Nov. 1, 1955 W. C. GEORGE 2,722,341

MULTIPLE TRIP CARRIER

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FIG. 1.

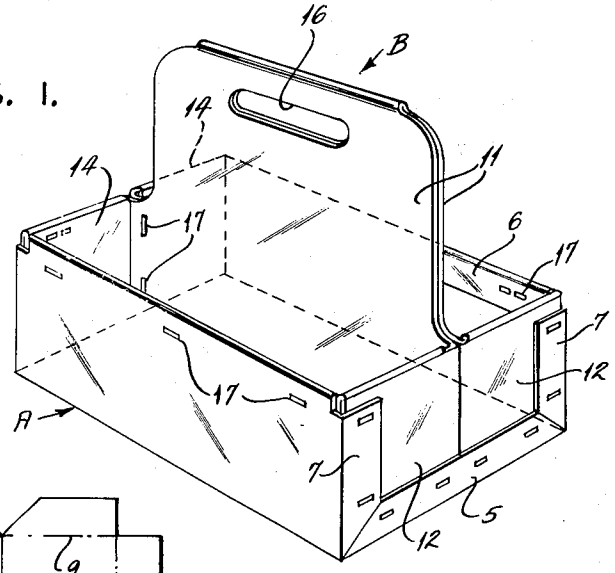


FIG. 2.

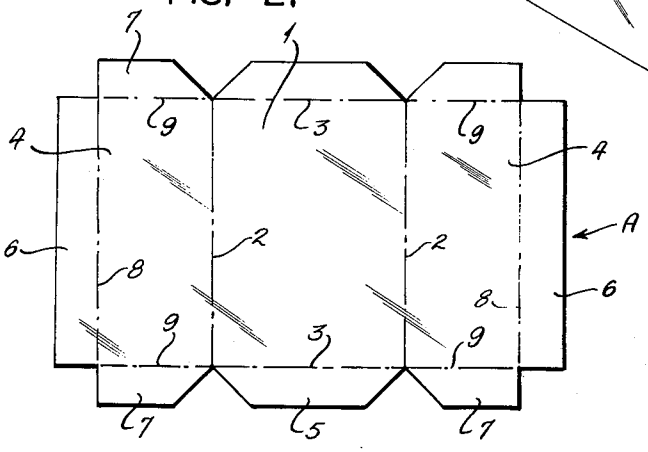
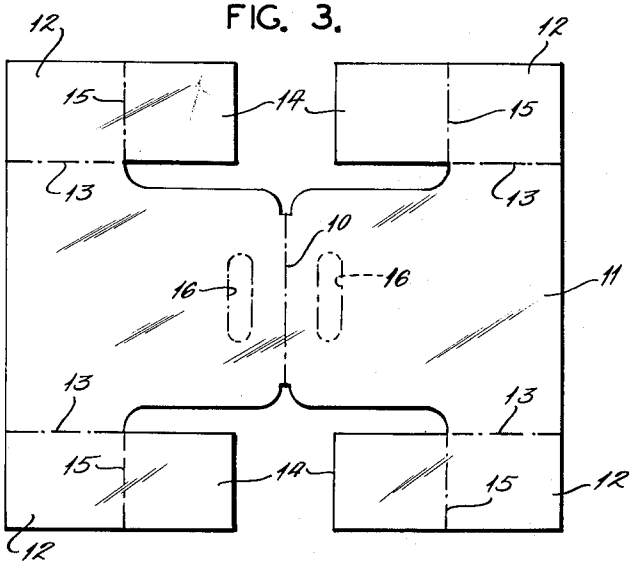


FIG. 3.



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FIG. 4.

