Nov. 14, 1944. P. ZALKIND 2,362,520

COLLAPSIBLE CONTAINER WALL CONNECTION

Original Filed Oct. 19, 1935 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

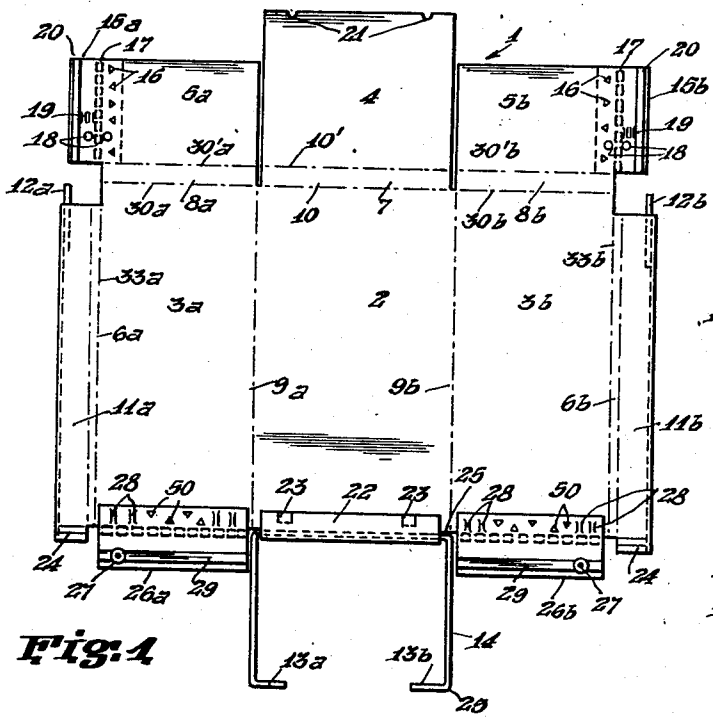


Fig: 1

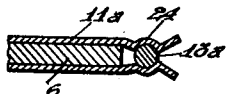


Fig: 4

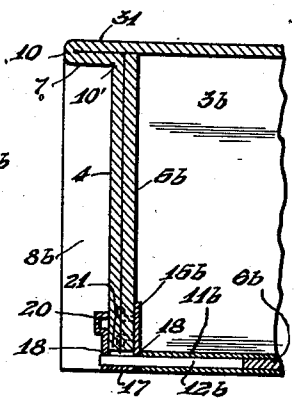


Fig: 5

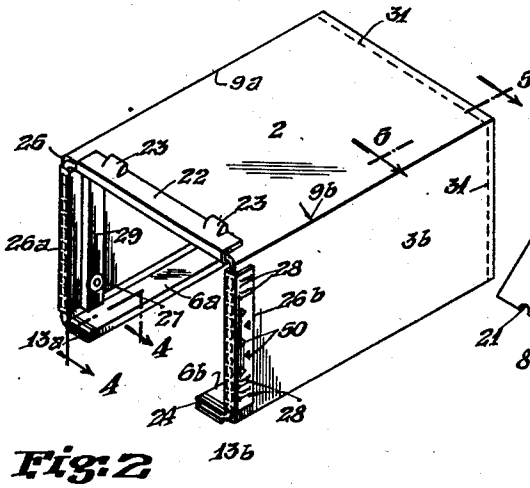


Fig: 2

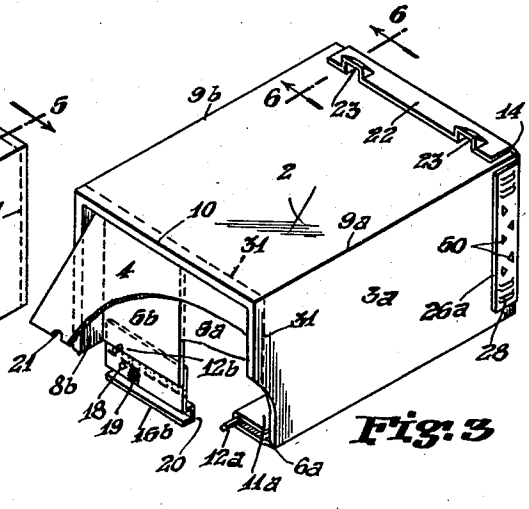


Fig: 3

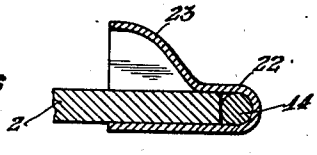


Fig: 6

Inventor
Philip Zalkind
by Samuel Ostrolenk
attorney

Nov. 14, 1944. P. ZALKIND 2,362,520

COLLAPSIBLE CONTAINER WALL CONNECTION

Original Filed Oct. 19, 1935 2 Sheets-Sheet 2

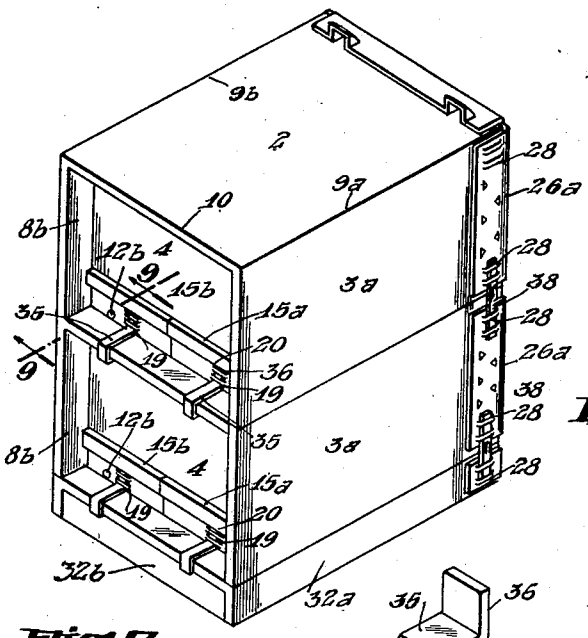


Fig:7

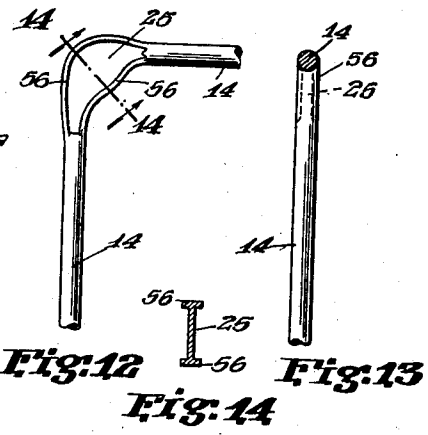


Fig:12 Fig:13 Fig:14

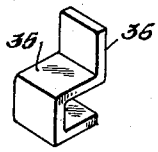


Fig:12a

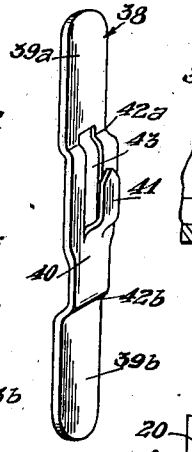


Fig:11

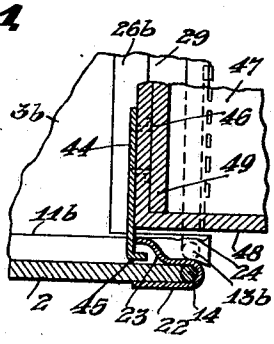


Fig:10

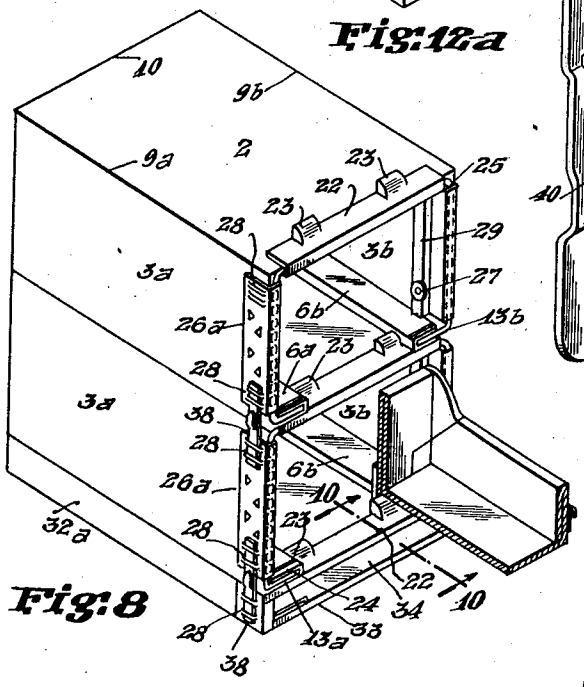


Fig:8

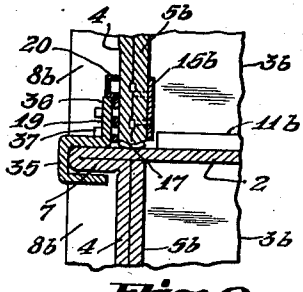


Fig:9

Inventor
Philip Zalkind
by
Samuel Ostertag
attorney

Patented Nov. 14, 1944

2,362,520

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,362,520

COLLAPSIBLE CONTAINER—WALL CONNECTION

Philip Zalkind, New York, N. Y.

Original application October 19, 1935, Serial No. 45,714, now Patent No. 2,210,019, dated August 6, 1940. Divided and this application August 3, 1940, Serial No. 350,629

5 Claims. (Cl. 312—108)

My invention is a division of my application Serial Number 45,714 filed October 19, 1935, now Patent No. 2,210,019, and relates to containers, and more particularly relates to collapsible casings for filing drawers and the like.

