March 26, 1946. W. P. FRANKENSTEIN 2,397,135

CARTON

Filed Oct. 20, 1941 3 Sheets-Sheet 1

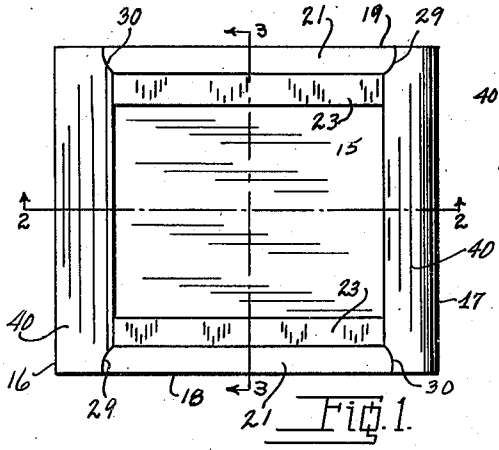


Fig. 1.

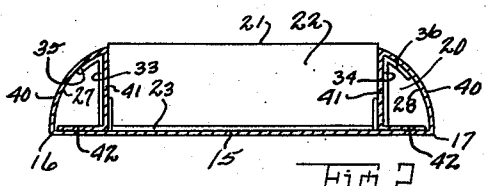


Fig. 2.

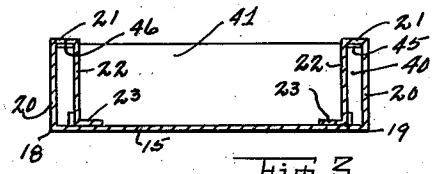


Fig. 3.

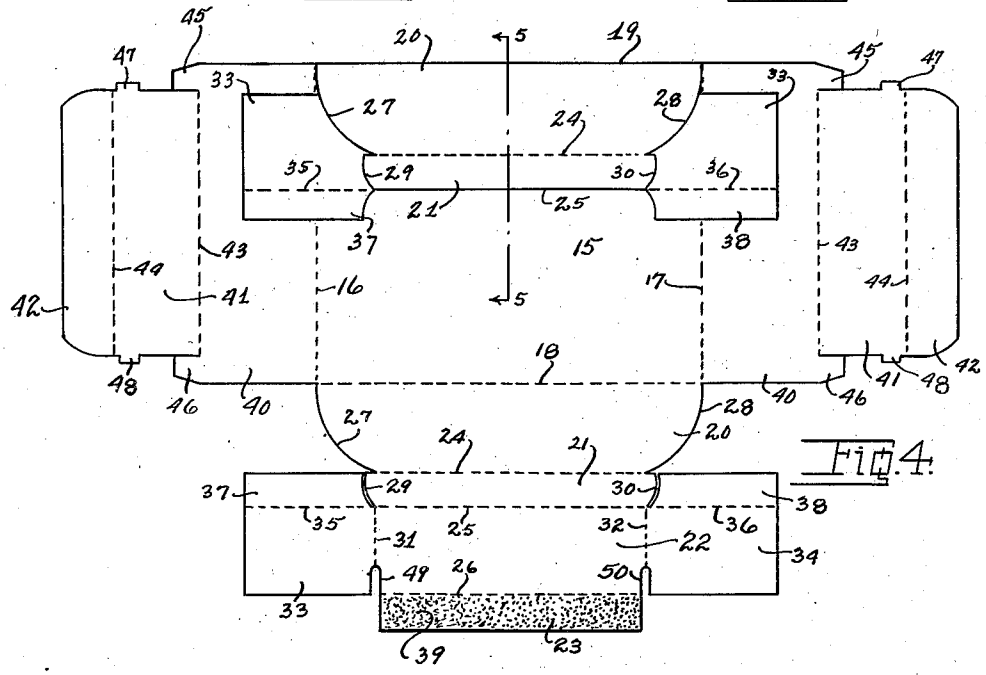


Fig. 4.

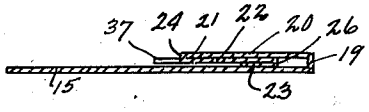


Fig. 5.

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CARTON

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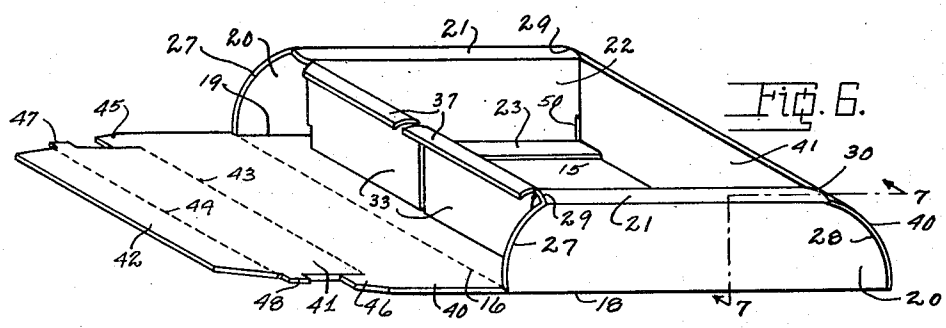


Fig. 6.

