

June 30, 1942.

R. E. PAIGE

2,288,205

DISPLAY CONTAINER

Filed May 19, 1939

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

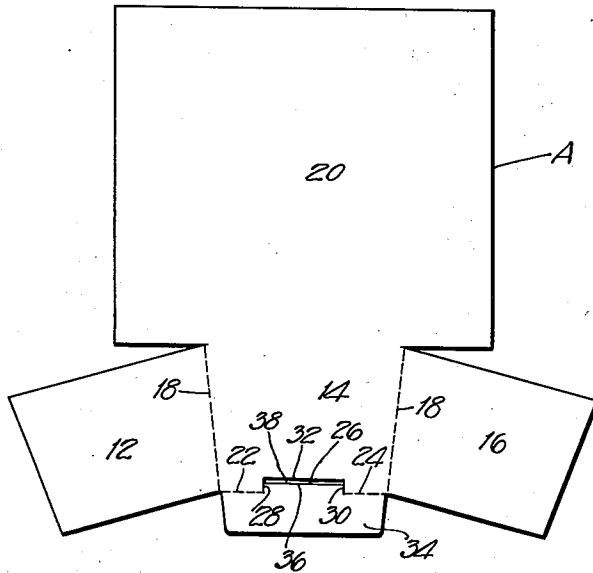


FIG. 3.

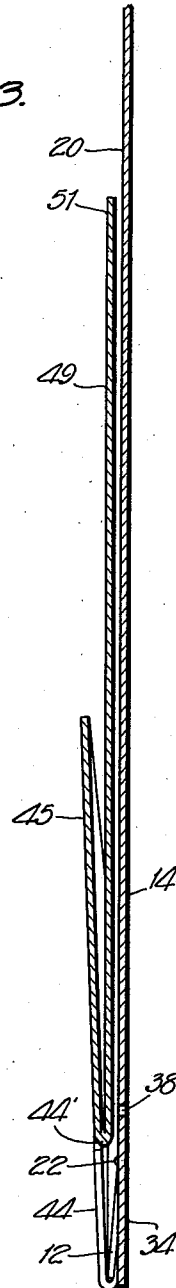
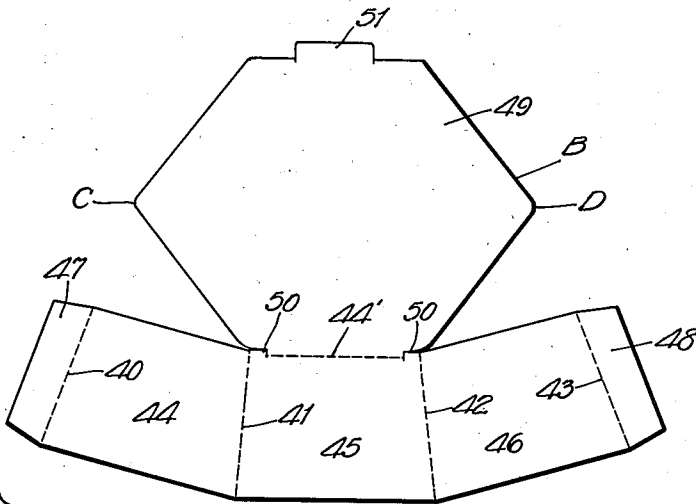
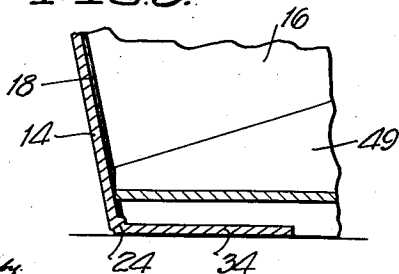


FIG. 9.



WITNESS:

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3 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 2.

