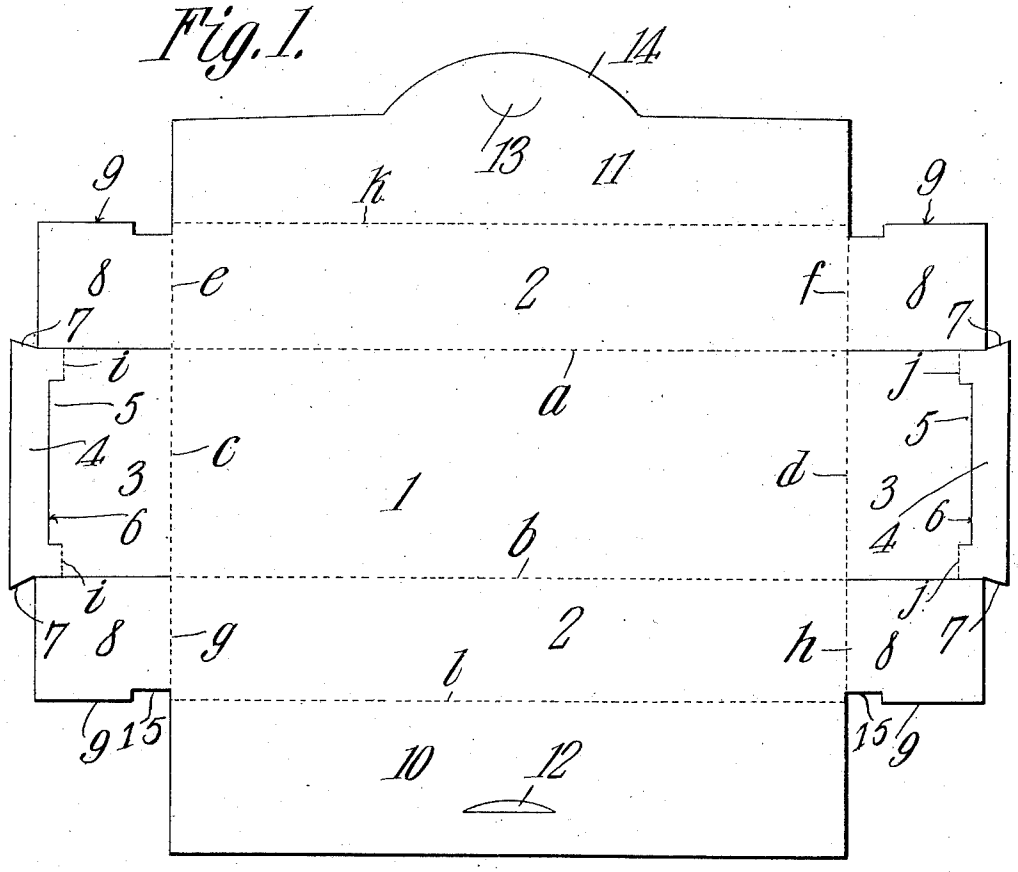
No. 882,688. PATENTED MAR. 24, 1908.

H. W. JANICKE.

EGG CARTON.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 3, 1907.

Fig. 1.



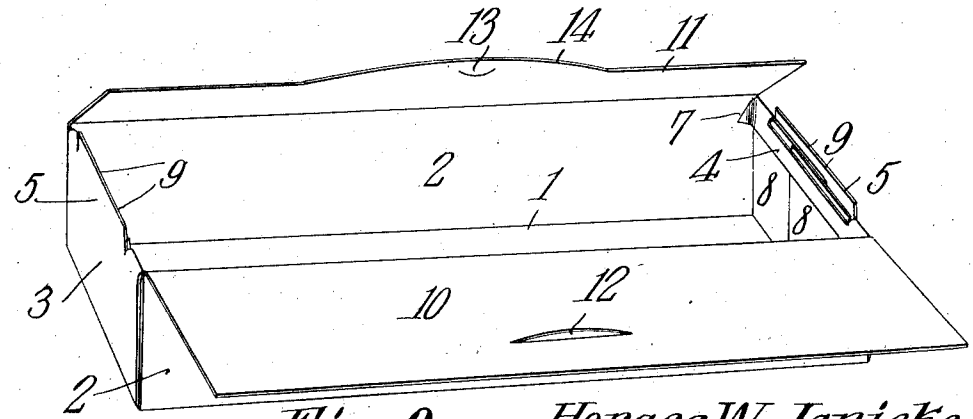


Fig. 2.