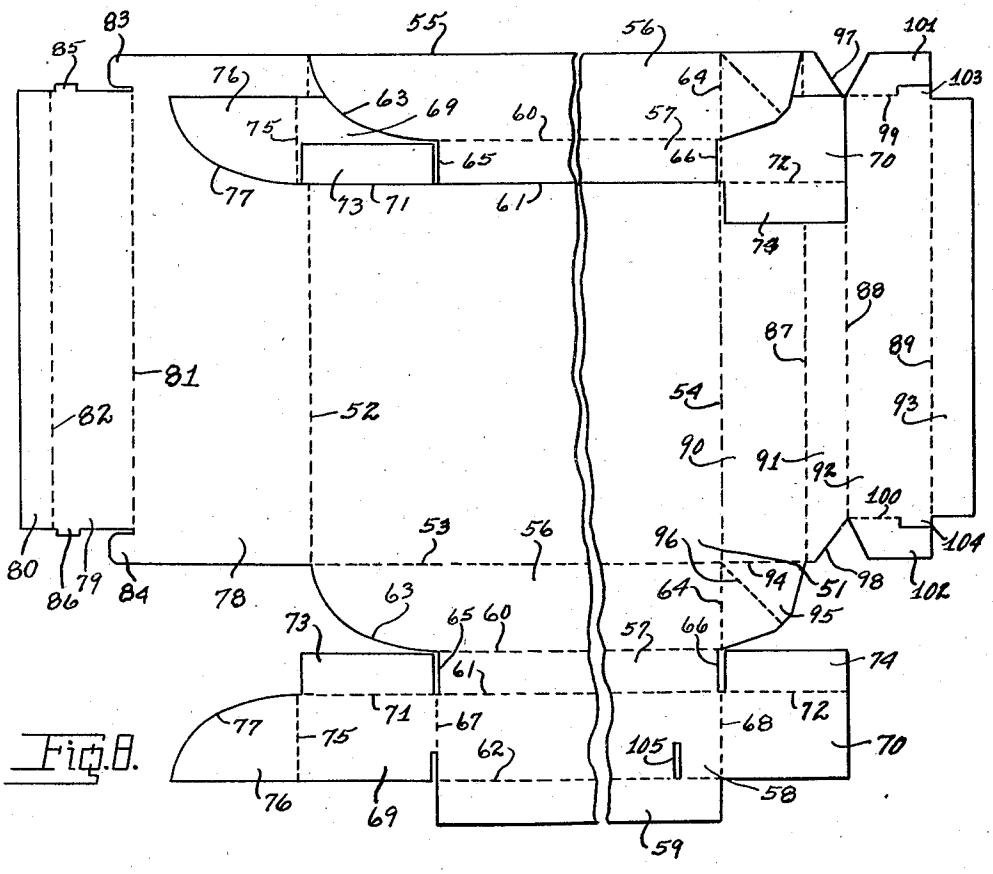


Fig. 8.

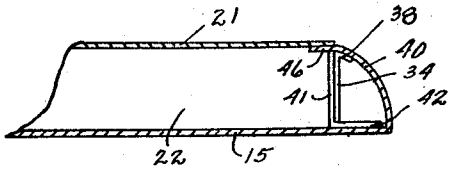


Fig. 7.

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CARTON

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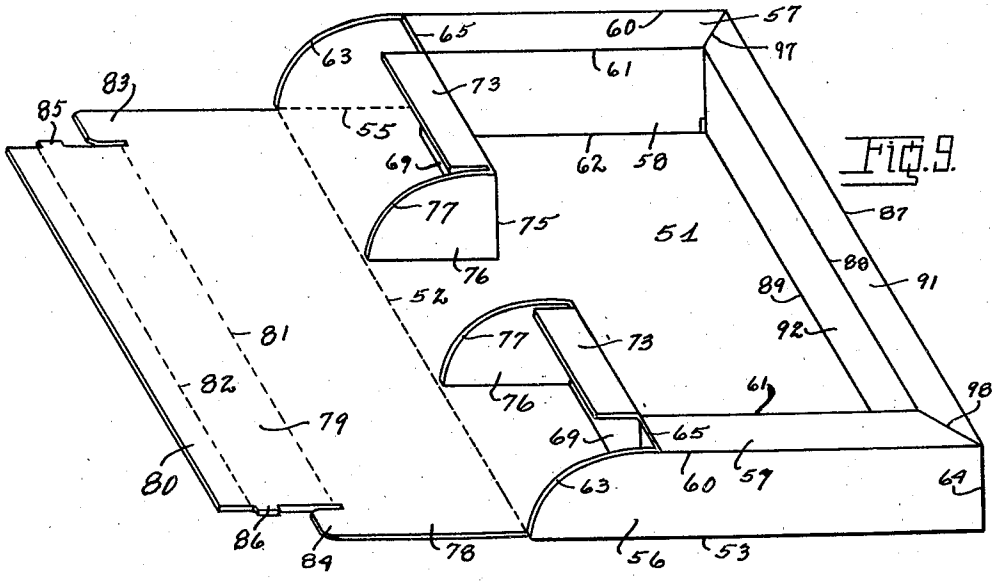


Fig. 9.

