

Dec. 29, 1953

M. BURGER

2,664,233

EGG CARTON

Filed May 14, 1949

3 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1

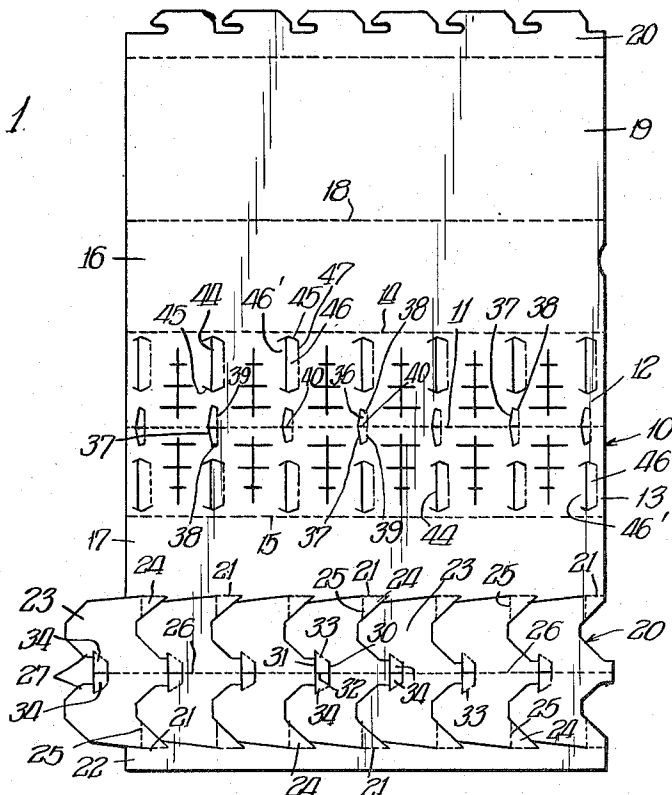
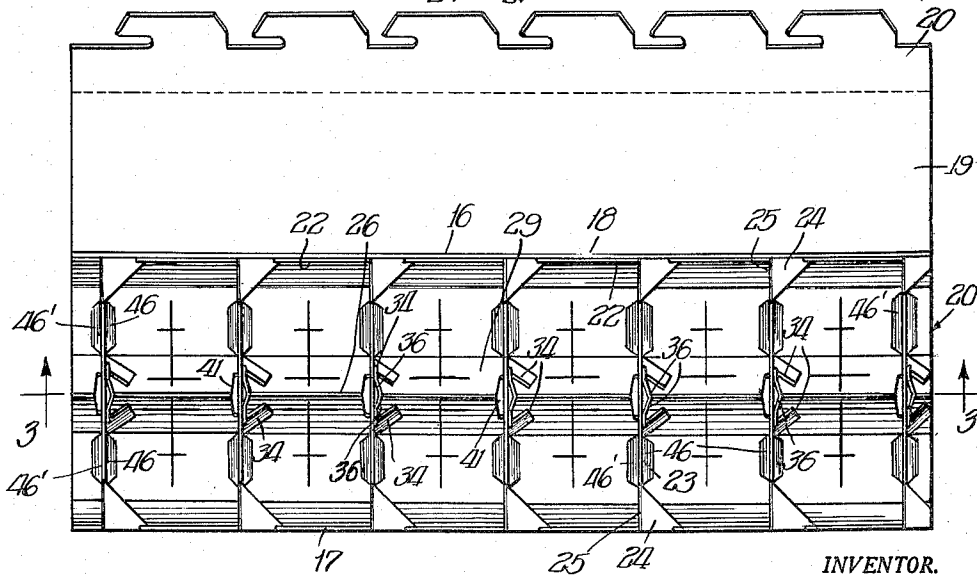


