May 10, 1960 C. G. WOELKY 2,936,145

FOLDABLE STAND OR PEDESTAL

Filed July 7, 1955

FIG. 1.

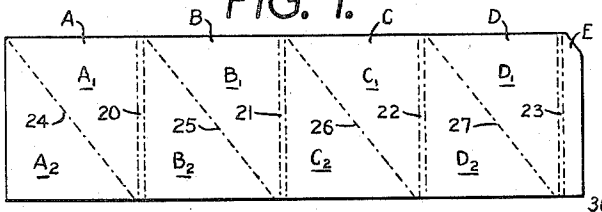


FIG. 2.

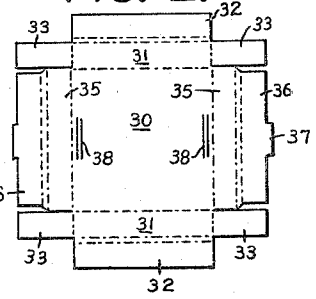


FIG. 3.

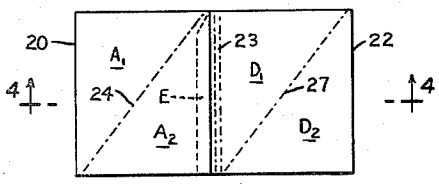


FIG. 5.

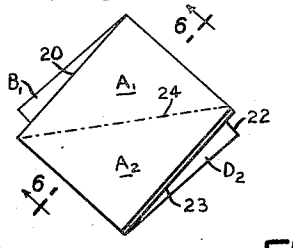


FIG. 4.

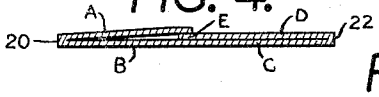


FIG. 6.

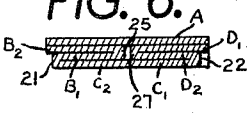


FIG. 7.

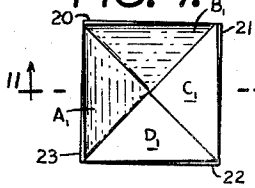


FIG. 7A.

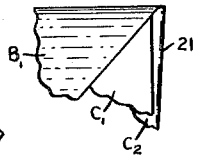


FIG. 8.

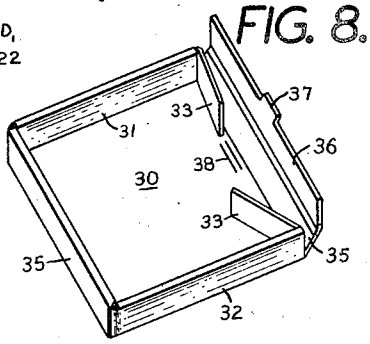


FIG. 9.

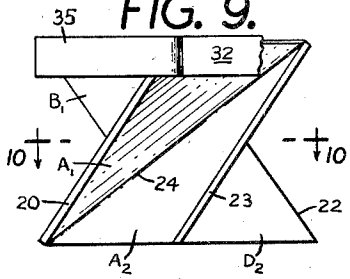


FIG. 11.

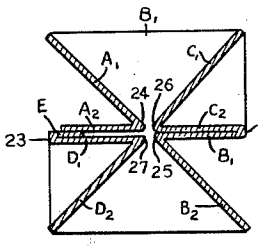
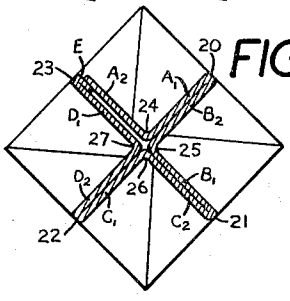


FIG. 10.



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FOLDABLE STAND OR PEDESTAL

Conrad G. Woelky, Shadyside, N.Y., assignor to Buckley Dunton & Co., Incorporated, New York, N.Y., a corporation of New York

Application July 7, 1955, Serial No. 520,460

1 Claim. (Cl. 248—174)

This invention relates to foldable stands or pedestals.

More particularly, the invention is concerned with stands or pedestals of the type used in supporting merchandise for display in store windows.

The general object of the invention is to provide a pedestal of novel attractive appearance, which is foldable or collapsible for shipment and storage and which possesses relatively great strength.

While primarily intended for merchandise display and made of paper board for this purpose, the structure of the invention, in its broader aspect, may also be used for any of a variety of sizes of tables or pedestal supports and be formed of suitable material according to the specific intended use.