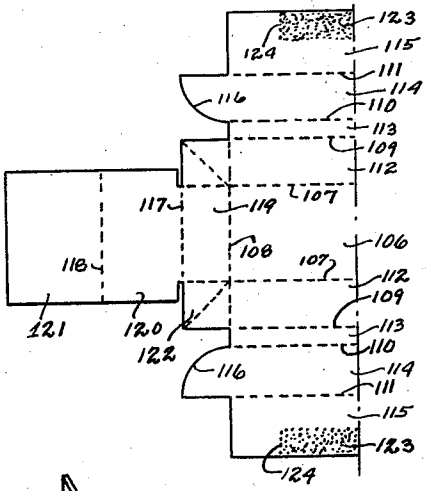


Fig. 10.

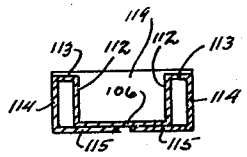


Fig. 12.

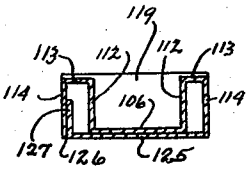


Fig. 13.

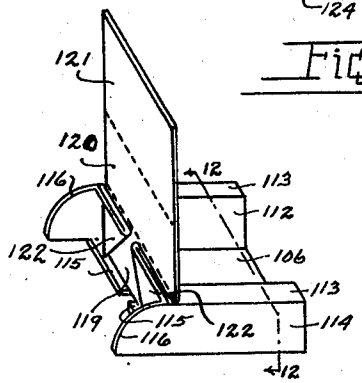


Fig. 11.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,397,135

CARTON

William P. Frankenstein, Cincinnati, Ohio

Application October 20, 1941, Serial No. 415,667

10 Claims. (Cl. 229—34)

This invention relates to improvements in cartons or boxes of the folding type.

There are on the market today various kinds and types of boxes or cartons of the folding type, that is, boxes or cartons which are shipped to the user in a "knocked down" condition to be set up by him prior to the filling thereof. In this type of box, and particularly of the hollow wall type such as disclosed in applicant's Patent Re. 21,158 which issued on July 25, 1939, the "knocked down" carton has certain permanent connections. In this type of box or carton the walls are provided with a more or less rectangular cross section with the opposed portions of the walls disposed parallel with each other.

It is an object of this invention to provide a carton or box of the hollow wall type and with certain corners thereof rounded whereby a very pleasing and artistic effect is given to the set up box.

Another object of this invention is the provision of a hollow wall box or carton of the "knocked down" style wherein one or more of the walls are given a cross section different than the remaining walls of the assembled carton, that is, one or more of the walls will not have its opposed portions parallel to one another while the remaining portions may be so designed.

A further object of this invention is the provision of a carton or box as above set forth which may be formed from a single blank previously died or stamped out.

It is also an object of this invention to provide a carton or box as above set forth which is inexpensive to manufacture, easily erected, and durable after erection.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention should be readily apparent by reference to the following specification considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings forming a part thereof and it is to be understood that any modification may be made in the exact structural details there shown and described, within the scope of the appended claims, without departing from or exceeding the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a top plan view of the carton or box of this invention.

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal sectional view through the carton of Fig. 1 taken on line 2—2 on Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 3—3 on Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is an extended plan view of a blank for forming the carton of Fig. 1 the blank being shown as partly folded to its "knocked down" position.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view through a portion of the blank as seen on line 5—5 on Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of the carton partly assembled from the "knocked down" blank.

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary sectional view through one of the assembled ends of the carton as seen on line 7—7 on Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary view of a modified blank for forming a carton including the improvements of the present invention.

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of the box or carton partly erected from a blank such as shown in Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a portion of an extended modified blank for forming a carton including the improvements of this invention.

Fig. 11 is a perspective view of a fragment of a carton partly assembled or erected from the blank of Fig. 10.

Fig. 12 is a transverse sectional view through the carton of Fig. 11 taken on line 12—12 on said Fig. 11.

Fig. 13 is a transverse sectional view similar to Fig. 12 in which a further modified blank is employed.

