

Nov. 21, 1933.

B. ALTHEIMER
PAPER RADIATOR SHIELDS

1,935,900

Filed Jan. 13, 1930

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

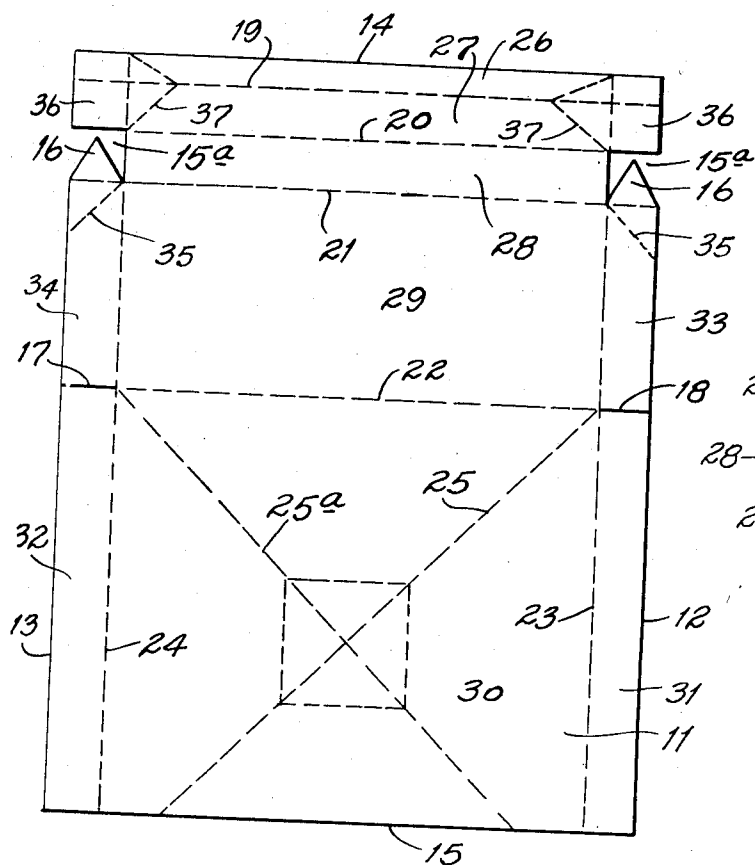


FIG. 2.

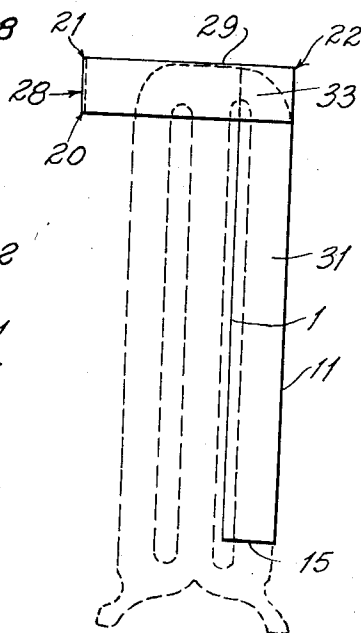
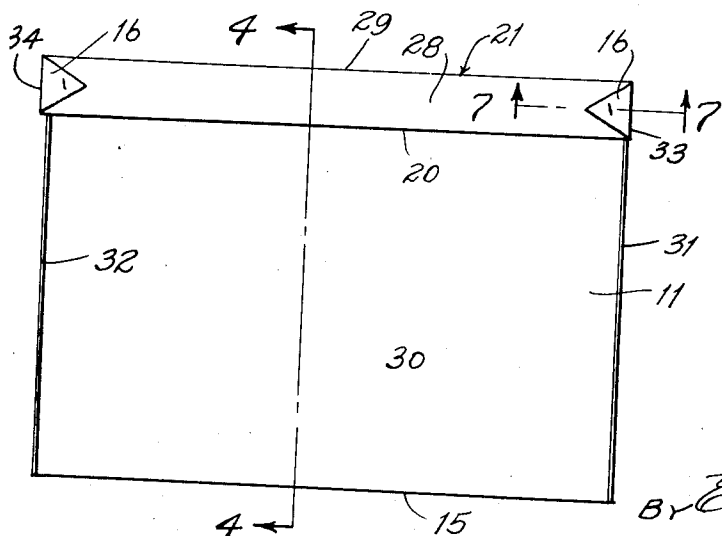


FIG. 3.



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FIG. 9.

