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Description

The present invention relates to a file for paper or the like, e.g. magazine files or letter trays. Such files consist of a bottom and four side walls of varying height. However, files of this kind have no top since the device must be open to admit introduction of papers, magazines or other material.

Files of this type are mostly manufactured of planar sheets of plastic material, wood or cardboard. Accordingly the invention concerns files comprising a storing compartment defined by thin walls or sheets. This makes the files rather bulky, which is a disadvantage in connection with transportation, storage and distribution. Economical advantages will be gained if the volume of the files is reduced.

In the DE—A—7.622.389 is shown a mainly rectangular shallow transport box for fruit, vegetables or other goods transported in bulk. Transport boxes are designed to be stacked one on top of another, solid corner portions having a robust construction in order to stand the load of the complete stack of boxes. Each of the four side walls of the transport box is divided into two equal portions being offset sideways and separated by four oblique slots, one at the middle of each side wall. One of a pair of identical boxes, thus having eight slots and sixteen half-walls, may be turned upside down and telescoped into the other box after indexing the slots opposite each other. A transport box of this type is in no means suitable as a magazine file for paper or the like. Therefore the man skilled in the art would not look into this technical field for solving the problem of the invention.

According to the invention a reduced volume is achieved by a magazine file assembly comprising two similar or identical files, having the same general shape, for paper or the like and having planar walls at the front, at the sides and at the rear, and a bottom as well as an opening opposite to the bottom wherein the assembly files, when oriented with the openings of the files facing each other, and the walls in parallel, the two front walls facing in opposite directions, when displaced slightly perpendicular to the side walls as well as to the front and rear walls in parallel with the plane of the bottoms and telescoped towards each other in parallel to the walls define two diametrically located intersectional points between the walls and in that at least one slit is formed in a file wall portion at said intersectional points, said at least one slit extending from the free top edge of a wall towards the bottom thereof and having a width adapted to receive a length of the wall of the other file, the total length of said at least one slit or of coacting slits at each intersectional point being equal to the height of the shortest wall thereby allowing the files to be telescoped into each other until the top of a wall of one file abuts the bottom of the other file.

In a first embodiment at the intersectional points, a slit in one file is given such a length that

it will cover the entire height of the rear wall of the other file rendering a slit in the other file unnecessary.

In a second embodiment the file has four slits, one at each corner of the file, said slits being substantially symmetrical with respect to the central plane of the file which is parallel with the side walls.

In a third embodiment all the slits of the file are equal in length.

In a fourth embodiment at least the height of the rear wall is lower than that of the remaining side walls and the depth of the slits is about half the height of this shorter wall.

By the application of this invention the handling volume will be reduced by half.

The invention will be described more fully hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawing which illustrates a magazine file made in accordance with the invention. In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective diagonal end view of the file;

Fig. 2 shows two identical telescoped magazine files; and

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on line III—III in Fig. 2.

The magazine file shown in Fig. 1 is generally designated by 10. Numeral 11 stands for the front wall of the magazine file, 12 and 13 for the left-hand and right-hand side wall respectively, 14 is the rear wall and 15 the bottom of the magazine file. The substantially plane side walls may have slits and apertures of different shape for different purposes, the apertures 21, 22 and 23 for instance being intended for lifting or carrying the file. Provided in the side walls 12 and 13 adjacent the corners of the front wall 11 are left-hand and right-hand slits 16 and 17 respectively, and left-hand and right-hand slits 18 and 19 are likewise provided at the corners in the rear wall 14 of the file.

The slits 16 and 17 are situated immediately above the inner surface of the front side wall 11 while the slits 18 and 19 are situated immediately above the inner surfaces of the side walls 12 and 13 respectively. The slits extend from the free top edges of the side walls and downwards a distance the length of which may vary as will be described in more detail below.

Fig. 2 shows two identical magazine files which are brought together so that their total volume will be slightly larger than the volume of a single file. The figure shows a magazine file 30 the design of which is identical with the magazine file 10. In Fig. 2 the file of Fig. 1 has been placed upside-down with the bottom 15 turned upwards. In this figure the reference numerals for the right-hand upside-down file 10 are the same as those indicated in Fig. 1. The reference numerals 31—39 and 41—43 for the file 30 in Fig. 2 correspond to the reference numerals 11—19 and 21—23 respectively in Fig. 1 (i.e. the numerals in Fig. 2 are increased by 20).