Fig. 2



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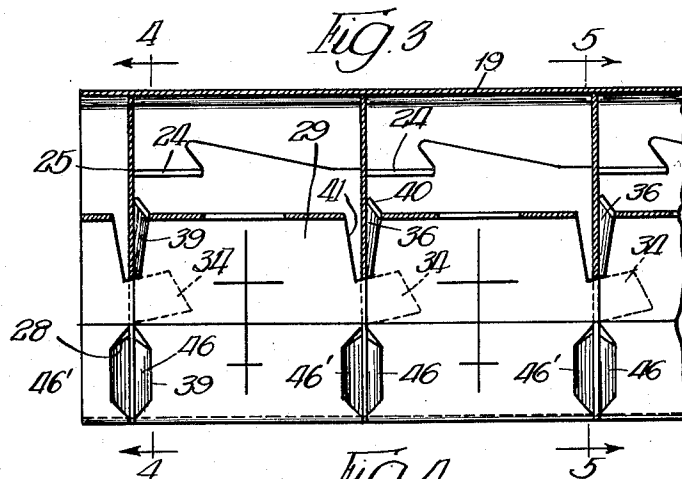
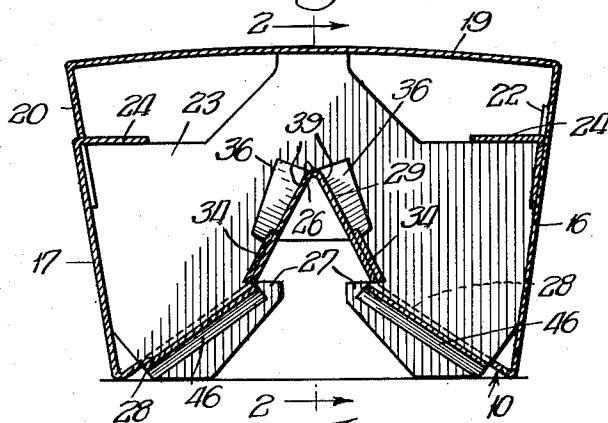
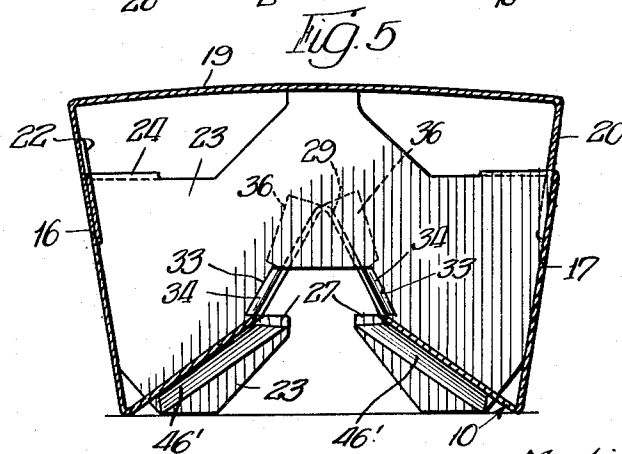
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3 Sheets-Sheet 2