Throughout the several views of the drawings similar reference characters are employed to denote the same or similar parts.

As was noted above this invention pertains to improvements on the hollow wall carton or box of applicant's Patent Re. 21,158 and particularly pertains to a construction wherein a hollow wall is provided for a carton and which wall is provided with a rounded corner, or at least a contour other than vertical and parallel with the bottom and inner wall member. In general this construction is accomplished by forming the ends of the wall adjacent thereto with a desired contour and then causing one of the wall members of the adjacent hollow wall to follow the said contoured end of the adjacent wall.

Specifically, and referring to the drawings, particularly Fig. 4, the blank there shown is arranged to provide a carton bottom 15 defined by score lines 16, 17 and 18 and the outer edge line 19 of the blank which, in effect, is a score line similar to line 18. Extending from score lines 18 and 19 are similar extensions each comprising panels 20, 21, 22 and 23 respectively separated from one another by score lines 24, 25 and 26. It will be understood that the said score lines are in effect fold lines relative to which the various

panels are folded to form the portions of the hollow wall. The ends of the panel 20 are shown as rounded or semi-circular in contour and indicated by reference numerals 27 and 28. The ends of the panel 21 are illustrated in Fig. 4 of slight contours and indicated by reference numerals 29 and 30. The ends 29 and 30 of the panel 21 need not be contoured but can be so cut in order to add a pleasing touch to these panels in the assembled carton or box. As will be noted the said ends 29 and 30 in Fig. 4 extend slightly ahead of the contoured ends 27 and 28 of the panel 20 which is permissible to a certain extent but the ends 29 and 30 should terminate substantially adjacent the inner ends of the contoured portions 27 and 28 of the panel 20. The panel 22 has its opposite ends defined by score or fold lines 31 and 32 which hingedly connect flaps 33 and 34. The flaps 33 and 34 are of a height no greater than the height of panels 22 and may therefore be cut off to this height. As shown in the drawings the upper ends of the flaps 33 and 34 are defined by hinge and fold lines 35 and 36 which hingedly connect thereto tongues 37 and 38 which may act as reinforcing spacers for the ends of the carton as will be later explained. The panel 23 may be termed a pasting flap and is provided with adhesive 39 on one of its faces, in the form illustrated in Fig. 1 this adhesive is applied on the upper surface as seen in Fig. 4.

Extending from each of the remaining sides of the blank bottom 15 is an extension each identical in construction and each of which extensions is provided with panels 40, 41 and 42 respectively separated from one another by score or fold lines 43 and 44. The panel 40 is of a width or length equal to the adjacent portion of the bottom 15 and which is the portion thereof between lines 18 and 19. The panel 41 is of a width less than that of 40 and is equal to the distance between the inner wall members of the carton when in an assembled position. Extending from the panel 40 and flanking the adjacent sides of the panel 41 is a pair of tongues 45 and 46 which for convenience in assembly of the carton may have their outer edges slightly inclined. The panel 41 near the score or fold line 44 has projecting from opposite sides locking tongues 47 and 48 which, as will later be made clear, are employed for locking the carton in its assembled position. The end panel 42 is a spacer in assembly for the inner and outer wall members at the bottoms thereof.

While the blank of Fig. 4 is being formed or stamped out adhesive 39 is applied to the upper surfaces of the pasting flaps 23 whereupon the blank is folded on the fold or score line 24 to bring the said flaps 23 and particularly the adhesive 39 thereon into contact with the upper surface of the blank bottom panel 15 and pressure applied to retain the parts in this position, that is, with the score line 16 spaced inwardly of the score line 18 a distance equal to the width of the panel 21. The carton may be left in this position and shipped to the user or the width may be further reduced by raising the parts and folding same about the score line 18 and folding same onto the bottom panel 15 where they will have a position as illustrated in the upper half of Fig. 4.

The user when he desires to fill the carton then raises the sides so that the panels 20 and the panels 22 are normal to the bottom panel 15 as is illustrated in Figs. 3 and 6. The tucking flaps 33 and 34 are then actuated respectively about the hinge or fold line 31 and 32 to extend vertically and transversely of the panel 15 as illustrated in Fig. 6. Tongues 37 and 38 are then folded on their score or fold lines 35 and 36 outwardly as shown in Fig. 6.

