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CASE FOR ACCOMMODATING TOOLS OR SMALL PARTS

The invention relates to a case for accommodating tools or small parts, comprising a base body, a lid that is pivotably coupled to the base body and a receptacle for documents and/or small parts that is fastened on an inner side of the lid.

A case for accommodating tools, which has a base body, a lid pivotably coupled to the base body and a receptacle for small parts that can be fastened to an inner side of the lid, is known from published US patent application 2007/0272572 A1. The inner side of the lid is provided with multiple first fastening devices in the form of circular-cylindrical projections, which are realised to match second fastening devices on the receptacle in the form of circular-cylindrical bores. The first and second fastening devices are realised and arranged such that the receptacle can be fixed in different positions on the inner side of the lid.

Another case for accommodating tools is known from US Pat. No. 6,109,436. In the embodiment according to Figure 3, a receptacle for small parts is locked by means of projections which are pushed into the base body through-openings in an insert. The projections are pushed through a circular opening and spring back into their original position after being pushed through.

Another case for accommodating tools or small parts is known from published US patent application US2006/0070900 A1. Receptacles for tools can be attached to the inner side of the lid or base body in various positions.

A tool case, in which subdivisions of the volume of the tool case in the form of plates can be employed at different positions in the base body, is known from US Pat. No. 6,279,744 B1.

A tool case is known from published Australian patent application AU 2009243523 A1, the interior of which can be equipped with containers of different sizes.

A tool case, which is provided on the inner side of the lid with a receptacle for order forms is known from US Pat. No. 5,379,887. The receptacle is fixed in a fixed position on the inner side of the lid.

The invention is intended to improve a case for accommodating tools or small parts in terms of flexibility.

According to the invention, this is achieved by providing a case for accommodating tools or small parts comprising the features of claim 1. Advantageous further developments of the invention are indicated in the dependent claims.

A case for accommodating tools or small parts according to the invention has a base

body, a lid that is pivotably coupled to the base body and a receptacle for documents and/or small parts that is fastened on an inner side of the lid, wherein the inner side of the lid is provided with multiple first fastening devices that are realised so as to match second fastening devices on the receptacle, and wherein the first and second fastening devices are realised and arranged in such a way that the receptacle can be fixed in at least two different positions on the inner side of the lid.

The inner side of the lid can thus alternatively be provided with a receptacle and the receptacle can be fixed in at least two different positions on the inner side of the lid. This makes the interior of the case more flexible to use. If, for example, the accommodation of a power tool in a certain area, for example the handle area, requires a particularly large amount of space in the case, the receptacle can be arranged such that it does not touch the handle of the power tool when the lid is closed. Depending on what is to be stored in the case, for example an electric tool or small parts, the receptacle can thus be arranged in different positions or can be omitted entirely. The receptacle can be used, for example, for operating manuals, data sheets, but also for small parts such as tools, thumb drives and the like.

In a further development of the invention, the first and second fastening devices are realised as snap-lock devices.

In this way, the receptacle can be attached to the inner side of the lid in a very simple manner, in particular without tools. Depending on the application for which the case is provided, the receptacle is then simply snapped into the desired position on the inner side of the lid.

In a further development of the invention, the receptacles in the area of the second fastening devices each have a through-opening in the region of the second fastening devices, wherein the at least one through-opening allows an optical control of the completely snap-locked state of the snap-lock devices.

By being able to visually check the completely snap-locked state of the snap-lock devices, very simple and quick checking is possible. Such a check, since it is done optically, can also be carried out automatically, for example, using cameras.

In a further development of the invention, the first fastening devices have undercut openings, and the second fastening devices have projections with undercuts.

As a result, the receptacle can be snap-locked in a very simple manner on the inner side of the lid by inserting the undercuts of the projections into the undercuts of the openings.

In a further development of the invention, the openings have an insertion section and at least one elongated holding section that originates from the insertion section, wherein a

width of the holding section is smaller than a width of the insertion section.

The projections with the undercuts are thus inserted into the insertion section of the openings and then pushed inside the elongated holding section. A size of the openings is dimensioned such that the projections can be pushed in, the width of the holding section is dimensioned such that the projection can engage behind the holding section.

In a further development of the invention, two holding sections that originate from the insertion section, which form an angle of at least 90° between them, are provided.

In this way, two different snap-lock positions can be achieved that originate from the opening by using either a first holding section or a second holding section for inserting the projections with the undercuts.

In a further development of the invention, the second fastening devices comprise a pin that originates from an underside of the receptacle and a snap-in projection that is arranged on the free end of the pin and laterally protrudes beyond the pin such that an undercut is formed between the snap-in projection and the underside of the receptacle.

A simple and reliable snap-lock can be achieved by means of such a second fastening device.

In a further development of the invention, the receptacle has a through-opening in the region of the latching projection, so that the latching projection is visible through the through-opening when the receptacle is removed from the lid and is at least partially obscured by the inner side of the lid when the receptacle is correctly mounted on the lid. Such a realisation makes an optical control of the correct snap-lock in a simple manner possible.

In a further development of the invention, the lid has at least one stamping that protrudes into the interior, wherein the lid has a cover part that is arranged on the inner side of the lid and at least sectionally surrounds the stamping, and wherein the cover part and the at least one stamping form an essentially planar inner side of the lid.

Such a cover part can be used to straighten the inner side of the lid, which may not be flat. This allows, for example, small parts to be arranged in the case such that the inner side of the lid closes off the compartments for the small parts when the lid is closed, so that the small parts cannot be tossed and turned in the case. In addition, an essentially flat inner side of the lid facilitates the arrangement of the receptacle in multiple different positions.

In a further development of the invention, the first fastening devices are provided on the cover part.

Since the cover part surrounds the stamping on the inner side of the lid in sections and

at the same time forms an essentially flat inner side of the lid together with the stamping, the cover part can be arranged in regions at a clearance from the wall of the lid. As a result, there is sufficient space available on the cover part to form a snap-lock device with undercuts, for example a through-opening with an insertion section and a holding section. In a further development of the invention, the receptacle is realised as an injection-moulded plastic part. Realisation as an injection-moulded plastic part allows inexpensive manufacture in large quantities. The second fastening devices can be manufactured in one piece with the receptacle, for example in the form of pins and snap-in projections arranged at the free end of the pins.

In a further development of the invention, the receptacle has a spring tab that rests against the inner side of the lid.

Such a spring tab can be used to hold documents reliably held within the receptacle such that they do not fall out during transport and when opening the case.

In a further development of the invention, the first fastening devices are arranged on the lid and the second fastening devices are arranged on the receptacle in the same pattern. Arrangement of the first and second fastening devices in one and the same pattern allows the receptacle to be fastened in multiple different positions on the inner side of the lid in a very simple manner.

In a development of the invention, the clearances between the first fastening devices on the lid and the clearances between the second fastening devices on the receptacle are arranged in the same pattern in the longitudinal direction and in the lateral direction of the lid.

In this way, it is possible not only to move the receptacle in one direction relative to the lid and then to fasten it again to the lid, but the receptacle can also be fastened to the inner side of the lid in two different positions rotated by 90° with respect to one another.