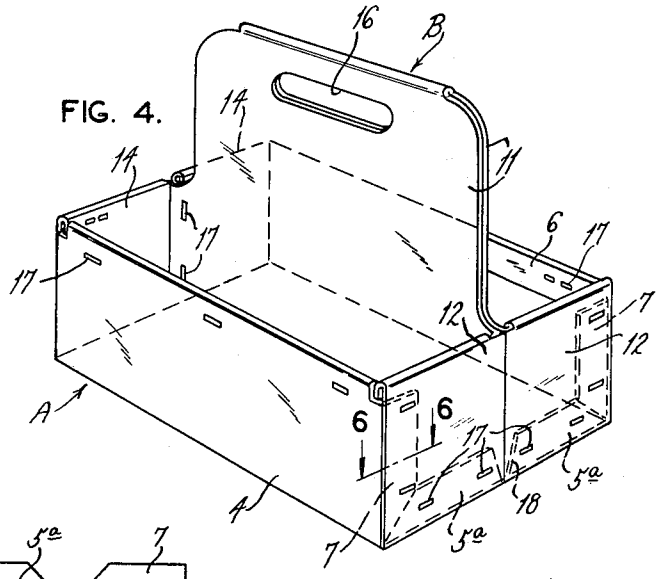


FIG. 5.

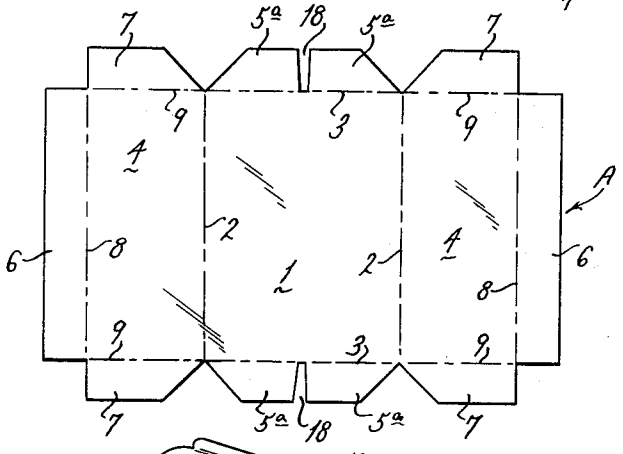


FIG. 6.

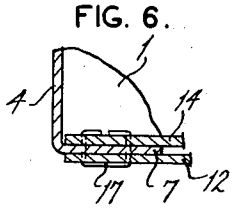
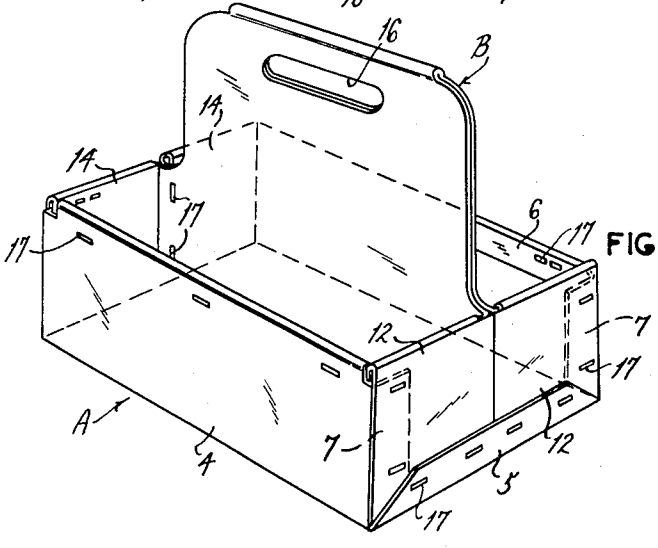


FIG. 7.



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MULTIPLE TRIP CARRIER

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Application June 17, 1950, Serial No. 168,757

5 Claims. (Cl. 220—115)

This invention relates to a receptacle and more particularly to a handled carrying tray of the type used for carrying bottles from a store to the home.

The carrier hereinafter described is to be constructed of corrugated board, solid fibreboard or any other suitable material.

There are many types of fibreboard beverage carriers in use at the present time. However, most of these carriers are of the single trip type since their design permits them to be made of light weight components only. The construction of the single trip carrier is necessarily restricted to light weight components because the designs call for backwardly bent scores, extreme flexibility of components and other characteristics found only in light caliper board or material. Single trip carriers fulfill an important function in the carrier field, but there has long been a need for a heavier, multiple trip type carrier. The multiple trip device is economically desirable because the cost per trip is considerably less than the cost per trip of a single trip carrier. This is because the somewhat higher first cost is amortised over many trips, sometimes as many as ten or more. As well as being durable, a commercially successful multiple trip carrier should be easy to manufacture, require a minimum of material and provide a maximum area for advertising matter. All of the qualifications outlined above are fully met by the subject invention.

