

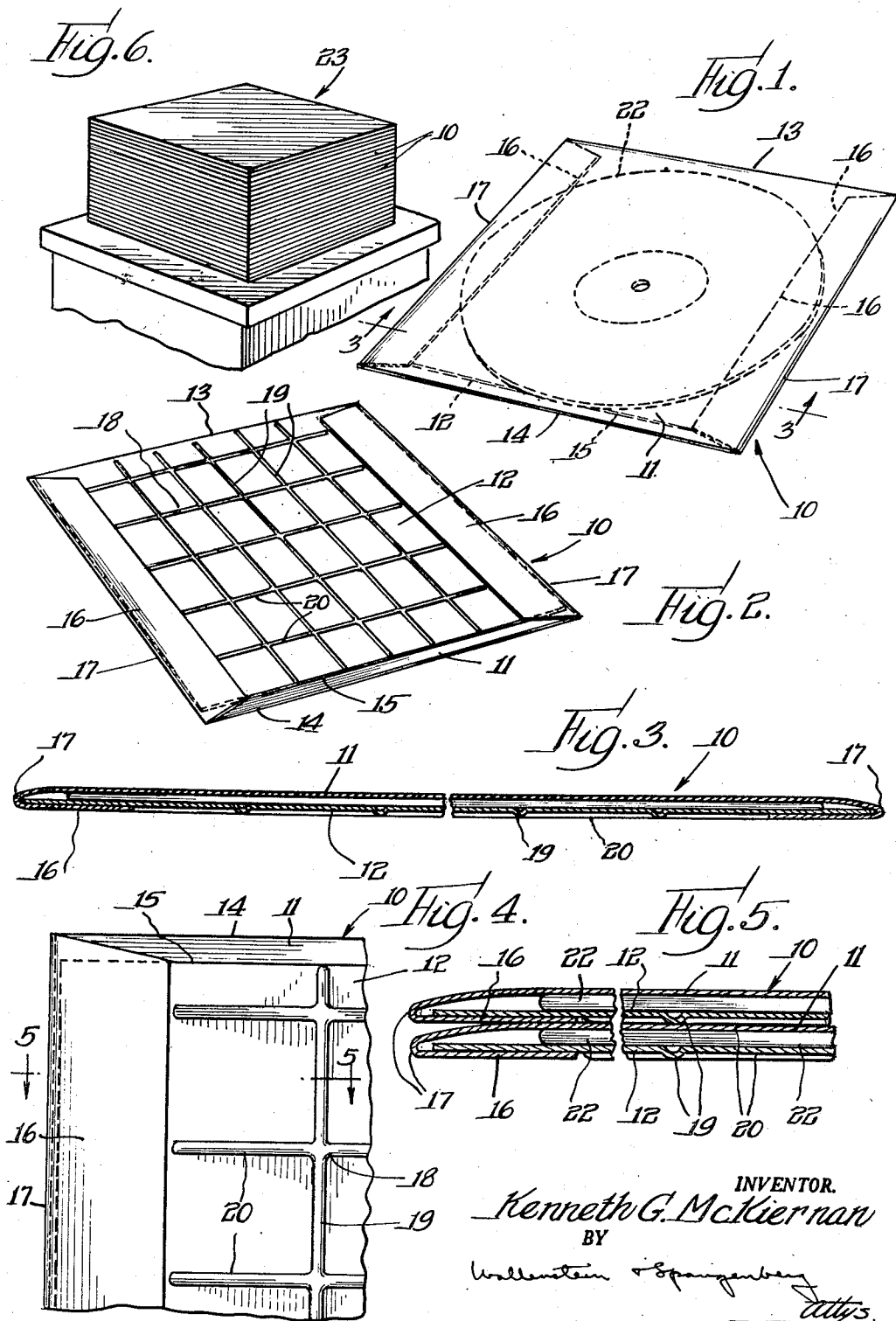
Sept. 24, 1957

K. G. McKiernan

2,807,359

JACKET FOR PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

Filed Oct. 25, 1955



1

2,807,359

JACKET FOR PHONOGRAPH RECORDS

Kenneth G. McKiernan, Chicago, Ill.

Application October 25, 1955, Serial No. 542,683

1 Claim. (Cl. 206—62)

This invention is directed to an improvement in substantially square jackets for phonograph records. Such jackets usually consist of a single piece paper jacket member having a substantially square front wall and a substantially square back wall integrally joined together at their bottom edges in a fold and separated at their top edges for reception of the phonograph record between the front and back walls, and a relatively narrow flap extending from each side edge of the front wall and folded over the back wall and secured to the back surface of the back wall for closing the side edges of the jacket.

In such jackets there is a three paper thickness along the side edges caused by the side flaps and only a two paper thickness between the side flaps. Thus, when a plurality of phonograph records, in such jackets, are arranged in stacks, the phonograph records are supported primarily only at opposed edges adjacent the flaps, the remaining portions thereof not being appreciably supported. As a result the phonograph records become curved and warped.