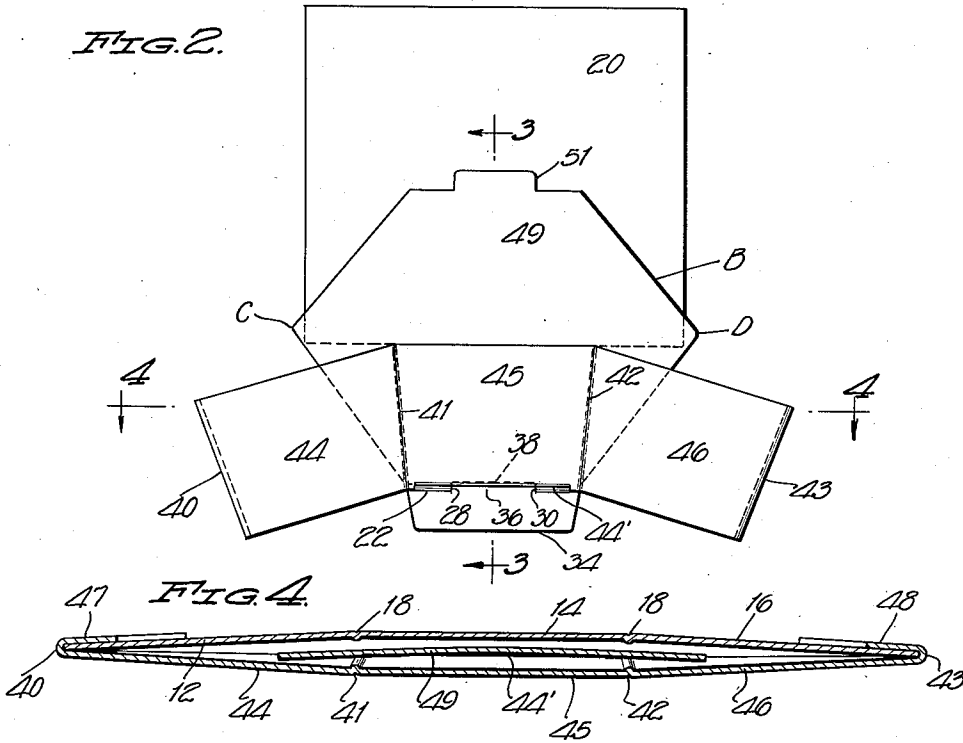


FIG. 4

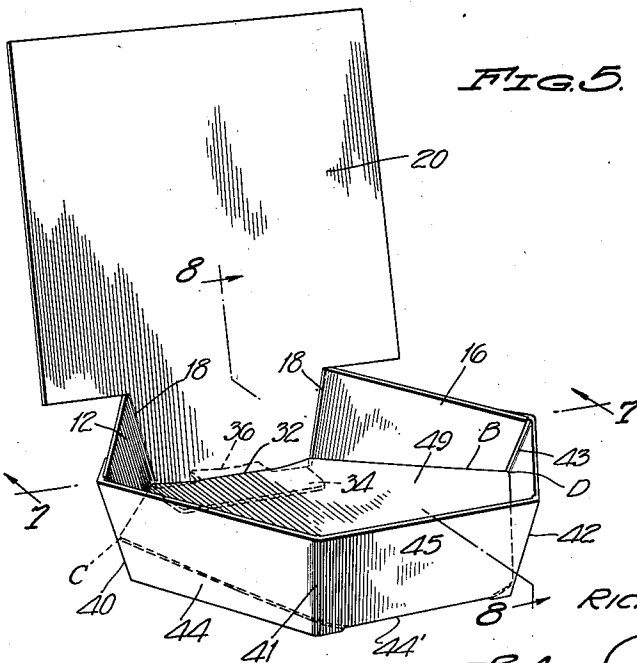


FIG. 5.

WITNESS:

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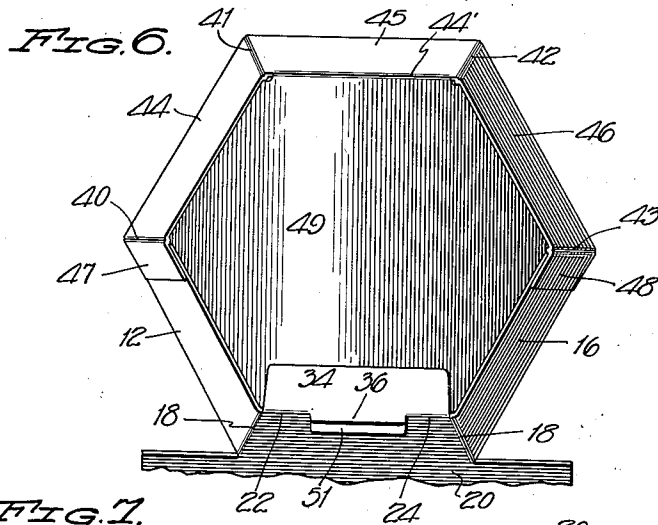
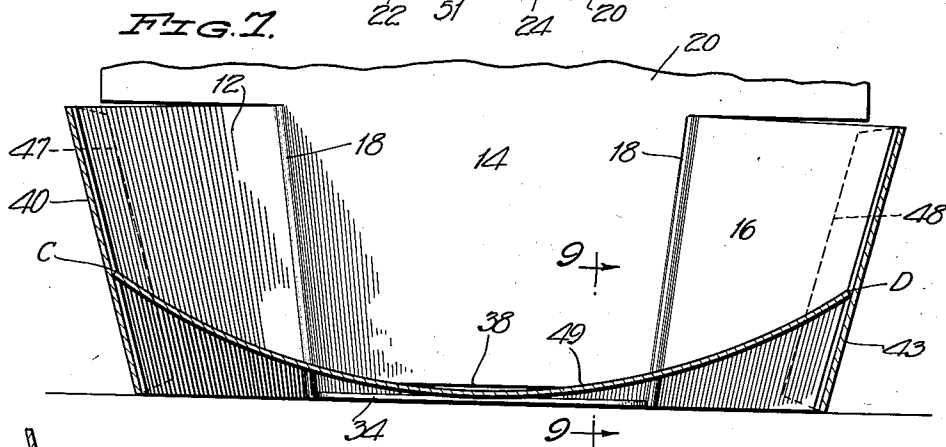
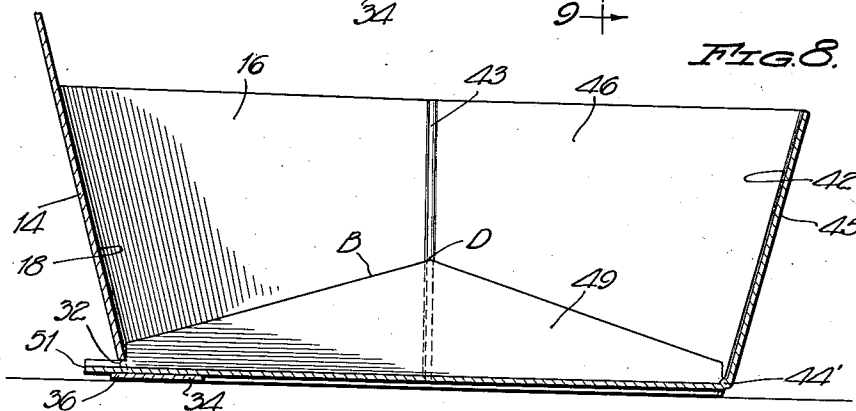
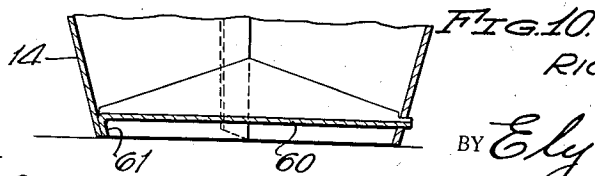
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2,288,205

DISPLAY CONTAINER

Filed May 19, 1939

3 Sheets-Sheet 3



WITNESS:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,288,205

DISPLAY CONTAINER

Richard Eaton Paige, Flushing, N. Y.

Application May 19, 1939, Serial No. 274,582

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—41)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in display containers and more particularly it pertains to such devices as are commonly known as counter baskets.

One object of the present invention is so to construct a counter basket, that without detracting from its utility, it may be manufactured at a cost below such other baskets with which I am familiar.

Another object of the invention is to provide a counter basket which may be collapsed and set-up at will and which, when in its collapsed condition, will present a structure which is thinner and therefore less bulky than any other such device with which I am familiar.

One serious disadvantage of counter baskets as generally constructed is an inability of the bottom to support the contents of the basket when the basket is lifted from the counter or other support with the consequence that both the bottom and goods pass through the bottom of the side wall structure.

It is another object of the invention so to construct the bottom of the counter basket that the bottom cannot under any circumstances pass through the bottom of the side wall structure.

Still another object of the invention is to provide a bottom in which weight of the contents of the basket tends, at all times, to prevent collapsing of the basket and also serves to maintain the basket in its set-up position.

Other objects of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art as the nature of the invention is better understood and reference will now be had to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a distended view illustrating the two blanks from which a basket constructed in accordance with the present invention is formed.

Figure 2 is a plan view illustrating the basket in its collapsed or folded condition.