In a further development of the invention, the second fastening devices on the receptacle are arranged on the corners of an imaginary square, wherein a side length of the square corresponds to a clearance between the first fastening devices on the lid or to a multiple of this clearance.

This facilitates the arrangement of the receptacle in different positions rotated by 90° with respect to one another.

Further features and advantages of the invention ensue from the claims and the following description of exemplary embodiments of the invention with reference to the figures. In the figures:

Fig. 1 shows a illustration of a case according to the invention in its completely

opened state,

- Fig. 2 shows an enlarged sectional illustration of the case of Fig. 1,
- Fig. 3 shows a top view of the lid of the case of Fig. 1,
- Fig. 4 shows a top view of the lid of Fig. 3 with the receptacle arranged in a different position,
- Fig. 5 shows a view of sectional plane V-V in Fig. 4,
- Fig. 6 shows an enlarged illustration of detail VI in Fig. 5,
- Fig. 7 shows a top view of the case of Fig. 1 with the lid completely closed,
- Fig. 8 shows a view of sectional plane VIII-VIII in Fig. 7,
- Fig. 9 shows an enlarged illustration of detail IX in Fig. 8,
- Fig. 10 shows a view of sectional plane X-X in Fig. 7,
- Fig. 11 shows a top view of the case corresponding to Fig. 7 with the lid completely closed,
- Fig. 12 shows a view of sectional plane XII-XII in Fig. 11, and
- Fig. 13 shows a view of sectional plane XIII-XIII in Fig. 11.

The illustration of Fig. 1 shows a case 10 according to the invention, comprising a base body 12 and a lid 14 that is pivotably coupled to the base body 12. A receptacle 16 that is intended for pushing in documents, for example operating manuals or data sheets, is provided on the inner side of the lid 14. The receptacle 16 is realised as an injection-moulded part and fastened to a cover part 18 on the inner side of the lid 14. The cover part 18 has the shape of a passe-partout and surrounds a stamping 20 on the inner side of the lid 14. The stamping 20 extends inwards when the lid of the case 10 is completely closed, see, for example, Fig. 8. In the illustration of Fig. 1, the stamping 20 thus extends upwards, towards the viewer. As the cover part 18 surrounds the stamping 20, a substantially flat inner side of the lid 14 is created.

The cover part 18 is provided with a total of eight first fastening devices 22, wherein only three of the first fastening devices 22 are completely visible in the illustration of Fig. 1, the remaining first fastening devices being at least partially obscured. The first fastening devices 22 are each provided as through-openings for snapping second fastening devices 24 to the receptacle 16. The receptacle 24 is provided with a total of four second fastening devices, which are, however, only visible in sections in the illustration of Fig. 1. The second fastening devices 24 of the receptacle 16 are inserted into the openings of the first fastening devices 22, specifically in an essentially circular insertion section 26. Starting from the insertion section 26, the second fastening devices 24 are then linearly displaced in the direction of a slot-shaped holding section 28 or 30. As the holding

sections 28, 30 are each realised in the form of an elongated slot and are narrower than the insertion section 26, the second fastening devices 24 on the receptacle can engage behind the cover part 18 in the region of the holding sections 28 or 30 and thereby securely snap-lock the receptacle 16 to the cover part 18 and thus to the inner side of the lid 14.

It can already be seen in Fig. 1 that the receptacle 16 for snap-locking to the cover part 18 can be moved towards the first holding section 28, that is to say to the right in Fig. 1, starting from the insertion section 26. Alternatively, the receptacle 16 can also be displaced towards the second holding section 30, that is to say upwards in the illustration of Fig. 1. This already enables different positions of the receptacle 16 on the cover part. In addition, as can already be seen from Fig. 1, the cover part 16 can be fastened to the inner side of the lid 14 not only in the position shown in Fig. 1, but also in a position shifted to the left relative to the position shown. For this purpose, the second fastening sections 24 would only have to be inserted into the first fastening devices 22 shown on the far left of the cover part 18 in Fig. 1. The receptacle 16 is always arranged with all four second fastening devices 24 on the first fastening devices 22 that are arranged matchingly and in the same pattern as the second fastening devices 24 on the cover part 18.

The receptacle 16 is realised as an injection-moulded part and has a spring tab 32 which, when the receptacle 16 is snap-locked to the inner side of the lid 14, rests against an inner side of the lid. In the illustrated embodiment and when, as in Fig. 1, the receptacle 16 is empty, the spring tab rests against the inner side of the stamping 20 of the lid 14. The spring tab reliably holds any documents inserted into the receptacle 16 in place.

The illustration of Fig. 2 shows a section of the illustration of Fig. 1 enlarged. The design of the first fastening devices 22 on the cover part 18 can be seen each with a circular insertion section 26 and two elongated holding sections 28, 30 that originate from the insertion section 26, wherein the first holding section 28 and the second holding section 30 form an angle of 90° with respect to one another. Part of the insertion opening 26 can still be seen on the first fastening device 22, which is shown as the second from the left in Fig. 2. The rest of the insertion opening 26 and the two holding sections 28, 30 are obscured by the receptacle 16. The second fastening device 24 of the receptacle 16 is also only visible in sections. The second fastening devices 24 have two through-openings 34, 36, which are separated from one another by a web and which together form an approximately circular shape. A pin originates from the web and extends into the first holding section 28. At the free end of the pin, a projection projecting in a radial direction is then arranged, which engages behind the first holding section 28 and thereby snap-

locks the second fastening device 24 to the first fastening device 22. The two through-openings 34, 36 enable an optical control of the completely snap-locked state. That is because, if the circular insertion opening 26 can still be seen through the through-openings 34, 36, the completely snap-locked state has not yet been reached. The completely snap-locked state is achieved only when the two through-openings 34, 36 are obscured by the sections of the cover part 18 adjacent to the first holding section 28. It can be checked in a very simple manner whether the receptacle 16 is correctly snap-locked to the cover part 18. Such a check can also be carried out automatically, for example, using cameras.

The illustration of Fig. 3 shows a top view of lid 14 of Fig. 1. It can be seen in the illustration of Fig. 3 that the first fastening devices 22 are arranged on the inner side of the lid 14 or on the cover part 18 in the same pattern as the second fastening devices 24 are arranged on the receptacle 16. Specifically, the clearance in the transverse direction of the lid 14, that is to say from bottom to top in Fig. 3, between the second fastening devices 24 on the receptacle 16 exactly equals twice the clearance between two first fastening devices 22 on the inner side of the lid 14, also viewed in a transverse direction, that is to say from bottom to top in Fig. 3. This allows for the receptacle 16 not only to be fastened to the lid 14 in the position shown in Fig. 3, but also to be offset in a transverse direction by the clearance between two first fastening devices 22 compared to the position shown, that is to say offset upwards in Fig. 3.

