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G. H. SAMPSON  
CALENDAR MOUNT OR THE LIKE

2,946,545

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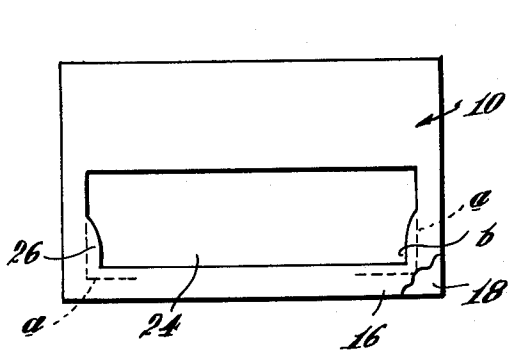


Fig. 1

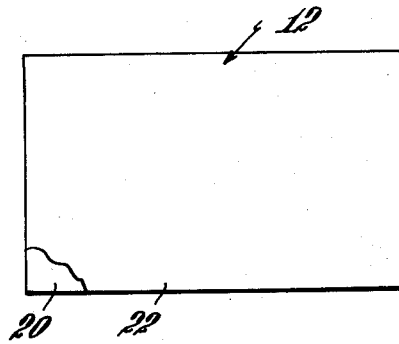


Fig. 2

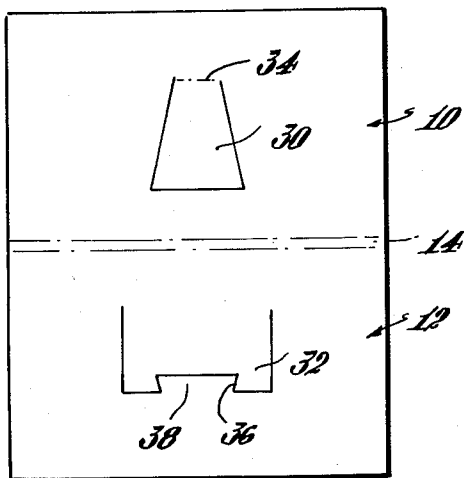


Fig. 4

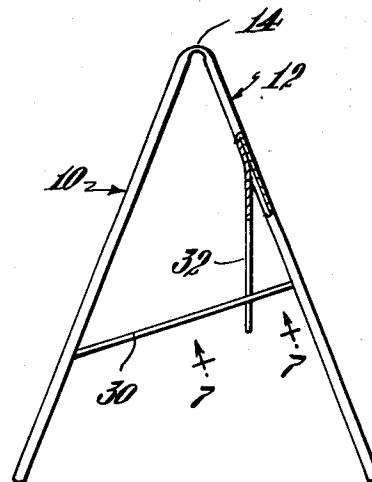


Fig. 3

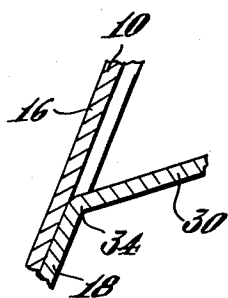


Fig. 5

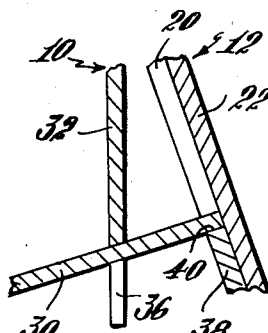


Fig. 6

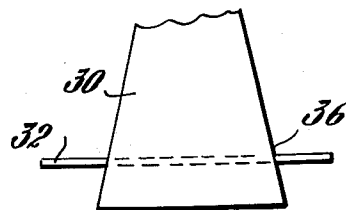


Fig. 7

Inventor  
George H. Sampson  
by Robert Cushman & Brown  
Attorneys

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## CALENDAR MOUNT OR THE LIKE

George H. Sampson, Middleboro, Mass., assignor to Winthrop-Atkins Co., Inc., Middleboro, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts

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1 Claim. (Cl. 248—35)

This invention relates to a calendar mount of the easel type and has for its object simplicity and cheapness in construction without sacrifice in appearance, stability, durability or utility. Other objects are to provide a very simple structure in which there is means for holding the frame and leg spread apart for use, which is easy to manipulate, both for setting the mount up for use and for folding it up for storage and yet will withstand abuse without failure or collapse. Still other objects are to provide means for holding the front and leg spread apart which lie completely within the thickness of the parts for the folding.

As herein illustrated, the mount has a front panel and leg hinged thereto for supporting the panel in an upright, rearwardly inclined position by means in the form of a first brace situated between the panel and leg, which is hinged at one end to the panel so as to be foldable rearwardly therefrom into abutting engagement with the inside of the leg and to rest on the shoulder carried by the leg at its inner side, and a second brace carried by the leg arranged to bear against the upper side of the first brace, forwardly of the shoulder to hold the first brace against the shoulder.

The invention will now be described in greater detail with reference to the accompanying drawings wherein:

Fig. 1 is a front elevation of the mount;

Fig. 2 is a rear elevation;

Fig. 3 is an end view of the mount set up for use with a part in section to show the connection between the locking brace and the leg;

Fig. 4 is a plan view of the mount spread open about its top hinge illustrating the form in which the blank is prepared;

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary vertical section to much larger scale taken at the junction of the spacer brace with the front part;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary vertical section to much larger scale showing the interengagement of the braces; and

Fig. 7 is a view taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 3.

The mount, as herein illustrated, is designed for supporting a calendar pad in a position to be easily read, however, in so far as the construction and novel features of the invention are concerned they are equally applicable and useful for a mount designed to support a photograph, picture or the like in place of a calendar pad.

