No. 712,965. Patented Nov. 4, 1902.

J. L. REINER.

GLOVE AND NECKTIE HOLDER FOR BOXES.

(Application filed June 18, 1902.)

(No Model.)

Fig. 1.

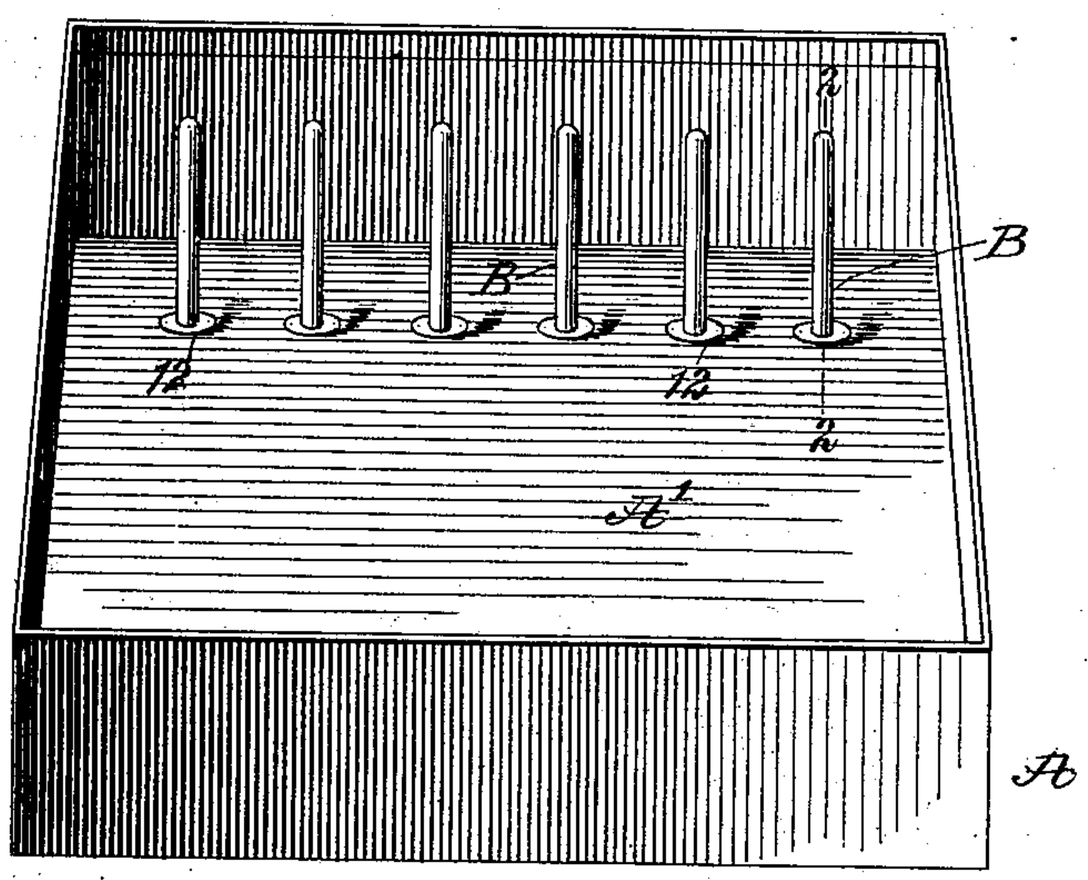


Fig. 2.

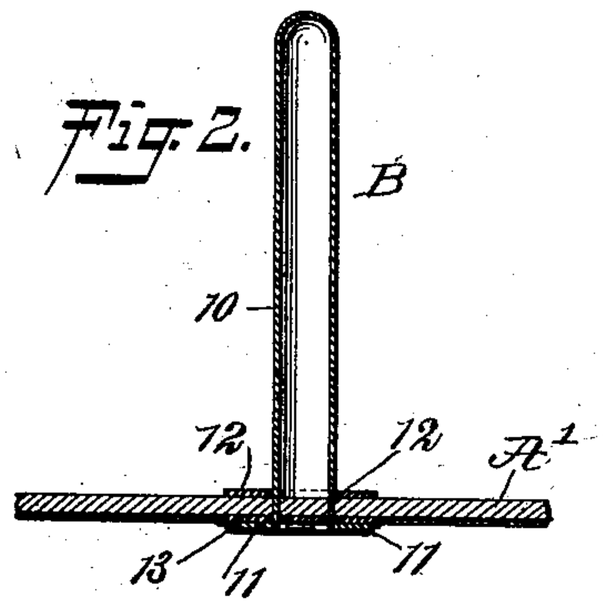


Fig. 3.