In my Patent No. 2,118,011, a division of my Patent No. 1,946,516, and in my application Serial No. 693,841 filed October 16, 1933, now Patent No. 2,233,906, of which this application is a continuation in part, reinforcing members, preferably made of metal are applied to the open front end of a container comprising a bottom member, a top member, and two side walls, the reinforcing members being so applied to the container that it may readily be collapsed for shipment with the reinforcing members applied to the casing. In these applications, I also showed means of interlocking superposed and adjacent casings.

The present application is more particularly related to various means of connecting and/or interconnecting the walls of the same or adjacent containers to interbrace the walls of individual containers or stacks of containers.

I have found that by a novel construction, I can produce a casing comprising two sides and either a top member or a bottom member and thus secure a considerable economy in the construction and at the same time the casing will have great structural strength and rigidity.

In this construction, I use sheet material having score or bend lines on which said material may be manually folded so that the container may be folded or collapsed for shipment, and this collapsibility is secured with the reinforcing members applied to the casing and preferably with interlocking means between superposed casings.

I have found that when superposed casings of a stack are suitably interlocked, such interlocking may be arranged in a manner that the casings of the stack impart additional strength to each other. Thus where in my novel construction I use a casing comprising a top wall and two side walls, and with such novel construction, I place the casing over a similar casing and suitably interlock the two casings together, the top of the subjacent casing acts as a bottom member for the upper casing and the interlocking means may be utilized to assist in maintaining the bottom width of the upper casing to an amount substantially equal to that of the top width of the casings.

While in the construction of my novel casing, I may use any suitable material such as corrugated board, paper board or other sheet material of fibrous nature; I prefer to use a laminated material comprising a metallic layer combined with a dominant non-metallic layer having a score or bending line on which the laminated structure is manually foldable. Such a sheet is described and claimed in my copending application Serial No. 21,411, filed May 14, 1935, now Patent No. 2,274,765.

In addition to the advantage accruing to my novel construction through economy of material, certain other advantageous features may be secured as will later be described in further detail. Thus, with a casing comprising a top member and two side members, track members may be applied either directly to the side members or to the flaps attached to the side members. In this manner, the tracks are at or near the edges of the casing blank and thus may be more easily applied to the blank than in a form of casing wherein the track must be positioned at some distances from the edge of the casing blank. This is of particular advantage in handling blanks of large size such as are needed to produce casings suitable for use with filing drawers for letter size or legal size sheets.

Moreover, in my novel construction where the casing is used to house a drawer such as a filing drawer, said drawer fits within between parts of two casings and where a stop is provided to prevent the drawer being accidentally withdrawn from the casing, such stop may be a part of either of the casings; and I find that I may advantageously provide such drawer stop either attached to the upper portion of the lower casing or lower portion of the upper casing between which the drawer is positioned.

