Dec. 25, 1934. A. J. WEISS 1,985,590

RECLOSABLE CARTON

Filed June 28, 1933

Fig. 1.

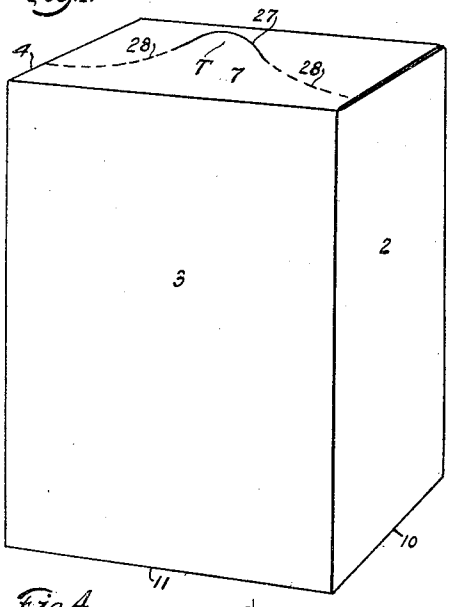


Fig. 2.

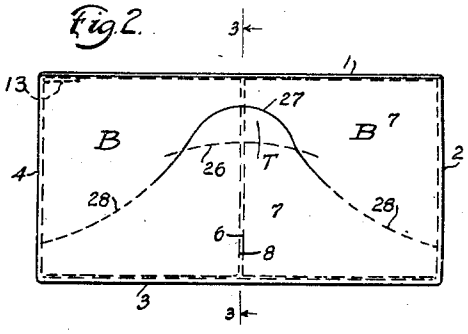


Fig. 3.

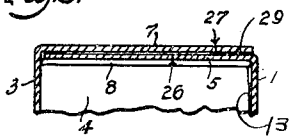


Fig. 4.

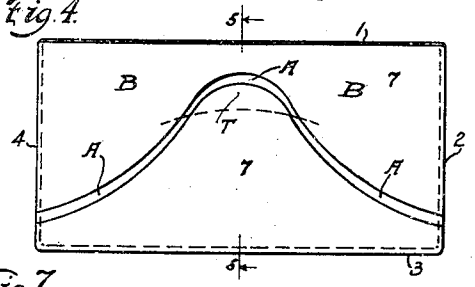


Fig. 5.

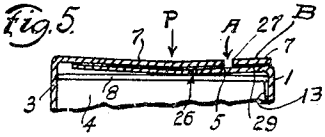


Fig. 6.

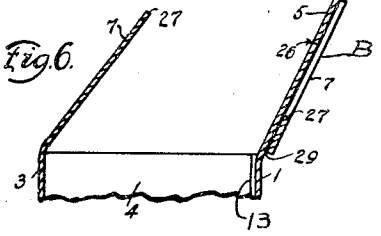


Fig. 7.

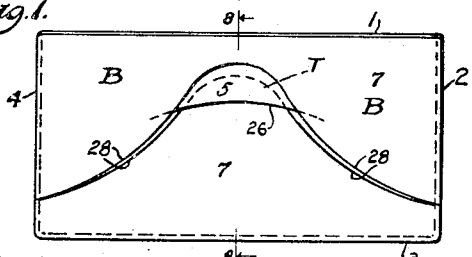


Fig. 8.

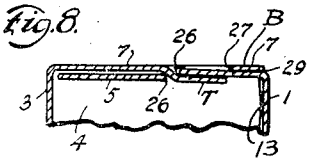
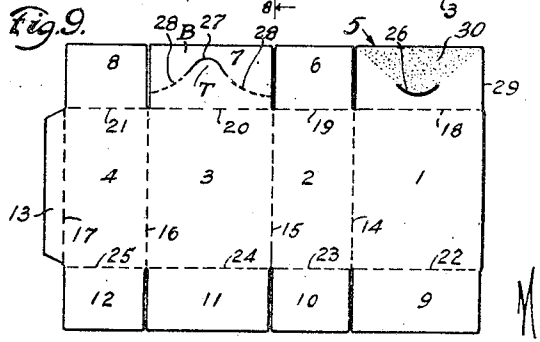


Fig. 9.



