Aug. 3, 1965 E. M. STOLARZ 3,198,339

DESK MOUNT

Filed Aug. 17, 1962

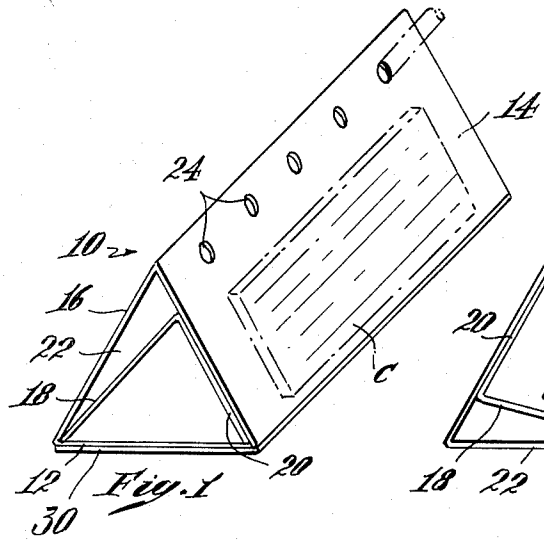

Fig. 1

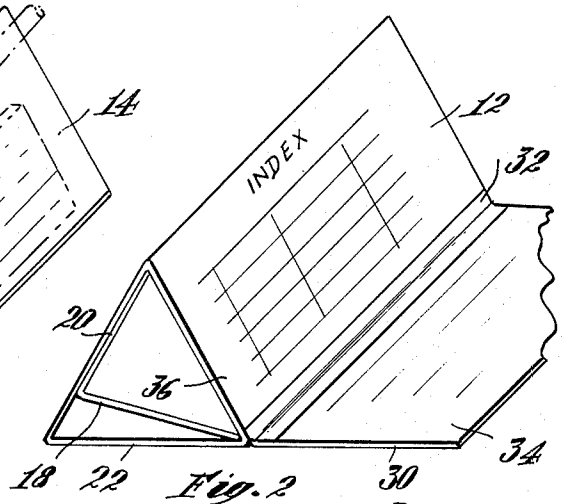

Fig. 2

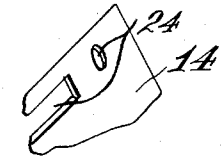

Fig. 2a

Fig. 3

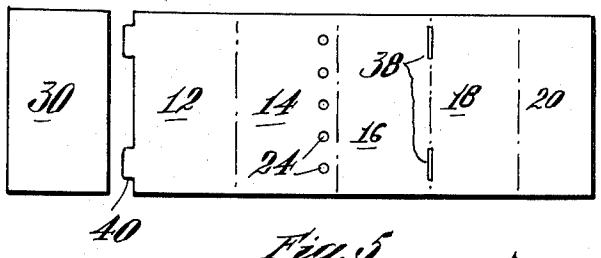

Fig. 5

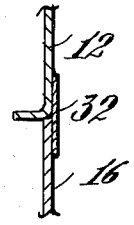

Fig. 6

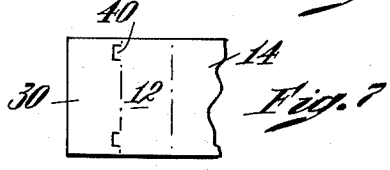

Fig. 7

Fig. 4

INVENTOR.
Edward M. Stolarz
BY
Roberts, Cushman & Glover
ATT'YS

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DESK MOUNT

Edward M. Stolarz, New York, N.Y., assignor to Winthrop-Atkins Co., Inc., Middleboro, Mass., a corporation of Massachusetts

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6 Claims. (Cl. 211—49)

This invention relates to desk mounts for calendar pads and has for its principal objects to provide, in addition to a support for a calendar pad, support for writing materials such as pencils, pens, memorandum pads, and the like, and a concealed index; and to provide a desk mount which is of relatively simple construction, easy to assemble, sturdy, attractive in appearance, and inexpensive to manufacture.