Fig. 4 also shows a top view of the lid 14 of Fig. 3 with the receptacle 16 having been rotated counter-clockwise by 90° relative to the position of Fig. 3. This is possible because the clearance between the first fastening devices 22 in the longitudinal direction of the lid 14, that is to say from right to left in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, equals the clearance between the second fastening devices 24. The second fastening devices 24 on the receptacle 16 are thus arranged at the four corners of an imaginary square. Starting from the position shown in Fig. 4, the receptacle 16 can visibly be arranged offset upwards by the clearance between two first fastening devices 22 on the lid 14. Moreover, the receptacle 16 in Fig. 4 can be arranged rotated by 90° or 180° on the inner side of the lid 14.

As has been discussed, a total of eight first fastening devices 22 are provided on the inner side of the lid 14, wherein the first fastening devices 22 are arranged in the same pattern as the second fastening devices 24 are arranged on the receptacle. Moreover, the second fastening devices 24 on the receptacle are arranged on the corners of an imaginary square, wherein the side length of the square corresponds to twice the clearance between two first fastening devices 22 on the inner side of the lid 14. It is thereby possible to

arrange the receptacle 16 in a total of six different positions on the inner side of the lid 14. Specifically, they include the two positions illustrated in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 and additionally a position rotated clockwise by 90° with respect to Fig. 3. In addition, three further positions are possible when using the first fastening devices 22 illustrated on top in Fig. 3. Even when using said two top first fastening devices 22 and then the first fastening devices shown as the second from the bottom in Fig. 3 or Fig. 4, three positions of the receptacle 16, which are each rotated by 90° with respect to one another, become again possible.

It can be clearly seen in the top view of Fig. 3 and Fig. 4 that the completely snap-locked state of the first and second fastening devices 22, 24 can be visually inspected from above. This is because in the completely snap-locked state illustrated, the two through-openings 34, 36 are almost completely closed and the insertion section 26 is in turn obscured by the receptacle 16.

As has already been discussed, in addition to the six different positions described, six further positions of the receptacle 16 on the inner side of the lid 14 can be realised by using not the first holding section 28 but the second holding section 30 for snap-locking the respective second fastening devices 24.

There is ample flexibility regarding the arrangement of the receptacle 16 on the inner side of the lid 14, and the receptacle 16 can be arranged in such a manner that there is enough space in the case 10 for accommodating a wide variety of tools.

The illustration of Fig. 5 shows a view of sectional plane V-V in Fig. 4, and the illustration of Fig. 6 shows the enlarged detail VI of Fig. 5. It can be seen that the cover part 18 is connected to the inner side of the lid 14 only in sections. Specifically, the cover part 18 is connected to the lid 14 in the region of projections 38 on the inner side thereof. In the region of said projections 38, ultrasonic welding of the cover part 18 to the lid 14 occurs. Both the lid 14 and the cover part 18 are made of plastic, which can be welded by means of ultrasound. The projections 38 can each have the shape of a ring or the shape of domes, for example. As illustrated, the shape of the projections 38 and the shape of the cover part 18 are selected such that tolerances in the manufacture of the lid 14 and the cover part 18 can be compensated for.

The illustration of Fig. 7 shows a top view of the case 10 with the lid 14 completely closed. The stamping 20 in the lid 14, which extends downward in the illustration of Fig. 7, that is to say into the image plane, can be clearly seen.

Fig. 8 shows a view of sectional plane VIII-VIII in Fig. 7. It can be seen that not only the lid 14, which is at the bottom in Fig. 8, has a stamping 20 that projects into the interior of

the case 10, but also the underside of the base body 12, which is at the top in Fig. 8, has a corresponding stamping 20.

In the illustration of Fig. 8, the cover part 18 can be seen on the inner side of the lid 14, and it can also be seen that the cover part 18 and the inner surface of the stamping 20 provide a substantially flat inner side of the lid 14. The receptacle 16 fastened to the inner side of the lid 14 can also be seen in Fig. 8.

The illustration of Fig. 9 shows the enlarged detail IX from Fig. 8. A section of the lid 14 as well as the cover part 18 placed on the inner side of the lid can be seen. A section of the receptacle 16 and specifically the realisation of one of the second fastening devices 22 on the receptacle 16 can also be seen. As has already been discussed, the second fastening devices 24 each have a pin 40 that extends away from the receptacle, at the free end of which a projection 42 that extends away from the pin 40 in a radial direction is arranged. In the illustrated embodiment, the projection has the shape of a circular disk. An outer diameter of the projection 42 is slightly smaller than an inner diameter of the insertion section 26 of the first fastening devices 22 on the cover part 18, see Fig. 1. In the position shown in Fig. 9, the receptacle 16 has already been displaced relative to the cover part 18 in such a manner that the pin has been inserted into the first holding section 28 or the second holding section 30 and as a result the projection 42 engages behind the cover part 18 by resting against the underside of the regions adjacent to the first holding section 28 or the second holding section 30.

The illustration of Fig. 11 shows a top view of the case 10 that corresponds to Fig. 7. However, the sectional planes XII-XII and XIII-XIII are placed differently in Fig. 11 than the sectional planes VIII-VIII and X-X are in Fig. 7.

Fig. 12 shows a view of sectional plane XII-XII in Fig. 11. The stamping 20 in the lid 14, which is arranged at the top in the illustration of Fig. 12, can be clearly seen. Further visible is the cover part 18, which surrounds the stamping 20 in the form of a passe-partout and which together with the inner side of the stamping 20 provides a substantially flat inner side of the lid 14.

The illustration of Fig. 13 shows a view of sectional plane XIII-XIII of Fig. 11. Clearly visible are the receptacle 16, and specifically the spring tab 32 of the receptacle 16, which rests against the inner side of the lid 14 when no documents are pushed into the receptacle 16.

KUFFERT TIL OPBEVARING AF VÆRKTØJER ELLER SMÅDELE**Patentkrav**

1. Kuffert til opbevaring af værktøjer eller smådele med et basislegeme (12), et låg (14), der er svingbart hængslet til basislegemet (12), og en holder (16) til dokumenter og/eller smådele, som er fastgjort til en inderside af låget (14), hvor indersiden af låget (14) er forsynet med flere første fastgørelsesanordninger (22), som er udformet på en sådan måde, at de passer til yderligere fastgørelsesanordninger (24) på holderen (16), hvor de første og de yderligere fastgørelsesanordninger (22; 24) er udformet og placeret på en sådan måde, at holderen (16) kan fastgøres i mindst to forskellige positioner på indersiden af låget (14), kendetegnet ved, at de første og de yderligere fastgørelsesanordninger (22; 24) er udformet som låseanordninger, og at de første fastgørelsesanordninger (22) har underskårne åbninger, og de yderligere fastgørelsesanordninger (24) har fremspring med underskæringer.
2. Kuffert ifølge krav 1, kendetegnet ved, at holderen (16) i området med de yderligere fastgørelsesanordninger (24) i hvert enkelt tilfælde har mindst én gennemgående åbning (34, 36), hvor den mindst ene gennemgående åbning (34, 36) muliggør en visuel kontrol af den fuldstændigt låste tilstand af fastgørelsesanordningerne (22; 24).
3. Kuffert ifølge krav 1 eller 2, kendetegnet ved, at åbningerne har en indføringssektion (26) og mindst én langstrakt holdesektion (28, 30), der udgår fra indføringssektionen (26), hvor en bredde af holdesektionen (28, 30) er mindre end en bredde af indføringssektionen (26).
4. Kuffert ifølge krav 3, kendetegnet ved, at der er tilvejebragt to holdesektioner (28, 30), som udgår fra indføringssektionen (26), og som danner en vinkel på mindst 90 grader imellem sig.
5. Kuffert ifølge et af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at de yderligere fastgørelsesanordninger (24) er forsynet med en tap (40), der strækker sig fra undersiden af holderen (16), og et låsefremspring (42), som er anbragt på den frie

ende af tappen (40), og som rager sideværts ud over tappen (40), således at der er dannet en underskæring mellem låsefremspringet (42) og undersiden af holderen (16).