Accordingly, objects of my invention are to provide a folding or collapsible casing comprising side walls with either a top or bottom wall and provided with reinforcing members which serve to maintain the casing in proper position when the casing has been folded into set up position. Other objects of my invention are to provide interlocking means for adjacent and/or superimposed sections which cooperate in maintaining the casing in proper position in its set up position and which contribute to the strength and rigidity of the casings of a stack. Further objects are to provide drawer suspension means, drawer stops, and other novel features in a collapsible casing having three principal sides.

In the construction of my novel casing, I may utilize many of the novel features disclosed in my copending application filed coincidentally with

the parent application of this invention and entitled:

Clips, Ser. No. 45,712
Rollers, Ser. No. 45,715
Panels, Ser. No. 45,708
Predetermined bend line, Ser. No. 45,710
Reentrant clips, Ser. No. 45,709
Container fastening means, Ser. No. 46,316

There are other objects of my invention, which together with the foregoing, will appear in the detailed description following in connection with the drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a developed blank which may be folded into one form of my casing.

Figure 2 is a perspective view showing a casing formed from the blank of Figure 1 as viewed from the front end of the casing.

Figure 3 is a perspective view showing the casing of Figure 1 as viewed from the rear end.

Figure 4 is an enlarged sectional view on the plane 4—4 of Figure 2 showing a means for maintaining the front end of the side wall extensions in proper position relative to the casing.

Figure 5 is an enlarged sectional view on the plane 5—5 of Figure 2 showing the construction of the rear end of the casing and means for maintaining the rear end of the side wall extensions in proper position relative to the casing.

Figure 6 is an enlarged sectional view on the plane 6—6 of Figure 3 showing a method of forming a drawer stop in the top horizontal front end reinforcing member of the casing.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the rear end of a stack of two casings made from the blank of Figure 1, mounted on a suitable base section, and interlocked.

Figure 8 is a perspective view similar to Figure 7 but showing the front end of the stack with a drawer, partly broken away (with a drawer stop), in stopped position with respect to one of the casings.

Figure 9 is an enlarged section on the plane 9—9 of Figure 7 showing means for interlocking the rear end of superposed sections.

Figure 10 is a fragmentary vertical section view on line 10—10 of Figure 8.

Figure 11 is a perspective view showing the details of a front interlocking member such as is shown in place in Figures 7 and 8.

Figure 12 is an enlarged front elevation showing a method of strengthening the corners of the tie member for reinforcing the end of the casing.

Figure 12*a* is a perspective view showing the details of a rear interlocking member such as is shown in place in Figures 7 and 9.

Figure 13 is a side elevation of Figure 12.

Figure 14 is a cross-sectional view on the line 14—14 of Figure 12.

Referring now to Figure 1, the blank 1 comprises a top panel 2, side wall panels 3*a* and 3*b*, back panel 4, side wall extensions 5*a* and 5*b* forming back reinforcement, and side wall extensions 6*a* and 6*b* forming bottom reinforcements. The top panel 2 is joined to the back panel 4 through the short panel 7. Similarly, panel 5*a* is joined to the panel 3*a* through the panel 8*a*; and the panel 5*b* is joined to the panel 3*b* through the panel 8*b*. The boundaries of the various panels are defined by suitable score or bending lines along which the material may be manually folded; as for instance, the bend line 9*a* defines the boundary between the top panel 2 and the side wall 3*a*, the bend line 9*b* defines the boundary between the top panel 2 and the side panel 3*b*, and the bend line 10 defines the boundary between the top panel 2 and the connecting panel 7.

The blank may be of any suitable sheet material, such as corrugated board. I prefer that the blank be formed from one of the various forms of laminated sheet which I have disclosed in my copending application Serial No. 21,411, dated May 14, 1935, now Patent No. 2,274,765.

The side flaps 6*a* and 6*b* may be provided with the metallic channels 11*a* and 11*b* respectively. These channels may be clinched or otherwise fastened to the said flaps, and serve not only to reinforce the flaps but also may act as tracks for wheels which may be mounted on the bottom of a drawer which may be inserted in the casing formed when the blank is folded into set-up position. Such form of drawer is shown in my copending application entitled End fold casing, Serial No. 45,713, now Patent No. 2,088,315, and filed coincidentally with the parent case.