One of the principal objects of my invention is to provide an economical multiple trip carrier comprising an open ended carrying or tray member and a novel one-piece member providing a partition, a handle, and end walls for said carrier.

Another object of my invention is to provide a simple secure means for attaching a member providing a partition, a handle, and end walls of a carrier, said partition uniformly distributing the load over a maximum area of the handle and the tray member.

A further object of this invention is to provide a sturdy multiple trip carrier which lends itself readily to the use of heavy caliper components, and whose construction results in a substantial savings in material.

Other objects and advantages of this invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art upon a full understanding of the construction and operation of the device.

This carrier comprises an open ended carrying tray in combination with a member providing a partition, a handle, and end walls for said carrying tray.

The invention also consists in the parts, arrangements and the combinations of parts hereinafter described and claimed. In the accompanying drawings which form part of this specification and wherein like numerals and symbols therein refer to like parts wherever they occur,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a multiple trip carrier embodying my invention,

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the carrying tray blank,

Fig. 3 is a top plan view of the blank of the member forming the partition, handle, and end walls,

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a multiple trip carrier embodying a modification of my invention,

Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the carrying tray blank embodying the modification of my invention shown in Fig. 4,

Fig. 6 is a fragmentary horizontal sectional view on the line 6—6 in Fig. 4, and

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a carrier folded from the blank shown in Fig. 2.

The tray member A is formed from the blank shown in Fig. 2 and is made of fibreboard or other suitable material. The tray member A has a bottom panel 1 defined by scores 2 and 3, opposing side walls 4 are foldably connected to the bottom panel 1 by the scores 2. Bottom flanges 5 are connected to the bottom panel 1 by the scores 3. The side walls 4 are provided with upper marginal flanges 6 and side wall end flanges 7, both foldably connected to the side walls 4 by scores 8 and 9, respectively. The end flanges 5 and side wall end flanges 7 are cut angularly at their meeting ends to form a neat joint. However, an overlapping joint or any other suitable joint may be used.

The blank for the member B providing a partition, handle, and tray end walls is shown in Fig. 3. It comprises two similar portions joined by a central score 10, each portion having a partition wall 11 with end walls 12 thereon defined by scores 13. The end walls 12 are provided with upper marginal flaps 14 joined thereto by scores 15. The partition walls 11 are provided with registering hand poles 16 through the upper portion thereof. The height of the partition walls 11 is preferably substantially equal to the height of the articles carried.

The assembled carrying device is shown in Fig. 1. The member B providing a partition, handle, and tray end walls, and the carrying tray A are secured together by means of fastening devices 17 immovably connecting the end walls 12 and downturned upper marginal flaps 14 to the bottom flanges 5 and side wall end flanges 7 of the tray member A. Obviously, other suitable means of attachment may be used. Optional fastenings at 17 may be used to secure the downturned upper marginal flanges 6 to the side walls 4, and to secure the partition walls 11 of the member B in flatwise relation to each other.

The carrying device may be erected in the following manner. The tray member A is erected by pivoting the side walls 4 upwardly about the scores 2 to form an angle of approximately 90° with the bottom panel 1. The bottom flanges 5 are bent upwardly about the scores 3 until they form an angle of approximately 90° with the bottom panel 1. The side wall end flanges 7 are bent inwardly about the scores 9 to form substantially a right angle with the upstanding side wall 4. The upper marginal flanges 6 are then bent downwardly about the score 8 to rest in flatwise relation with the inner faces of the side walls 4. The upper marginal flanges 6 are then secured to the side walls 4 by the stitching 17 or any other suitable means.

The member B providing the partition, handle, and end wall is erected by folding the partition walls 11 about the score 10 until they are in flatwise relation to each other. The partition walls 11 may be secured together in this flatwise position by stitches 17 or any other suitable means. The end walls 12 are pivoted about the score 13 until they are substantially at right angles to the partition walls 11. The upper marginal flaps 14 are folded downwardly about scores 15 against the inner faces of the upstanding end walls 12.

