Nov. 29, 1932. B. M. WILLIAMS 1,889,581

CARTON

Filed Jan. 6, 1932

Fig.1.

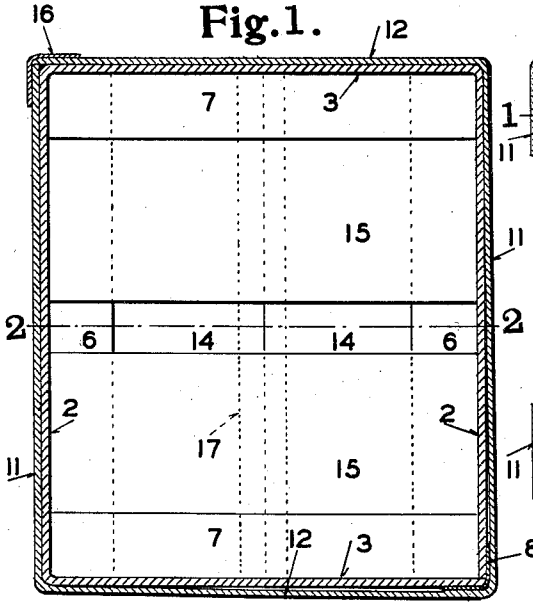


Fig.2.

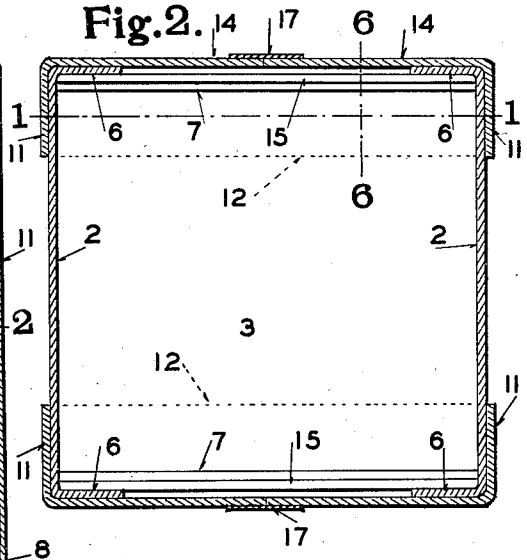


Fig.3.

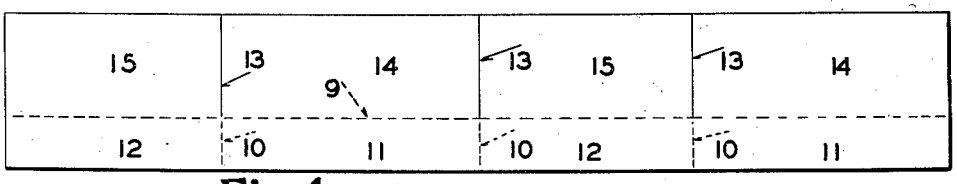


Fig.4.

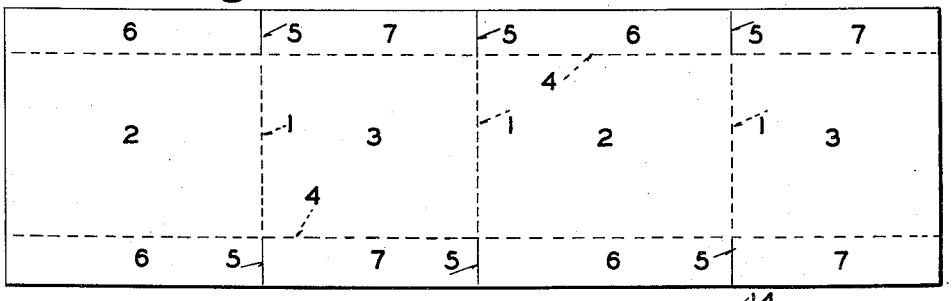


Fig.5.

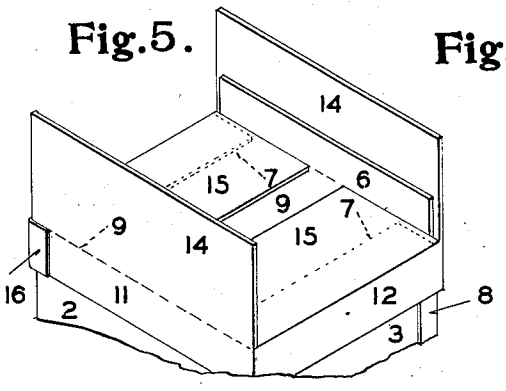
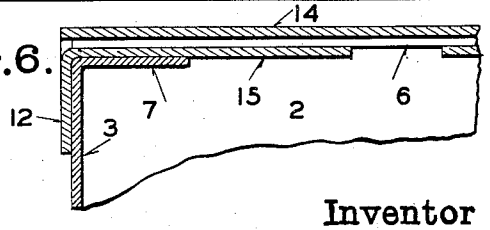


Fig.6.



