

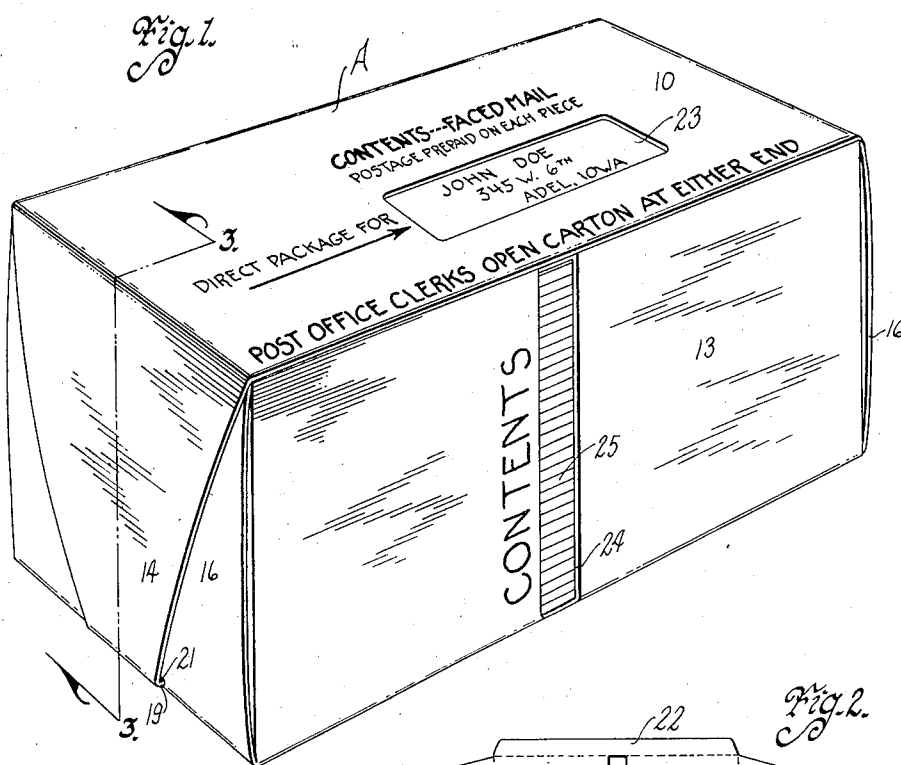
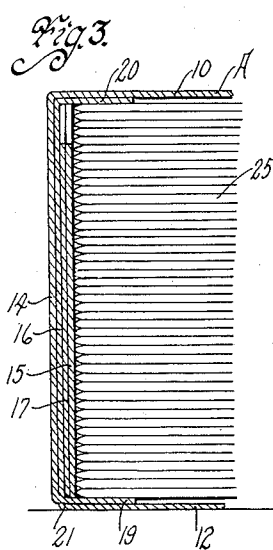
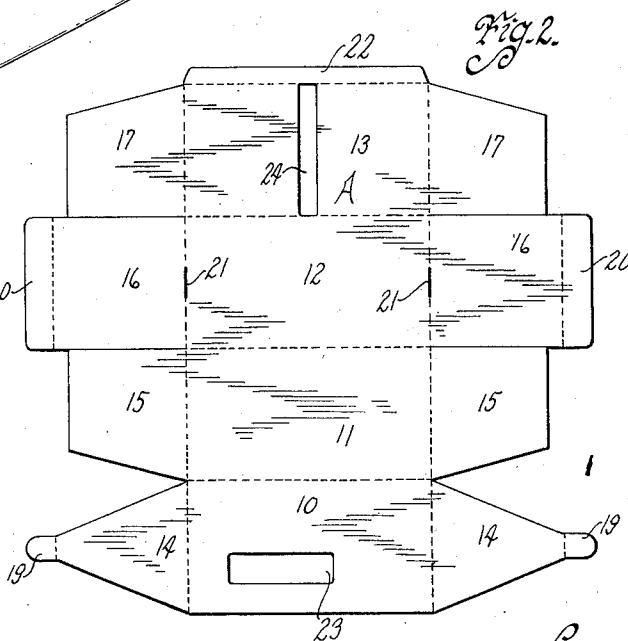
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MAILING CARTON

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MAILING CARTON

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1 Claim. (Cl. 206—44)

The object of my invention is to provide a mailing carton of very simple and inexpensive construction, in which a plurality of packages or letters or the like may be held, and which will permit inspection of the address or at least the city and state of the address of the top package or letter, and which will likewise permit inspection and counting of the packages or letters for determining the number thereof.

With this and other objects in view, my invention consists in the construction, arrangement and combination of the various parts of my mailing carton, whereby the objects contemplated are attained, as hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in my claim, and illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a mailing carton embodying my invention.

