

Dec. 1, 1942.

J. K. WILLY ET AL

2,303,971

CARD RACK

Filed Oct. 31, 1941

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.

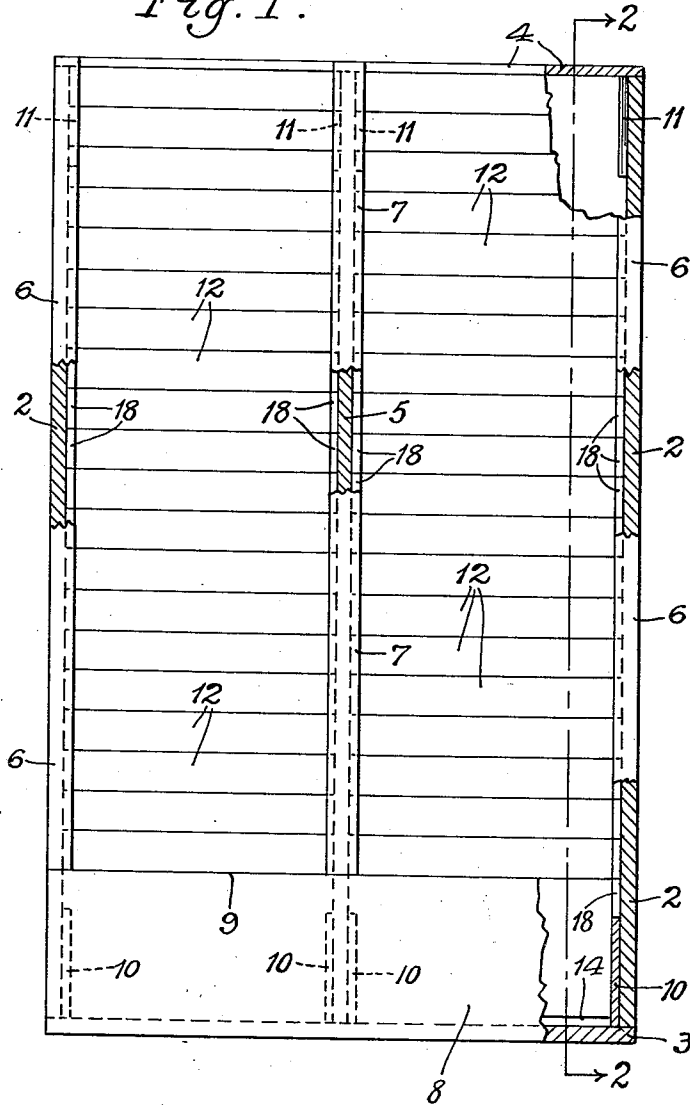
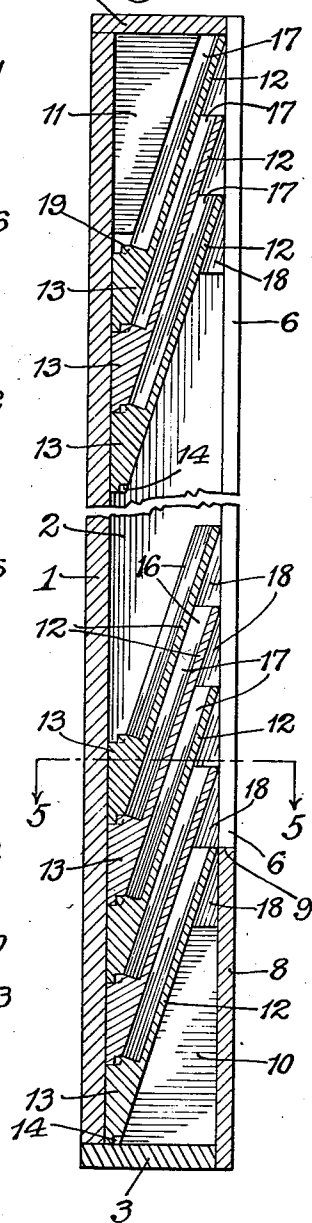


Fig. 2.



