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HANDED CARTON FOR BAKERY PRODUCTS AND THE LIKE

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HANDED CARTON FOR BAKERY PRODUCTS
AND THE LIKE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 229—44)

1. A handled carton for bakery products and the like which can be used and reused a number of times and thus will have the feature of being of additional practical utility to the customers.

2. A handled carton for bakery products and the like which can be used and reused a number of times and thus will have the feature of being of additional practical utility to the customers.

A further object of the invention is to provide a handled carton for bakery products and the like which can be used and reused a number of times and thus will have the feature of being of additional practical utility to the customers.
sponding walls of the bottom section when the carton is closed.

A pair of spaced, centrally located, locking tongues 20 and 21 are formed by U-shaped cuts made in the front wall 17 of the cover section. These locking tongues extend in opposite directions and preferably, as shown in Fig. 1, the tongues extend towards the respective ends of the front wall. A pair of slits 22 and 23 for the tongues 20 and 21 respectively are made in the front wall 13 of the bottom section and are so positioned that when the cover section is closed, the tongues 20 and 21 of the cover section can be inserted in the slits, as illustrated in Fig. 2, thus locking the front wall 17 of the cover section to the front wall 13 of the bottom section.

The two slits 22 and 23 (Fig. 1) are connected at their center points by a horizontal cut 24, thus producing a pair of hinged portions 25 and 26 which can be pushed inwardly by engagement with the tongues 20 and 21 when the latter are inserted into locking position in the front wall 13 of the bottom section. The positions of the tongues 20 and 21 and the hinged portions 25 and 26 as a result of this interlocking of the front walls of the two sections, are shown more clearly in Figs. 3 and 4.

With this construction the two hinged portions 25 and 26, formed by the horizontal cut 24, only facilitate the insertion of the tongues 20 and 21 through the front wall 13 but also act in such manner that an attempt to pull the front wall 17 of the cover section outwardly or forwardly from the front wall 13 of the bottom section, when the carton is locked, will be resisted by a wedging action on the part of the two hinged portions 25 and 26 acting against the inserted tongues 20 and 21. There is a particular advantage in this which will be mentioned presently.

A handle 27, formed of paper tape of a plurality of layers, or of any other suitable material, has its ends secured centrally on the outside face of the rear wall 14 and the front wall 17 (Fig. 1) respectively. The handle may be secured to the carton in any suitable manner, for example, by means of adhesive or by means of staples. In the case of the carton illustrated in Fig. 1, the handle is secured by adhesive. Not only are the ends of the handle secured to the walls 14 and 17 of the carton but the adjacent sections of the handle are also preferably secured to the top face of the side walls at the front and rear edges, and thus in the places indicated at 28 and 29 in Figs. 1 and 4.

As apparent from Figs. 1 and 2, the front end portion of the handle 21 is secured to the front wall 17 of the cover section between the two tongues 20 and 21. When the carton is locked, the strain on the front wall of the cover section produced by a pull on the handle will be transmitted through the locked tongues to the front wall 13 of the bottom section even if the carton is made of comparatively thin paper board. The close proximity of the two locked tongues to the end of the handle will enable the strain to be distributed evenly and safely over the two locked front walls, and any tendency of the strain to cause the front wall 17 to pull outwardly from the underlying front wall 13 will be resisted by the interlocking means and partly by the wedging action of the portions 25 and 26 against the tongues 20 and 21 resisting the pulling of the tongues from the slits 22 and 23.

The lifting of the locked carton by the handle ordinarily would not only have a tendency to pull the bottom edge of the front wall 17 outwardly from the underlying wall 13, but also would have a tendency to pull the upper edge of the wall 17 and the upper edge of the rear wall 14 inwardly. However, I have found that this latter tendency is considerably reduced by continuing the adhesive bond between the hinged and the cover section of the carton for a slight distance on the top face 15 (thus as at 28 and 29'), which by causing an upward pull at the areas 28 and 29' reduces the inward pull at the edges of the top section of the carton.

All these factors contribute to enable the carton to withstand a comparatively severe carrying strain even though relatively light-weight material is used for the carton, and thus contribute in accomplishing the main purpose of my invention.

In the carton of Figs. 5 and 6 the locking tongues are in the front wall 40 of the bottom section and the slits for the tongues are in the front wall 41 of the cover section. The two locking tongues 42 and 43 are formed at opposite sides of a central flap 44. The front wall 41 of the cover section comes down between the flap 44 and the wall 40 when the carton is closed. In this construction a pair of slits 45 and 46 for the tongues 42 and 43, respectively, are formed in the front wall 41 of the cover section. The two slits 45 and 46 are shown connected by a horizontal cut which thus forms two hinged portions 47 and 48, similar to the portions 25 and 26 in Fig. 1. The front end of the handle 49 extends down over the upper hinged portion 47 as shown in Fig. 5. Fig. 6 shows the carton locked with the tongues on both sides of the flap 44 having been inserted in their respective slits 45 and 46. Any tendency for the lower edge of the front wall 41 of the cover section to be pulled outwardly away from the underlying wall 40 of the bottom section will of course be prevented by the overlapping locked flap 44. Furthermore, a pull on the front end 49 of the handle, which would have a tendency to pull the upper hinged portion 47 (Fig. 5) outwardly, will result only in producing a tighter wedging or by an upward-lifting action of portion 47 against the inserted tongues 42 and 43.

The carton of Figs. 7 and 8 is very similar to the carton of Figs. 5 and 6. A flap 50 is formed in the front wall 55 of the bottom section which has the two tongues 51 and 52 at opposite sides. The two slits 53 and 54 in the front wall 56 of the cover section are, however, formed slightly differently and are not connected with each other. When this carton is closed, as illustrated in Fig. 8, the carton looks very much like the carton of Fig. 6.

I claim:

1. In a handled carton of the character described having a bottom section with front and side walls and a hinged cover section with front and side walls extending over said walls of said bottom section respectively, said side walls being centrally located on said front wall of said bottom section, the top portion of said flap broadened to form a pair of tongues extending laterally from opposite side edges of said flap, a pair of locking slits for said tongues on said front wall of said cover section, and a handle on said cover section extending from said front wall of said cover section to the rear of said cover section, the front end of said handle centrally secured on said cover section front wall between said slits, said slits spaced apart a distance only slightly greater than the width of said secured
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5 front end of said handle, said flap, said tongues and said slits so constructed and arranged that the upward pull on the forward end of said handle, when said carton is carried by said handle, will be transferred directly to said flap without excessive strain on said cover front wall.

2. A handled carton of the character described having a bottom section with front and side walls and a hinged cover section with front and side walls extending over said walls of said bottom section respectively, said carton including an upwardly-extending flap centrally located on said front wall of said bottom section, the top portion of said flap broadened to form a pair of tongues extending laterally from opposite side edges of said flap, a pair of locking slits for said tongues on said front wall of said cover section, a horizontal cut connecting said slits approximately at their central portions, and a strap-like handle on said cover section extending from said front wall of said cover section to the rear of said cover section, the front end of said handle centrally secured on said cover section front wall between said slits and terminating at said horizontal cut, said slits spaced apart a distance only slightly greater than the width of said secured front end of said handle.

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