6. Kuffert ifølge krav 5, kendetegnet ved, at holderen (16) i området med låsefremspringet (42) har mindst én gennemgående åbning (34, 36), således at låsefremspringet (42) er synligt igennem den gennemgående åbning (34, 36), når holderen (16) er fjernet fra låget (14), og er i det mindste delvist tildækket af indersiden af låget (14), når holderen (16) er korrekt monteret på låget (14).
7. Kuffert ifølge et af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at låget (14) har mindst én form (20), der rager ind i det indvendige rum, hvor låget (14) omfatter en afdækningsdel (18), som er anbragt på indersiden af låget (14), og som i det mindste sektionvist omgiver formen (20), hvor afdækningsdelen (18) og den i det mindste ene form danner en i det væsentlige plan inderside af låget (14).
8. Kuffert ifølge krav 7, kendetegnet ved, at de første fastgørelsesanordninger (22) er tilvejebragt på afdækningsdelen (18).
9. Kuffert ifølge et af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at holderen (16) er udformet som sprøjtestøbt plastdel.
10. Kuffert ifølge et af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at holderen (16) er forsynet med en fjedertunge (32), der ligger an mod indersiden af låget (14), når holderen (16) er tom.
11. Kuffert ifølge i det mindste et af de foregående krav, kendetegnet ved, at de første fastgørelsesanordninger (22) på låget (14) og de yderligere fastgørelsesanordninger (24) på holderen (16) er anbragt i samme raster.
12. Kuffert ifølge krav 11, kendetegnet ved, at afstandene mellem de første fastgørelsesanordninger (22) på låget (14) og afstandene mellem de yderligere fastgørelsesanordninger (24) på holderen (16) i både lågets (14) længderetning og tværreretning er anbragt i samme raster.

13. Kuffert ifølge krav 12, kendetegnet ved, at de yderligere fastgørelsesanordninger (24) er anbragt på holderen (16) ved hjørnepunkterne af et imaginært kvadrat, hvor den ene sidelængde af kvadratet svarer til en afstand mellem de første fastgørelsesanordninger (22) på låget (14) eller et multiplum af denne afstand.