It appears from Fig. 2 that the left-hand rear corner of the file 10 in Fig. 1 (at the slot 18) is

situated inside the left-hand front corner of the file 30 (at 36 in Fig. 2). The slit 19 in the file 10 and the slit 37 in the upright file 30 in Fig. 2 are situated straight opposite each other and are telescoped so that the bottoms of the slits lie almost in contact with each other while those portions of the rear wall 14 and the right-hand sidewalls which are in line with the slits are accommodated in the slits 37 and 19 in the files 30 and 10, respectively.

Fig. 3 shows a section on line III—III in Fig. 2 and there it is seen how the wall 33 is received in the slit 19 in the file 10. The left-hand side wall 12 in the file 10 is received at the diagonally opposite corner by the slit 38 in the file 30. The slits are made so deep that the top edge of the wall 12 in Fig. 1 will rest against the bottom 35 of the file 30 while the bottoms of the slits 16, 38 and 19, 37, respectively, lie in contact with or adjacent each other.

Studying Fig. 2 it is easily seen that the two magazine files can be brought to the position shown in the figure provided that the sum of the lengths of the slits, for instance the slits 19 and 37, is equal to the distance by which the files overlap, i.e. the height of the file 10 minus the height of the edges 24, 25 in Fig. 1. In other words, the total length of the slits is to be equal to the height of the shortest side wall 14.

In the position shown in Fig. 2 — as also appears from Fig. 3 — use is only made of two slits in either file 10 and 30. Consequently, only two slits are necessary to benefit by the invention. However, for practical reasons the magazine file is made symmetrical about its central plane so that it is formed with four slits (16—19 in Fig. 1).

It is also obvious that it is possible to make a magazine file assembly where slits are made in only one file at the intersectional points between the walls (for instance at 19 and 38 in Fig. 3) of the files. Thus, for instance, the slit 37 (Fig. 2) in the file 30 can be given such a length that it will cover the entire height of the rear wall 14 of the file 10, which renders the slit 19 quite unnecessary. This embodiment, however, has the disadvantage of giving a high wall section of low rigidity with increased risks of damages.

The invention may be modified in various ways within the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. Magazine file assembly comprising two similar or identical files for paper or the like having planar walls at the front (11; 31), at the sides (12, 13; 32, 33) and at the rear (14; 34) and a bottom (15; 35) as well as an opening opposite to the bottom, characterized in that the assembly files (10; 30), when oriented with the openings of the files facing each other, and the walls (11—14; 31—34) in parallel, the two front walls (11; 31) in opposite directions, when displaced slightly perpendicularly to the side walls (12, 13; 32, 33) as well as to the front (11; 31) and rear (14; 34) walls in parallel with the plane of the bottoms (15; 35)

and telescoped towards each other in parallel to the walls define two diametrically located intersectional points (at 19 and 38, fig. 3) between the walls, that at least one slit is formed in a file wall portion at said intersectional points, said at least one slit extending from the free top edge of a wall towards the bottom thereof and having a width adapted to receive a length of the wall of the other file, the total length of said at least one slit or coacting slits at each intersectional point being equal to the height of the shortest wall (14; 34), thereby allowing the files to be telescoped into each other until the top of a wall of one file abuts the bottom of the other file.

2. Magazine file assembly as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that, at the intersectional points, a slit (37; 16) in one file (30; 10) is given such a length that it will cover the entire height of the rear wall (14; 34) of the other file (10; 30), rendering a slit in the other file (10; 30) unnecessary.

3. Magazine file assembly as claimed in claim 1 characterized in that each file (10) has four slits (16—19) said slits preferably being arranged in symmetrical relationship (16—17; 18—19) with respect to the central plane of the file (10) which is parallel to the side walls (12, 13).

4. Magazine file assembly as claimed in any of claims 1 or 3, characterized in that all the slits (16—19) of each file are equal in length.

5. Magazine file assembly as claimed in claim 4, characterized in that at least the rear wall 14; 34 of a file is lower in height than the remaining walls and that the length of the slits (16—19) correspond to half the height of this shorter rear wall (14; 34).

Patentansprüche

1. Ablagesatz mit zwei für Papier o.dgl. vorgesehenen ähnlichen oder gleichen Ablagen mit ebenen Wänden an der Front (11; 31), an den Seiten (12, 13; 32, 33) und am Rücken (14; 34) sowie mit einem Boden (15; 35) und einer dem Boden gegenüberliegenden Öffnung, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Ablagen (10; 30), mit ihren Öffnungen einander zugewandt, mit den Wänden (11—14; 31—34) parallel zueinander sowie mit den beiden Frontwänden (11; 31) in entgegengesetzten Richtungen, wenn sie senkrecht zu den Seitenwänden (12, 13; 32, 33) sowie zur Frontwand (11; 31) und zur Rückwand (14; 34) parallel zur Ebene der Böden (15; 35) etwas versetzt und aufeinander hinzu parallel zu den Wänden verschoben sind, zwei diametral liegende Schnittpunkte (bei 19 und 38, Fig. 3) zwischen den Wänden definieren,

