Jan. 12, 1960 R. J. HENNESSEY 2,920,852

FLOOR STANDS

Filed Dec. 30, 1957 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

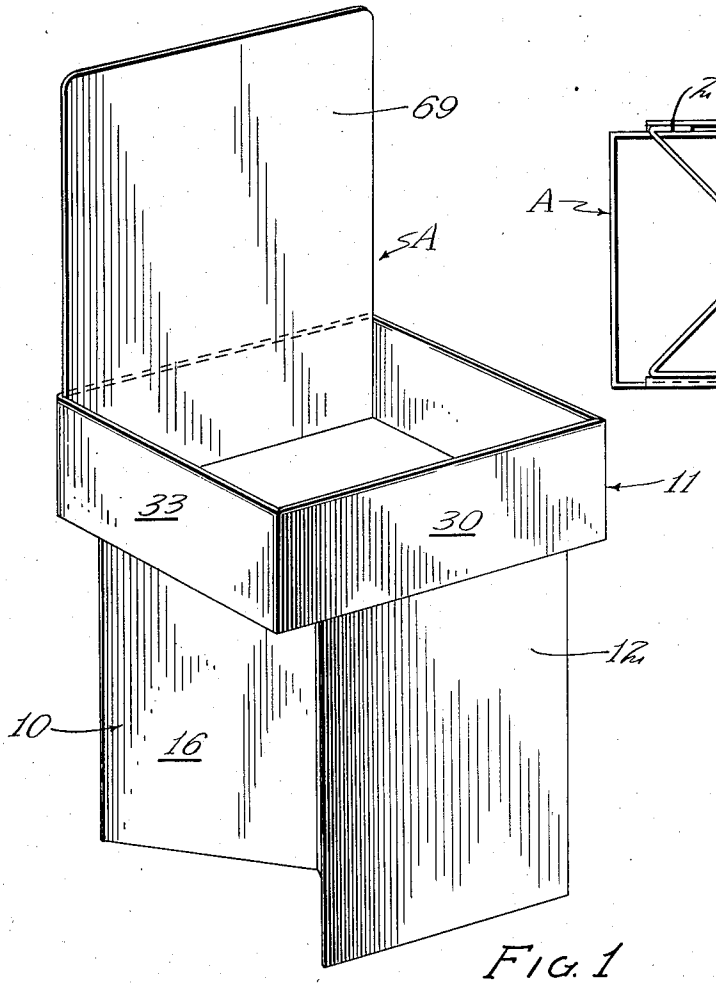



FIG. 1

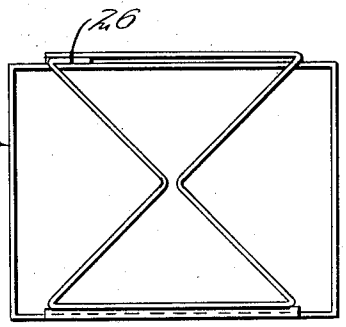



FIG. 2

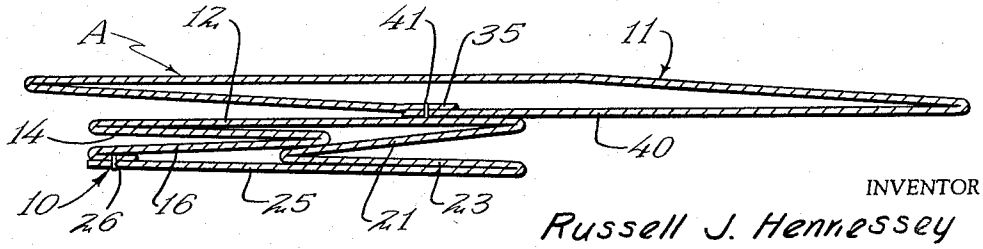



FIG. 5

INVENTOR

Russell J. Hennessey

BY Robert M. Dunning

ATTORNEY

