

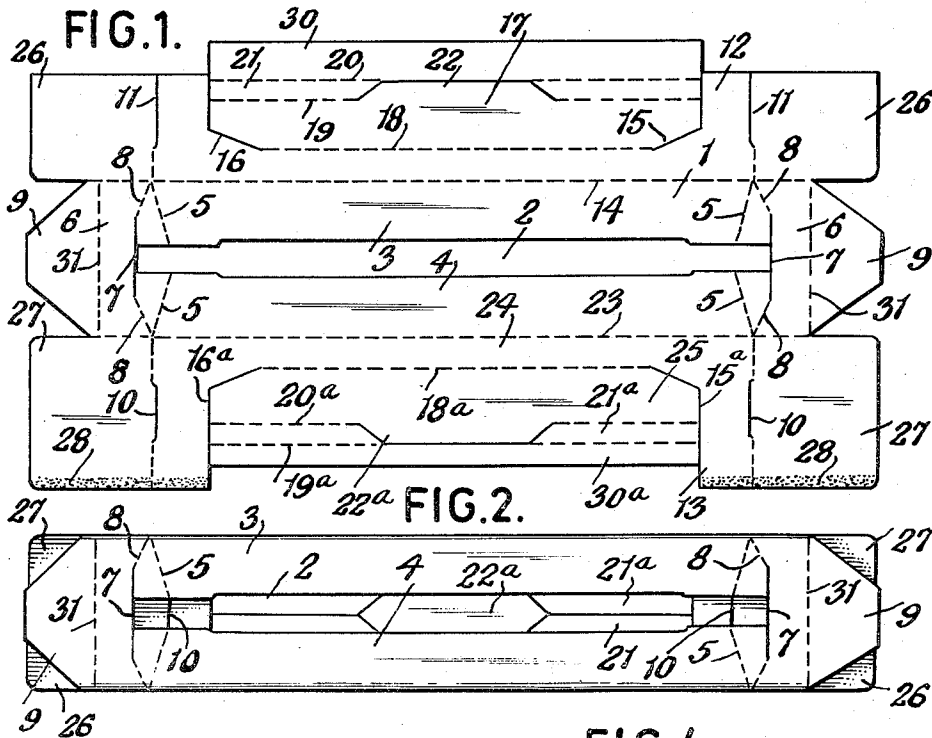
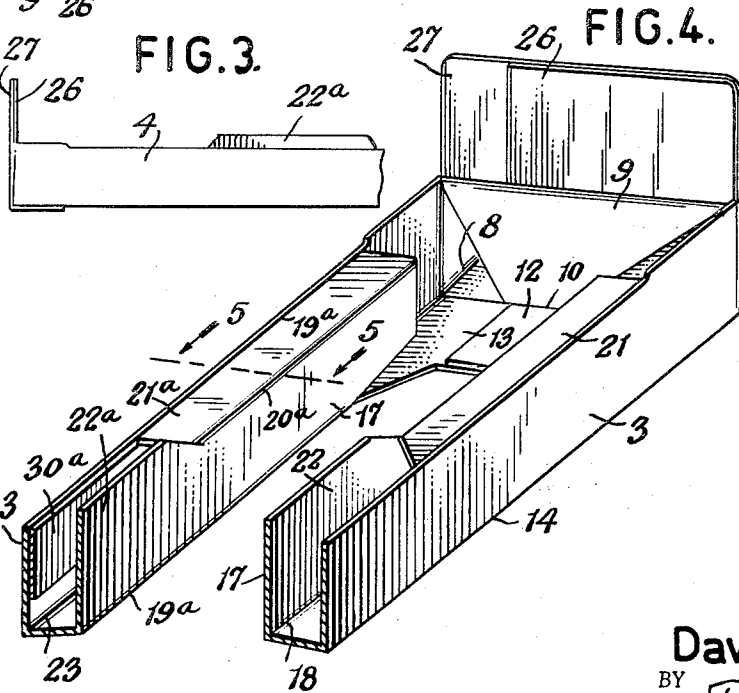
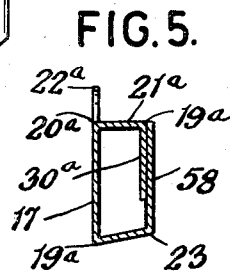
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CARTONS

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2,949,220

CARTONS

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Original application May 7, 1956, Ser. No. 583,064, now Patent No. 2,880,923, dated Apr. 7, 1959. Divided and this application June 4, 1958, Ser. No. 739,717

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—31)

This invention relates to cartons, and particularly to those of tray-like form, such as are widely used at the present time for containing vegetables, fruits, baked goods, candies and many other products. This application is a division of my co-pending application Serial No. 583,064, filed May 7, 1956, now Patent No. 2,880,923, granted April 7, 1959.

It is one of the objects of the invention to provide a carton or tray of this character which will securely hold and protect its contents while permitting a maximum of visual exposure of the contents to thereby enable the same to be examined while remaining in the carton.

It is another object of the invention to provide a tray or carton of this character which will be provided with double-thickness side walls of hollow formation, so that such walls will serve to cushion and protect the contents. It is an object of the invention to provide in a carton of this kind, inner walls which may be inclined or deflected under pressure of the contents without causing deformation of the outer walls, thereby permitting the walls to adapt themselves to articles of various shapes and sizes constituting the contents of the cartons.