The two erected components are assembled by inserting the partition member B into the erected tray member A so that the bottom edges of the partition walls 11 are substantially in right angle contact with the upper face

of the bottom panel 1 of the tray member A. The member B is so longitudinally positioned in the tray member A that the outer faces of the end walls 12 are in flatwise relation to the inner surfaces of the bottom flanges 5 and the side wall end flanges 7. The end walls 12 and the upper marginal flaps 14 are fastened to the flanges 5 and 7 by the fastening devices 17 or any other suitable means. The carrier is then complete and ready for use. The carrier is so designed that a preferable method of assembly will be to erect the tray member A and the member B separately at the place of manufacture. The components may then be shipped in knocked down or flatwise condition to the beverage manufacturer, thus saving expensive shipping costs.

In the modification of my invention as shown in Fig. 5, the bottom flanges 5 are provided with a partition member receiving notch 18 midway the ends thereof. The notch 18 is adapted to receive, in the assembled position of the carrier, the bottom end edge portion of the partition walls when the carrier is assembled as shown in Fig. 4. As shown in Fig. 4 the bottom flanges 5*a* and the side wall end flanges 7 are interposed between the end walls 12 and the upper marginal flaps 14 thereby presenting a smooth exterior. In the assembled position the lower end edges of the partitioned walls extend through the notch 18. In the modification shown in Fig. 7, only the side wall end flanges are interposed between the end walls 12 and the upper marginal flaps 14.

I do not desire to be limited to the exact details of construction shown and described, for obvious modifications will occur to persons skilled in the art.

What I claim is:

1. A carrier comprising a tray member having a bottom with upturned bottom flanges and opposing walls, said opposing walls having a downturned upper marginal flange and inturned flanges on the ends of said opposing walls, and a member comprising upstanding partition walls with registering handholes through the upper portion thereof, said partition walls secured in flatwise relation to each other, said partition walls having integral opposing rectangularly shaped end wall forming flaps, substantially coextensive in height with said side walls depending at substantially right angles therefrom, said opposing end wall forming flaps having downturned upper marginal flaps substantially coextensive in dimensions with said end wall forming flaps and forming with said wall forming flaps a two-ply end wall of said tray, the side margins of said end wall forming flaps being secured to said upturned bottom flanges and said inturned side wall flanges of said tray member to form a continuous wall structure.

2. The combination set forth in claim 1 wherein the inwardly turned end flanges of the side wall of the tray member are interposed between the end walls and downturned marginal flaps of the partition member.

3. The combination set forth in claim 1 wherein the inwardly turned end flanges of the side wall and upturned bottom flanges of the tray member are interposed between the end walls and downturned marginal flaps of the partition member, and the upturned bottom flanges contain a slot therein to receive the bottom portion of said partitioned wall.

4. A two-piece carrier comprising a tray member and a unitary partition member, said tray member having a bottom panel with foldably connected, upturned, end marginal flanges and a pair of foldably connected upstanding side walls with inturned end marginal flanges, said unitary partition member having a pair of upright partition walls connected together along a central top score, said partition walls being substantially twice the height of said tray side walls and provided with registering hand receiving openings therethrough and laterally disposed end wall forming flaps foldably connected to each partition wall along vertical end fold lines, said end wall forming flaps being substantially coextensive in height with said side walls and provided with foldably connected, full height, upper marginal inner flaps positioned in flatwise relation with the inner faces of said end wall forming flaps, said end wall forming flaps and said upper marginal inner flaps being secured to the inner face of said bottom panel end flanges and said side wall end flanges to form a rigid continuous walled tray structure.

5. A carrier comprising a tray member having a bottom with upturned bottom flanges and opposing walls, said opposing walls having a downturned upper marginal flange and inturned flanges on the ends of said opposing walls, and a member comprising upstanding partition walls with registering handholes through the upper portion thereof, said partition walls secured in flatwise relation to each other, said partition walls having integral opposing rectangularly shaped end wall forming flaps, substantially co-extensive in height with said side walls depending at substantially right angles therefrom, said opposing end wall forming flaps having downturned upper marginal flaps and forming with said wall forming flaps a two-ply end wall of said tray, the side margins of said end wall forming flaps being secured to said upturned bottom flanges and said inturned side wall flanges of said tray member to form a continuous wall structure.

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