The principal object of this invention is to improve such jackets so as to provide a uniform and even support for the phonograph records to eliminate curving and warping of the same and to do so without increasing the amount of paper required for producing such jackets, paper being expensive and one of the main cost items of such jackets. In accordance with this invention, the back wall of the jacket, between the top and bottom edges and between the side flaps, is provided with a pattern of outwardly projecting embossing of a depth corresponding substantially to the thickness of the side flaps. In this way the effective thickness of the back wall between the side flaps is made to correspond substantially to the thickness of the back wall and the side flaps so that the phonograph record is uniformly and evenly supported in the jacket. The pattern of embossing may be pressed into the back wall at the desired location by suitable paper pressing and forming dies before the jacket is assembled. It is found that such embossing has considerable strength and effectively supports the records when arranged in large stacks and subject to considerable pressure. The pattern of embossing may take various forms, but one which is particularly effective includes a plurality of vertically and horizontally extending linear embossing in the form of a grid.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art upon reference to the accompanying specification, claims and drawing in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the front of the phonograph record jacket of this invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the back of the jacket.

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged plan view of the back of the jacket.

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken substantially along the line 5—5 of Fig. 4, and also illustrating two jacketed phonograph records arranged in a stack.

2

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a stack of jacketed phonograph records.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, the phonograph record jacket of this invention is generally designated at 10. It is substantially square in configuration and is preferably made from a single piece of paper or paperboard. It includes a substantially square front wall 11 and a substantially square back wall 12, the front and back walls 11 and 12 being integrally joined together at their bottom edges in a fold 13. They are separated at their top edges 14 and 15, respectively, for the reception of a phonograph record 22 between the front and back walls 11 and 12. A relatively narrow flap 16 extends from each side edge 17 of the front wall 11 and is folded over the back wall 12 and secured to the back surface of the back wall 12 in any suitable manner as by glue, adhesive, cement or the like. The flaps 16 operate to close the side edges of the jacket. It is noted that the jacket has a three-sheet thickness at the flaps 16, but has only a two-sheet thickness between the flaps 16.

The back wall 12, between the top and bottom edges 15 and 13, and between the flaps 16, is provided with a pattern 18 of outwardly projecting embossing. The embossing has a depth corresponding substantially to the thickness of the flaps so that the effective thickness of the back wall 12 between the flaps 16 corresponds substantially to the thickness of the back wall 12 and the flaps 16. This embossing preferably includes a plurality of vertically extending linear embossing 19 and a plurality of horizontally extending linear embossing 20, the linear embossings 19 and 20 taking the form of a grid. This particular form of embossing provides exceptionally good results and, of course, other forms of embossing or patterns of embossing may be utilized. Since the complete back wall has a substantially uniform effective thickness, it operates to uniformly and evenly support a phonograph record 22 received within the jacket, the embossing and the flaps of one jacket engaging and seating upon the front wall of the next adjacent jacket when a plurality of jacketed records are arranged in a stack.

The embossing is preferably applied to the back wall 12 of the jacket before the jacket is assembled and the embossing may be accomplished by suitable paper pressing and forming dies. Such embossing has considerable strength and it operates to effectively support the records contained within the jackets, even when the jacketed records are arranged in large stacks and subject to considerable pressure. Such a stack is generally designated at 23 in Fig. 6. By reason of the embossing of the back wall 12 of the jacket between the flaps 16, uniform and even supporting of the records is brought about without the necessity for increasing the amount of paper in the jacket, such as has been done in Franck Patent No. 2,512,577 where the flaps are equal to one-half the width of the jacket so as to provide a three-ply width from side to side and top to bottom. Thus, the jacket of this invention may be manufactured considerably less expensively than the jacket of the Franck Patent because it utilizes considerably less paper with considerably less waste, paper being an expensive cost item in the manufacture of phonograph record jackets.

While for purposes of illustration, one form of this invention has been disclosed, other forms thereof may become apparent to those skilled in the art upon reference to this disclosure and, therefore, this invention is to be limited only by the scope of the appended claim.

I claim as my invention:

In a substantially square jacket for a phonograph record comprising a single piece paper jacket member having a substantially square front wall and a substantially square back wall integrally joined together at their bottom edges

in a fold and separated at their top edges for reception of the phonograph record between the front and back walls, and a relatively narrow flap extending from each side edge of the front wall and folded over the back wall and secured to the back surface of the back wall for closing 5 the side edges of the jacket, the improvement consisting of providing said back wall between the top and bottom edges and between the flaps along the side edges with a plurality of intersecting linearly extending outwardly projecting embossing of a depth corresponding substantially 10 to the thickness of the flaps so that the effective thickness of the back wall between the flaps corresponds substantially to the thickness of the back wall and flaps for uni-

formly and evenly supporting the phonograph record therein.

References Cited in the file of this patent

UNITED STATES PATENTS

385,451	Ellis	July 3, 1888
1,206,351	Meyers	Nov. 28, 1916
2,563,352	Morse	Aug. 7, 1951

FOREIGN PATENTS

404,515	Great Britain	Jan. 18, 1934
---------	---------------	---------------