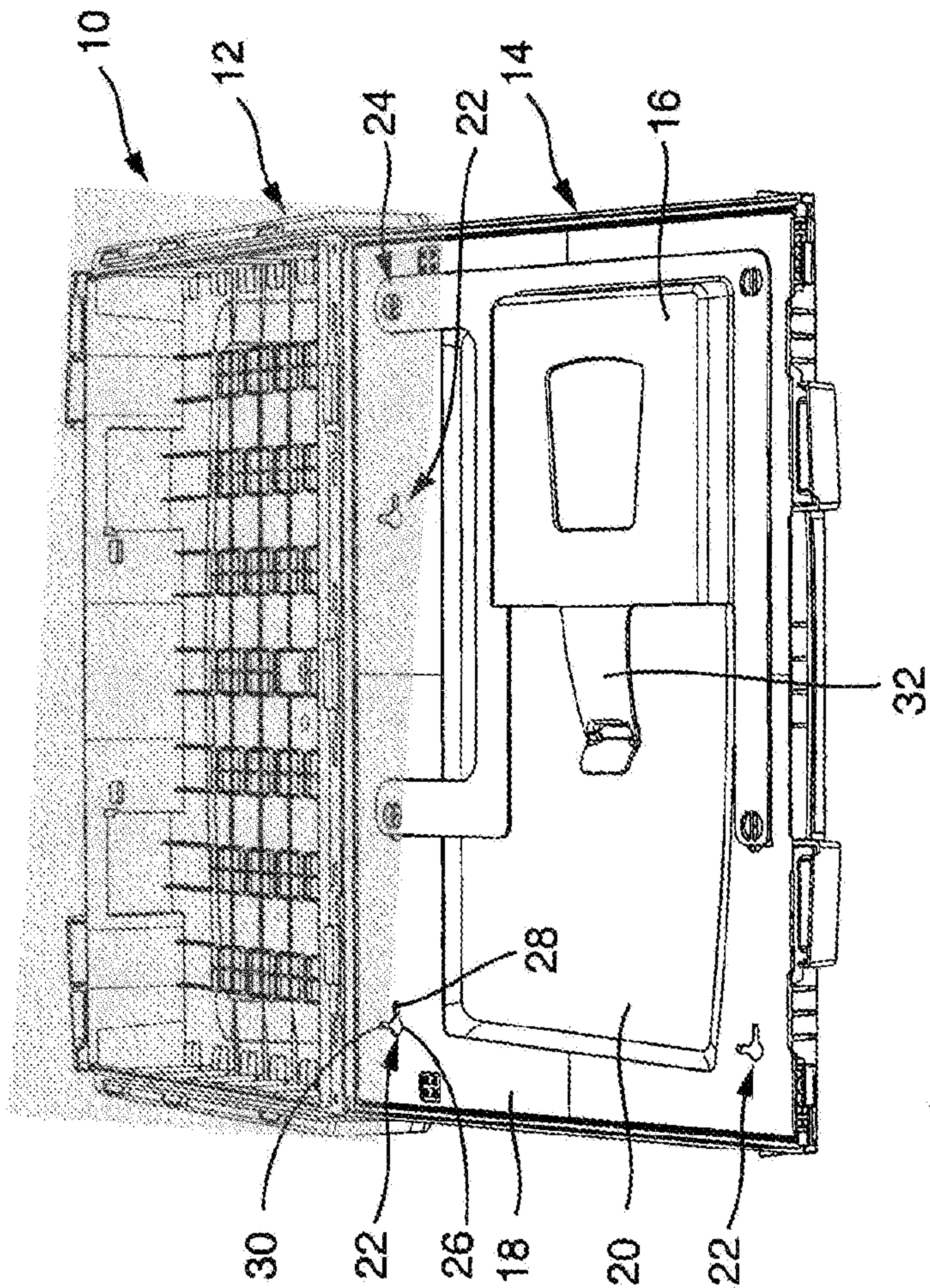


Fig. 1

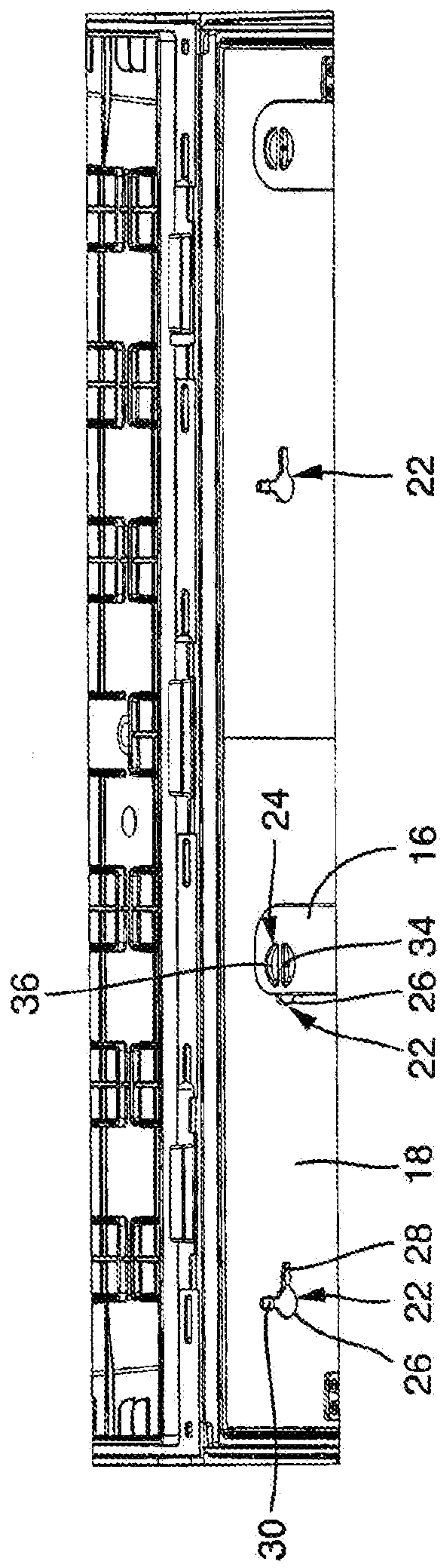


Fig. 2