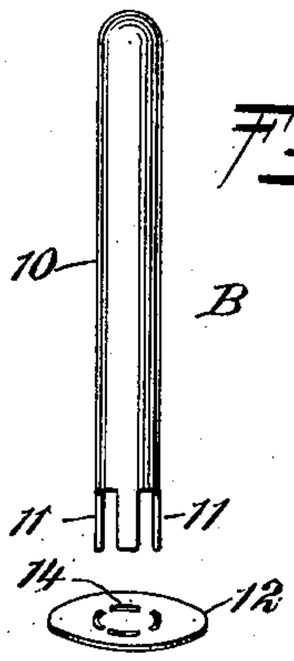
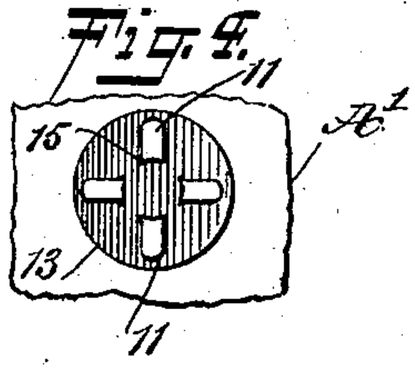


Fig. 4.



WITNESSES:

William P. Goebel

J. F. Bedocker

INVENTOR

Joachim L. Reiner

BY Munn & Co.

ATTORNEYS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOACHIM L. REINER, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

GLOVE AND NECKTIE HOLDER FOR BOXES.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 712,965, dated November 4, 1902.

Application filed June 18, 1902. Serial No. 112,161. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, JOACHIM L. REINER, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of New York, borough of Manhattan, in the county and State of New York, have invented a new and Improved Glove and Necktie Holder for Boxes, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a simple and economic device which can be conveniently, quickly, and durably applied to the bottom of a box and rigidly secured in an upright position in any order of arrangement that fancy may dictate or which may be best adapted to the character of the articles to be held for display in any predetermined groupings.

The invention consists in the novel construction and combination of the several parts, as will be hereinafter fully set forth, and pointed out in the claims.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a box and the improved glove and necktie holder applied. Fig. 2 is a vertical section through a portion of the bottom of the box and the improved holder applied thereto, the section being taken practically on the line 2 2 of Fig. 1. Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the body of a holder and a perspective view of locking-disks therefor, and Fig. 4 is a bottom plan view of a portion of the bottom of the box and a similar view of the device locked to the box-bottom.

A represents a box which may be made of any suitable material, but which is usually constructed of pasteboard, and B represents the improved holders secured to the bottom A′ of the box.

As is shown best in Fig. 3, each holder consists of a tubular body-section 10 of desired length, which body-section 10 is closed at the top and is preferably open at the bottom. At the bottom or lower end of the said body-section 10 any desired number of spurs 11 are produced, which spurs extend longitudinally from the body and are practically in the same plane with the inner and outer faces thereof. These spurs are of an even width throughout their entire length and are formed by alternate cut-away portions between them at the lower end of the tubular body 10, the cut-away and uncut-away portions being preferably of equal width.

In connection with the tubular body 10 two locking-disks 12 and 13 are employed. These disks may be of any desired diameter and are preferably of the same size, and both the disks 12 and 13 and the body-section 10 are usually made of a light sheet metal, such as tin. The disk 12, which is the upper disk and is adapted to engage with the upper surface of the box-bottom A′, is provided with circularly-grouped slots 14, corresponding in number and position to the number and position of the spurs or prongs 11 of the body-section 10, and the disk 13, which is to engage with the under surface of the box-bottom A′, is provided with similarly-arranged slots 15, corresponding in number and location to the slots in the upper disk 12.