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3 Sheets-Sheet 3

Fig. 6

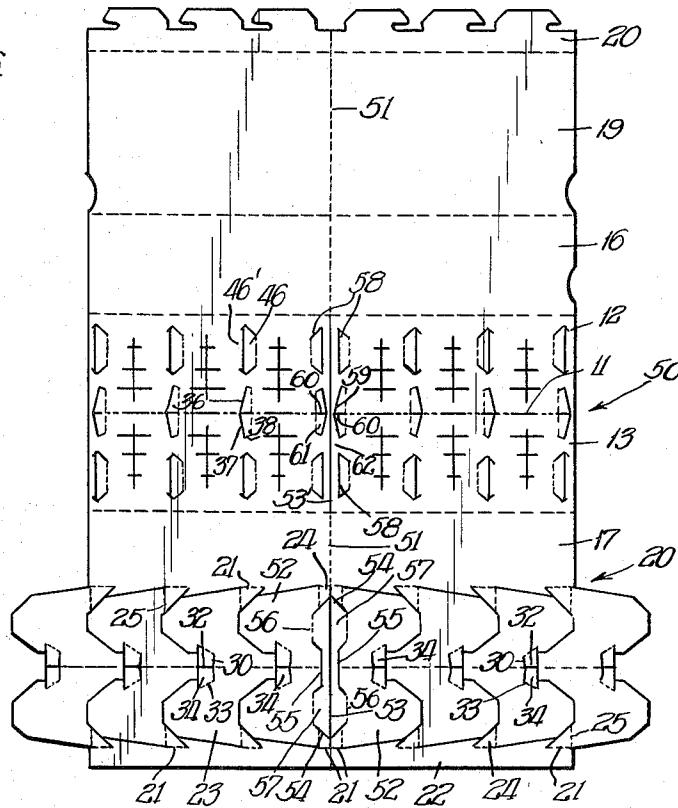


Fig. 7

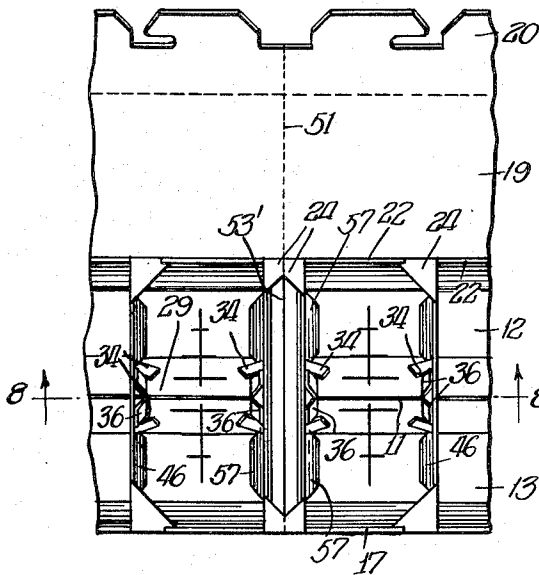
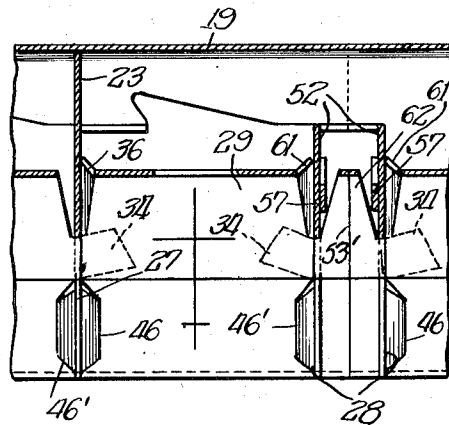


Fig. 8



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,664,233

EGG CARTON

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Application May 14, 1949, Serial No. 93,395

19 Claims. (Cl. 229-28)

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This invention relates generally to an improved bottom supporting structure for collapsible cellular egg cartons of the type shown in Troyk Patent No. 1,783,397, of December 2, 1930.

It is a general object of the invention to provide a foldable paperboard egg carton having a medial longitudinal partition and a plurality of cross partitions having improved means to interlock the same in a positive fashion, so as to materially brace and strengthen the carton as a whole.

Another and more specific object is to provide a carton of the type referred to in which the longitudinal partition has integral locking flaps bendable outwardly at an angle thereto and the cross partitions have integral flaps or tabs which are bendable at an angle to the cross partitions to interengage with and beneath the longitudinal partition flaps to brace and lock the cross partitions in erected condition, to vertically sustain the longitudinal partition, and to strengthen and stiffen the carton generally.

Yet another object is to provide a carton of the type characterized by opposed front and rear walls, a bottom and longitudinal partition forming section integrally connecting the walls, and transverse partitions hingedly connected to the walls and swingable to upright position therebetween, in which carton said transverse and longitudinal partitions have the aforesaid type of integral interengaging flap or tab elements, and in which the transverse partitions are received in and braced by the bottom and longitudinal partition forming section in an improved manner.

The foregoing statements are indicative in a general way of the nature of the invention, but other and more specific objects will be apparent to those skilled in the art upon a full understanding of the construction and operation of the device.

Two embodiments of the invention are presented herein for the purpose of illustration, but it will be appreciated that the invention is susceptible of incorporation in still other modified forms coming equally within the scope of the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Fig. 1 is a plan view of a flexible paperboard blank from which the present carton is constructed;

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the carton in fully erected position, showing the integral cover of the carton withdrawn to expose the carton interior;

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Fig. 3 is a somewhat enlarged, fragmentary view in longitudinal, vertical cross section along line 3-3 of Figs. 2 and 4, illustrating the operative relationship of the coating, partition locking and bracing flaps of the carton and also showing the braced relationship of the carton cross partitions and bottom;

Figs. 4 and 5 are, respectively, views in transverse vertical section along section lines 4-4 and 5-5, respectively, of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a blank employed in making a modified, divisible type carton embodying the invention;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary plan view, generally similar to Fig. 2, of the modified embodiment; and

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary view in vertical longitudinal section along line 8-8 of Fig. 7.

