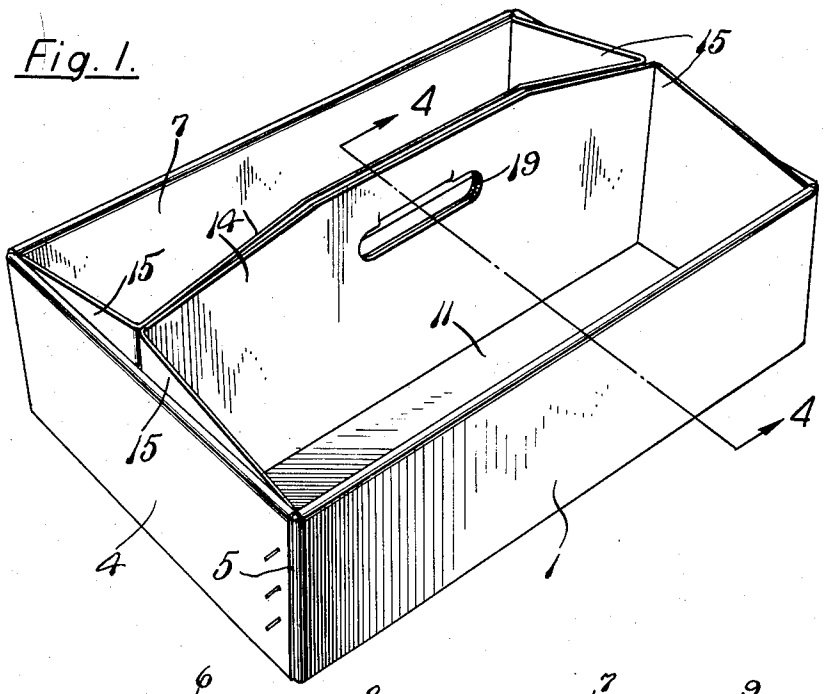
April 15, 1958 H. E. STOEL 2,830,727

BOTTLE AND LIKE CARRIER

Filed Nov. 22, 1954 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



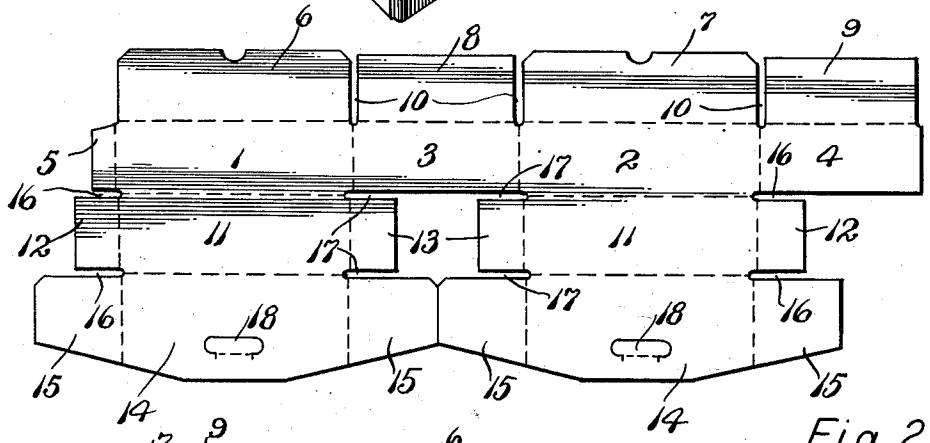


Fig. 2.

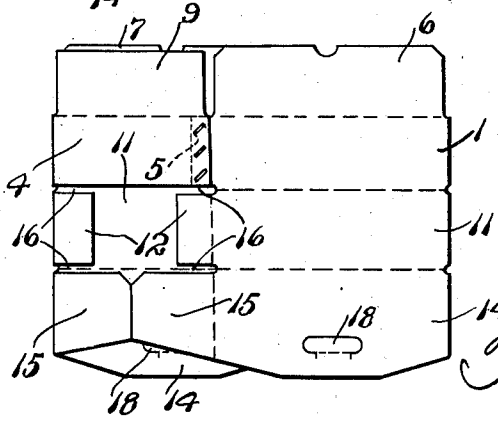


Fig. 3.