In applying the device to the bottom of a box the disk 12 is laid upon the upper surface of the bottom A′, where the device is to be located, and the prongs or spurs 11 of the body-section 10 of a device are passed through the slots 14 of the disk 12 and through the bottom A′ of the box until the lower edge of the body-section between the prongs 11 engages with the slotted portions of the disk 12 between the slots 14, which engagement limits the piercing movement of the said body-section. Next the slots 15 in a disk 13 are made to receive those portions of the prongs 11 which extend beyond the under surface of the bottom of the box, and the said disk 13 is then carried in close engagement with the under surface of the box-bottom A′, as is shown in Fig. 2. The spurs or prongs 11 are then bent outward flat against the under surface of the disk 13, as is shown in Fig. 4, firmly securing or anchoring the body or upright section 10 in position. Finally, a thin sheet of paper is preferably pasted on the under surface of the box-bottom A′, thereby concealing the lower locking device for the standard.

The following beneficial results arise from having the cut-away and uncut-away portions at the bottom of the tubular body 10 of equal width and from having the uncut-away portions or projections of an even width—*i. e.*, having their sides parallel—throughout their

entire length: First, the parts 11, 12, and 13 being made with dies will be very accurate, so that any one of the concentric slots 14 and 15 will receive any one of the spurs 11, the result being that the said spurs can always be entered in said slots upon the first trial without having to rotate the tube 10 into a different position to get a fit between the two parts just referred to. This results in a matter of convenience and of time saved in attaching the device to a box. Secondly, the fact that the spurs 11 are of an even width from point to base causes them when snugly received into the concentric slots 14 and 15 to always be reasonably tight therein, even though the clenching of the bottom should not be well done. This could not be the case if the spurs were tapering, for in that case the moment the clench was relaxed the post formed by the tube 10 would become loose and would rock upon its base. Moreover, it should be noted that when the device is used with flexible material, such as paper boxes, there is always more or less liability of loosening the clench somewhat. Making the slots 14 and 15 and the coöperating spurs 11 concentric results in giving a stronger clench than would otherwise be obtained with material of the same strength, for it will be seen that when the spurs 11 are clenched, as illustrated in Fig. 4, the transverse curvature of the spurs in their attempt to come straight at the points where they are bent will cause them to bind very tightly between the two sides of the slots, as the curvature of the slots will resist the tendency of the spurs to come straight transversely at the point where they are bent. This also causes the spurs to be in binding engagement with the lower plate 13, even though the clench be somewhat relaxed from handling or from other causes.

Having thus described my invention, I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. A necktie and glove holder for boxes consisting of a body-section having at its lower end, alternate cut-away and uncut-away portions, the latter forming prongs, stop and locking disks adapted for engagement respectively with the upper surface and the under surface of a box-bottom, both of the disks being provided with circularly-grouped slots corresponding in number and arrangement with each other and with the number and arrangement of said prongs, said prongs having their sides parallel and the spaces between the prongs being equal to the width of a prong, for the purpose described.

2. The combination with the bottom of a box, of a disk located upon the upper surface of the box-bottom and provided with a series of concentric slots, a tubular body closed at the top, and at its bottom having alternate cut-away and uncut-away portions, the latter forming integral concentric prongs curved in cross-section, the said prongs being passed through the slots in the said disk and through the bottom of the box, the said disk limiting the thrust of the body through the box-bottom, and a second disk slotted correspondingly to the first-named disk, which second disk is in engagement with the under surface of the box-bottom, its slots receiving the projecting prongs of the body-section, the said prongs having parallel sides and after passing through the slots of the lower or second disk being bent upon themselves to a firm, flat engagement with the under surface of the second or under disk, as and for the purpose specified.

3. In a necktie and glove holder for boxes, a tubular body having alternate cut-away and uncut-away portions at one end, the latter forming concentric spurs, curved in cross-section, plates having registering concentric slots adapted to coöperate with said spurs and the bottom of the box, said spurs having parallel sides and spaced apart equidistant from each other as specified and for the purpose set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

JOACHIM L. REINER.

Witnesses:
JACOB STERNGLANZ,
JACOB J. BAUMGARTEN.