A substantial strengthening of the carton disclosed herein is accomplished by the provision of coating, bendable tab or flap elements which are integral with the respective transverse and longitudinal partition members of the carton, these elements interengaging with one another under their inherent resilience to lock the partition members in proper position. The interlock thus produced not only serves to hold the cross partitions in proper upright position, resisting relative movement of the parts, but also enables the load on the carton bottom to be partially distributed through the locked longitudinal partition member to the various cross partition members, the bottoms of which rest on a supporting surface. The strength of the carton as a whole is thus increased. A further feature of laterally bracing the cross partitions at their points of penetration of the carton bottom stiffens the cross partition to enable them to still better sustain vertical load.

Referring to Figs. 1 and 2 of the drawings, showing the invention as embodied in a non-divisible type carton, the carton is fabricated from a one-piece blank of a suitable flexible paperboard stock, which is died out in a generally rectangular outline. This blank is creased to define an intermediate bottom and longitudinal partition-forming section 10, and this section is in turn medially subdivided by a central, longitudinally extending fold line 11 into two identical panels 12, 13. Section 10 is joined by longitudinal crease lines 14, 15 at respective opposite margins thereof to the rear and front walls 16, 17 of the carton. Rear wall 16 is in turn flexibly connected by a bendable crease line 18 to a rectangular cover panel 19 which

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carries a foldable locking flap 20 on its outer edge.

The rear wall 17 has a cross partition panel 23 flexibly connected to its outer or upper margin by a series of longitudinally spaced and aligned crease lines 21; it is similarly connected along its opposite margin to a terminal glue flap 22. Panel 20 is subdivided by slitting and creasing into a plurality of like cross partitions 23. These cross partitions are connected to the front wall 17 and to the rear wall 16 (to which the glue flap 22 subsequently is adhered in assembling the carton, as described in the above mentioned Troyk patent) by means of the integral triangular webs or gussets 24. The latter are creased at 25 for vertical swinging movement to the operative, upright position illustrated in Fig. 2.

The cross partitions 23 are adapted to be medially folded upon themselves about the longitudinally extending, aligned creases 26 in panel 20, in the flat, knock-down condition of the carton, in the manner illustrated in the Troyk patent. They are of forked outline, the free marginal edge thereof being shaped to provide mutually interturned hook formations which are designated 27. These formations are adapted to be inserted in openings 28 in the longitudinal partition 29 which is formed when the section 10 is reversed about its medial fold line 11 and disposed in the angled, upwardly convergent position shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The character of the openings 28 will be described later in greater detail. Thus inserted, the hooks 27 are adapted to assist in vertically sustaining the medial, two-walled longitudinal partition 29.

Referring again to the blank shown in Fig. 1, instead of slotting or entirely removing a portion of the material of cross partition panel 20 immediately to one side of the cross partition hook formations 27, these zones are each provided with parallel transverse slits 30, 31 of unequal length which intersect the longitudinal medial creases 26, the respective sets of slits 30 and 31 extending equidistantly on either side of the creases. Short longitudinal slits 32 coinciding with creases 26 extend between and connect the mid-points of slits 30, 31, and angled scores or creases 33 connect their respective ends. These provisions define a pair of laterally bendable flaps 34, in the fork of each of the cross partitions 23, which are adapted to be bent about scores 33 from their normal positions, coplanar with the partitions, to rearward positions at a substantial angle thereto, as illustrated in Figs. 2 through 5. This takes place when the carton is erected from a flat, knocked-down condition to its operative, locked, egg receiving condition.

Again referring to Fig. 1, the bottom and longitudinal partition forming section or panel 10 is also cut and creased to provide bendable flaps or tabs 36 which are adapted to interlock with the flaps 34; the longitudinal spacing of the respective sets of flaps being the same. For this purpose, obtusely angled, C-shaped slits 37 are formed to intersect the longitudinal medial crease of the panel, these slits terminating at their opposite ends in rearward extensions 38. Transverse creases 39 connect the termini of the extensions and the longitudinal slits 40, the latter coinciding with medial crease 11 and serving to separate the resultant flaps 36 from one another.