Figure 3 is a longitudinal sectional view on an enlarged scale, the view being taken substantially on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a transverse sectional view taken substantially on the line 4—4 of Figure 2.

Figure 5 is a perspective view of the basket in its set-up form.

Figure 6 is a top plan view of the basket, a portion thereof being broken away.

Figure 7 is a longitudinal sectional view on an enlarged scale taken substantially on the line 7—7 of Figure 5.

Figure 8 is a transverse sectional view on an

enlarged scale, taken substantially on the line 8—8 of Figure 5.

Figure 9 is a detail sectional view taken substantially on the line 9—9 of Figure 7, and;

Figure 10 is a detail transverse sectional view illustrating a slightly modified form of the invention.

A basket constructed in accordance with the present invention in its preferred form, is formed from two blanks which are designated A and B in Figure 1 of the drawings. The basket is preferably of hexagonal shape, the side wall structure being formed by six hingedly connected panels.

In the present embodiment of the invention, the front wall and the rear wall are each formed from a single panel while each end wall is formed from two panels. This construction provides a container which in its set-up position is of a length greater than the distance between the single panel front wall and the single panel rear wall.

The six panels which when connected together form the side wall structure are divided into two groups, three of which are carried by the blank A, the other three being carried by the blank B.

The three panels carried by the blank A are designated 12, 14 and 16, the panels being formed by means of the score lines 18. The center panel 14 forms the rear wall of the finished container and this panel has an extended portion 20 which in the finished container carries display or advertising copy. Although the extended portion 20 is shown as of rectangular form, it is to be understood that it may be of any desired shape. The blank is further scored as at 22 and 24 which score lines extend inwardly, one from each of the score lines 18, but which have their inner ends spaced from each other. Connecting the inner ends of the score lines 22 and 24, there is a cut line 26 which is slightly off-set with respect to the score lines 22 and 24 but which is parallel therewith and which is connected to the score lines 22 and 24 respectively by relatively short cut lines 28 and 30.

The end cut lines 28 and 30 extend beyond the cut line 26 and are connected by a cut line 32. This construction provides a tab or tongue 34 which extends forwardly of the container and a relatively smaller tab or tongue 36 which projects rearwardly of the container when it is set-up, the tongues or tabs 34 and 36 hinging about the score lines 22 and 24 when the device is set-up. This construction also provides a rela-

tively large keeper opening 38 near the bottom edge of the panel 14 which forms the rear wall of the container when set-up.

The blank B is scored along the lines 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44'. This scoring of the blank B divides the same into three panels 44, 45 and 46, two glue flaps 47 and 48 and a single panel bottom member 49. The blank B is also cut as at 50 and these cut portions 50 are connected by the heretofore mentioned score line 44'. The bottom member 49 has a projecting tab or tongue 51, the purpose of which will be hereinafter more specifically set forth.

The score line 44' provides a hinge connection between the bottom member 49 and the panel 45 about which the bottom member swings when the container is being either set up or collapsed.

The container is formed by securing the two blanks together by connecting the glue flaps 47 and 48 respectively to the ends of the panels 12 and 16, preferably to the outer faces thereof with the bottom member 49 bent or hinged upon the score line 44 and lying between the two blanks in a plane substantially parallel to the plane of each of said blanks A and B as illustrated in Figure 3.

By reference to Figure 1 it will be noted that the bottom member 49 is of hexagonal shape or form and as best illustrated in Figure 7, the dimension of the body member between the two points designated C and D in Figure 1, is greater than the distance between the side walls of the container at those points where the points C and D of the bottom member engage said side walls. This construction provides a bottom member which is of greater area than the open bottom of the side wall structure and thereby prevents the bottom member from passing through the open bottom of the side wall structure when the container is set-up. Because of this fact, when the container is set-up, the bottom member 49 assumes a curved plane as illustrated in Figure 7, with its ends (the points C and D) exerting pressure upon the side wall structure, placing it under tension and tending at all times to move the front and rear walls 45 and 14 in a direction towards each other. This is particularly true when articles are supported upon the bottom of the container for display purposes.

Another important feature of the bottom member is that the dimension from the score line 44' to the diametrically opposite edge of the bottom member is substantially equal to the distance between the front and rear walls 45 and 14 in the plane of the attachment of the bottom member and the lower edge of the keeper opening 38. However, the dimension from the score line 44' to the outer edge of the tab or flap 51 is greater than the distance between the front and rear walls 45 and 14 in the plane of the attachment of the bottom member and the lower edge of the keeper opening 38. It will also be noted that the keeper opening is of a width greater than the thickness of the stock from which the bottom member is formed. These are important features as will hereinafter appear.