Each of the remaining sides of the carton is then independently erected by raising the panel 40 on its score line 16 or 17 and caused to contact and follow the adjacent contour 27 or 28 of the panel 20. The panel 40 is of such a width that it will just meet the inner terminus of the contour 27 or 28 and bring its score or fold line 43 in line with said inner terminus of the side panel contours. At this time the tongues 45 and 46 are inserted below the panels 21 and these tongues have their inner ends of a width substantially equal to the width of the panels 21 thereby preventing the displacement of the side walls either inwardly or outwardly. The panel 41 is now folded on its score or fold line 43 downwardly so as to extend vertically of the bottom panel 15 and at the same time be disposed inwardly of the tucking flaps 33. It should be noted at this time that the reinforcing tongues 37 and 38 are bent downwardly and outwardly so as to conform to the contour of the panel 40 in its conformation with the contour 27 or 28. The outer spacing panel 42 is now folded or bent normal to the panel 41 and is inserted beneath the tucking flaps 33 to lie on the upper surface of the bottom panel 15 between the lower ends of the panels 40 and 41 in their assembled positions. In forcing the spacing flap 42 to its final position and thereby positioning the panel 41 vertically of the bottom 15 the locking tabs 47 and 48 are forced behind a shoulder 49 or 50 formed by cuts at the ends of the panel 22 near the inner ends thereof.

The carton is now fully assembled and ready to receive its contents. An ordinary cover may be placed over the assembled and filled carton, or the carton may be covered with "Cellophane," or any other suitable or desirable means may be employed for wrapping the carton and its contents none of which is illustrated in the drawings.

It will be noted that in the carton or box thus far described the opposed sides or ends of the carton are each formed substantially identical that is two of the opposed sides are substantially rectangular in cross section as seen for example in Fig. 3 while the remaining opposed sides are substantially half round in cross section as seen in Fig. 2.

In the form of the carton illustrated in Figs. 8 and 9 three sides are shown as somewhat identical in cross section with the fourth side of the half round or rounded corner construction.

The blank for this modified construction of Fig. 8 comprises a bottom panel 51 having its sides or edges defined by scored or fold lines 52, 53 and 54 and the edge line 55. Extending from two opposed sides of the bottom panel, for example, lines 53 and 55 are two extensions each substantially identical in construction and formed of panels 56, 57, 58 and 59 separated from one another by score or fold lines 60, 61 and 62. The panel 56 has its one end rounded or contoured as at 63 and has its other end defined by a score or fold line 64 in line with the fold or score line 54 of the bottom panel. The panel 57 has its opposite ends straight or at right angles to the axes of its length instead of being contoured as was the corresponding panel 21 of Fig. 4 and which panel 21 may have its ends straight as has the panel 57. It will be noted that the end 65 of the panel 57 is substantially at the inner end of the contour 63 while the end 66 of the panel

57 is substantially in line with the end 64 of the panel 56 being off set slightly, such as an amount equal to the thickness of the board and to compensate therefore when erecting the carton. The ends of the panel 58 is defined by a score line 67 and 68 which is substantially in line with the inner terminus of the contour 63 and the score line 64 of the panel 56. The score lines 67 and 68 respectively hingedly connect to the panel 58 tucking flaps 69 and 70 which have their upper ends defined by score lines 71 and 72 for hingedly connecting reinforcing tabs 73 and 74 respectively thereto, all of which construction is substantially identical with that above defined in connection with Fig. 4. The tucking flap 69 has its outer end defined by a score or fold line 75 which connects thereto a reinforcing fin 76 which is contoured at 77 to an outline substantially identical to that of the contoured end 63 of the panel 56 and the purpose of which will be defined later.

Extending from each of the remaining opposed sides of the blank bottom 51 is an extension but since the walls formed thereby are of different cross section and contour the said extensions are of different configuration. The extension, extending from the side of the blank defined by the score or fold line 52 is substantially identical with that extending from the score or fold line 16 of Fig. 4 and comprises panels 78, 79 and 80 separated from one another by score or fold lines 81 and 82. The panel 78 is of a length susbtantially equal to the distance between score lines 53 and 54 and of a width substantially equal to the perimeter of the contour 63. The panel 79, like the panel 41 above, is of a width substantially equal to the distance between the inner wall members of the erected carton or box. Extending from the panel 78 and flanking the panel 79 are tabs 83 and 84 which correspond to the tabs 45 and 46 above described. Likewise, panel 79 has projecting from its opposite edges adjacent the score or fold line 82 locking tabs 85 and 86 corresponding to the locking tabs 47 and 48 above described.

The extension extending from the fold line 54 is provided with score or fold lines 87, 88 and 89 to provide therein panels 90, 91, 92 and 93. The panel 90 has its opposite ends defined by a similar score line 94 and is of a length substantially equal to the adjacent portion of the blank bottom 51 which as illustrated is the distance between score or fold lines 53 and 54. The panel 90 is connected with the panel 56 by a rectangular portion 95 diagonally provided with a score or fold line 96 and which construction forms a so called "bellows" corner for the carton when assembled. The panel 91 is in effect equal in length to the panel 90 and has its opposite ends biased as at 97 and 98 to provide a mitered effect at the corners of the carton top as illustrated clearly in Fig. 9. The ends of the panel 92 are defined by score and cut lines 99 and 100 thereby forming at the ends of said panel 92 spacer tabs 101 and 102 and locking lugs 103 and 104. The panel 93 is of a length equal to the effective length of the panel 92 and serves as a spacer for the lower ends of the panels 90 and 92 when the carton is in an erected position. The panels 58 are provided near the score line 68 with elongated perforations 105 for cooperation with the locking lugs 103 and 104 when the carton is erected.