daß wenigstens ein Schlitz in einem Ablagewandteil in den genannten Schnittpunkten angebracht ist, wobei sich dieser wenigstens eine Schlitz von der freien Oberkante einer Wand zum Boden derselben erstreckt und eine zur Aufnahme einer Wandlänge der anderen Ablage abgestimmte Länge hat und daß die Gesamtlänge des wenigstens einen Schlitzes oder zusammen-

wirkender Schlitz in jedem Schnittpunkt gleich der Höhe der kürzesten Wand (14; 34) ist,

und dadurch ermöglicht, die Ablagen soweit ineinander zu schieben, bis die Oberkante einer Wand einer Ablage am Boden der anderen Ablage anstößt.

2. Ablagesatz nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß in den Schnittpunkten einem Schlitz (37; 16) in einer Ablage (30; 10) eine solche Länge gegeben wurde, daß er die Gesamthöhe der Rückwand (14; 34) der anderen Ablage (10; 30) deckt, was einen Schlitz in der anderen Ablage (10; 30) erübrigt.

3. Ablagesatz nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß jede Ablage (10) vier bevorzugt symmetrisch (16—17; 18—19) zur deren parallel zu den Seitenwänden (12, 13) verlaufenden Mittelebene angeordnete Schlitz (16—19) aufweist.

4. Ablagesatz nach einem der Ansprüche 1 oder 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß alle Schlitz (16—19) jeder Ablage dieselbe Länge haben.

5. Ablagesatz nach Anspruch 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß wenigstens die Rückwand (14, 34) der Ablage eine geringere Höhe als die übrigen Wände hat und daß die Länge der Schlitz (16—19) jeweils der halben Höhe dieser kürzeren Rückwand (14, 34) entspricht.

Revendications

1. Système de classeur comprenant deux classeurs identiques ou semblables pour papiers ou analogue, comprenant des parois planes à l'avant (11; 31), sur les côtés (12, 13; 32, 33) et l'arrière (14; 34) et un fond (15; 35) de même qu'une ouverture opposée au fond, caractérisé

en ce que les classeurs (10; 30), lorsqu'ils sont orientés avec les ouvertures des classeurs se faisant face, et les parois (11—14; 31—34) parallèles, les deux parois frontales (11; 31) dans des directions opposées, lorsqu'ils sont légèrement déplacés perpendiculairement aux parois laté-

rales (12, 13; 32, 33) de même qu'aux parois frontales (11; 31) et arrière (14; 34) parallèlement au plan des fonds (15; 35) et emboîtés l'un dans l'autre parallèlement aux parois, définissent deux points d'intersection diamétralement opposés (en 19 et 38 à la Figure 3) entre les parois,

en ce qu'au moins une fente est formée dans une portion de paroi de classeur aux points d'intersection, ladite fente s'étendant du bord supérieur libre d'une paroi à son fond et ayant une largeur adaptée pour recevoir une longueur de la paroi de l'autre classeur, la longueur totale de ladite fente ou des fentes coopérantes en chaque point d'intersection étant égale à la hauteur de la paroi la plus courte (14; 34),

permettant ainsi aux classeurs de s'emboîter l'un dans l'autre jusqu'à ce que le sommet d'une paroi d'un classeur bute contre le fond de l'autre classeur.

2. Système de classeur selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que, aux points d'intersection, une fente (37; 16) dans un classeur (30; 10) a une longueur telle qu'elle couvre toute la hauteur de la paroi arrière (14; 34) de l'autre classeur (10; 30), rendant non nécessaire une fente dans l'autre classeur (10; 30).

3. Système de classeur selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que chaque classeur (10) possède quatre fentes (16—19), les fentes étant de préférence agencées symétriquement (16—17; 18—19) par rapport au plan central du classeur (10) qui est parallèle aux parois latérales (12, 13).

4. Système de classeur selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 ou 3, caractérisé en ce que toutes les fentes (16—19) de chaque classeur sont de même longueur.

5. Système de classeur selon la revendication 4, caractérisé en ce qu'au moins la paroi arrière (14, 34) d'un classeur a une hauteur inférieure à celle des autres parois et en ce que la longueur des fentes (16—19) correspond à la moitié de la hauteur de cette paroi arrière plus courte (14, 34).

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