Inventor
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Att'y.

Patented Nov. 29, 1932 1,889,581

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

BENJAMIN M. WILLIAMS, OF NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ASSIGNOR TO ROBERT GAYLORD INCORPORATED, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, A CORPORATION OF MISSOURI

CARTON

Application filed January 6, 1932. Serial No. 584,925.

My invention relates to a carton and particularly to a carton formed of fiberboard or similar sheet material suitable for shipping and storing commodities such as cotton goods, yarn, or dry goods, or the like.

The object of my invention is to provide a carton that is simple in construction and inexpensive to manufacture and which can readily be assembled even by those unskilled in the art, such as cotton mill and fabricating plant employees.

In the accompanying drawing, which illustrates one form of carton made in accordance with my invention, Figure 1 is a horizontal section taken in a plane indicated by the line 1—1 of Figure 2; Figure 2 is a vertical section taken in a plane indicated by the line 2—2 of Figure 1; Figure 3 is a plan view of one of the blanks from which the caps are formed; Figure 4 is a plan view of the blank from which the body is formed; Figure 5 is a perspective view showing one end of the carton partially closed; and Figure 6 is a section taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 2.

The carton may be formed of any bendable sheet material, such as solid fiberboard or single or double wall corrugated fiberboard. For convenience in illustration I have shown it as made of solid fiberboard but single wall corrugated board will usually be employed on account of its lightness and strength.

The carton shown comprises a body and two caps, the latter preferably being duplicates of each other. The body is formed from a rectangular blank, shown in Figure 4. This blank is divided by vertical crease lines 1 into side panels 2 and end panels 3. Extending parallel with the edges of the blank are crease lines 4, the portions beyond the lines being divided by slits 5 into locking side flaps 6 and locking end flaps 7. The body is completed by securing the edges of the panels 2 and 3 together by any suitable means, such as a strip of gummed tape 8 (Figures 1 and 5) to form a tubular structure.

The caps are each formed of a rectangular blank, such as shown in Figure 3. This blank is divided by a longitudinal crease line 9 into two parts, one of which is divided by vertical crease lines 10 into side flanges 11 and end flanges 12. The portion of the blank at the other side of the line 9 is divided by slits 13 into side sealing flaps 14 and end sealing flaps 15. A strip of gummed tape 16 secures the ends of the flanges 11 and 12 together to form a tubular structure.

To assemble the carton one of the caps is slipped over one end of the body until its crease line 9 lies in the same plane as the crease line 4 at that end of the body. The two end sealing flaps 15 are bent over at right angles, as shown in Figure 5, carrying with them the end locking flaps 7. The side sealing flaps 14 are now bent over in the same manner, inclosing between themselves and the sealing flaps 15, the locking flaps 6, after which the flaps 14 are secured together, as for example, by a strip of gummed tape 17. The carton is now filled and the second cap applied in the same manner. As the locking flaps 6 are held between the upper pair of sealing flaps 14 and the lower pair 15, the cap is firmly held in position on the body of the carton by the operation of securing the edges of the sealing flaps 14 together. As the locking flaps 7 are positioned below both sets of sealing flaps, they do not directly contribute to the interlocking of the body and cap and the device will be operative if they are omitted. I prefer, however, to include them in the structure as they not only add strength to the carton but aid in supporting the lower sealing flaps and thus indirectly form a part of the interlocking means.

It will be seen that my carton is extremely easy to manufacture, requiring nothing more than the simple operation of slitting and creasing; that it is readily assembled, even by the unskilled; and that it constitutes a rigid structure strongly reinforced at the ends, consequently capable of resisting greater shock or pressure than the ordinary forms of carton.

Having fully described my invention, what I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States is:

1. A carton comprising a tubular body having an inwardly projecting locking flap, a removable cover provided with an inwardly

projecting flap positioned below said locking flap, and a sealing flap carried by the cover and extending over the locking flap, whereby the body and cover are locked together by fastening the sealing flap.

2. A carton comprising a tubular body having a locking flap, and a cap including a flange portion surrounding one end of the body and sealing flaps between which said locking flap is positioned to secure said body and cap together.

3. A carton comprising a tubular body having a pair of oppositely positioned locking flaps, and a cap including a flange portion surrounding one end of the body and two pairs of sealing flaps between which the locking flaps are positioned to secure said body and cap together.

4. A carton comprising a tubular body having two pairs of locking flaps, and a cap including a flange portion surrounding one end of the body and two pairs of sealing flaps, one pair of locking flaps being disposed below both pairs of sealing flaps and the other pair of locking flaps being disposed between the two pairs of sealing flaps to secure the cap and body together.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto affix my signature, this 31st day of December, 1931.

BENJAMIN M. WILLIAMS.