In Figures 2 and 3, the container is illustrated in its collapsed form and I will now describe the manner in which it is erected in its display position.

With the parts in the position in which they are shown in Figures 2 and 3, the tab or tongue 34 is folded, forwardly in Figure 2 which is to the left in Figure 3, about the score lines 22

and 24. If now the blanks A and B be moved in a direction away from each other, that is to say, if the side wall structure is expanded or opened up, the bottom member can be moved to position to form the bottom wall of the container.

As before stated, the combined width of the bottom member 49 and the tab or tongue 51 is greater than the distance between the front and rear walls 45 and 14 in the plane of the keeper opening 38. Therefore, as the bottom member moves to position, the tab or tongue 51 engages the rear wall 14 before it reaches the keeper opening 38. This engagement of the tab or tongue 51 with the rear wall places the entire side wall structure under strain or tension which increases as the bottom member moves to its final position. However, as the tab or tongue 51 moves opposite the keeper opening 38, this tension under which the side wall structure is placed, causes the tab or tongue 51 to enter the keeper opening 38 which it is free to do since as before stated, this keeper opening is slightly larger than the tab or tongue 51. Furthermore as the bottom member moves to its final position, the tab or tongue 51 engages the tab or tongue 34 which is bent forwardly as heretofore described and said tab or tongue 34 serves to guide the tab or tongue 51 into the keeper opening 38.

When the bottom member reaches its final position, it assumes a curved form as shown in Figure 7 in which position it is retained by reason of the engagement of the tab or tongue 51 in the keeper opening 38.

When the bottom member is in its final position, the ends thereof exert pressure upon the side wall structure in an outward direction. This outwardly directed pressure tends to contract the container in a direction which moves the front and rear walls toward each other thus preventing displacement of the tab or tongue 51 relatively to the keeper opening 38.

The modified construction illustrated in Figure 10 consists of forming the bottom member 60 of a separate piece of stock and securing it to the front wall 14 by a relatively small glue flap 61 instead of forming it from an integral extension of said front wall.

I prefer however to employ that form in which the bottom member is integral with the front wall since it eliminates the glueing operation and thereby reduces the cost of manufacture of the container.

From the foregoing, it will be apparent that the present invention provides a novel display container of the counter basket type in which the bottom member cannot be forced through the open bottom of the side wall structure either during the setting up operation or under the weight of articles within the container when it is set-up. Thus, the construction permits of movement of the basket from place to place even when filled with articles without danger of collapse of the bottom wall or side wall structure.

Furthermore, the novel structure provides a knockdown or collapsible article which when in its collapsed form presents a relatively thinner structure than ordinary containers of this type since it includes but three thicknesses of material.

Still further, the structure in its preferred form provides a container which may be more cheaply manufactured than devices of this character, since in this form, the bottom wall is an integral

extension of one of the side walls, thus eliminating a glue flap to attach the bottom wall to the side wall structure.

Having thus described the invention what is claimed is:

A collapsible container comprising a continuous side wall structure including a single front wall panel, a single back wall panel having a keeper opening therein, a hinged tab extending from the lower edge of the back wall panel, a tab or tongue projecting from the inner edge of the hinged tab in the direction of the keeper opening and forming the lower edge of the keeper opening side walls hingedly connected to the front wall panel and the back wall panel, said side walls each comprising a plurality of hingedly connected panels, a bottom wall, said bottom wall comprising a single panel hingedly connected to the front wall panel, a tongue projecting from the rear edge

of the bottom wall panel, said bottom wall panel having a dimension in the direction of the side walls which is sufficiently greater than the distance between the side walls to prevent the bottom wall passing therethrough, whereby when the bottom wall panel is placed in bottom forming position, an outwardly directed pressure will be exerted upon the side walls, forcing them outwardly and thereby moving the front and rear walls towards each other to maintain the tongue of the bottom wall panel in the keeper opening of the back wall panel and by means of the weight of contents of the receptacle, to exert a downward pressure upon the tab or tongue which forms the lower edge of the keeper opening to rock the hinged tab upon the lower edge of the back wall panel into bottom supporting position beneath the bottom wall.

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