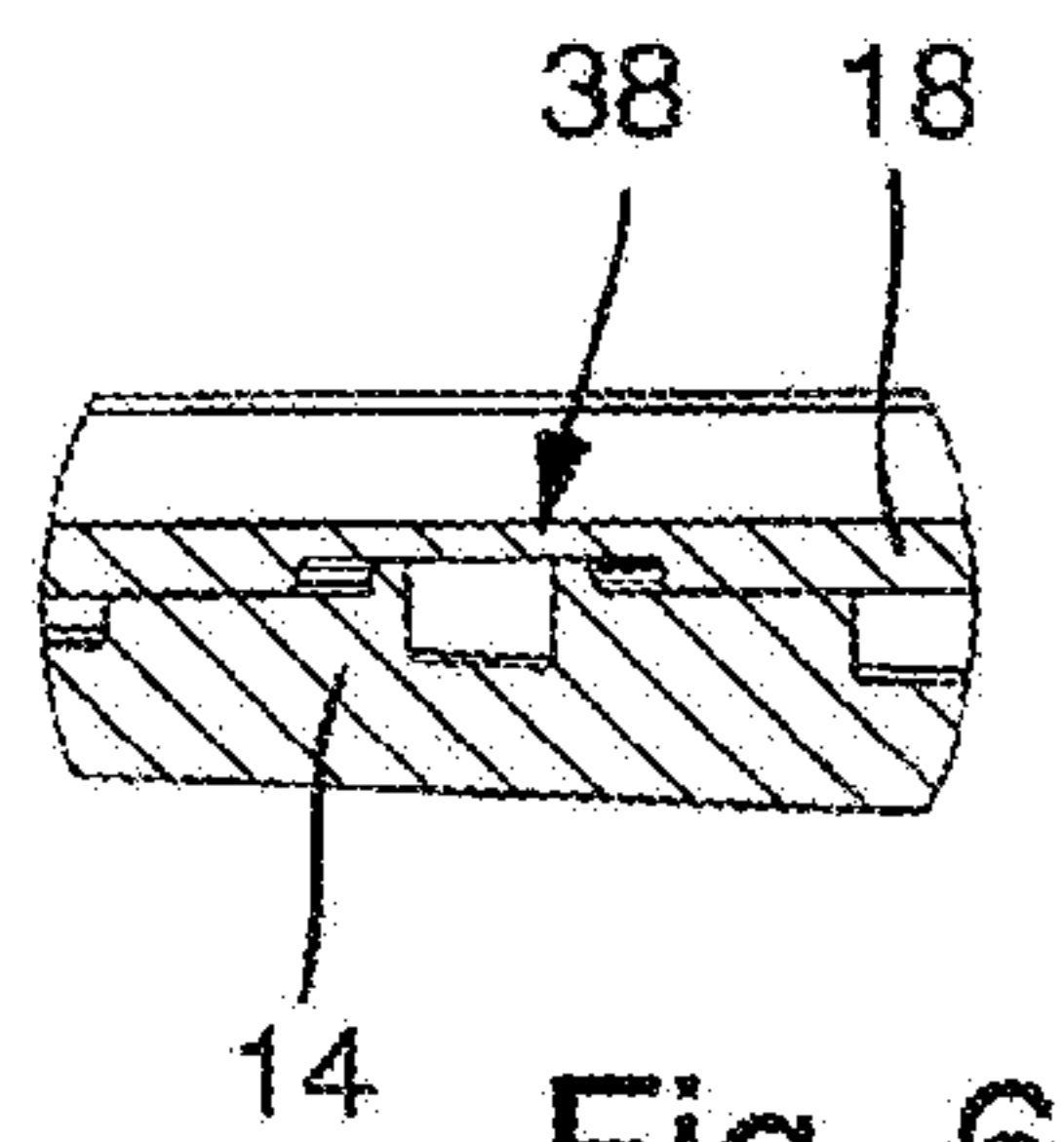
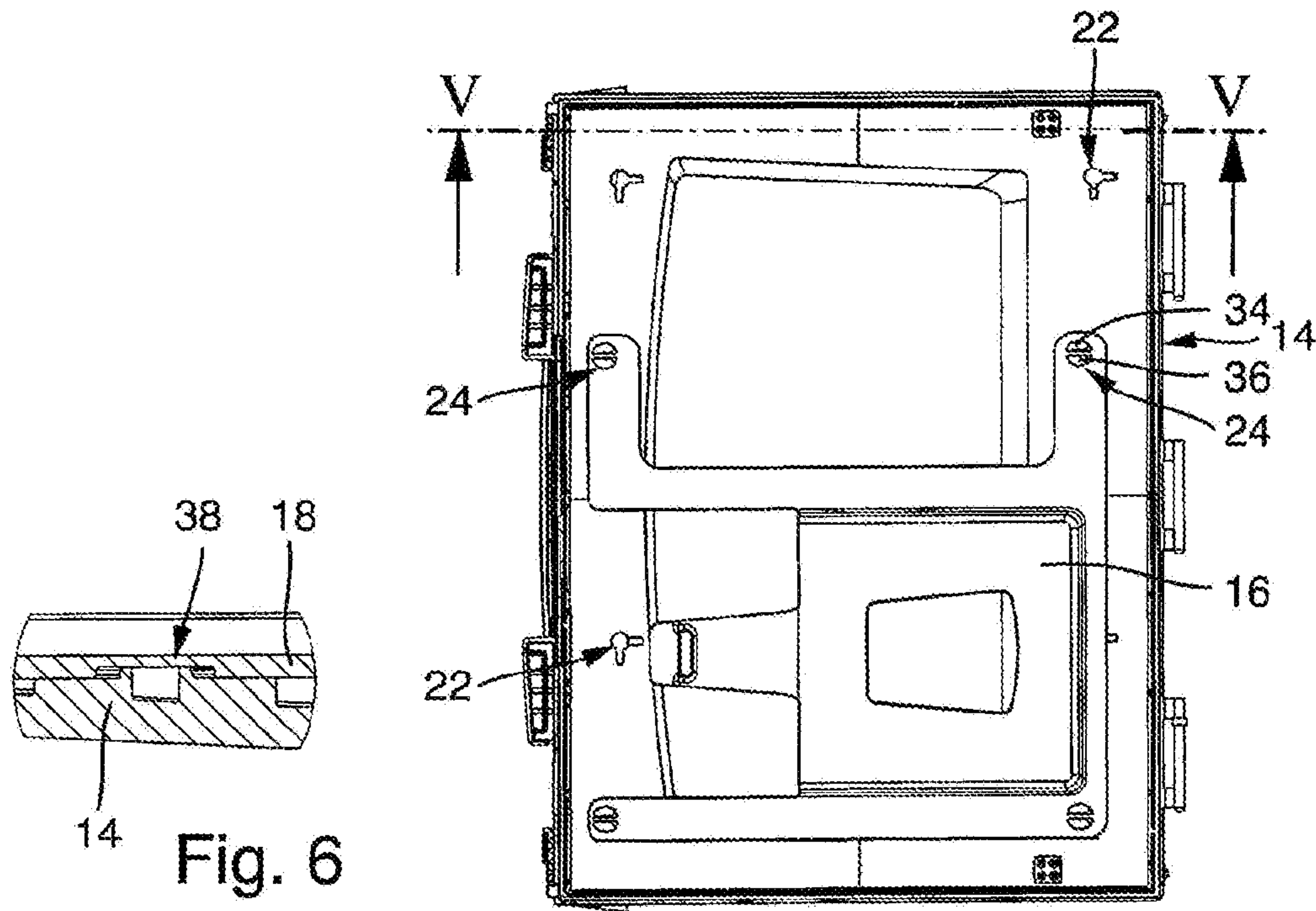
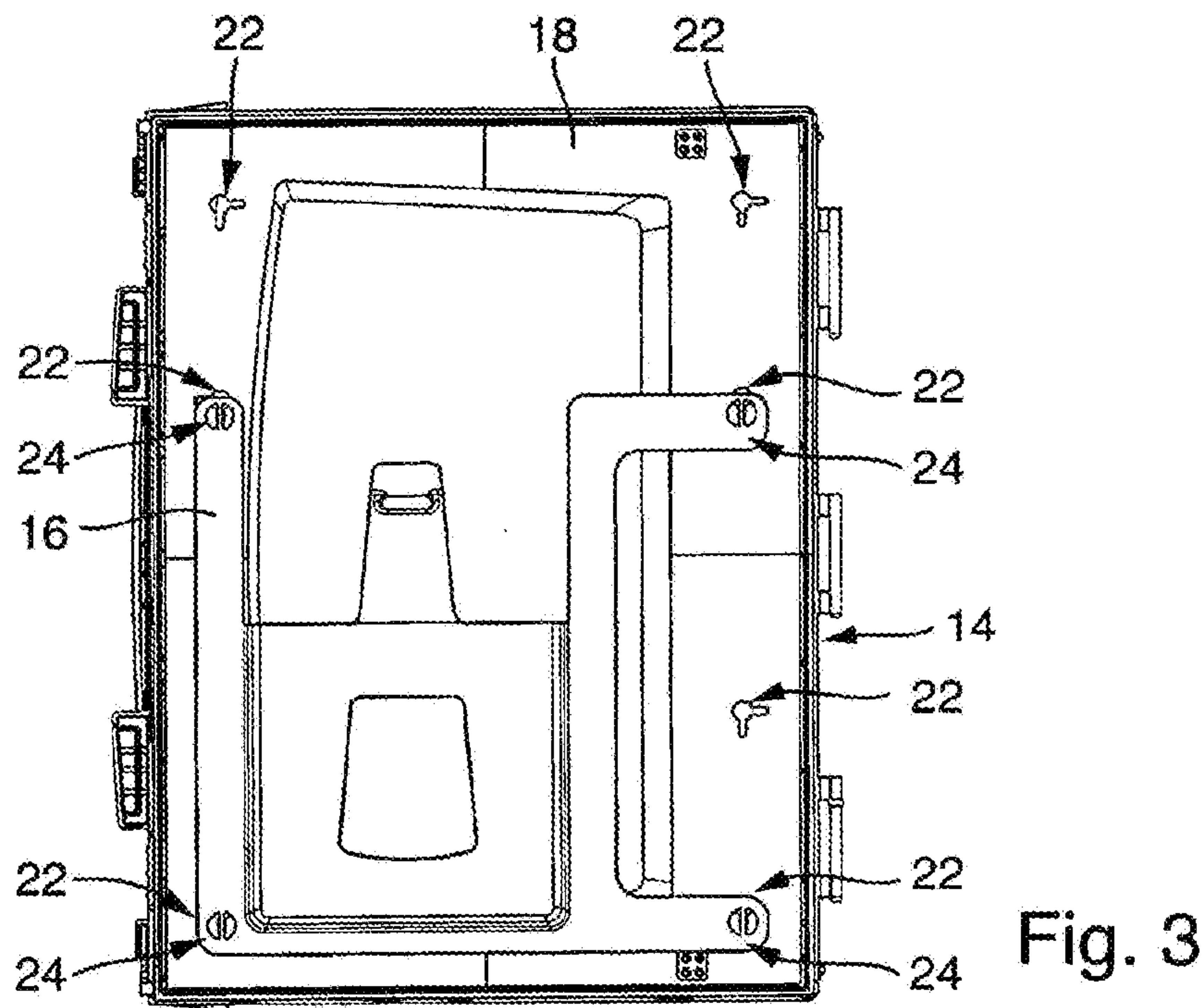