The invention resides broadly in the combination with a desk mount for supporting a calendar pad, of means operative temporarily to hold writing materials, and comprises stiffly resilient parts of sheet material so arranged as to define an acute angle therebetween into which an end of an item of writing material may be thrust, the angle being such that, when an end of an item is thrust into the angle between the parts, the latter are sprung away from each other and thereby exert a frictional grip on the item. There is means connecting the parts to preserve the angle therebetween which is also operative to hold an item in a position substantially at the bisecting plane of the dihedral angle. More specifically, the desk mount is a hollow body comprised of resiliently flexible sheet material having a plurality of side walls, adjacent walls of which form interior dihedral angles, adapted, when disposed to rest on one of the side walls, to have at least one wall sloping upwardly and rearwardly at a convenient angle for supporting a calendar pad, and having an interior panel situated therein with one end coinciding with an interior dihedral angle and with its other end abutting the interior of the one wall along a line spaced from the upper edge by an amount such that the dihedral angle between the interior panel and the wall proximate thereto is acute, forming therewith a wedge-shaped pocket, and wherein the one wall contains above the line of abutment of the interior panel therewith a plurality of holes through which items of writing material may be thrust into the pocket between the interior wall and the wall most proximate thereto and, by displacement of the walls of the pocket, frictionally to hold them. The hollow body is of triangular cross-section having a bottom wall and upwardly converging front and back walls and is open at its ends. The interior panel is connected at its lower edge to the rear wall at the dihedral angle between the rear wall and the bottom wall and extends upwardly into abutting engagement with the inner side of the front wall and is held in angularly spaced relation to the rear wall by a second interior panel connected at one edge to the abutting edge of the first interior panel and seated at its other edge in the dihedral angle between the bottom wall and the front wall. An exterior panel is disposed subjacent the bottom wall and is hingedly connected at its rear edge to the rear edge of the bottom wall whereby the body may be tipped rearwardly about said hinge to dispose it on its rear wall with its bottom wall extending upwardly and rearwardly from the exposed surface of the exterior panel. The exposed surfaces of the bottom wall and the exterior panel provide index areas which are normally concealed. Tilting of the body is conveniently effected by grasping the projecting end of an item thrust into the pocket and pushing rearwardly thereon.

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

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of the mount in its normal position shown supporting, in dot and dash lines, a calendar pad and writing implement;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view of the support tilted rearwardly to expose the concealed index areas;

FIG. 2*a* is a fragmentary perspective showing a slot at the top of the front wall for receiving a memorandum pad;

FIG. 3 is a vertical section of the mount shown in its normal position and in its rearwardly tilted position;

FIG. 4 is a fragmentary elevation adjacent the apex of the dihedral angle at the junction of the bottom wall and the back wall, showing friction strips applied to the opposed surfaces of the wall;

FIG. 5 is a plan view of the component parts of the mount prior to folding;

FIG. 6 is a section through the hinge connecting the bottom panel to the bottom wall; and

FIG. 7 is a plan view of a blank in which the exterior panel is an integral part of the blank.

Referring to the drawings, the mount **10** comprises a hollow body of triangular cross-section having a bottom wall **12** and upwardly converging, intersecting front and back walls **14** and **16** forming interior dihedral angles. An interior panel **18** is situated within the body with one edge coinciding with the dihedral angle between the bottom wall **12** and the back wall **16** and its other edge abutting the inner side of the front wall **14** in spaced parallel relation to the upper edge of the front wall and is held in angular relation to the back wall by an interior panel **20** connected along its upper edge to the interior panel **18** and seated at its lower edge in the dihedral angle between the bottom wall **12** and the front wall **14**.

The mount is comprised of resiliently flexible sheet material such as stiff cardboard. The converging interior panel and back wall, **18** and **16** respectively provide a wedge-shaped pocket **22** within the body, the dihedral angle of which is acute so that an end of an item of writing material thrust into the angle between the walls springs them apart thereby exerting a frictional grip on the item. Access to the pocket is provided through a plurality of openings **24**, spaced transversely of the front wall **14** near its upper edge, so as to be in communication with the interior of the pocket and to hold an item thrust into the pocket substantially in the plane bisecting the angle. The calendar pad C is attached to the front wall **14** below the line of the openings **24**.