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RECLOSABLE CARTON

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Application June 28, 1933, Serial No. 677,957

6 Claims. (Cl. 229—39)

The present invention relates to cartons and, more specifically, to cartons made from a single blank of foldable material and in which all of the coacting elements are pre-cut and scored, partially connected and shipped flat to the consumer for final erection and assembly.

The important feature of the present structure is in the end construction, whereby the carton, when erected and sealed, may be ruptured along pre-cut lines to open, and the ruptured portion be used as a retuck cover flap to temporarily close the carton.

While I have for the sake of clearness and in order to disclose my invention so that the same can be readily understood, described in general terms and illustrated specific devices and arrangements, I desire to have it understood that this invention is not limited to the specific form disclosed but may be embodied in other ways that will suggest themselves, in view of this broad disclosure, to persons skilled in the art. It is believed that this invention is broadly new and it is desired to claim it as such so that all such changes as come within the scope of the appended claims are to be considered as part of this invention.

In the drawing,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the carton erected and sealed;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged end view of the retuck carton end, unruptured;

Fig. 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3, Fig. 2, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2, showing the retuck flaps ruptured before reclosing;

Fig. 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5, Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrows;

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary sectional view taken on a line similar to 5—5 of Fig. 4, with the retuck covers open;

Fig. 7 is an end view of the carton after the covers are ruptured and retucked to reclose the carton;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view taken on the line 8—8, Fig. 7, looking in the direction of the arrows; and

Fig. 9 is a reduced view of the carton blank.

As shown in Fig. 9, the carton is made up of a single piece of box board or the like and has the body forming panels 1, 2, 3 and 4, and a glue flap 13, all scored from one another in the order above described, by score lines 14 to 17 inclusive, shown dotted.

The rear and front walls or panels 1, 3 and the lateral panels 2, 4 inclusive have separate, scored closing flaps at their opposite sides, these being flaps of the usual nature, 9, 10, 11 and 12, to form a bottom closure for the carton, and the other flaps being 5, 6, 7 and 8 to form the retuck closure for the top reclosure seal of the carton, all of the flaps being scored off the panels by the score lines 18 to 25 inclusive, these lines being shown dotted.

When the carton blanks are shipped to the consumer, the glue flaps 13 are attached, by glue, to the inner face of the exposed edge of the panels 1, and the cartons are folded flat, into bundles, for shipment.

When the consumer uses the carton, he erects the blank into a carton formation, glues the four bottom flaps 9 to 12, together in the usual manner to form a permanent bottom closure.

The carton is then filled, and the top cover flaps are then operated as follows:

Top flaps 6 and 8 are first closed in, then flap 5 is closed in on flaps 6 and 8, and, finally the retuck flap 7, with glue on its inside face, is closed down over flap 5 and the package is thus sealed, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

To open the carton for reclosure, the top closing flap 5 is provided with a tongue receiving slit 26, and adjacent thereto is provided a printed surface or zone 30, shown stippled, Fig. 9, in order to provide a glue resist surface to prevent the glue on the inner face of the tuck flap 7 from causing top flaps 5 and 7 to adhere together in this printed zone, and thus cause the glue on the inner face of flap 7 to adhere only to the unprinted face 29 of flap 5, which unprinted face partakes of the contour of the retuck portion of flap 7, as will hereinafter be pointed out, in detail.

The retuck top flap 7 has defined within its borders a partially cut out retuck tongue portion T, defined by a single cut 27, Fig. 9, and two perforated side extensions 28—28, as a continuation of the cut 27, and merging therewith to form a weakened line, from the ends of cut 27 to the side edges of flap 7.

When the flap 7 is glued to flap 5, the glue, because of the printed zone 30, Fig. 2, causes the adherence of the outside portion B of the flap 7 to flap 5 but leaves the inside scored precut tongue portion free of adherence to flap 5, and thus an effective sealing of the carton top is effected.

After the top is sealed, to open, it is only necessary to press downwardly upon the flap 7, as indicated by the arrow P in Fig. 5, rupturing the flap part B away from the tongue section T, thus

breaking the weakened line 27—28—28 as at A, Fig. 4.