Figure 2 is a blank from which the carton is made; and

Figure 3 is a detailed, sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Many commercial firms find it desirable to send out at one time a considerable number of letters or packages addressed to one town. For example, a manufacturer of cosmetics may desire to mail to the town of Adel, Iowa, thirty letters, each containing a small sample of face powder and a letter or circular. If the thirty letters are dumped into the mail in the ordinary way, the postal clerks must sort thirty individual letters in preparing the mail for transmission. On the other hand, if these thirty letters are kept together, the labor of the postal clerks is considerably reduced.

Furthermore, it is often desirable to keep the letters together, so as to keep them clean. This is especially true in the case of cosmetics and cosmetic advertisements, where there is an appeal to the æsthetic taste. Merely tying the letters together with a cord might save labor, but it does not accomplish the purpose of keeping them as clean as possible until they reach the town of their destination.

I have provided a carton in which such a group of thirty letters may be conveniently enclosed. Such a carton is shown in my drawing.

In Figure 2, I have shown the blank from which the carton is formed. The carton is made from a substantially rectangular sheet of cardboard. The shape of the blank is shown in Figure 2. The full lines within the outline of the blank indicate cut edges, and the dotted lines indicate creased lines.

Thus the carton, indicated generally at A, will

have a top 10, sides 11 and 13 and a bottom 12. The top 10 has the end flaps 14, the side 11 the end flaps 15, the bottom 12, the end flaps 16, and the side 13 has the end flaps 17.

The end flaps 15 are provided with the projecting small tongues 19. The end flaps 16 have the extended flaps or flanges 20.

Between the end flaps 16 and the bottom 12 are the slots 21 to receive the tongues 19.

One of the walls 10 or 13, for instance the wall 13 is provided with a narrow sealing flap 22. One wall of the carton, preferably the top wall 10 is provided with an opening 23, through which the address of the top member of the contents of the carton may be conveniently read. Another wall of the carton, which should be at right angles to the wall 10 in the finished carton, and which in the illustration shown is the wall 13, is provided with a slot 24, extending clear across it for permitting inspection and counting of the contents of the finished carton.

In Figure 1, I have shown the carton completed and containing a series of letters or the like 25.

In completing the carton from the blank, the wall 13 is bent upwardly at right angles to the wall 12, and the wall 11 is bent upwardly at right angles from the wall 12, and the wall 10 is then bent over at right angles to the wall 11 to form the top of the carton. The sealing flap 22 is then folded under the wall 10 and sealed thereunder.

The flaps 15 and 17 are folded to overlapping position for closing the ends of the carton, and the flaps 16 are then folded upwardly. The extension flaps 20 are bent and slipped under the top 20. Thereupon the flaps 14 are folded down, and the tongues 19 inserted through the slots 21.

In the carton as thus finished, the opening 23 is so arranged that the top one of a series of letters or the like received in the carton may be so addressed that the town and state of the address will be adjacent the opening 23 and readily seen therethrough.

Adjacent the top member 10, one of the walls, for example the side wall 13, will have the slot 24 extending from top to bottom, so that the number of the letters 25 may be conveniently counted.

Thus where mail is sent under the pre-paid scheme, the post-office official can count the number of letters or the like in the carton and enter the charge against the firm mailing the package. The town and state address may be readily inspected and the mail need not be removed from the package until it reaches its destination town.

I preferably provide the top wall 10 on the outside with certain legends, as for example—"Contents . . . Faced mail", "Postage prepaid on each piece", "Direct package for".

5 With a carton of this kind, the contents of the carton can be kept clean until they reach the town to which the mail is addressed. They are kept in one package to reduce the labor of postal clerks to a minimum. The address can be readily
10 observed and the legend on the package indicates that all of the pieces of mail in the carton are addressed to the same town.

Attention may also be called to the fact that there is an advantage in the construction of the
15 package, in that by using the flaps 16, 20 and 14, and the tongues 19, the package is not likely to become opened accidentally, and yet the clerk can open the package if desired, without breaking any seal.

20 I claim as my invention:

A package comprising in combination a stack

of pieces of mail addressed to the same general location but to different individuals, and an enclosing carton receiving said stack, and having a top, bottom, side and end walls, the top wall having an elongated opening and the top member of the stack having an address thereon visible
5 through said opening, said carton bearing indicating characters to indicate that the carton contains mail for the address visible through the said opening, one of the walls of the carton at
10 right angles to the top wall being provided with an opening extending entirely across it vertically to permit counting the pieces of mail in the stack, said carton having one of its ends composed of
15 flap members adapted in one position to cooperate with the other walls in such manner as to retain the mail matter in the carton and in another position to permit removal and further inspection of the mail matter without destroying or collapsing the carton.

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