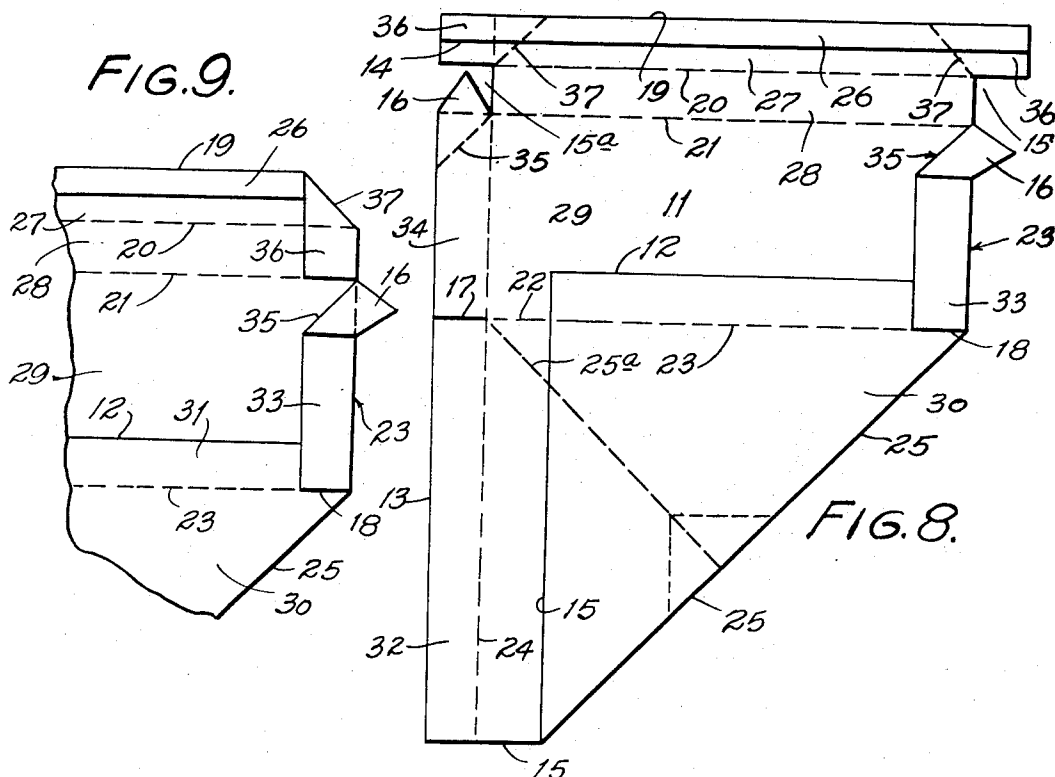


FIG. 7.

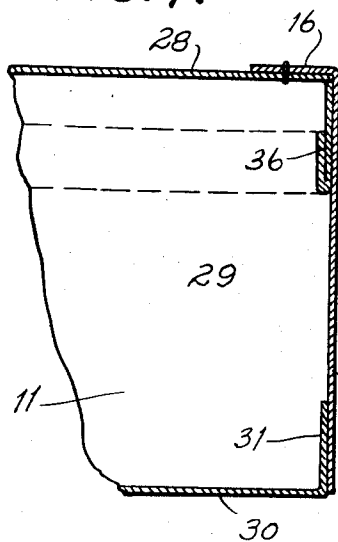
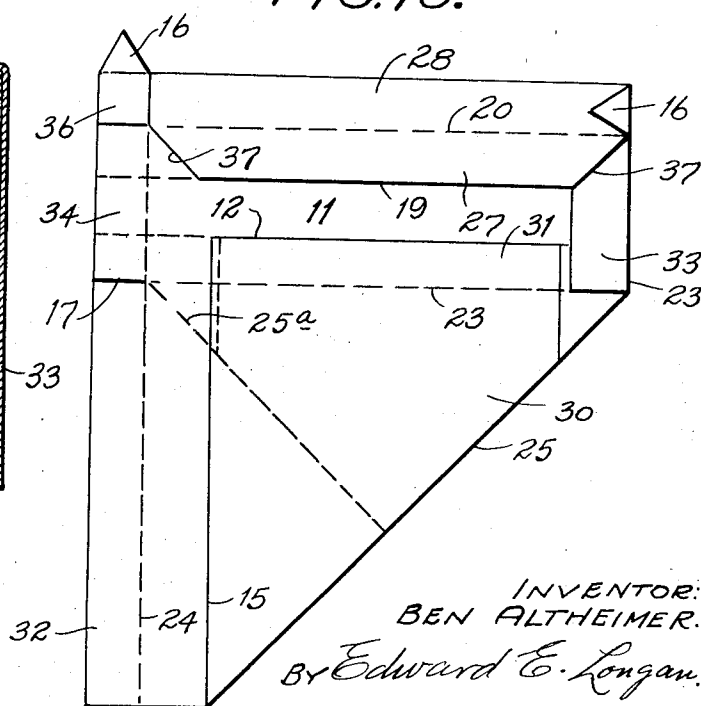


FIG. 10.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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PAPER RADIATOR SHIELDS

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Application January 13, 1930. Serial No. 420,605

2 Claims. (Cl. 93—1)

My invention relates to improvements in paper radiator shields, and has for its primary object a radiator shield formed from a single sheet of paper and having certain parts thereof cut away so as to form flaps.

A further object is to construct a radiator shield from a single sheet of paper with certain parts cut away and which is provided with score lines so that the same can be readily folded and then assembled into proper form.

A still further object is to construct a radiator shield folded from a single sheet of paper in which the folds are so arranged that the same can be readily made on a table thus obviating the necessity of having a special form for the folding.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a view of a sheet of paper illustrating the manner of cutting and scoring the same.

