Sept. 8, 1931. H. L. GREVE 1,822,575

CARTON FOR SHIPPING PURPOSES

Filed Feb. 16, 1929

Fig. 1

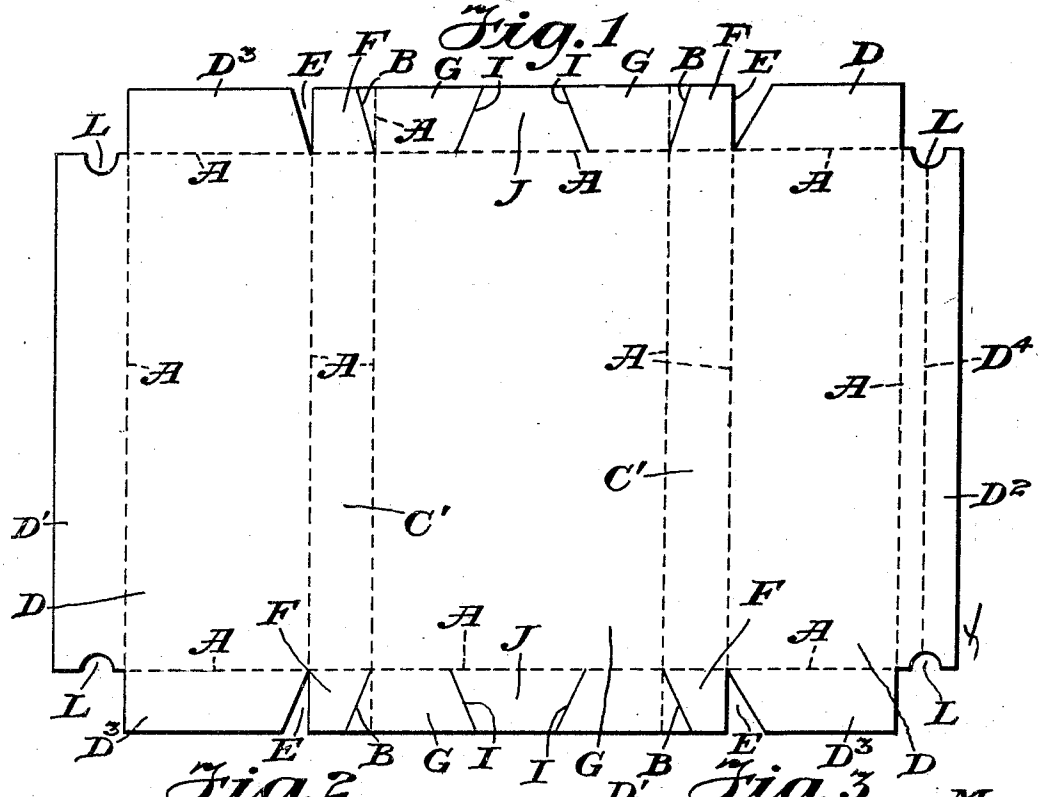



Fig. 2

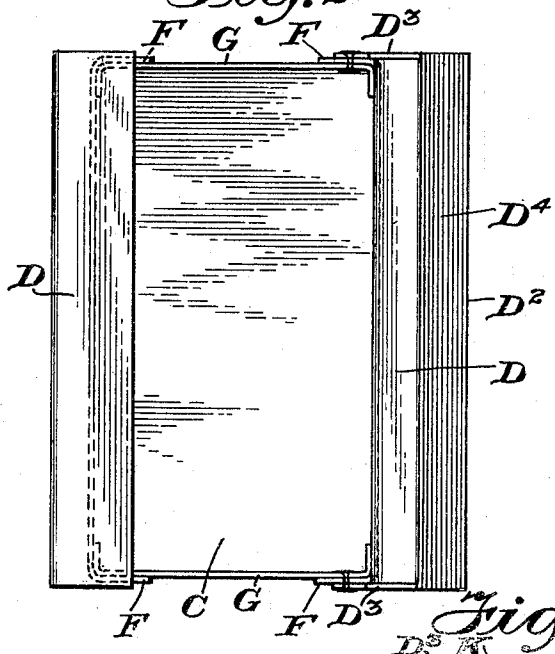



Fig. 3

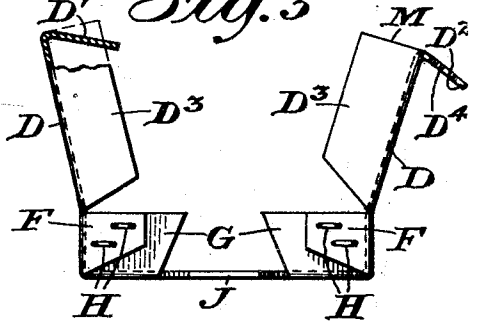



Fig. 4

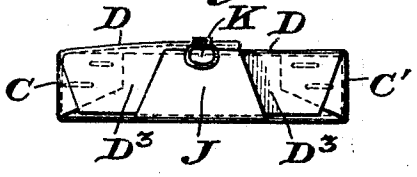
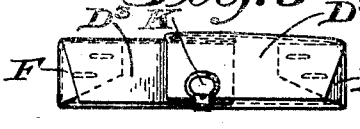



Fig. 5




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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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## CARTON FOR SHIPPING PURPOSES

Application filed February 16, 1929. Serial No. 340,616.