It should be noted that the extension of the blank of Fig. 8 beyond the score or fold line 54 may be identical in construction with the extension beyond the fold line 52 as is the corresponding extensions of the blank of Fig. 4, or the blank of Fig. 4 may have its extension beyond the fold line 17 of a construction similar to the corresponding extension of Fig. 8, and therefore different from the extension beyond the score or fold line 16, depending entirely upon whether the opposed ends are to be of similar contour and cross section or of different contour and cross section.

The blank of Fig. 8 similar to that of Fig. 4 is adapted to have adhesive applied to the pasting tab 59 thereof for attaching it to the blank bottom 51. The blank in its folded or "knock down" condition is then sent to the user who when desiring to place articles therein erects it in the manner as above set forth with regard to the blank of Fig. 4.

It should be noted that the construction of Figs. 8 and 9 is intended for comparatively or relatively large boxes wherefore the opposed walls of the contoured section, particularly, may need reinforcing intermediate its ends. In this particular case use is made of the reinforcing 76 and in assembling the blank after the tucking flaps 69 are positioned across the blank bottom the said reinforcing fins are bent normal to their tucking flaps and parallel with the walls from which the tucking flaps are cut. This arranging of the tucking flaps 69 with their reinforcing tabs 73 and reinforcing fins 76 is effected before the panel 78 is bent along the score or fold line 52. The parts at this time will have the positions illustrated in Fig. 9 with the contours 63 of panels 56 and contours 77 of reinfrocing fins 76 in alignment with one another so that all portions of the panel 78 is supported after assembly.

In Figs. 10, 11 and 12 is illustrated a portion of a blank and an assembled carton with the improvements of this invention added to that disclosed in a pending application of Freel and Jones, Serial No. 375,306, filed January 21, 1941, for Cartons and by assignment the property of the applicant. As will be readily understood, cartons formed from the blank of Fig. 4 or Fig. 9 will, on the wall portions, expose one side of the cord or paper board material from which it is formed, while the visible surface of the bottom between the carton walls will expose the other side of said carton or box forming material. As was pointed out in the above mentioned Freel et al. application, cartons made from the blank there disclosed will expose the same surface of the board or other box or carton forming material. With the blank of Fig. 10, the same result as with the Freel et al. application is accomplished plus the rounded corners of the present application.

In brief the blank of Fig. 10 has a bottom panel 106 whose four sides are defined by score or fold lines having two opposed similar score lines 107 and two opposed similar lines 108. Similar extensions from each of the score lines 107 comprise score lines 109, 110 and 111 for forming panels 112, 113, 114 and 115. At least one end of the panel 114 is rounded or contoured as at 116.

Extending from at least one of the score lines 108 is an extension provided with score lines 117 and 118 thereby providing panels 119, 120 and 121 the panel 119 has its opposite ends connected with the panels 112 by pieces 122 which are diagonally scored to form a bellows corners similar to the portions 95 of the blank of Fig. 8.

The panels 115 are each provided on their under side with adhesive 123.

In assembling the blank of Fig. 10, the extensions fold on the score or fold lines 110 down-

wardly, as seen in the drawings, to bring the adhesive 123 on the under surface of the panels 115 into engagement with the under surface of the bottom panel 106 and in this "knocked down" position they are shipped to the user. When desiring to use the carton the fastened sides of the carton are raised to the positions illustrated in Fig. 11 that is vertically of the bottom panel 106. The extension beyond the fold line 108 is then raised on the fold line 108 to a position vertical of the bottom whereupon the bellows 122 are folded along their diagonal score or fold line against the inner surface of the panel 119. At this time the parts are in the positions illustrated in Fig. 11. The panel 120 is then folded on the score or fold line 117 to follow the contour 116 of the panels 114 whereupon the flap 121 is inserted in the space provided between the bottom 106 and panels 115. In order to provide this space it is noted that the adhesive 123 stops at 124 instead of continuing on to the adjacent end of the panel.

The carton illustrated in Fig. 13 is substantially identical in construction with that illustrated in Figs. 10, 11 and 12 except that the panel 115 is provided only on one of the panels 114 and is entirely removed from the other. This panel 115 is now made of a length equal to the entire width of the carton and is indicated in Fig. 13 by the reference numeral 125. Secured to the panel 125 as by a hinge or fold line 126 is a pasting flap 127 adapted to be secured to the inner surface of the remote panel 114. It is believed that this construction is readily understood from the illustration in Fig. 13.