INVENTOR.
Herbert E. Stoel
BY
Frank E. Liverance, Jr.
Attorney

April 15, 1958 H. E. STOEL 2,830,727

BOTTLE AND LIKE CARRIER

Filed Nov. 22, 1954 3 Sheets-Sheet 2

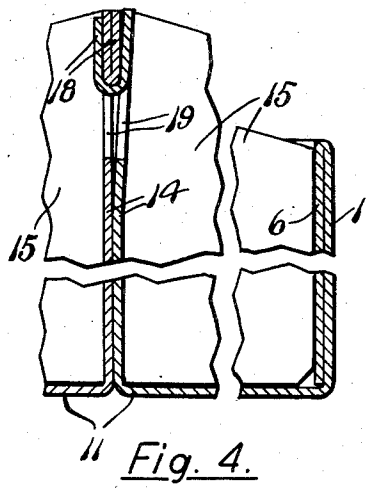


Fig. 4.

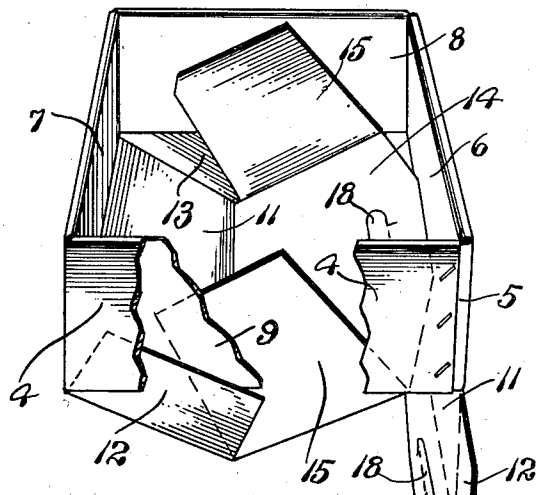
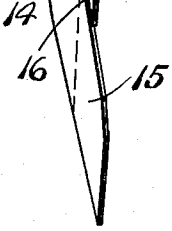


Fig. 6.



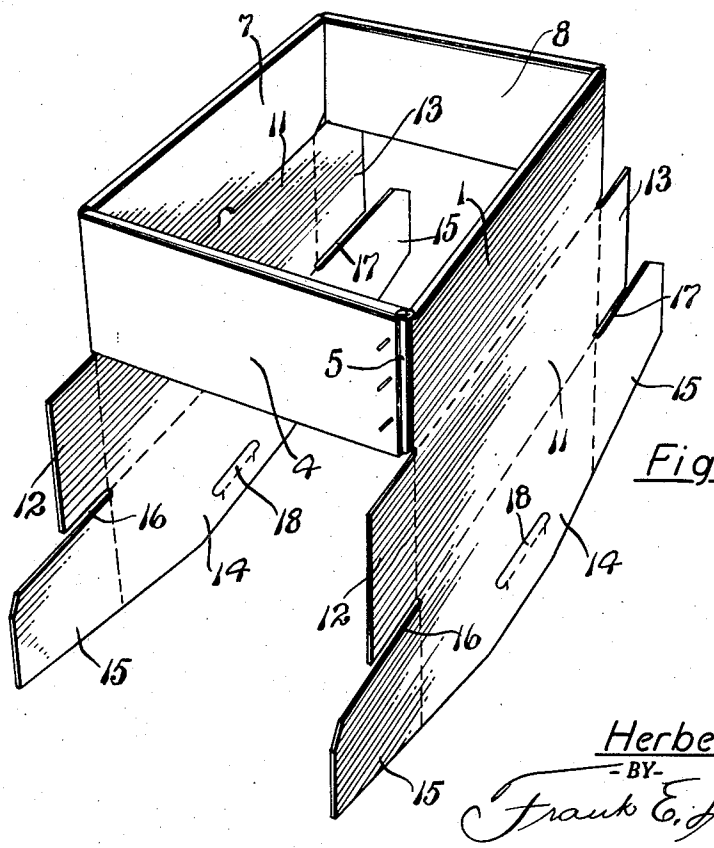


Fig. 5.