An exterior panel **30** is disposed beneath the bottom wall **12**, is coextensive therewith, and is connected at its rear edge by a hinge **32** to the rear edge of the bottom wall. As thus constructed, the mount may be tilted rearwardly on the hinge **32** from the position shown in FIG. 1 to the position shown in FIG. 2, to expose the upper surface **34** of the exterior panel **30** and to dispose the bottom surface **36** of the bottom wall **12** in an upwardly and rearwardly inclined position with respect to the upper surface of the exterior panel. The exposed surfaces **34** and **36** provide index areas which are normally concealed. Rearward tilting of the mount is conveniently effected by grasping the projecting portion of an item thrust through one of the openings **24** and rocking it rearwardly as shown in FIG. 3.

The bottom wall, front wall, rear wall, interior panels, and exterior panel are comprised of a single sheet of stiff but resilient paper board as shown in FIG. 4, scored, creased or otherwise weakened along spaced parallel lines to permit folding as illustrated in FIG. 1. To secure the component parts in position spaced slots **38—38** are provided at the junction of the wall **16** and panel **18** and the wall **12** has, along its free edge, spaced tongues **40—40** for engagement with the slots. The exterior panel **30**, as shown in FIGS. 1 and 3, is secured

along one edge to the free edge of the wall 12 by a flexible hinge strip 32, however, as shown in FIG. 7, it may be an integral part of the blank and the tongues may be cut out of it and folded upwardly for engagement with the slots.

The openings 24 are punched through the wall 14 when making the blank and, if desired, the holes intermediate the two endmost may be omitted and an elongate slot substituted therefor, as shown in FIG. 2*a*, so as to receive a flat memorandum pad.

The normal resilience of the wall 16 and panel 18 suffices to frictionally engage an item thrust into the pocket between them, however, the friction may be increased, if found desirable, by applying strips 42—42 (FIG. 4) of soft or elastic material to the opposed surfaces of the panel 18 adjacent the apex of the dihedral angle therebetween.

The mount may be made of covered or uncovered board and of a single or a plurality of pieces.

This application has in common with the applications of Gordon E. Nichols, Serial No. 217,625, filed August 17, 1962 and Serial No. 217,672, filed August 17, 1962, means for supporting one or more items of writing material.

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

I claim:

1. A desk mount comprising a hollow open-end body of stiff but resilient sheet material, having a plurality of flat side walls joined by dihedral angles, one of the side walls providing support for the mount in one position, in which at least one of the other side walls is inclined upwardly and rearwardly from said one side wall, a panel disposed beneath said one side wall in face-to-face contact therewith and hinged along its rear edge to said one side wall, said body being pivotal rearwardly about said hinge to dispose the body in a second position on another side wall, to expose the upper surface of the panel, and with said one side wall inclined upwardly and rearwardly from the panel, and stiffly resilient means interiorly of the body between which and one of the side walls an end or an implement of writing material may be thrust for support when the mount occupies said one position, the projecting portion of the implement or writing material affording means for tilting the body rearwardly to said second position to expose the panel and the one side.

2. A desk mount according to claim 1, wherein said other side wall contains a plurality of openings through

which one or more writing implements may be thrust into frictional engagement with the stiffly resilient means interiorly of the body.

3. A desk mount according to claim 1, wherein said other side wall contains an elongate opening through which a memorandum pad may be thrust into frictional engagement with the stiffly resilient means interiorly of the body.

4. A desk mount comprising a blank of sheet material folded in such fashion as to provide a hollow open-end body having three side walls making dihedral angles with one another, a panel exteriorly of and parallel to one of the walls and connected along one edge to an edge of that wall, a second panel interiorly of the body connected to a second wall within the dihedral angle between the first and second walls and extending therefrom into abutting engagement with the third wall closer to one edge of the third wall than the other, a third panel interiorly of the body parallel to the third wall with one end situated in the dihedral angle between the third and second walls and the other end hingedly connected to the abutting end of the second panel, said third panel supporting the second panel within the body at an angle to the second wall, and said third wall having a plurality of openings through it in communication with the wedge-shaped space between the second wall and the second panel.

5. A desk mount according to claim 4, wherein the hinge connecting the second panel to the second wall contains an opening for receiving a locking tongue and the first wall has a locking tongue hingedly connected thereto for engagement with said opening.

6. A desk mount according to claim 4, wherein there is interengageable means connecting the second wall to the first wall.

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CLAUDE A. LE ROY, *Primary Examiner.*