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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 3.

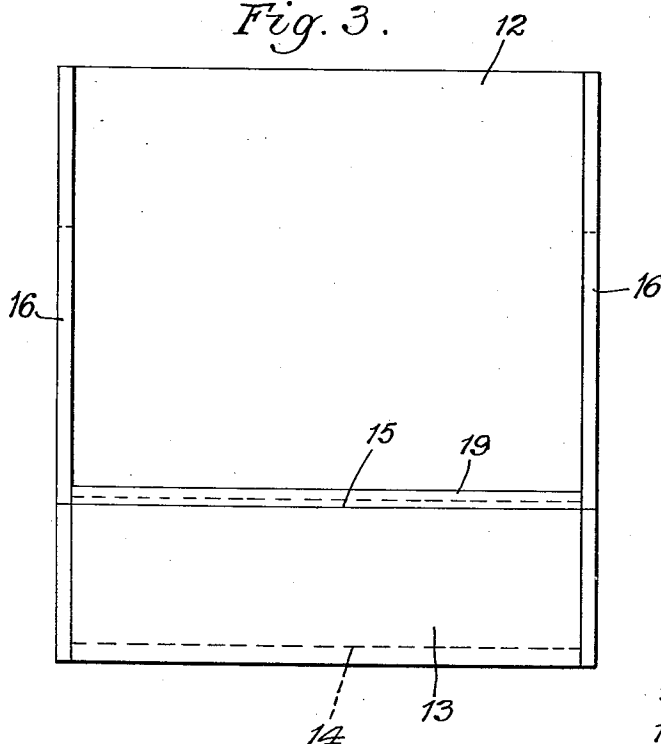


Fig. 4.

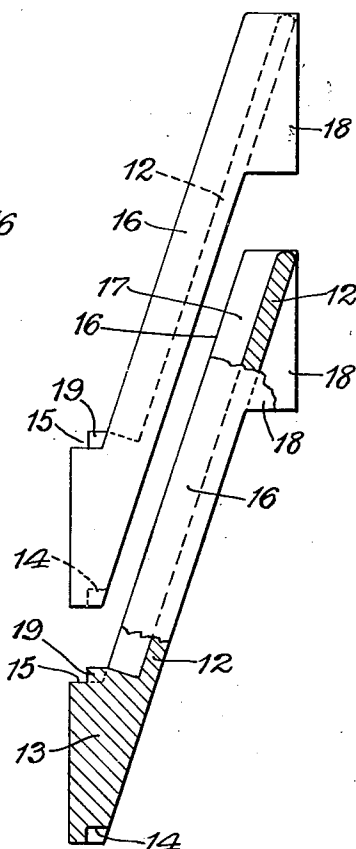
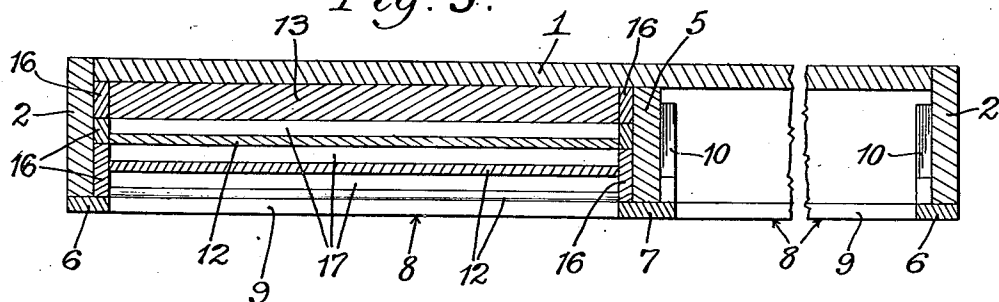


Fig. 5.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,303,971

CARD RACK

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Application October 31, 1941, Serial No. 417,350

6 Claims. (Cl. 211—50)

This invention relates to a card holding means and to the method of making it. It has for one object to provide means and a method for making a rack or container having a plurality of pockets, spaces or depressions in which cards or other articles may be removably placed.