INVENTOR.
Herbert E. Stoel
-BY-
Frank E. Liverance, Jr.
Attorney

April 15, 1958 H. E. STOEL 2,830,727

BOTTLE AND LIKE CARRIER

Filed Nov. 22, 1954 3 Sheets-Sheet 3

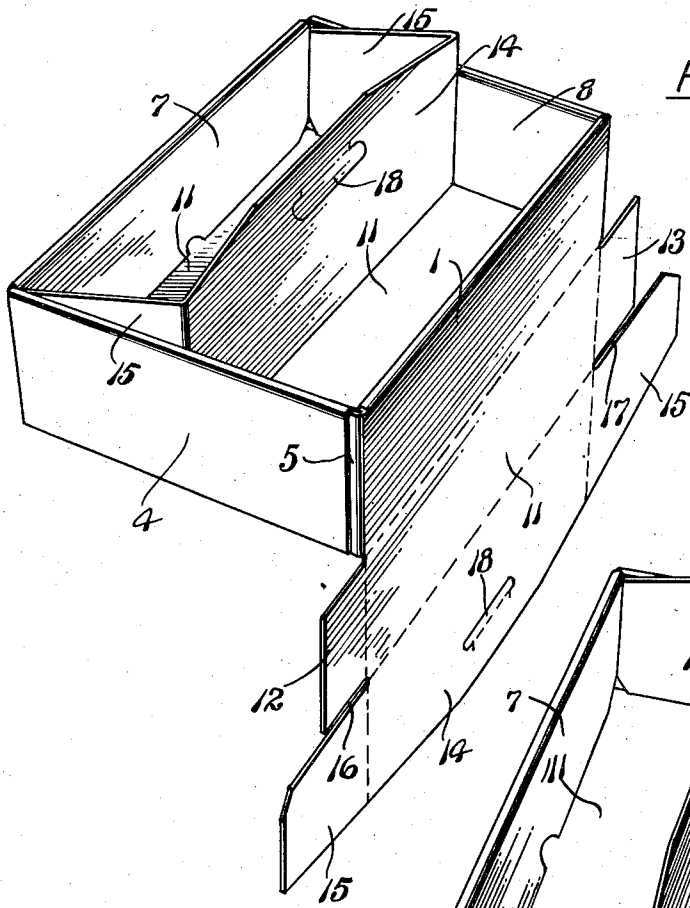


Fig. 7.

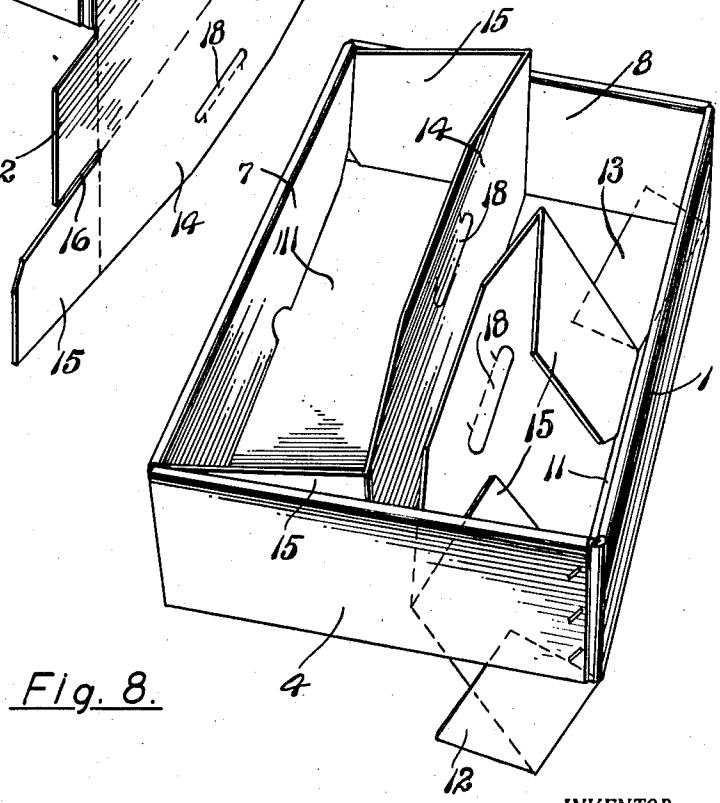


Fig. 8.

INVENTOR.
Herbert E. Stoel
-BY-
Franck E. Liverance, Jr.
Attorney

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2,830,727

BOTTLE AND LIKE CARRIER

Herbert E. Stoel, Grandville, Mich., assignor to American Box Board Company, Grand Rapids, Mich., a corporation of Michigan

Application November 22, 1954, Serial No. 470,268

3 Claims. (Cl. 220—115)

This invention relates to a novel, exceptionally sturdy and durable, yet economically produced carrier for bottles, cans or other articles of similar nature, made from a single piece or sheet of paperboard material such as corrugated paperboard or the like, is stapled at one corner only at the factory where the carrier is produced, and may be shipped flat so that a large number of them occupies a minimum of space, being readily and easily changed from its flat collapsed condition to the condition where it provides a bottle or like carrier of tray form, having a centrally located handle and partition structure dividing the tray longitudinally to make two compartments, one at each side of the partition structure, in which a plurality of bottles, cans or like articles may be placed.

