

Sept. 7, 1948.

L. P. GRECCO

2,448,795

DIVISIBLE CARTON

Filed May 24, 1946

Fig 1

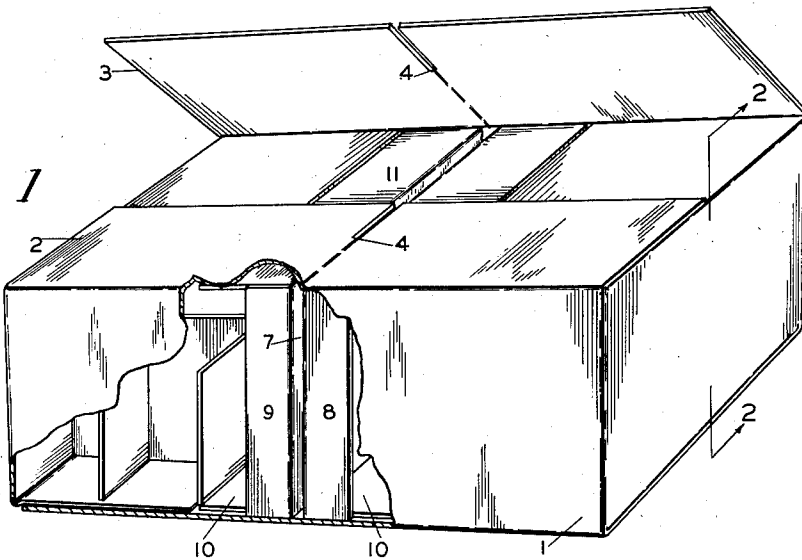


Fig 2

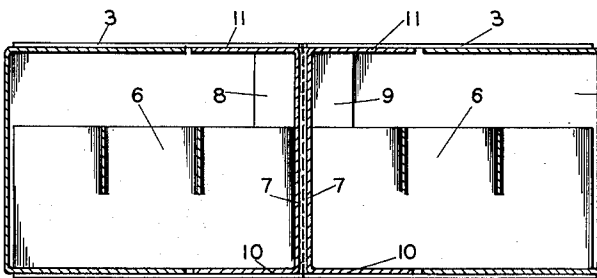


Fig 3

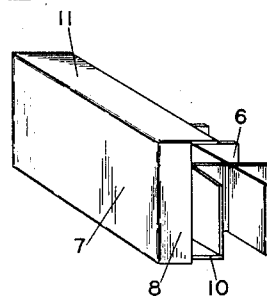
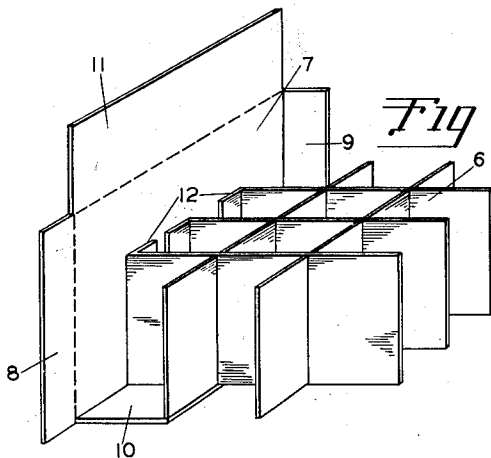


Fig 4

INVENTOR.

LOUIS P. GRECCO

BY *G F M & Dougall*

ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,448,795

DIVISIBLE CARTON

Louis P. Grecco, Portland, Oreg.

Application May 24, 1946, Serial No. 672,094

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—28)

1

This invention relates to a separable carton, that is a carton of the right size to contain a well established commercial quantity, such as one or two dozen packages, or preferably an even number of units that can be separated into two half-parts, which will each contain one-half of the original contents.

It is an object of the present invention to produce a divisible carton that does not contain any excess quantity of material tending to make it expensive as compared to a plain carton with a filler.