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HORACE W. JANICKE, OF AUGUSTA, KANSAS.

EGG-CARTON.

No. 882,688. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented March 24, 1908.

Application filed June 3, 1907. Serial No. 377,089.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HORACE W. JANICKE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Augusta, in the county of Butler and State of Kansas, have invented a new and useful Egg-Carton, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to egg cartons.

The object of the invention is to provide a cheap, durable and thoroughly efficient form of carton, in which the parts shall be capable of being quickly assembled for use and be held combined in such manner as to secure the maximum rigidity and in which the interior shall be devoid of projecting parts, thereby to facilitate the positioning of the egg holders or grids therein.

With the above and other objects in view as will appear as the nature of the invention is better understood, the same consists in the novel construction and combination of parts of an egg carton, as will be hereinafter fully described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawings forming a part of this specification and in which like characters of reference indicate corresponding parts,—Figure 1 is a view in plan exhibiting the blank of the carton. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a carton constructed from the blank shown in Fig. 1.

The carton is made from a sheet of card or paste board of any desired thickness and is formed by cutting or stamping into the shape shown in Fig. 1. The blank provides a bottom 1, two side walls 2, two end walls 3, each of which includes a tucking flap 4, a guard 5 formed by a three-cut slit 6, and a pair of keepers 7, four corner flaps 8, each of which includes a locking tongue 9 and two cover members 10 and 11, the former of which is provided with a crescentic slot 12 to be engaged by a tongue 13 carried by an extension 14 on the latter.

The keepers 7, as clearly shown in Fig. 1, constitute angular extensions of the tucking flaps, and operate in a positive manner to prevent the latter from working upward when bent over the end walls, as shown in Fig. 2, as such movement will be prevented by the frictional contact between the side walls and the keepers. In the event that the flaps should work upward until they contact with the under sides of the cover members, the keepers, owing to the increased width they impart to the flaps, will prevent the latter from having any endwise movement relatively to the carton which would result in their disconnection.

The guards 5 that are formed by the slits 6, are of greater width than the tongues 9, so that when the parts of the box are assembled, as shown in Fig. 2, the said guards will extend above the upper edge of the end walls and thus form stops which will prevent inward movement of its walls as from strains or pressure.

The locking tongues 9 are formed by cutting away a portion of the corner flaps adjacent to the cover members 10 and 11, as shown at 15, and these tongues are of a width approximating the length of the slits 6, so that when projected therethrough, as shown in Fig. 1, they will be securely held in place.

In setting up the box, the side walls are folded on the dotted lines A, B, thereby defining the bottom, and when the side walls are thus positioned the corner flaps 8 are bent inward on the dotted lines E, F, G and H, thereby to bring them to the position to form a portion of the end walls, and the end walls 3 are then bent upward on the dotted lines C and D. This brings the slits 6 over the guards 5 and tongues 9, and these are then caused to project through the slits, after which the tucking flaps are turned over the upper edges of the end walls and corner flaps and positioned as shown in Fig. 2, the bending of the flaps being along the dotted lines I and J. In positioning the flaps, the keepers 7 are forced into the corners formed by the juncture of the side walls and end walls, and are thus securely held in position. The cover members are then folded over on the dotted lines K and L to the position shown. These dotted or folding lines may be either ordinary scores or spaced dashes formed by a suitable implement.

When the box is assembled in the manner described all the parts will be positively combined and will be held against accidental separation in use.

While the carton is herein described as adapted for use for the holding of eggs, it is to be understood that it may be employed for other purposes, as for candy receptacles, without any change whatever in the structural arrangement.

What is claimed is:—

1. A carton having inturned corner flaps provided with locking tongues, and end walls provided with slits through which the tongues

project and with tucking flaps embodying keepers coacting with the side walls of the carton to hold the flaps in operative position.

2. A carton having inturned corner flaps provided with locking tongues, and end walls provided with slits through which the tongues project and with tucking flaps embodying keepers coacting with side walls of the carton to hold the flaps in operative position and with guards to brace the end walls against inward yielding.

3. A carton having inturned corner flaps provided with locking tongues, and end walls provided with slits through which the tongues project and with tucking flaps embodying angular keepers coacting with the side walls of the carton to hold the flaps in operative position and with guards to brace the end walls against yielding movements.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HORACE W. JANICKE.

Witnesses:
J. B. HUENERGARDT,
G. W. LONG.