Another object is to provide a pocket forming unit, a number of which may be assembled together as desired.

Other objects will appear from time to time throughout the specification and the claims.

The invention is illustrated more or less diagrammatically in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a front elevation of one form of the device, with parts omitted and parts broken away.

Figure 2 is a transverse vertical section taken on an enlarged scale at line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a front elevation of a pocket forming unit.

Figure 4 is a side elevation of two such units, one of which is shown with parts broken away and parts in section.

Figure 5 is a transverse, horizontal section taken at line 5—5 of Figure 2.

Like parts are designated by like characters throughout the specification and the drawings.

As shown, the pocket-forming units are assembled together in a frame or rack which includes a back member 1, side members 2, 2, bottom member 3, and a top member 4. One or more dividing members 5 may be used, if it is desired, to assemble more than one row of pocket-forming members in a single structure. Means are provided for holding the pockets in place, and these means may take the form of strips 6, 6 secured to the side members 2, and a strip 7 secured to a dividing member 5. Preferably a front member 8 is secured across the front of the rack adjacent its bottom, and its upper edge 9 may, as shown in Figure 2, coincide with the upper edge of the lowermost pocket-forming member. Positioned within and against the inner face of each side member 2, there is preferably a member 10, 10, and these members, as shown, are generally triangular in plan. Similar members 10 are positioned adjacent each face of the dividing member 5, and similar triangular members 11 are similarly positioned adjacent the top of the rack. In assembling the rack, the members 10 are put in preferably before the pocket-forming members are put in, and the members 11 are put in after the uppermost pocket-forming member has been put in.

The pocket-forming member is preferably a

unitary member, and as shown comprises a main or back portion 12 which is enlarged as at 13. The member 13 is angular and has one face which may be considered vertical, and the other face, which is continuous with one face of the member 11, is at an angle to the vertical. A notch 14 is preferably formed at the lower end of the member 12, 13 and a notch 15 is formed at the upper edge of the member 13. Side portions 16 are secured to or made integrally with the member 12, 13. These side portions are substantially co-extensive with the portion 13, but are of greater depth than the portion 12, and with it form a pocket 17. The side portions 16 are enlarged adjacent their upper ends as at 18, and the outer face of each side portion 18 is preferably parallel to the corresponding face of each portion 13. As shown, a member 19 of the portion 13 extends upwardly and outwardly beyond the side member.

Each pocket-forming member thus comprises two portions having vertical faces, and the pocket-forming part which is inclined to the faces just mentioned includes side members which cooperate with the other parts to form a pocket when two or more of these members are assembled.

When it is desired to form a rack having these pocket members, a rack of suitable size is made to contain the desired number of pockets, and this rack may provide one or more rows. When the rack is made, spacing members 10 are preferably put into position one on each side of each row, and then the desired number of pocket-forming members is put in place. The lower pocket-forming member rests against the members 10, and the other pocket-forming members rest upon and nest with each other so as to produce a series of pockets. After the uppermost pocket-forming member is in place, the spacing and positioning members 11 are put into position and the top member 4 is then secured into position and thus a rack is formed of a series of unitary and identical pocket-forming members, so assembled as to produce a series of pockets, each of which has a front, back, and sides and bottom, and in which the bottom is closed so that material cannot fall out through the bottom of the pocket.

The use and operation of the invention are as follows:

The pocket-forming member may be made of any material which it is desired to use; they may be formed of wood or metal or plastics, or a single pocket member may be formed of more than one material. They may be made integrally—that is

to say, of plastics they may be cast, or of metal they may be cast, or they may be made of wood and made integral. For some purposes, if they are to be made of wood, it is more convenient to make the main parts of the pocket-forming members of one piece and to form the side members 16 separately and to secure them to the main part, which would include the parts 12 and 13.