At the rear end of the flaps 6*a* and 6*b* and held in place by the channel members 11*a* and 11*b*, with a portion of their length projecting beyond the rear end of the flaps are the rods 12*a* and 12*b*, the purpose of which will be explained later. The front end of the channels 11*a* and 11*b* extend beyond the front ends of the flaps 6*a* and are formed into a shape to receive the ends 13*a* and 13*b* of the tie wire 14 as clearly shown at 24 in Figure 4.

On the sides of the flaps 5*a* and 5*b*, the metallic members 15*a* and 15*b* are attached by any suitable means, as for instance, by the prongs 16. The members are preferably applied to the sheet on the far side as viewed in Figure 1, and they protrude beyond the edge of the flaps with the bending line 17 approximately at the edge of the flap. The bending line 17 in the metal members 15*a* and 15*b* may be constructed in the manner disclosed in my application entitled Predetermined bend line, Serial No. 45,710, now Patent No. 2,221,854, and filed coincidentaly with the parent application. The metallic members 15*a* and 15*b* are each provided with two holes 18 one on each side of the bend line 17. These holes are of such size and are so placed that when the casing is folded into position, the rod 12*a* will enter the holes 18 on member 15*a* and the rod 12*b* will enter the holes 18 on the member 15*b*. Also, each of members 15*a* and 15*b* is provided with the slots 19 formed by slitting the metal and deforming the material between the slits out of the plane of the member, and with the rabbet 20. Both the slots 19 and the rabbet 20 are shown more clearly in Figure 9.

The end panel 4 is provided with the holes 21, adapted to receive the pins 12*a* and 12*b* when the casing is folded into position for use.

At the front end of the top panel 2, the metallic member 22 is attached by any suitable means as for instance by clinching to the sheet material of the blank. This channel member holds the tie wire 14 to the front edge of the top member in a manner whereby the tie member 14 may be rotated about the edge of the casing. The member 22 may be provided with the open cup shaped portions 23 which act as stops for a drawer as will be later described in further detail. These cups 23 which are more clearly shown in Figure 6 may be formed as an integral portion of the channel 22 or they may be separate members attached to the channel 22 in any suitable manner.

The tie member 14 may be a heavy wire bent into the form of a U as shown in Figure 1 with the inwardly projecting portions 13*a* and 13*b*,

These portions may be of a length substantially equal to the width of flaps 6a and 6b; or if the webs of the channels 11a and 11b are cut away in the overhanging portion 24 shown in Figure 4, the inwardly projecting portions 13a and 13b may be extended so that they form a continuous member at the bottom of the casing. The wire 14 may have a simple right angle bend at the corners 25, but where an unusually heavy load is to be carried or where a large side casing is to be formed, the corners 25 may be reinforced.

My preferred method of reinforcing is shown in Figures 12, 13 and 14 which shows in three views on an enlarged scale, one of the corners 25. As will be seen in these figures, the wire is pressed out at the corner to form an I shaped section of relatively large depth at the corner where the maximum bending moment may be applied to the tie member. In this way, the tie member will have considerably greater strength against deformation out of proper angular relationship than would a plain angular bend in the wire. It may be understood that prior to forming the I section, the wire may be upset at the location that the I is to be formed.

At the front end of the side wall, panels 3a and 3b are the metallic members 26a and 26b. These members may be attached to the panels by any suitable means, as for instance, by the prongs 50. The members 26a and 26b protrude beyond the front edge of the panels 3a and 3b and are provided with a bending line along the front edge of the panels. This bending line is of the type described in my copending application already referred to in describing members 15a and 15b. Members 26a and 26b each are provided with a vertical post-like formation 29 on which may be mounted a wheel 27 for cooperating with a track mounted on the drawer. Also formed on the members 26a and 26b are the slots 28, similar in construction to the slots 19 on the members 15a and 15b.

The construction of the reinforcing members around the front open end of the casing in general follows that shown in my copending application Serial No. 693,841 of October 16, 1934, so far as this construction is applicable to a casing having no bottom panel, and the method of supporting the drawer within the casing may be one of the forms shown in my copending application entitled Roller casing, and hereinbefore referred to.