It is an object and purpose of the present invention to provide a carrier of the type noted of novel structure and form having the advantages stated and produced in a particularly economical manner.

An understanding of the invention may be had from the following description taken in connection with the accompanying drawings, in which,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the tray carrier of my invention in its assembled position.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a sheet of paperboard stock stamped, cut and scored for folding from which the carrier illustrated in Fig. 1 is produced.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the blank in Fig. 1, stapled together at the one place of stapling, and in flat collapsed form for shipment.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary transverse section substantially on the plane of line 4—4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 shows in perspective the collapsed structure of Fig. 3 in the first steps of setting it up toward the carrier tray structure shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 6 shows a succeeding step in which one of the bottom sections of the carrier is in the process of being folded, moved and secured in place.

Fig. 7 shows a succeeding step in which one of the bottom sections with the attached handle and partition section has been completely folded and secured in position, and

Fig. 8 in perspective shows a continuation of the step illustrated in Fig. 7, wherein the second bottom section and partition therewith is in the process of being positioned in place to complete the carrier structure of Fig. 1.

Like reference characters refer to like parts in the different figures of the drawings.

A rectangular sheet of suitable material, such as corrugated paperboard, is cut and scored to provide a blank from which the carrier is made. The blank is shown in Fig. 2. It includes a longitudinal zone of rectangular sections 1, 3, 2 and 4 in alignment, the edges of which are defined by dash lines. The parts 1 and 2 provide the outer sides of the receptacle and the parts 3 and 4 the ends thereof. From the free end of the side 1 a flap or tab 5 extends which, bent upon the vertical scoring line indicated, may be brought against the free end portion of the

end member 4 and stapled thereto for permanent connection.

From the upper edges of the sides 1 and 2 and also from the ends 3 and 4, sections 6 and 7 for the sides and 8 and 9 for the ends extend upwardly, being separated at adjacent ends by slots 10. Such sections 6 and 7 may be turned inwardly and downwardly along the inner sides of the ends 1 and 2 on the horizontal bending line shown, and the sections 8 and 9 turned downwardly and inwardly against the sides of the ends 3 and 4.

From the lower edge of each of the sides 1 and 2 bottom sections 11 extend having a length substantially equal to the sides 1 and 2. Such sections 11 at their outer ends have outwardly extending flaps 12, as shown, and at their inner adjacent ends flaps 13 which extend toward each other.

From the lower edge of each of the bottom sections 11, a partition and handle section 14, each integral with a bottom section 11 extends downwardly having approximately though slightly less length than the bottom sections 11; and each at each end has a flap 15 of the form shown, the flaps 15 at the adjacent ends of the sections 14 coming together and being separated by a vertical line cut through the paper stock. In each of the partition and handle sections 14 a tab 18 of the elongated form shown is cut at all sides except one, remaining integrally connected to respective handle and partition sections 14 at one edge, so that they may be bent about such connecting edge to leave openings 19 (Figs. 1 and 4) for the passage of fingers of the hand in carrying the carrier.

By bending and folding the blank shown in Fig. 2 upon the vertical bending lines to bring the flap 5 against the outer end portion of the end section 4 such tap 5 and section 4 may then be permanently connected together by staples. Thereupon the structure may be flattened into collapsed form as in Fig. 3, in which condition it will be shipped from the factory to its place of destination where it is to be set up and used.

As thus connected and in its flat form, as in Fig. 3, it, may be pulled to rectangular form with the ends 3 and and 4 in parallelism and the sides 1 and 2 parallel to each other. The upper sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 are turned inwardly and downwardly, section 6 against the inner side of the side 1, section 7 against the inner side of the side 2 and sections 8 and 9 respectively, against the inner sides of the ends 3 and 4 as in Fig. 5. The bottom sections with their end flaps 12 and 13 and the partition end carrying sections 14 with their end flaps 15 depending from the sides 1 and 2.