It is still another object of the invention to provide a so-called "bottomless" type of carton, in which the contents can be supported solely by parts of the side walls as distinguished from resting on the bottom, and in which parts of the walls shall be capable of inclining movement to accommodate the contents without causing material distortion of the carton body.

With these and other objects to be hereinafter set forth in view, I have devised the arrangement of parts to be hereinafter described and more particularly pointed out in the claim appended hereto.

In the accompanying drawing, wherein an illustrative embodiment of the invention is disclosed,

Fig. 1 is a face view, looking at the inside face, of a cardboard blank from which a carton constructed according to the invention is made;

Fig. 2 shows the blank of Fig. 1 in its folded, glued and flattened condition as delivered to the user;

Fig. 3 is a side elevational view of a portion of the carton produced from the blank of Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a sectional view in perspective of a portion of the carton, and

Fig. 5 is a sectional view, taken substantially on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4, looking in the direction of the arrows.

Referring to the drawing, and more particularly to Fig. 1 thereof, wherein is shown a blank from which the improved carton is made. Therein 1 indicates a central panel which is centrally and longitudinally slotted as indicated at 2 to thereby divide the panel 1 into a pair of outer side walls indicated respectively at 3 and 4. At each end of the panel 1 beyond the transverse fold lines 5, 5, is provided a web 6, foldable diagonally from the opposite ends of the transverse slit 7, on the fold line 8. A locking flap 9 constitutes a continuation of the web 6, the end of said locking flap being received

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in the registered slits 10 and 11. The bottom of the carton is formed by the panels generally indicated at 12 and 13, the panel 12 being located beyond the fold line 14 and being split inwardly and angularly as shown by the slits 15 and 16, the portion of the panel between these slits constituting a flap 17 adapted to form an inner side wall as well as to produce an attaching strip by means of which it is adhesively secured to an outer wall 3. The ends of the slits 15 and 16 are connected by the fold line 18, and the flap 17 is provided with the parallel fold lines indicated at 19 and 20, defining an area 21 between them and which forms a shoulder or ledge as clearly seen in Figs. 4 and 5. The flap 17 is also slit in a manner clearly shown to provide a tab 22 which assumes an upstanding position, also as clearly shown in Figs. 4 and 5. Such tab co-operates with the ledge in the support of goods in the carton.

Beyond the fold line shown at 23 is a panel 24 which is slit as indicated at 15a and 16a to form a panel 25, the same being provided with the fold lines indicated respectively at 18a, 19a and 20a corresponding to the similar fold lines appearing on the flap 17. A tab portion 22a, similar to that shown at 22, is provided in the flap 25. At the ends of the panels 12 and 13 are provided flaps 26 and 27 which are glued in overlapped relationship by means of the adhesive applied as indicated at 28.

The carton produced from the blank of Fig. 1 is supplied to the consumer as shown in Fig. 2, wherein it will be noted that the blank has been folded on the fold lines 14 and 23 as well as on the fold lines 20 and 20a. Flaps 26 and 27 have been glued in overlying relation, and the glue applied in the strip portion 30 of the flap 17, and which strip portion is defined by the fold line 20 and the edge of the flap, attaches this portion of the flap 17 to the inside face of the outer end wall 3. Similarly, glue applied to the strip portion 30a of the flap 25, attaches this strip portion to the inside face of the outer side wall 4.

To erect this carton, the ends of the same are folded inwardly on fold lines 5, 5 causing the webs 6 to fold on the diagonal fold lines 8, thus bringing the outer side walls 3 and 4 to erect or vertical position. As these outer side walls rise, the adhesive connection between them and the strip portions 30 and 30a of the flaps 17 and 25 causes these flaps to be also brought to vertical position, resulting in the structure of Fig. 4. The arrangement is such that box-like double walls are provided.

The locking flaps 9 are folded down on the lines 31 and their ends are engaged with the slits 10 and 11 as shown in Fig. 4. In this carton, double-walled sides are provided for the support of the goods.

Since it is often desirable, with cartons of this character, to provide as much visibility or exposure of the contents as possible, the production of the parts of the carton in the manner above described, results in a lengthy opening in the bottom of the carton, so that a substantially "bottomless" effect is attained. This enables the bottom portions of the goods contained in the cartons to be examined through the transparent wrapping in which these cartons are generally enveloped.

The goods contained in the carton rest on the side walls thereof, and any articles resting against these walls and against the tabs 22 and 22a can cause the inner walls to incline or diverge without causing material inclination or angularity of the outer side walls, thus preserving the shape of the carton despite variation in the shape and size of the articles placed within it. The inner side walls of the carton can, if necessary, be apertured to suitably engage with goods placed within the carton.

Having described a single embodiment of the invention it is obvious that the same is not to be restricted

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thereto, but is broad enough to cover all structures coming within the scope of the annexed claim.

What I claim is:

In a carton, a bottom panel consisting of a pair of overlapped panels adhesively and facially united adjacent to their ends, each of said panels being inwardly and transversely slit at spaced points for a portion of its width to provide a foldable wing located between the slits, each wing being folded on parallel longitudinal lines and slit between the lines in a manner to form an upstanding tab, the carton having outer side walls, the wings being folded to form inner side walls spaced from the outer side walls, the tabs forming merchandise supports and positioned substantially parallel to the outer side walls, the folding of the wings on their parallel fold lines producing a ledge on each wing along the tops of

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the inner and outer side walls, said ledge being interrupted by the upstanding tab, the wings also including a downwardly-extending fastening strip contacting and adhesively attached to the inside face of an adjacent outer side wall.

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