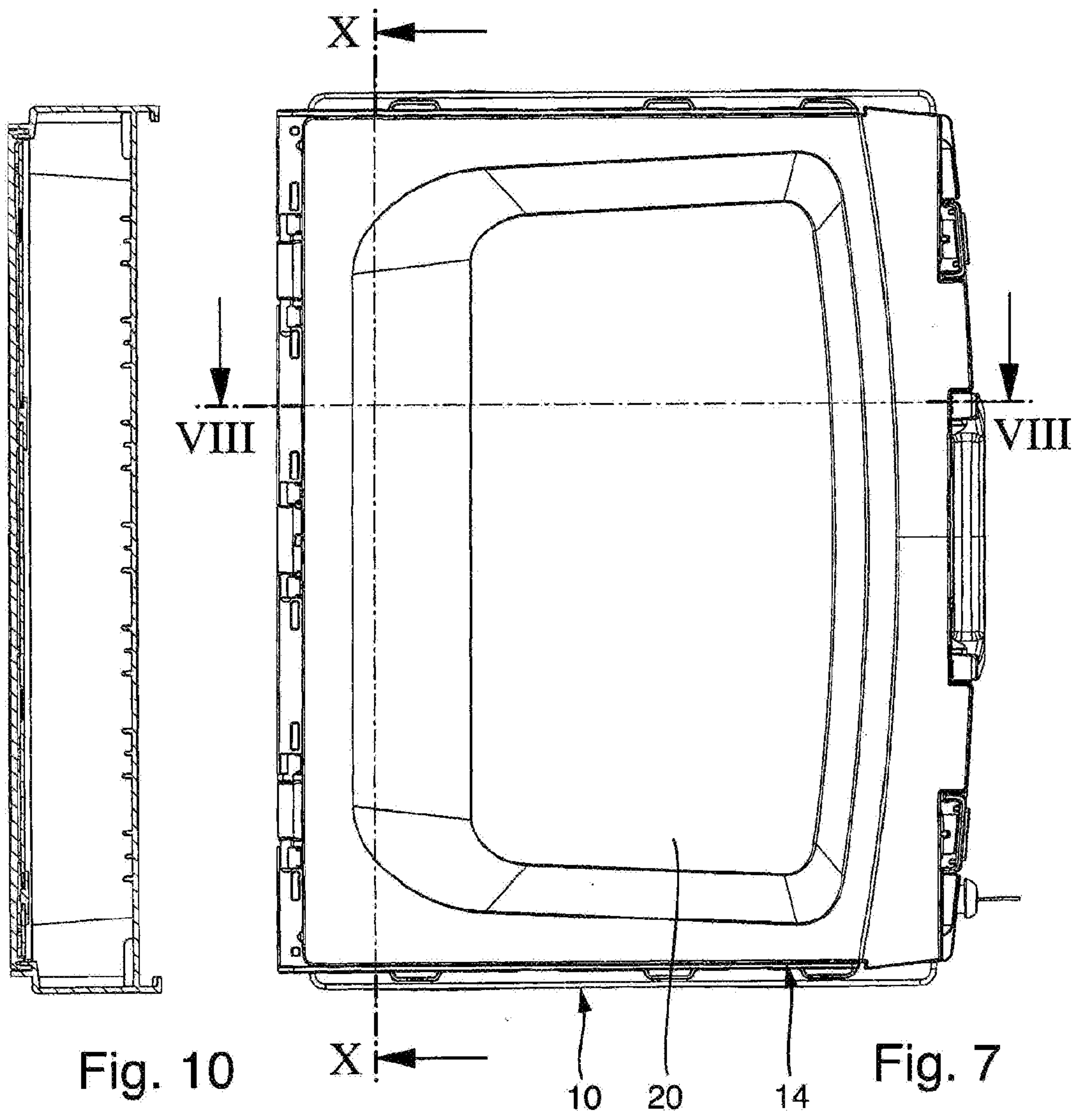
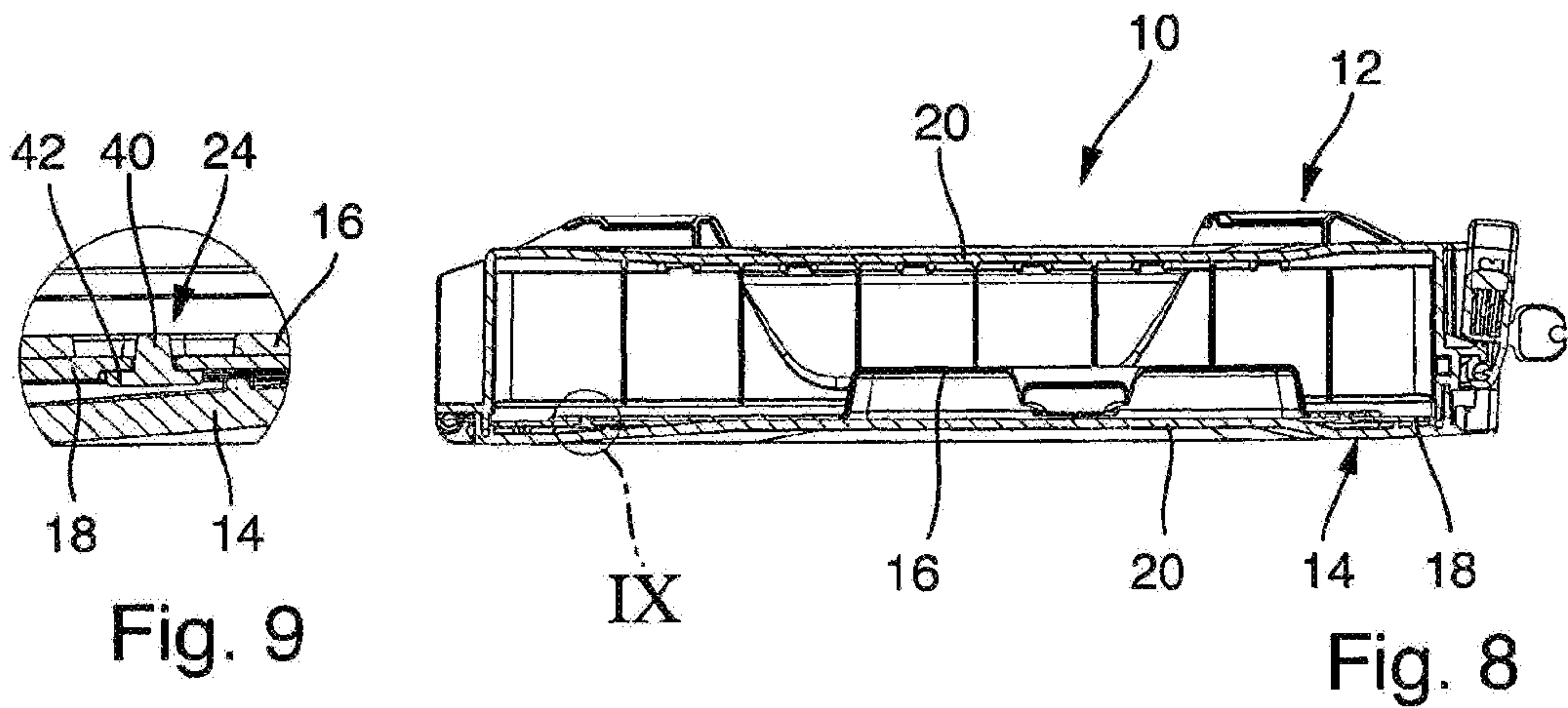