Then the top flaps 5 to 8 inclusive may be lifted to afford access to the carton contents.

To reclose the carton, as a temporary seal, the flaps 6 and 8 are first closed, flap 5 is then closed down over flaps 6 and 8, and then the tongue T of top flap 7 is inserted into the slit 26 of flap 5, as in Figs. 7 and 8.

As will be noted in Fig. 6, when the sealing top flaps 5 and 7 are ruptured, and said flaps are lifted, the glued portion B of flap adheres to and is carried by flap 5.

What I claim is:

1. A paper board carton having a closure comprising an inner or lower rectangular flap, an outer flap covering the first flap, and means sealing said flaps together along mating straight edges thereof, said flaps being relatively free at the opposite mating edges, one of said flaps having therein and extending completely across it between the joined and free portions a weakened line, whereby the closure may be urged in one direction to break the board along said line, so that the flaps may then be opened.

2. In a carton comprising a sheet of paper board having opposed front and rear walls and coacting lateral walls; a top closure comprising an inner flap which is continuous with said rear wall, said flap having its boundary edges adjoining the top edges of the other three walls, flaps turned inwardly from said lateral walls below said inner flap, and an outer flap turned inwardly from said front wall and having a portion thereof sealingly attached to said inner flap along and adjacent said rear wall, said inner and outer flaps having relatively free portions adjacent said front wall, and said outer flap having therein and extending completely across it between the attached and free portions a weakened line, whereby on pressing the closure inwardly the outer flap may be broken along said line, so that the closure may then be opened.

3. A carton or box, one end of which is initially sealed by a closure which includes an inner rear wall flap, and an outer front wall flap, means sealing said outer flap to said inner flap along and adjacent the rear wall, said flaps being relatively free adjacent the front wall, and there being a weakened line extending completely across the outer flap between its sealed and free portions; said line defining a tongue which extends towards the rear wall; whereby when the closure is urged inwardly the weakened line may be broken so that the flaps may be opened; said inner flap having therein a tongue slit which is further from the rear wall than the point of the tongue, so that after the initial opening the flaps may be reclosed, said tongue being engageable in said slit for holding the flaps in position.

4. A paper board carton, one end of which is sealed by a closure which includes an inner rear wall flap, and an outer front wall sealing flap, each of said flaps extending completely across the end; cooperating lateral wall flaps disposed below the inner flap and each extending half of the way across the end; adhesive material sealing the outer flap to the inner flap along and adjacent the rear wall, said outer and inner flaps being relatively free adjacent the front wall, and there being a weakened line extending completely across the outer flap between the sealed and free portions; said line defining a tongue which extends towards the rear wall; whereby the closure may be urged inwardly to break the sealing flap along said line, so that the flaps may be opened; said inner flap having therein a tongue slit which is further from the rear wall than the point of the tongue so that after the initial opening the flaps may be reclosed, said slit being then adapted to receive said tongue for holding the flaps in position.

5. A carton comprising an end closure including an inner rear wall flap and an outer or uppermost front wall flap, said outer flap having thereon a glued face, said inner flap having thereon and extending along and adjacent the front wall a stippled portion whereby to prevent attachment of the glue thereto, both flaps being attached adjacent the rear wall only, and a weakened line extending completely across the outer flap between its attached and unattached portions, whereby the closure may be pressed inwardly to break the outer flap along said line, so that the flaps may then be opened.

6. A carton comprising a sheet of paper board which includes an end closure having an inner rear wall flap and a cooperating outer or uppermost front wall flap, said outer flap having thereon a glued face, said inner flap having thereon and extending along and adjacent the front wall a stippled portion whereby to prevent attachment of the glue thereto, both flaps being attached adjacent the rear wall only, said outer flap having therein and extending completely across it between the attached and unattached portions a weakened line, said line defining a tongue which extends towards and nearly as far as the rear wall; whereby the closure may be pressed inwardly to break the outer flap along said line, so that the flaps may be opened; said outer flap having therein a tongue slit which is further from the rear wall than the point of the tongue so that after the initial opening the flaps may be closed, said tongue being engageable in said slit for holding the flaps in the reclosed position.

ARTHUR J. WEISS.