Prior to shipment the blank may be folded back on the score lines 30a, 10 and 30b. Panel 8a may then be attached to panel 3a by any suitable means. Adhesive may be used for this purpose. Another suitable means is by the use of the stitching 31 shown in Figures 2, 3 and 5. In a similar manner, panel 7 is affixed to panel 2, and panel 8b is affixed to panel 3b. In this condition, the panel 4 will lie against panel 2, and panel 5b will lie against panel 3b. The front tie member 14 is then swung back so as to lie flat against the panel 2, when the blank 1 is in preferred position for shipment.

To set up the casing, the rear panels 4, 5a and 5b are first folded back so that they extend outwardly from the rear end of the blank on the score lines 10', 30'a and 30'b respectively. These panels thus assume a position relative to the panels 2, 3a and 3b similar to that shown for panel 4 in Figure 3.

The body of the casing is then folded on the score lines 33a, 9a, 9b and 33b so that the panels 6a, 2 and 6b are perpendicular to the panels 3a and 3b as is shown in Figure 2. The tie member 14 is then rotated on its axis until it lies flush against the front edge of the casing in which position it substantially faces the entire front edge of the blank and its projections 13a and 13b cooperate with the extensions 24 of the channel members 11a and 11b. It will be noted in Figure 4 that the front edge of the extension 24 is so shaped as to allow easy entrance of the portions 13a and 13b; and that after the entrance of these parts within the extension 24, the two parts are firmly held to each other by the shape and elasticity of extension 24. The front reinforcing members 26a and 26b are then bent back upon their score lines, which completes the assembly of the front end of the casing. The angle wire 14 aided by the reinforcing members 22, 26a and 26b prevents angular movement of the top panel 2 relative to the side panels 3a and 3b at the front end of the casing and at the same time these members permit the front end of the casing to carry a heavy vertical load without buckling. The bottom extensions 6a and 6b of the side walls are also maintained in proper angular relationship by means of the angle wire 14. In this case, the wire cooperates with the extension 24 of the members 11a and 11b and with the side reinforcing members 26a and 26b to maintain proper angularity. At the same time, the bottom ends of the rabbets 29 on members 26a and 26b contact the face of the members 11a and 11b, which not only assists in preventing the flaps 6a and 6b from being turned inwardly, but also provides a support for carrying vertically any load that may be imposed upon the members 26a and 26b.

After the front end has been folded into place, the flaps 5a and 5b are folded down so as to be perpendicular to the panels 2, 3a, and 3b as well as to the flaps 6a and 6b. The panel 5a is clearly shown in this position in Figure 3. When these panels are brought down into this position, the pin 12a enters one of the holes 18 on members 15a, and the pin 12b enters one of the holes 18 on the member 15b. Panel 4 is then swung down being pivoted on the bend line 10', until it lies flush upon and on the outside of panels 5a and 5b as shown in Figure 5. In this position, the cut out portions 21 will fit around the pins 12a and 12b. Members 15a and 15b are then bent on their score lines 17, at which time the second of the holes 18 in member 15a will coact with the pin 12a and the second of the holes 18 in member 15b will coact with the pin 12b. The back member comprising the panels 4, 5a and 5b, is thus firmly held in place within the casing shell. This back member being of double thickness and being inset within the casing walls forms a rigid support for the rear end of the casing, so that the rear end will retain its proper angular relationship and will support a load of considerable magnitude. Moreover, the bottom flaps 6a and 6b are firmly secured to the rear wall by the pins 12a and 12b projecting through the holes 18 in the metal strips 15a and 15b.

Both the front and rear end of the casing are thus secured against collapse after the casing has been set up for use, even though the casing may be readily shipped in a collapsed condition. The casing may be used as a single casing as shown in Figure 2. Such a casing may be set on the floor or on a desk or table, or it may be used with a special base section; and a drawer may be readily inserted or withdrawn from the casing.

Moreover, casings of my novel construction may readily be used in stacks of two or more casings,

preferably with a base section of similar construction. Individual casings of such a stack may be readily interlocked with each other and the bottom casing of such a stack may be readily interlocked with the base section. Moreover, adjacent stacks may be readily interlocked with each other.