Jan. 12, 1960 R. J. HENNESSEY 2,920,852

FLOOR STANDS

Filed Dec. 30, 1957 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

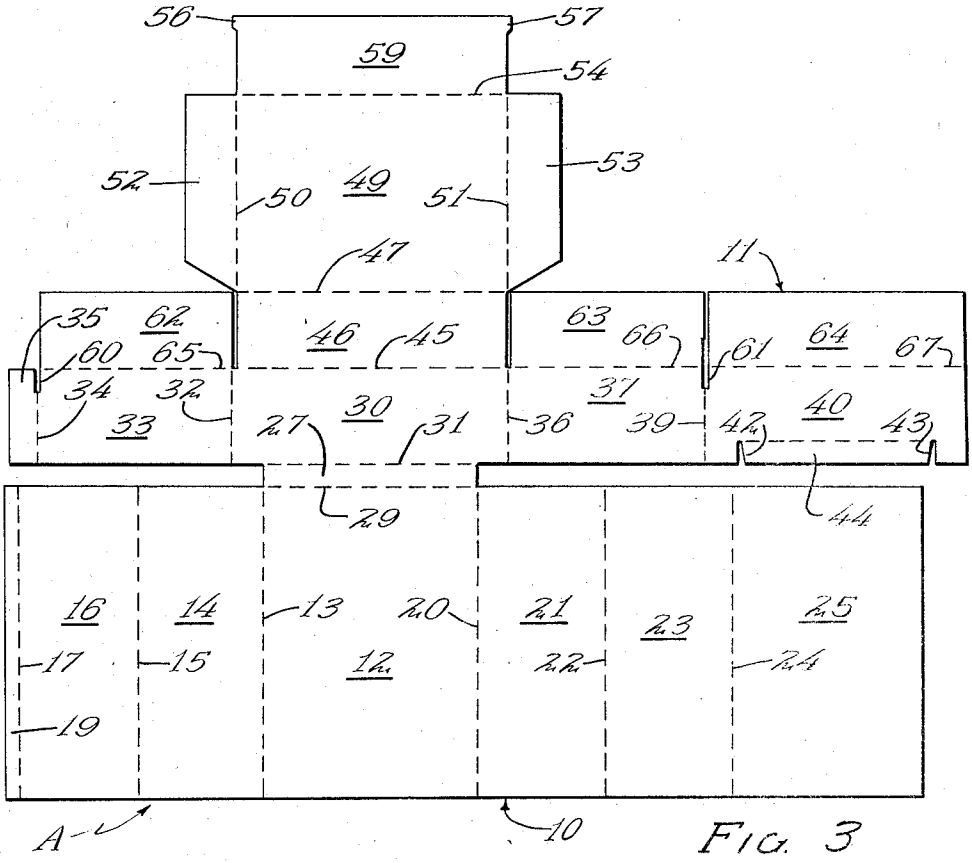



FIG. 3

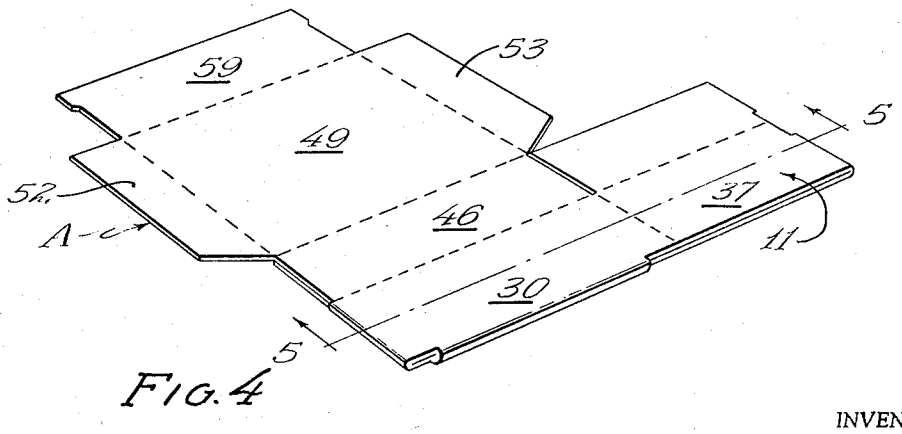



FIG. 4

INVENTOR

Russell J. Hennessey

BY Robert M. Dunning

ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 2,920,852
Patented Jan. 12, 1960