Fig. 3

Fig. 4

Fig. 5

Fig. 6



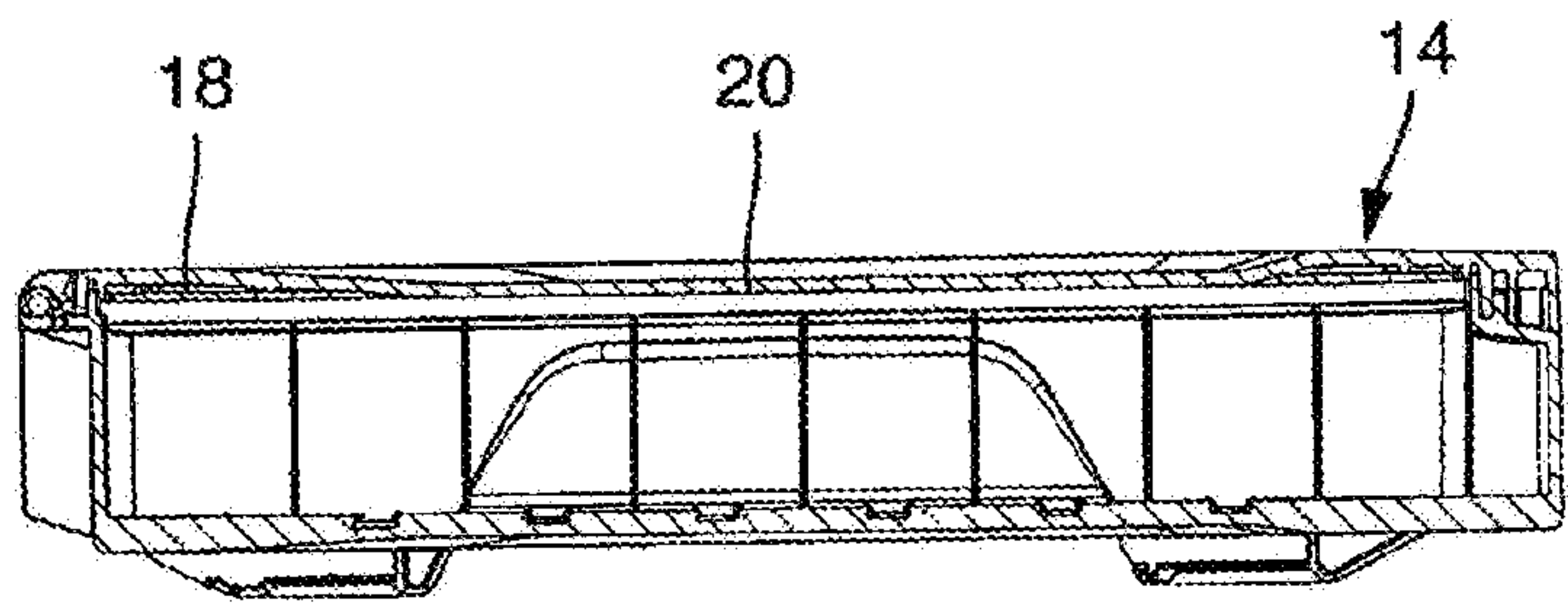


Fig. 12

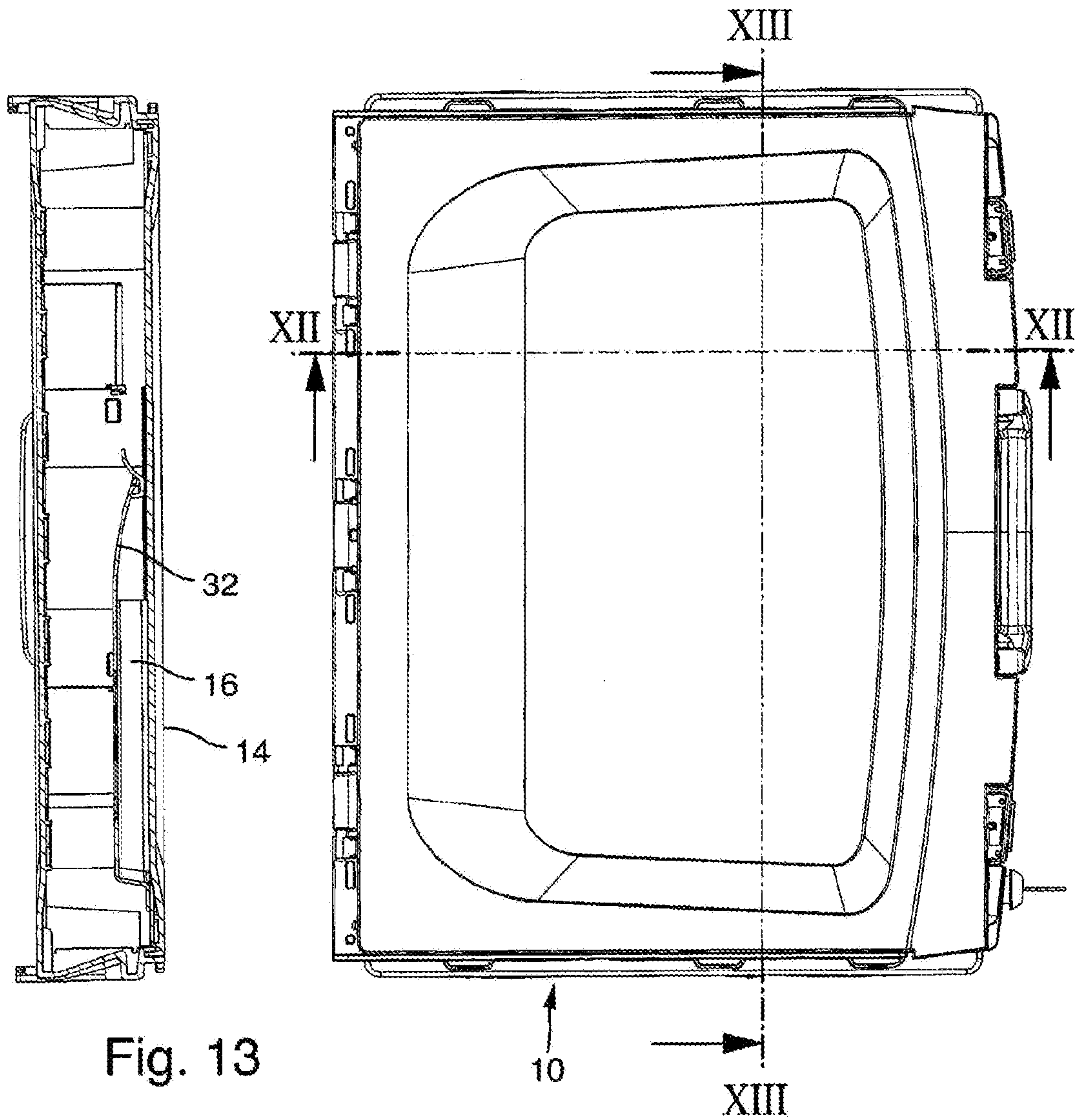


Fig. 13

Fig. 11