However they are made, a number of pocket-forming members is made and they are all identical with each other. They will then be assembled in a rack or frame which may itself be made of any material and of any size and shape. Of course, the size and shape of the frame or rack depends upon the number and size of the pockets which is to be formed. When it is decided how large the rack is to be made, the rack is prepared and a suitable number of pocket forming members are prepared, and they are assembled in the rack. Preferably at the bottom of the rack the spacers 10 may be put in place, although they may be omitted, and when the rack has been filled with the predetermined number of pocket-forming members, the spacer 11 may be put in place, and means are used to hold the pockets in the rack. This means may include members 6 and 7, and they may be put in place as the pocket-forming members are put in place, or they may be put in place first, and the pocket-forming members may be slid into place, and then the rack is closed by the addition of the member 4. However formed, therefore, the method of making the rack includes the preparation of a plurality of substantially identical pocket-forming members, and the preparation of a rack or frame to receive them, and the step of assembling them in the rack or frame and securing them in place after they have been assembled.

It will be realized that whereas we have described and shown a practical and operative embodiment of our invention and the method for carrying it out, nevertheless many changes may be made in the size, shape, number and disposition of parts and in the details and steps of such method without departing from the spirit of our invention. We therefore wish our description and drawings to be taken as in a broad sense illustrative or diagrammatic, rather than as limiting us to our precise showing.

We claim:

1. A pocket-forming member including an extended sheet-like portion, a base portion, said base portion being in part a continuation of the plane of said sheet-like portion, and in part offset from and angularly disposed with respect to the plane of said sheet-like portion, and integral side portions extending along said base portion and along said sheet-like portion, and on one side extending above the plane of said sheet-like portion, the side portions of each pocket-forming member adapted to interfit with the base of an adjacent pocket-forming member.

2. A pocket-forming member including an extended sheet-like portion, a base portion, said base portion having one face in continuation of the plane of said sheet-like portion and an opposite face positioned at an angle thereto, and being shaped to provide a bottom surface for the pocket at the top of the base, substantially at right angles to the plane of said sheet-like member, and side portions extending along said base portion and said sheet-like portion, and on one side extending above the plane of said sheet-like portion.

3. A pocket-forming member including an extended sheet-like portion, a base portion, said base portion being in part a continuation of the plane of said sheet-like portion and having an opposite face positioned at an angle thereto, and side portions extending along said base portion and along said sheet-like portion, and on one side extending above the plane of said sheet-like portion, said side portions including extensions whose outer faces are parallel to the plane of the opposite face of said base portion.

4. A pocket-forming member including an extended sheet-like portion, a base portion, said base portion being a continuation of the plane of said sheet-like portion and having an opposite face positioned at an angle thereto, and side portions extending along said base portion and along said sheet-like portion, and on one side extending above the plane of said sheet-like portion, said side portions including extensions whose outer faces are parallel to the plane of the opposite face of said base portion, said side portions being cut away to expose parts of said base portion.

5. A pocket-forming member including an extended sheet-like portion, a base portion, said base portion being a continuation of the plane of said sheet-like portion and having an opposite face positioned at an angle thereto, and side portions extending along said base portion and along said sheet-like portion, and on one side extending above the plane of said sheet-like portion, said side portions including extensions whose outer faces are parallel to the plane of the opposite face of said base portion, said side portions being cut away to expose parts of said base portion, and said base portion being provided along a part of its bottom with a cut-away portion.

6. A pocket-forming member including an extended, flat, sheet-like portion, a base portion of greater width positioned at one end of said sheet-like portion, said base portion being in part a continuation of the plane of said sheet-like portion and having an opposite face positioned at an angle thereto, and side portions extending along said base portion and along said sheet-like portion, and on one side extending above the plane of said sheet-like portion.

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