2,920,852

# FLOOR STANDS

Russell James Hennessey, St. Paul, Minn., assignor to Waldorf Paper Products Company, a corporation of Minnesota

Application December 30, 1957, Serial No. 706,112

6 Claims. (Cl. 248—174)

This invention relates to an improvement in floor stands and deals particularly with a floor stand which may be shipped and stored in a flat state.

Many floor stands have been produced which comprise in general an open top tray supported by a downwardly projecting supporting portion. One of the main objections to such structures lies in the fact that they are usually constructed of a number of separate parts which must be erected and assembled together at the point of use. If such floor stands are sent out by the manufacturer to the retailer, it is necessary for the retailer to study the instructions and to erect and assemble the various parts. It is thus advantageous to make such stands as simple as is possible in order to avoid the necessity of requiring considerable time and study to put the floor stand in use. In many cases floor stands of this type have been merely thrown away rather than to take the time and trouble of erecting them.

An object of the present invention resides in the provision of a floor stand embodying an open topped tray and a supporting structure of somewhat unusual form and of forming the main portions of the floor stand in one piece so as to greatly simplify the operation of erecting them.

A feature of the present invention resides in the provision of a floor stand having a generally rectangular sleeve secured in tubular form and designed to form the walls of the open topped tray. A series of six panels are foldably connected together in tubular formation to form the supporting portion of the floor stand. The top of the tubular supporting portion is connected to the lower edge of the tubularly arranged walls of the sleeve by means of a short connecting flange which permits the tray to be recessed slightly down on to the top of the supporting portion.

A further feature of the present invention resides in the provision of a floor stand of the type described and having an inner tray portion including a bottom panel and a series of wall panels foldably connected thereto which is foldably connected to the upper edge of one of the tubular walls forming the walls of the tray. The walls are so proportioned that when the inner tray portion is within the tubular walls, the bottom of the inner tray portion rests upon the upper edges of the supporting portion for reinforcement thereby.

A further feature of the present invention resides in the provision of a floor stand which may be shipped and stored in such a manner as to greatly simplify the erection of the floor stand when it is unpacked. The supporting portion of the floor stand includes a front panel, a back panel, and pairs of connected panels connecting the edges of the front panel to the edges of the back panel. During shipment and storage, the panels are folded somewhat like the bellows of an accordion so that when the front panel is pulled forwardly from the rear panel, the supporting portion of the floor stand is automatically in proper position for use. The walls of the tray are also connected in tubular relation, this portion may be expanded into a proper form by merely swinging the side walls into right angular relation with the front and rear walls. When in this relation, portions of the tray walls can telescope down upon the supporting base without difficulty. To complete the stand, it is only necessary to swing the inner portion of the tray down into the angularly related side walls and to fold the tray lining flaps down to line the walls of the tray.



These and other objects and novel features of the present invention will be more clearly and fully set forth in the following specification and claims.

In the drawings forming a part of the specification:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a floor stand showing the general arrangement of parts therein.

Figure 2 is a bottom planned view of the floor stand shown in Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a diagrammatic view of the blank from which the body of the floor stand is constructed.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the floor stand in readiness for shipping or storage.

Figure 5 is a sectional view through the floor stand in partially folded condition, the position of the section being indicated by the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

The floor stand is illustrated in general by the letter "A" and comprises two main parts, the lower supporting portion 10 and the upper tray portion 11. In the assembled form of the construction, the tray portion 11 is supported upon the upper end of the bottom supporting portion 10.