From the foregoing it will be noted that there has been provided a folding type carton of the hollow wall type wherein a contour other than a right angle corner may be provided on such a box or carton. It will further be noted that this box or carton is formed from a single blank or stamping from paper, card or fibre board material as well as other box forming materials.

What is claimed is:

1. In a box or carton of the class described the combination of a bottom panel, walls extending normal to said bottom panel from two opposed sides thereof, said walls each composed of an inner and an outer wall member, said outer wall members having a receding contour at their opposite ends, said inner wall members having their ends extending substantially normal to the bottom panel, and walls extending from the remaining opposed sides of the bottom panel comprising an outer wall portion and an inner wall portion, said outer wall portions following the contour of the contoured ends of the outer wall member of the first mentioned walls, and the inner wall portion following the contour of the ends of the inner wall members of said first mentioned walls, a tucking flap at the ends of the inner wall members of the first mentioned walls adapted to lie transversely of the bottom panel behind the inner wall portions, reinforcing flanges at the upper ends of the tucking flaps adapted to reinforce the contoured outer wall portions, and cooperating means on said inner wall portions and said inner wall members for holding the carton in erected position.

2. In a box or carton of the class described the combination of a bottom panel, walls extending normal to said bottom panel from two opposed sides thereof, said walls each composed of an inner and an outer wall member, said outer wall members having a receding contour at their opposite ends, said inner wall members having their ends extending substantially normal to the bottom panel, and walls extending from the remaining opposed sides of the bottom panel comprising an outer wall portion and an inner wall portion, said outer wall portions following the contour of the contoured ends of the outer wall member of the first mentioned walls, and the inner wall portion following the contuor of the ends of the inner wall members of said first mentioned walls, tucking flaps at the outer ends of the inner wall members of the first mentioned walls adapted to lie transversely of the bottom panel adjacent but behind the inner wall portion of the second mentioned walls, and reinforcing fins at the inner ends of the tucking flaps adapted to lie longitudinally of the bottom panel and having a contour substantially identical to that of the ends of the outer wall members of the first mentioned walls for supporting the contoured outer wall portion of the second mentioned walls.

3. In a box or carton of the class described the combination of a bottom of substantially rectangular area, a first pair or walls extending respectively from two opposed sides of the bottom panel, each wall comprising an inner and an outer wall member with a top wall member separating said inner and outer wall member from one another, said inner and outer wall member each having their lower ends hingedly connected to the bottom panel for a major portion of its length, said outer wall members having their ends contoured upwardly and inwardly with a substantially rounded perimeter, a second pair of walls respectively extending from the remaining sides of the bottom panel and comprising an outer wall portion and an inner will portion, said outer wall portion having a length substantially equal to the dimension of the bottom as defined by the outer wall members and adapted to rest upon and follow the contoured ends of the outer wall members, and said inner wall portion being of a length equal to the distance between the inner wall members and depending from the outer wall portion to the bottom, and cooperating means on said inner wall portions and said inner wall members for holding the carton in erected position.

4. A box or carton of the class described the combination of a bottom of substantially rectangular area, a first pair of walls extending respectively from two opposed sides of the bottom panel, each wall comprising an inner and an outer wall member with a top wall member separating said inner and outer wall members from one another, said inner and outer wall member each having their lower ends hingedly connected to the bottom panel for a major portion of its length, said outer wall members having their ends contoured upwardly and inwardly with a substantially rounded perimeter, a second pair of walls respectively extending from the remaining sides of the bottom panel and comprising an outer wall portion and an inner wall portion, said outer wall portion having a length substantially equal to the dimension of the bottom as defined by the outer wall members and adapted to rest upon and follow the contoured ends of the outer wall members, and said inner wall portion being of a length equal to the distance between the inner wall members and depending from the outer wall portion to the bottom, and said outer wall portions each having ears projecting therefrom adapted to be inserted beneath the top wall portions of the first pair of walls for holding the said walls against collapse upon erection.

5. In a box or carton of the class described the combination of a bottom of substantially rectangular area, a first pair of walls extending respectively from two opposed sides of the bottom panel, each wall comprising an inner and an outer wall member with a top wall member separating said inner and outer wall members from one another, said inner and outer wall member each having their lower ends hingedly connected to the bottom panel for a major portion of its length, said outer wall members having their ends contoured upwardly and inwardly with a substantially rounded perimeter, a second pair of walls respectively extending from the remaining sides of the bottom panel and comprising an outer wall portion and an inner wall portion, said outer wall portion having a length substantially equal to the dimension of the bottom as defined by the outer wall members and adapted to rest upon and follow the contoured ends of the outer wall members, and said inner wall portion being of a length equal to the distance between the inner wall members and depending from the outer wall portion to the bottom, tucking flaps at the ends of the inner wall member adapted to extend transversely of the bottom panel between the inner and outer wall portions of the second pair of walls adjacent the said inner wall portions thereof, and reinforcing flanges on said tucking flaps adapted to underlie the outer wall portions of said second pair of walls.