Figures 7 and 8 show a stack of two casings mounted on a base section. As shown, the base section is of a construction similar to the casing sections except that the height of the base section is less than that of the casing sections. Thus, as shown, the side wall members **32***a* and **32***b* of the base section are of less height than the side wall members **3***a* and **3***b* of the casing sections. Also, as shown, the projections **13***a* and **13***b* of the tie member **14** are extended to form a continuous member **33** across the base section. Between this tie member **33** of the base section and the top reinforcing member **22** of the base section, there may be inserted the panel **34** to give a finished appearance to the base section.

The slots **19** in the members **15***a* and **15***b* at the rear end of the casing are provided to receive the hook shaped metal member **35**, shown in detail in Figure 12*a*. As will be clearly seen in the sectional view shown in Figure 9, the shank **36** of the hook **35** is inserted into the slots **19** until the end of the shank rests against the outstanding rabbet **20** which forms a stop to provide for proper positioning of the hook. The lower strap **37** forming one of the slots **19** may also be used as a stop by coacting with the top portion of the hook **35**. To interlock the rear end of the casing with a subjacent casing, it is necessary merely to place the hooks **35** of the superposed section over the flange formed by the panel **7** and a portion of the top panel **2** of the subjacent section. The slots **19** may be placed at any location along the members **15***a* and **15***b*. One side of the hook in member **15***a* will then contact the flange formed by the panel **8***a*; and one side of the hook in member **15***b* will contact the flange formed by the panel **8***b*. In this way, the hooks will prevent lateral movement as well as longitudinal movement of the superposed casing relative to the subjacent casing. In this, moreover, the two casings (or the bottom casing and the base section) will be firmly secured to each other at their rear ends; and this method of interlocking may be applied without reaching behind the stack of casings.

The front end of the casing is provided with the slots **28** adapted to coact with the interlocking strap **38**. This strap and its method of application is similar to interlocking means disclosed in my copending application Ser. No. 693,841, filed Oct. 16, 1933. It is shown in detail in Figure 11. It comprises the shanks **39***a* and **39***b* of a size to snugly enter the slots **28** and a somewhat wider middle portion **40** provided with the hook **41**. The middle portion **40** is bent out of the plane of the shanks **39***a* and **39***b* on the lines **42***a* and **42***b* so that the middle portion **40** lies in a plane standing out from the plane of the shank portions and parallel therewith. This forms a small flange at the lines **42***a* and **42***b*, which act to properly position the member **38** with respect to both the superposed and subjacent section when the shank **39***b* is inserted into the slots **28** at the top of the subjacent section and the shank **39***a* is inserted into the slots **28** at the bottom of the superposed section, as shown in Figures 7 and 8. When the interlocking member **38** is inserted in the manner just described, it will firmly hold the front ends of the two casings together. As described above, the hook **41** will be pointing upward. However, the interlocking member will operate with equal facility to bind together a stack of casings if its position is reversed, that is, if the shank **39***a* is inserted into the upper slots of the lower casing and the shank **39***b* is inserted into the lower slots of the upper casing. In this position the hook **41** will point downward. Whether the interlock member **38** is placed so that the hook is pointing up or down, the hook will be outstanding from the casing. This condition, I utilize to interlock adjacent casings. Thus, the hooks may be inserted in a manner to point upward on one side of the casings and to point downward on the other side of the casings. The hook **41** on the outerlock of one casing will then enter the slot **43** of the interlock on its adjacent casing, each of the hooks clasping the intermediate portion **40** of its mating interlock, which I have pressed out of the plane of the shank portions **39***a* and **39***b* a sufficient distance to allow space for the hook of the mating interlock between the casing and the portion **40**.

In applying the interlocks to two casings of a stack, I prefer that the back interlocks be first inserted in the slots of the upper casing, that the front interlocks be then inserted in the upper slots of the lower casing. The back interlocks may then be hooked around the flange at the back of the top of the lower casing. The front end of the upper casing may then be swung down, using the rear interlock hooks as pivots and the upstanding interlocks on the front of the lower casing will enter the slots of the front end of the upper casing. Where stacks are to be interlocked with each other, the first erected stack should have the prongs **41'** of the front interlocks pointing upward and the later erected stack should have the prongs adjacent to the first stack pointing downwardly. In this manner, the downward projecting prong **41** will interlock the first stack when the casings of the second stack are swung downward on the rear interlocking hooks as has just been described.