A pedestal embodying the invention in a preferred form will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawing and the features forming the invention will then be pointed out in the appended claim.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a flat plan view of a blank used for making the pedestal body of a display pedestal;

Figure 2 is a flat plan view of a blank used for making a top or table surface used with the pedestal body of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a flat plan view of a pedestal body formed from the blank of Figure 1, in folded or collapsed condition, ready for shipment;

Figure 4 is a section on the line 4—4 of Figure 3;

Figure 5 is a flat plan view of the pedestal of Figure 3 in an intermediate stage involved in setting up;

Figure 6 is a section on line 6—6 of Figure 5;

Figure 7 is a plan view of the set up pedestal;

Figure 7–A is a fragmentary enlarged view of a part of Figure 7;

Figure 8 is an isometric, on an enlarged scale, of the cover or top set up from the blank of Figure 2;

Figure 9 is a side elevation of the pedestal and top assembled together for use; and

Figures 10 and 11 are sections taken, respectively, on the lines 10—10 of Figure 9 and 11—11 of Figure 7.

The blank of Figure 1 is typically made of corrugated board and is die-cut and creased or scored in the manner shown. The cutting and creasing are conventional and may be accomplished on any of a variety of machines now in use for making paper boxes and cartons. The blank comprises four rectangular panels A, B, C, and D and a glue flap panel E, which are hingeably joined together along fold lines 20, 21, 22 and 23. Each of the panels A etc., is divided into two triangular sub-panels A_1, A_2, etc., by one of the diagonal fold lines 24, 25, 26 and 27. Fold lines 21 to 27 may be single or double, according to the effect desired and the thickness of the panel material.

The top element or cover is formed from the blank of Figure 2 in a known manner. The center panel 30 carries panels and flaps 31, 32 and 33 at two opposite sides and further panels and flaps 35, 36 at its other two opposite sides. In setting up the cover, panels 31, 32, and 33 are folded as indicated in Figure 8 and then the panels and flaps 35, 36 are folded over the flaps 33. Flaps 36 carry projections or tongues 37 which fit into slots 38 in the center panel 30, for holding the cover in assembled or set up condition.

The pedestal blank of Figure 1 is folded first on line 22, adhesive being applied to the rear (Figure 1) of flap E and the panel A is then folded over on line 20, joining panel A to glue flap E to form the collapsed rectangular sleeve structure of Figures 3 and 4 and the pedestals may be shipped flat in the form shown in Figures 2 and 3 and by reason of their compactness at a low freight rate.

In setting up the pedestal of Figures 3 and 4, the collapsed structure is grasped by its opposite edges, the left hand taking panels A and B within the triangular area defined by the fold line 20 and fold lines 24 and 25, and the right hand grasping panels C and D within the triangular area defined by fold lines 22, 26 and 27. A lifting and turning movement with the left hand bends the structure on fold lines 21 and 23 (and also along fold lines 25 and 27) so that it assumes the configuration of Figures 5 and 6. If now, the left hand is rotated toward the operator (i.e., to bring the upper edge nearer and the lower edge away) and the right hand is rotated away, the blank will further bend on diagonal fold lines 24 and 26, snapping into the three dimensional symmetrical construction of Figures 7 and 9 to 11.

In this structure, panels A_1 and B_2 are flat against each other or coplanar (neglecting thickness) and the same is true of panel pairs D_1—A_2; C_1—D_2 and B_1—C_2. The lower half of the structure comprises a pyramid of single wall thickness, composed of one half (or triangular part between upper edge of blank, diagonal fold line and the other diagonal (not shown) of the panel) of the panels A_2, B_2, C_2 and D_2; the upper half comprises a similar pyramid composed of parts of the panels A_1, B_1, C_1 and D_1; and the structure is completed by the four double walled planar triangular structures joined to the pyramid edges and coplanar with faces thereof, as indicated.

When the cover is placed on the pedestal proper as shown in Figure 9 an exceptionally strong pedestal or table is formed, since any supported weight tends to expand the upper edge of the pedestal horizontally, a movement which is prevented by the cover. By reason of the crossing at the center of the pedestal of the fold lines 24, 25, 26 and 27 an exceptionally strong supporting column is formed, resisting not only compressive forces but also torsional or tilting forces.

What is claimed is:

A collapsed self-sustained pedestal structure comprising a series of four flat panels joined together on parallel fold lines to form a tubular structure, and collapsed flat by folding on two of the said fold lines and not on the other two, the said structure having also diagonal fold lines dividing each of the said panels into two triangles, and the diagonal fold lines on each side of the collapsed structure being continuous and parallel to each other but running in the diagonally opposite direction from the diagonal fold lines on the opposite side of the collapsed structure, said fold lines extending between the top and bottom edges of the panels whereby the collapsed structure may be set up by folding along all four of the first said fold lines to bring the panels to each side thereof into face to face contact and folding in the opposite direction on the

diagonal fold lines to bring the said diagonal fold lines substantially into coincidence at a central point.

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