As is indicated in Figure 3 of the drawings, the bottom supporting portion includes a front panel 12 which is foldable along one edge by a fold line 13 to a first side wall panel 14. The first side wall panel 14 is foldably connected along the fold line 15 to a second side wall panel 16. The panel 16 is foldably connected along a line of fold 17 to a glue or stitch lap 19.

The front panel 12 is also connected along a fold line 20 to a first side wall panel 21. The opposite edge of the panel 21 is connected along a fold line 22 to a second side wall panel 23. The panel 23 is foldably connected along the fold line 24 to the rear wall panel 25. As is evident from Figures 2 and 5 of the drawings, the flap 19 is stitched or otherwise secured as indicated at 26 in overlapping relation with an edge of the rear panel 25.

A relatively narrow connecting panel or flange 27 is foldably connected to the upper edge of the front wall 12 along a fold line 29. The flange 27 is also connected to the front wall 30 of the tray portion 11 along the fold line 31 which is parallel to the fold line 29. The front tray wall 30 is foldably connected along a vertical side edge 32 to a side wall panel 33 which in turn is foldably connected along a fold line 34 to a glue or stitch flap 35. The front panel 30 is also connected along its opposite vertical edge near 36 to a side wall panel 37 which in turn is connected along the fold line 39 to the rear wall panel 40. The glue flap 35 is connected to the rear wall 40 by stitches or adhesive indicated in general by the numeral 41, and visible in Figure 5 of the drawings.

The rear wall 40 is provided in its lower edge with a pair of notches 42 and 43 which are spaced apart a distance substantially equal to the width of the rear panel 25. The notches 42 and 43 are substantially equal in depth to the height of the flange or connecting panel 27. Thus the connecting panel 27 may fold down over the front surface of the front panel 21 of the supporting structure while the intermediate portion 44 of the rear panel 40 of the tray structure may lie inwardly of the rear panel 25 of the supporting structure, the notches 42 and 43 engaging over the supporting structure at the

juncture between the side wall panel **16** and the rear panel **25** and at the juncture between the side wall panel **23** and the rear panel **25**.

It will be noted that the front and rear panels **30** and **40** of the tray **11** are wider than the front and rear panels **12** and **25** of the supporting structure and that the combined width of the panels **16** and **14** is greater than the width of the side panel **33** of the tray structure. Similarly, the combined width of the first and second side wall panels **21** and **23** of the supporting structure is wider than the width of the side panel **37**. Accordingly, when in supporting position, the first and second side walls on either side of the front panel **12** are arranged in V-shaped relation as is indicated in Figure 2 of the drawings. This arrangement not only provides an attractive effect, but also forms a sturdy support for the bottom of the tray, as will be later seen.

The front wall **30** of the tray **11** is hingedly connected at its upper edge by a fold line **45** to a lining panel **46** which in turn is connected along a parallel fold line **47** to a tray bottom **49** which forms the panel on which the tray contents are supported. Opposite sides of the tray bottom **49** are connected along parallel fold lines **50** and **51** to side flanges **52** and **53**, and a fold line **54** which extends parallel to the fold line **47** hingedly connects the bottom panel **49** to a rear wall flange **59**.

A notch **60** is provided between the upper end of the stitch flap **35** and the side wall panel **33** and a similar notch **61** is provided between the upper ends of the side wall panel **37** and the rear panel **40**. Laterally projecting ears **56** and **57** are provided upon the rear wall flange **59** and which are designed to project laterally into the notches **60** and **61** to properly relate these parts. However, it should be noted that the lining panel **46** is narrower than the front tray wall **30** insofar as depth is concerned, the difference in depth being substantially equal to the depth of the flange **27**. As a result, the tray bottom **49** rests upon the upper edges of the first and second side walls **14**, **16**, and **22**, **23** when the tray is in place resting upon the supporting portion **10**.

