting to support the facing layer in a smooth condition on the stiffener.

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