The mount (Figs. 1 and 2), consists of front and rear parts 10 and 12, joined along adjacent edges by a flexible hinge 14, comprised of a flexible facing material which is applied to the faces of the respective parts and bridges the adjacent edges as is conventional in joining the parts of easel type mounts in this art. Preferably the front and rear parts are comprised of stiff paperboard, there being two plies in each part, so that front part 10 (Fig. 1) has a front ply 16 and a rear ply 18 bound along their edges by the facing material which is folded from the front side of the front ply over the edges onto the rear side of the rear ply and the back part 12 (Fig. 2) has a front ply 20 and a rear ply 22 similarly bound

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along their edges by the facing material which is folded forwardly from the rear side of the rear ply over the edges onto the front side of the front ply.

In the front ply 16 there is cut a window 24 which forms with the ply 18 behind it a well of sufficient depth to receive the thickness of the calendar pad. The lower front corners of the window 24 have inwardly projecting elements 26—26, behind which the lower corners of the pad can be slid and retained thereby within the well. To facilitate ease in sliding the pad into the well behind the retaining member 26—26, the rear ply 18 is cut along intersecting lines *a—*a**, parallelling the lower and side edges of the window, as shown in dotted lines (Fig. 4), to permit the angular portions *b—*b** of the rear ply, partially separated therefrom behind the retaining elements 26—26 and the front ply, to yield rearwardly.

The means for holding the parts 10 and 12 spread apart so that the mount stands on the lower edges thereof, is constituted by a spacer brace 30 and a locking brace 32 (Fig. 3), situated between the parts. The brace 30 tapers from end to end (Figs. 4 and 7), and is fastened at its narrower end to the rear ply 18 of the front part 10, so as to be foldable rearwardly therefrom toward the rear part 12 to dispose its wider distal end into abutting engagement with the front side of the front ply 20 of the rear part 12. In the preferred form the brace 30 is cut out of the substance of the rear ply 18, as shown in Figs. 4 and 5, and is scored or otherwise weakened at 34, so that it can be folded rearwardly. Since the brace 30 is cut out of the substance of the rear ply 18 it may be wholly confined within the thickness of the front part when folded.

The other brace 32 is cut out of the front ply 20 of the rear part 12 so as to swing forwardly therefrom toward the front part, being connected at its upper end to the front ply 20 of the rear part, and having at its lower or distal end a notch 36 (Figs. 4 and 7), which has a transverse width greater than the narrower end of the brace 30 and less than the wider end. The attached end of the brace 32 (Fig. 3), is unlike the brace 30 in that it is not scored or weakened; hence, forward displacement of the brace 32 is resisted by the natural elasticity of the substance of the brace which tends to restore it to its undisplaced position, that is, in a direction to seat it within the opening in the front ply 20 from which it is pulled for engagement with the brace 30.

The notch 36, as shown in Fig. 4, is re-entrant, having a narrow mouth and wider bottom and is swung into engagement with the brace 30 by moving it far enough forwardly therealong to bring the mouth of the notch opposite a portion of the brace 30, which corresponds in width to the mouth. The brace 30 is then pushed upwardly into the notch, whereupon, the parts are released and the brace 32 slides rearwardly along the brace 30 until the bottom of the recess bears upon a portion of the brace 30 of corresponding width. Further movement is prevented by the wedging action of the two braces and the component forces of the brace 32 which tend respectively to push downwardly on the brace 30 and rearwardly toward the part 12, thereby opposing disengagement of the parts.

In cutting out the brace 32 from the front ply 20 of the rear part 12 the recess 36, at its distal end, leaves an upstanding shoulder 38 at the bottom of the opening when the brace is pulled forwardly which affords an upwardly facing, forwardly projecting ledge 40 upon which the end of the brace 30 is adapted to rest, as shown in Fig. 6; and to be held thereagainst by the downward component of force exerted on it by the brace 32.

The braces 30 and 32 are so proportioned and located that the longitudinal axis of the brace 30 is substantially at right angles to the plane of the rear part when they

are interengaged to hold the leg spread from the frame and consequently will oppose any normal force tending to collapse. In spite of this however the parts may be disengaged very easily to permit collapsing the mount when desired by merely pressing the brace 32 forwardly until the mouth of the notch can be disengaged from the brace 30 and then folding them so as to be disposed within their respective recesses in the back and front plies of the front and back parts, whereupon, the parts may be folded together perfectly flat.

It should be understood that the present disclosure is for the purpose of illustration only and that this invention includes all modifications and equivalents which fall within the scope of the appended claim.

I claim:

In an easel-type mount having two parts connected along their adjacent edges for angular disposition relative to each other to spread their opposite edges apart for supporting the mount upright on said edges, braces interengageable to hold the parts angularly disposed, comprising a first brace connected to one part and extending inwardly therefrom toward the other part for abutting engagement with the inner side of said other part, said first brace increasing in transverse width toward its distal end

and a second brace connected to said other part swingable inwardly therefrom toward said one part, said second brace containing at its distal end an opening increasing in transverse width toward its connected end, the narrow end of said opening being narrower than the distal end of the first brace, said distal end of said first brace being engageable with said opening by disposing a part thereof, corresponding in width to the narrow end of said opening in said opening, said parts being held interengaged by a force exerted by said second brace to return the plane of the second part, which wedges the sides of said opening in said second brace against the diverging edges at the distal end of the first brace, and a force exerted by the first brace to return to the plane of the one part which holds the first brace against the wider end of said opening.

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