The next step in completing the set up of the carrier is to move one of the end sections, for example, that at the left in Fig. 5, upwardly about the bending line between such bottom section 11 and the side 2, the flaps 12 and 13 being first turned into a substantially right angular position with respect to the plane of the bottom section 11. The flaps 12 and 13 are inserted and passed upwardly between the end 4 and its inner lining section 9, and the end 3 and its inner section 8. The flaps 15 are also turned in the same direction (Fig. 6) and lie inside of the end lining portions 8 and 9 so that when moved to final position, as in Fig. 7, the ends of the flaps 15 reach to and bear snugly against the end portions of the inner lining 7 of the side 2. The attached partition and handle section 14 is in a vertical plane substantially midway between the sides of such carrier.

The final step in completing the set up is to turn the flaps 15 of the other partition and handle section inwardly, as in Fig. 8, substantially flat against its partition section 14 with the end flaps 12 and 13 of the bottom section 11 at right angles thereto, such end flaps 12 and 13 likewise passing between the parts 4 and 9 at one end of the

carrier and the parts 3 and 8 at the other end until the final position in Fig. 1, is reached. The two end tabs 15 are swung to place at right angles to their associated vertical partition and carrier section 14 which lies flat against its companion section 14.

The tabs 18 of the two sections 14 may be turned upwardly as indicated in Fig. 4, leaving the hand openings 19 through the partition members 14 and connecting such partitions together. There is thus provided in a simple and economical manner a carrier of generally tray form having a horizontal bottom, reinforced sides and ends and a longitudinal dividing partition made up of two of the sections 14 connected together by tabs 18. The tray is divided into two compartments in each of which, lengthwise thereof, a number of bottles, cans or other similar articles may be placed for carrying.

The structure is sturdy and durable, maintains its set up position without danger of disconnecting or disassembling the parts after they are once together. The ends of the flaps 15 when moved to final position, as in Fig. 1, ride frictionally against the end portions of the inner side lining parts 6 and 7 and upon reaching the ends thereof are securely held in place.

The structure described is economical to produce, may be shipped occupying minimum space, is produced with but small waste of material and has proved exceptionally satisfactory for the purposes for which made.

The invention is defined in the appended claims and is to be considered comprehensive of all forms of structure coming within their scope.

I claim:

1. A carrier for bottles or the like comprising end connected, spaced, parallel vertical sides and ends, linings one for each side and end secured thereto at upper edges and located against and covering inner sides thereof, two bottom sections hingedly secured one to the lower edge of each side of the carrier extending horizontally from said sides inwardly toward each other, and a partition and carrying section hingedly secured, one at the inner longitudinal edge of each bottom section, said partition sections being disposed vertically and located against and free of connection to each other between said sides and parallel thereto, each bottom section at each end having a hingedly connected flap, said flaps extending vertically from said bottom sections between the ends of said carrier and the inner linings therefor, and each partition and carrying section, at each end, having a flap extending outwardly therefrom to the linings of the sides of said carrier and alongside the inner sides of the end linings.

2. A carrier for bottles or the like made from a single sheet of paper board comprising, two spaced, parallel, vertical sides and ends connected at adjacent ends to provide a rectangular carrier body, an integrally connected bottom section at the lower edge of each side of said body, said bottom sections extending inwardly toward each other, integral flaps at each end of each bottom section lying against the inner side of each end of said body, lining sections integrally connected one to the upper edge of each side and end of said carrier body, extending downwardly at inner sides of said sides and ends, the end lining sections covering said flaps, partition sections integrally connected, one at the inner edge of each bottom section, located vertically side by side in unconnected relation, each partition section at each end having an integrally connected outwardly extending flap, said flaps, at right angles to said partition sections, being located against the carrier end lining sections and extending to the corners of said carrier.

3. A carrier for bottles or the like comprising: an outer wall formed of a continuous strip of material bent into rectangular shape and having two parallel side walls and two parallel end walls; linings integral with the end walls and folded downwardly; two bottom sections each having a width of substantially one-half of that of the end wall hingedly secured to the lower edges of said side walls; said bottom sections each having a partition and carrying handle section hingedly secured to their inner edges and projecting upwardly side-by-side to each other; a first flap hingedly secured to each of said bottom sections; said flap being folded upwardly and extending one between each of said linings and end walls providing means to support said bottom section; a second flap integrally joined to each side of said partition sections said flaps extending and bearing against said side walls, the end edge of said second flap and the arrangement of said first flap and lining being provided to limit the upward pivotal travel of said bottom section.

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