In Figure 10 I have shown the manner in which the cups **23** formed in the upper front reinforcing members may be used as a stop to prevent accidental withdrawal of the drawer to be used in the casing. In this figure, a portion of the drawer is shown in section at **47**. This drawer has the bottom panel **48** and the rear panel **49**. To the latter is attached the strap **44** by any suitable means, as for instance, by the prongs **46**. The strap **44** is provided with the short hook portion **45** extending slightly below the drawer bottom **48**. When the drawer is withdrawn to the end of its normal forward travel, the hook **45** mounted on the rear of the drawer engages the cup **23** mounted on the front of the casing. The hook portion **45** is shown as extended downward in a straight line from the rear of the drawer.

While in the foregoing description, I have described various wall connecting and supporting means in conjunction with a three-sided container, each of such means and members may be of particular value in all types of collapsible containers. Accordingly, I do not intend to be bound by the specific disclosures herein but only by the appended claims.

I claim:

1. In a collapsible container having an open front and vertical and horizontal walls hingedly connected to each other along fold lines normal to said open front end, a horizontal reinforcing

member of channel shaped cross-section secured at the margin of a horizontal wall at said open end, vertical reinforcing members secured at the front margin of each vertical wall, an angle wire member having a central portion rotatably secured by said horizontal member and a pair of legs movable into engaging relation with said vertical reinforcements, and an additional extension from each of said legs; means for positively gripping said additional extension comprising a metallic member having a channel mounted on a wall of said container disposable parallel to said extensions.

2. In a collapsible container having an open front and vertical and horizontal walls hingedly connected to each other along fold lines normal to said open front end and an additional flap foldably attached to the bottom edge of each of said vertical walls, said flaps being rotatable into horizontal position, a horizontal reinforcing member of channel shaped cross-section secured at the margin of a horizontal wall at said open end, vertical reinforcing members secured at the front margin of each vertical wall, an angle wire member having a central portion rotatably secured by said horizontal member and a pair of legs movable into engaging relation with vertical reinforcements, and an additional extension from each of said legs, means for engaging said additional extensions comprising metallic members each having a channel disposable parallel to said extensions, said extensions being held in the channels, the interior surfaces of said channels being deformed to positively grip said extensions, said metallic members being carried on the forward edges of said additional flaps.

3. In a collapsible container having an open front and vertical and horizontal walls hingedly connected to each other along fold lines normal to said open front end, a horizontal reinforcing member of channel shaped cross-section secured at the margin of a horizontal wall at said open end, vertical reinforcing members secured at the front margin of each vertical wall, an angle wire member having a leg rotatably secured in said horizontal member and a leg movable into engaging relation with a vertical reinforcement, a reinforced connection between the legs of said angle wire, said reinforced connection comprising a flattened area at the angle between the legs, the said flattened portion of the angle wire comprising an area widened in the plane defined by the legs of the angle wire.

4. In a collapsible container having an open front and vertical and horizontal walls hingedly connected to each other along fold lines normal to said open front end, a horizontal reinforcing member of channel shaped cross-section secured at the margin of a horizontal wall at said open end, vertical reinforcing members secured at the front margin of each vertical wall, an angle wire member having a leg rotatably secured in said horizontal member and a leg movable into engaging relation with a vertical reinforcement, a reinforced connection between the legs of said angle wire, said reinforced connection comprising a flattened area of I cross-section at the angle between the legs, the said flattened portion of the angle wire comprising an area widened in the plane defined by the legs of the angle wire.

5. In a collapsible container having an open front and a pair of vertical walls and a horizontal wall hingedly connected to corresponding edges of said vertical walls along fold lines normal to said open front end and horizontal members hingedly connected to opposite edges of said vertical walls and extending parallel to said horizontal wall, a horizontal reinforcing member of channel shaped cross-section secured at the margin of said horizontal wall at said open end, vertical reinforcing members secured at the front margin of each vertical wall, an angle wire member having a central portion rotatably secured by said horizontal member and a pair of legs movable into engaging relation with vertical reinforcing members, and an additional extension from each of said legs, metallic members mounted at the edges of said horizontal members; a channel in each metallic member; each extension being engaged in a channel.

PHILIP ZALKIND.