It is another object to produce a divisible carton that can be separated into two parts without any flaps to be dislodged, folded over, etc. to close the newly cut and formed open ends of the severed portions, which I believe has been the principal objection to divisible cartons up to the present time.

A drawing delineates my proposal to solve the problems inherent in accomplishing the objects stated and others that will be apparent from this specification.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a carton containing the invention with one top flap raised and a part of one side broken away to expose the construction;

Fig. 2 is a longitudinal section of Fig. 1 taken on the line 2—2 of that figure;

Fig. 3 is of the filler, there being two in each carton that are counterparts; and

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the filler element, which, aside from the cooperative marking on the carton, is the essence of the invention, shown in the final position it will be folded to occupy in a carton, but separated from any carton to make the delineation clear.

Describing the drawing in greater detail: Numeral 1 represents the conventional rectangular carton, made usually of cellular paper stock, cut in one piece from a sheet and foldable as shown in Fig. 1, one flap of the two-piece top in that figure standing partly open. The figure has a part of one side and a bit of the median top broken away to show how two structures as shown in perspective in Figs. 3 and 4 are cooperatively arranged therein, having a dividing wall portion 7 across the carton, back to back.

Fig. 1 shows the dotted line 4, a portion of

2

which is exposed in the flap 3, indicating a division line of separation. Divisible cartons, broadly speaking, have been proposed and patented heretofore. No novel feature is pointed out in the carton.

The filler, insofar as the cubical compartments 6 are concerned, are old, but the general structure is for cans or bottles and is necessary to serve as an initial placement for the upstanding lateral division wall portion 7 with its side flaps 8 and 9, top flap 11 and bottom flap 10.

The filler proper comprising the rectangular bottle or can holders 6, is glued to the wall 7 at 12; hence the dividing wall will be vertical when the filler is in horizontal position such as represented in Fig. 1, save that it will be filled with merchandise in can or bottle sub-packages. For shipping and storage, the filler structure shown in Fig. 3 folds flat. There appears to be a negligible market for a divisible carton for other types of merchandise; hence the filler is not too great a handicap.

The carton is made in any preferred way and preferably has the half-way divisional indication such as indicated at 4 in Fig. 1. Two fillers such as are shown in Fig. 3 are required. The end flaps 8 and 9 will be glued and they will be set back to back as indicated in Fig. 2; then the contents will be placed in the cells of the filler, the carton with both flaps 2 and 3 will pass along a conveyor, first under the gluing machine and then the closing fingers. The upper surfaces of the flap 9 will be glued in place when the carton flaps 2 and 3 are pressed against them.

Two divisional walls, each having fillers attached, will be placed back to back in a carton with at least two opposite flaps of the divisional wall glued to the inside of the carton.

The foregoing description, together with the illustration, fully conveys the necessary information to anyone familiar with making and using cartons for packaging goods and the novel features will now be pointed out in the claim.

I claim:

A divisible carton for bottles, comprising a hollow rectangular fiberboard box having single thickness top, bottom and end walls save for gluing overlaps, two duplicate compartmented fillers therein, said fillers comprising back to back transverse partitions with glue flaps attached to the

2,448,795

3

sides of the box, a compartmented filler secured to each partition, said fillers unattached to the box, and of such size that they tend to support the box from the inside, and being of less height than the inside of the box to leave the bottle necks projecting above the filler when the tops are opened.

LOUIS P. GRECCO.

REFERENCES CITED

The following references are of record in the file of this patent:

UNITED STATES PATENTS

Number	Name	Date	15
2,066,485	Quackenboss	Jan. 5, 1937	

Number
2,098,090
2,138,451
2,284,385
2,287,729
2,297,982
2,327,529

4

Name	Date
Ford	Nov. 2, 1937
Holmes	Nov. 29, 1938
Freshwaters	May 26, 1942
Fallert	June 23, 1942
Potts	Oct. 6, 1942
Kleckhefer et al.	Aug. 24, 1943

FOREIGN PATENTS

Country	Date
Great Britain	June 5, 1940