My invention relates to cartons for shipping dress goods, etc.

The object of my invention is to provide a carton of strong fibre-board formed to present an overlapping interlocking joint cover portion which serves to stiffen the cover, and prevents moisture and dust from entering the interior of the carton thru the joint.

A further object of my invention is to provide a pilferproof carton which cannot be opened without detection.

The further objects and advantages gained by the present construction are hereinafter set forth.

Referring to the drawings which form a part of this specification:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the blank as it is formed ready for folding.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of a carton in its open condition, and arranged to be closed with its end flap portions of the cover resting on the outside ends of the carton, as illustrated in Figure 5.

Fig. 3 is an end view of the carton as it appears when staples are used to hold the end portions together as shown, and showing the construction wherein short tab portions are provided, and which fold upwardly over the ends of the cover portions to permit the locking means to be located on the top side of the carton, as illustrated in Figure 4.

Fig. 4 is an end view of the construction shown in Figure 3, after it is closed and locked.

Fig. 5 is an end view of the construction as illustrated in Figure 2, after it is closed and locked.

When made for shipping dress goods, such as a dozen silk dresses, or an overcoat, these cartons are made 26 inches long, 16 inches wide and 3 or 4 inches in depth, and therefore the fibre-board is made very thick and stiff to resist crushing and to carry the contents safely to their destination.

The blank is scored on the dotted lines A— shown in Figure 1, and the lines B— indicate slits which extend from the edge of the blank to the scored lines A. The portions between the dotted lines or scored areas indicate the bottom portion C—, the side portions C'— and cover portions D— having flap interlocking portions D'— and $D^2$ respectively, the portion D'— being made of greater width than that of the portion $D^2$. The blank is notched as shown at E— to provide end portions $D^3$— of the cover, and end portions F— which extend outside of the portions G— and are preferably connected thereto by staples H— but may be cemented together if desired.

When the carton is constructed to be locked at the top end as shown in Figure 4, the blank is slitted at I—I respectively, to provide end tabs J—J respectively, which extend upwardly from the bottom of the carton over the end portions $D^3$— of the cover portions, and are locked by snap-locks —K— to the top of the cover portion as illustrated. The snap-locks used are well known and used to permanently fasten the flaps in locked engagement, or to the top of a carton, and are broken in order to open the carton, and therefore, if the joints and other overlapping portions of the carton are protected so that they cannot be separated, and the carton is locked or sealed so that no part of the contents can be removed from the carton without breaking the lock, or the carton, pilfering will be practically impossible without the detection of the fact that the carton has been tampered with.

When the carton is to be folded as shown in the construction illustrated in Figures 2 and 5, I prefer to form the blank without the slits I—, and in this case I attach the snap-locks to the bottom of the carton and to the outer edge of the end cover flaps $D^3$— as shown, to lock the cover portion to the bottom of the carton.

As before stated, the card-board material is very heavy and stiff, and hard to bend, and therefore I have found it necessary to score the inner interlocking flap member $D^2$— at $D^4$— with one or more longitudinally extending score lines, which prevents the spring-like action of the inner flap $D^2$— pressing the edge of the flap upwardly under the overlying flap portion D'— and causing it to bulge upwardly due to the resiliency of the bent portion M—.

When the carton is closed, the portion $D^2$— is folded under the portion D'— to form an interlocking joint which extends the entire length of the carton, and provides four thicknesses of material which strengthens the entire carton longitudinally and also provides a joint which effectually prevents anything from being removed from the carton thru said joint portion, and which also stiffens and strengthens the end portions of the carton.

The interlocking construction of the joint may be made of greater or less width than that shown in the drawings, it being understood that I prefer that the width of the said portions shall be substantially the same, the outer flap being necessarily somewhat greater in width than the inner portion.

In making the cartons as shown in Figures 1, 3 and 4, I prefer to form semicircular notches L— in the ends of the interlocking flap portions, to permit the two parts forming the lock K— to be drawn closer together in the locking operation, since the material will yield above the notches a little and thus permit this to be done.

It will be noted that the entire carton is made from a single blank of a form in which a minimum of waste material is provided, which reduces the cost of the carton, and permits the blanks to be shipped in knockdown form to customers.

Having thus described my invention I claim as new:

A carton formed from a single sheet of fibrous material of substantially elongated rectangular form, scored lengthwise and laterally to define a central bottom portion with narrowed transverse walls adjacent thereto and narrowed end walls, cover forming portions having end flaps folded on lines longitudinally of the sheet, narrow flap portions at the outer edges of the cover forming interfolding portions for the cover, the said end walls being slitted to provide flaps between the sides of the bottom portion with the outer free ends of the flaps adapted for attachment to the cover portions.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature.

HERMAN L. GREVE.