Lining flaps are connected to the upper edges of the remaining side walls of the tray **11**. The lining flaps **62**, **63**, and **64** are connected to the tray walls **33**, **37**, and **40** along aligned fold line **65**, **66**, and **67** respectively. These aligning flaps fold down into the interior of the tray inwardly of the bottom panel flanges. The flap **62** encloses the flange **52**, the flap **63** encloses the flange **53**, and the flap **64** engages inwardly of the flange **59**. Thus the same side or surface of the corrugated board or other material from which the floor stand is formed is exposed on all sides of the display in the erected floor stand.

Figure 1 of the drawings discloses a display card **69** which may be tucked down into the rear of tray **11** to extend upwardly from rear wall **40** thereof to form an advertising surface. While this display panel can be an integral part of the remainder of the display, in actual practice it comprises a separate piece. However, this is not particularly disadvantageous as the manner in which the display panel is inserted is quite obvious and requires no particular instructions for skill.

The displays are normally shipped in the platform illustrated in Figure 4 and also as indicated in Figure 5 the various panels in Figure 5 being slightly spread apart to more easily describe these panels in erecting the tray from the conditions shown in Figures 4 and 5, the bottom part is erected by merely pulling the rear panel **25** away from the front panel **12**, swinging the tray portion into rectangular form and folding it up and over the bottom panel to rest thereupon. The upper portion of the supporting portion is engaged in the notches **42** and **43** and the two main parts of the display are assembled. The bottom forming parts can then be folded down into the interior of the tray and the lining panels described folded down to overlie the flanges on the edges of the bottom panel. The floor stand is then complete.



In accordance with the patent statutes an attempt has been made to set forth the best embodiment of the invention, and while an endeavor has been made to set forth the best embodiment thereof, it should be understood that obvious changes could be made within the scope of the following claims without departing from the spirit of the invention.

I claim:

1. A floor stand including an upper section and a lower section, said lower section comprising a series of hingedly connected wall panels arranged in tubular relation, the upper section also including a series of panels foldably connected in tubular relation, a connecting panel connecting the upper edge of one panel of the lower section to the lower edge of one panel of the upper section, the sections being otherwise unconnected, said connecting panel lying outwardly of said one panel of said lower section and inwardly of said one panel of said upper section and in surface contact therewith, and the panel opposite said one panel in one of said sections being notched to permit limited telescoping of said two sections, said upper section including a bottom panel spaced from the lower edges thereof and supported by the upper edges of said bottom section.

2. The structure of claim 1 and in which said one panel of said lower section and the opposite panel of said lower section are narrower than said one panel and the opposite panel of said upper section.

3. A floor stand including an upper section and a lower section, the lower section including a pair of opposed panels and intermediate side wall panels foldably connected in tubular relation, the upper section including a pair of opposed panels and intermediate side wall panels foldably connected in tubular relation, the opposed panels of the lower section being narrower than the corresponding opposed panels of the upper section, a connecting panel hingedly connected to the upper edge of one of said opposed panels of said lower section and to the lower edge of the corresponding one of said opposed panels of said upper section, said connecting panel being folded outwardly of said one panel of said lower section and inwardly of said one panel of said upper section and in surface contact therewith to overlap said connected panels, notches in the adjoining edges of said section whereby the other of said opposed panels of said upper section can lie inwardly of, and overlap, the other of said opposed panels of said lower section, a lining panel foldably connected to an upper edge of one of the panels of said upper section and folded into substantial surface contact therewith, and a bottom panel hingedly connected to the lower edge of the folded liner panel and resting upon the upper edges of the intermediate side wall panels of said lower section.

4. The structure of claim 3 and including flanges hingedly connected to the edges of said bottom panel,

5. The structure of claim 3 and including flanges on the edges of said bottom panel, and lining flaps hingedly connected to the upper edges of the remaining panels of said upper section and folded to lie inwardly of said flanges.

6. The structure of claim 3 and in which the side wall panels are folded intermediate their side edges and extend in V-shaped relation between the side edges of said opposed panels of said lower section.

**References Cited** in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1,228,063 | Scudder | May 29, 1917 |
| 2,066,844 | Lynch | Jan. 5, 1937 |