6. In a box or carton of the class described the combination of a bottom of substantially rectangular area, a first pair of walls extending respectively from two opposed sides of the bottom panel, each wall comprising an inner and an outer wall member with a top wall separating said inner and outer wall members from one another, said inner and outer wall member each having their lower ends hingedly connected to the bottom panel for a major portion of its length, said outer wall members having their ends contoured upwardly and inwardly with a substantially rounded primeter, a second pair of walls respectively extending from the remaining sides of the bottom panel and comprising an outer wall portion and an inner wall portion, said outer wall portion having a length substantially equal to the dimension of the bottom as defined by the outer wall members and adapted to rest upon and follow the contoured ends of the outer wall members, and said inner wall portion being of a length equal to the distance between the inner wall members and depending from the outer wall portion to the bottom, tucking flaps at the ends of the inner wall member adapted to extend transversely of the bottom panel between the inner and outer wall portions of the second pair of walls adjacent the said inner wall portions thereof, and reinforcing flanges on said tucking flaps adapted to underlie the outer wall portions of said second pair of walls, and reinforcing fins at the ends of the tucking flaps adapted to lie longitudinally of the bottom panel between the inner and outer wall portions of the second pair of walls, and said reinforcing fins having a contour substantially identical with the contour of the ends of the outer wall members for reinforcing said outer wall portions.

7. In a box or carton of the class described the combination of a bottom of substantially rectangular area, a first pair of walls extending respectively from two opposed sides of the bottom panel, each wall comprising an inner and an outer wall member with a top wall member separating said inner and outer wall members from one another, said inner and outer wall member each having their lower ends hingedly connected to the bottom panel for a major portion of its length, said outer wall members having their ends contoured upwardly and inwardly with a substantially rounded perimeter, a second pair of walls respectively extending from the remaining sides of the bottom panel and comprising an outer wall portion and an inner wall portion, said outer wall portion having a length substantially equal to the dimension of the bottom as defined by the outer wall members and adapted to rest upon and follow the contoured ends of the outer wall members, and said inner wall portion being of a length equal to the distance between the inner wall members and depending from the outer wall portion to the bottom, and reinforcing fins carried by the inner wall members having a contour substantially equal to the contour of the ends of the outer wall members and adapted to underlie the outer wall portions of the second pair of walls for reinforcing same intermediate its ends.

8. In a box or carton of the class described comprising a bottom panel, a wall upstanding at right angles to and from each of two opposed sides of said bottom panel said walls each having one end thereof rounded or contoured, and a wall extending from one of the remaining sides of the bottom panel between the contoured ends of the above mentioned walls and which wall comprises a portion adapted to engage and follow the contoured ends of the first mentioned walls and a portion adapted to form an inner wall and depend between said walls toward the bottom panel from a point substantially at the inner terminus of the walls contour and cooperating means on said walls and inner wall portion for retaining the walls in position.

9. In a carton or box of the class described formed from a single blank of paper, card or fibre board material comprising a bottom panel, a pair of walls respectively extending from opposed sides of said bottom panel and comprising inner and outer wall members, said outer wall members each having a corresponding and rounded or contoured end, and each having their adjacent corresponding end of the inner wall member vertically arranged, and a third wall extending from one of the remaining sides of the bottom panel between the contoured ends of the outer wall member and comprising an outer and an inner wall portion, said outer wall portion contacting and following the contour of the outer wall member and the inner wall portion substantially following the ends of the inner wall members, tucking flaps at the ends of the inner wall members adapted to lie transversely of the bottom panel behind the inner wall portion, reinforcing flanges on said tucking flaps underlying the outer wall portion to retain same in a contoured position, and cooperating means on said walls and inner wall portion for retaining the walls in position.

10. In a carton or box of the class described formed from a single blank of paper, card or fibre board material comprising a bottom panel, a pair of walls respectively extending from opposed sides of said bottom panel and comprising inner and outer wall members, said outer wall members each having a corresponding and rounded or contoured end, and each having their adjacent corresponding end of the inner wall member vertically arranged, and a third wall extending from

one of the remaining sides of the bottom panel between the contoured ends of the outer wall member and comprising an outer and an inner wall portion, said outer wall portion contacting and following the contour of the outer wall member and the inner wall portion substantially following the ends of the inner wall members, tucking flaps at the ends of the inner wall members adapted to lie transversely of the bottom panel behind the inner wall portion, and reinforcing fins at the ends of the tucking flaps having a contour substantially identical to that of the outer wall members and adapted to be arranged in line with the said outer wall member contours for supporting the outer wall portion intermediate the ends thereof.

WILLIAM P. FRANKENSTEIN.