Fig. 2 is a side elevation of a radiator in dotted lines showing my shield in position thereon.

Fig. 3 is a front elevation of the folded shield.

Fig. 4 is an enlarged vertical section taken on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a horizontal section taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of the shield after being assembled and folded for shipping with parts broken away.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged fragmental section of one corner of the top of the shield taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 3.

Fig. 8 is a plan view of the shield when partially folded.

Fig. 9 is a fragmental view showing a still further development of the folding; and

Fig. 10 is a plan view showing the folding of one side of the shield completed.

In the construction of my device I employ a sheet of paper 11. This paper is of such material or body as to be readily folded without breaking the surface or rupturing the fibers but which is stiff enough to retain its proper form after making. The sheet of paper is substantially rectangular in form having edges 12 and 13 and ends 14 and 15. Formed in the edges 12 and 13 and spaced some distance from the end 14 is a cutaway portion 15^a. This portion is so cut as to leave a triangular projection 16.

Parallel to the ends 14 and 15 and at a predetermined distance below the cutaway portion 15^a I form slots 17 and 18. The paper is then scored as illustrated in Fig. 1 by dash lines so as to form folding lines 19, 20, 21 and 22. These lines are parallel to the ends 14 and 15 and consequently parallel to each other. Parallel to the

edges 12 and 13 are formed score lines 23 and 24, respectively.

Extending diagonally across the lower portion of the sheet, that is between the score line 22 and the end 15, are score lines 25 and 25^a. The score lines, which are parallel to the edges 14 and 15, form portions 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30. The portion 26 when in assembled position projects upwardly at an angle as in Fig. 4.

The portion 27 extends horizontally and the portion 28 extends vertically, these three portions forming a dust trap. The portion 29 forms the top of the radiator shield and the portion 30 the rear. The portion 31 between the score line 23 and edge 12 and the portion 32 between the edge 13 and score line 24 form the sides of the shield as illustrated in Fig. 3.

It will be noted especially from Fig. 1 that the score lines 23 and 24 extend the full length of the material and that the cutaway portions 15^a and the slits 17 and 18 extend to these score lines so that portions 33 and 34 will be formed integral with the top 29, these forming the sides of the top of the radiator shield.

In commencing to assemble the shield, the first step is to fold the piston 30 along the score line 25. This will cause the same to assume the position illustrated in Fig. 8. The portion 33 is then folded over on the portion 29 along the score line 23. The triangular projection 16 is then folded outward along a diagonal line 35 so that it will assume the position shown in Fig. 8. The portion 26 is then folded down over the portion 27 along line 19 as illustrated in Fig. 8. Then the projecting end 36 is folded down on a diagonal line 37 so that it will assume the position illustrated in Fig. 9. The fold along the line 20 is then made and straightened out again after which the fold along the line 21 is made. This causes the upper end of the shield to assume the position illustrated in Fig. 10 after which the flap 16 is folded over on the line 21 so that it will rest against the portion 28.

The flap 16 is then secured in position against this front flange 28 in any well known manner either by means of an adhesive or by means of staples. After this has been done, the shield is folded over on the diagonal line 25^a and the operation on the other side of the device is continued in the same manner.

The device may be folded along the line 22 leaving it flat, and the point 38 caused by the diagonal folding is folded over so that the back end of the shield will be of the same width as the top thus making a small rectangular package, which can

be used for shipping and storage purposes. It is understood, of course, that the device is completely secured together after the folding and before being flattened out for shipping so that all the ultimate consumer has to do is to open up the device and it will be ready to be placed over a radiator.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim is:—

- 10 1. The method of making paper radiator shields which consists in taking a rectangular sheet of paper and cutting away predetermined portions on each side thereof and at a predetermined distance from its upper edge so as to leave projecting
- 15 tabs, forming a slit in each edge of said sheet at a predetermined distance below the cutaway portions, forming a plurality of score marks across said sheet parallel to the upper edge of the sheet and to each other, forming a score line parallel to
- 20 each side of said sheet and spaced inwardly therefrom, then folding said sheet along said score lines, and lastly folding over and securing said tabs whereby a radiator shield having a top provided on its sides and front with depending walls
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and a dust trap, and an integral back member provided with forwardly projecting sides is formed.

2. The method of making paper radiator shields, which consists in cutting away predetermined portions on each side of a rectangular sheet of paper and at a predetermined distance from its upper edge to thereby leave upwardly projecting triangular tabs and laterally projecting rectangular tabs immediately therebelow, forming a slit in each side of said sheet at a predetermined distance below said tabs and inwardly a distance equal to the projecting length of the rectangular tabs, folding said sheet parallel to its upper edge along a plurality of parallel lines, then folding each of the sides of said sheet along a longitudinally extending line, folding over and securing said tabs, and folding the lower portion of the sheet so as to shorten the same, whereby a radiator shield having a top provided on its sides and front with depending walls and a dust trap and an integral back member provided with forwardly projecting sides is formed.
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BEN ALTHEIMER.

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