Flaps 36 are swung about crease 39 and flared

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outwardly from the longitudinal partition 29 during the operation of shaping the latter to its final, inverted V form. They thus engage the rear surface of cross partitions 23 when the latter are thrust into the bottom openings 28 referred to above. The base of the fork of the cross partitions adjacent their hooks 27 is received in the openings 41 which are left when flaps 36 are thus bent to partition engaging position.

The above described operations of bending flaps 34 and 36 are performed automatically in apparatus for erecting the carton in timed relation to the swinging of the cross partitions 23 to upright parallel positions, the shaping of longitudinal partition 29, and the engaging of the latter with the cross partitions. These operations need not be described in detail; however, it will be noted that the proportioning and locating of flaps 34, 36 are such (see Figs. 3, 4 and 5) that the former snap beneath the latter into intersecting, substantially normal supporting engagement therewith.

In erected condition, the partitions 23 extend substantially above the triangular hinge webs 24, so as to sustain the carton cover 19, and the lower edges thereof are approximately coplanar with the bottom margins of the carton walls 16, 17, thus serving as additional supporting feet for the carton.

By means of the interlocked relationship of the respective flaps 34, 36, a substantial share of the load on the bottom of the carton is distributed from the longitudinal partition 29 through the flaps to the cross partitions 23. This insures the efficient performance of a function also intended to be performed by the cross partition hooks 27. A substantial load transferred to the cross partitions has a tendency to buckle the latter, but this tendency is resisted by the rear bracing engagement of the flaps 36 on the cross partitions, as well as by the further provisions in the bottom section of the carton, adjoining the partition receiving openings 28.

Openings 28 are provided by slitting and creasing the carton bottom and longitudinal partition section 10. Thus pairs of transverse slits 44 are formed in said section on either side of and normal to its medial crease 11. These slits are laterally aligned with the cross partition hinge creases 25. Angled end slits 45 extend across the opposite termini of slits 44 in a fashion to define bendable tabs 46, 46' at either side of said respective slits 44. In the operation of thrusting the parallel cross partitions 23 into the bottom section 10, the tabs are deflected downwardly, as illustrated in Figs. 3, 4 and 5, to expose openings 28. They then frictionally engage opposite sides of the cross partitions 23 to exert a bracing action on the latter in the zone at the lower end thereof. If desired, the tab 46 may be rendered more flexible than tab 46' by providing a creased fold line 47 connecting the ends of slits 45.

The present carton is strongly resistant to displacement of its parts from final erected condition, due primarily to the interlocking of flaps 34 and 36 as described. This interlock serves to better distribute and withstand loads and stresses imposed on the carton and, in addition, the cross partitions 23 are rearwardly braced by the flaps. The rigidity and column strength of the cross partitions are increased, since their tendency to bend or collapse, either about a horizontal axis or about their medial creases 26,

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is counteracted by the flaps 36 bearing against their creased area. A like action is performed at a lower point by the force couple which is represented by the bottom section tabs 46, 46' bearing on the cross partition 23. The several cross partitions are held by flaps 34, 36 and tabs 46, 46' against shifting longitudinally of the carton in either direction, again insuring maximum column strength to sustain vertical load. Moreover, in view of the fact that the grain of the material of partitions 23 is disposed in the horizontal direction across said partitions, the tendency of the cross partitions to buckle around a horizontal axis under compressive stress is counteracted by the tabs 46, 46' extending angularly across the grain of the partitions.

When the flaps 36 are distended outwardly, the space across their upper portion, as shown in Fig. 4, is less than the space across their lower portion. In erecting the carton, the cross partitions are rotated into upright position, the flaps 34 and 36 are deflected outwardly, and the bottom section is pressed inwardly along score line 26. As the latter step is effected, the upper narrow span of flaps 36 passes through the lower wide span of flaps 34. As the inward movement continues, flaps 36 snap over the upper edges of flaps 34 as the latter lie alongside the longitudinal partition 29, thereby forming an effective suspension of the bottom section in cushion forming position.

During this inward movement of the bottom, the hooks 27 also are interlocked with the bottom section. These hooks and the flaps 34 and 36 form a four-way interlock of each partition with the bottom section. The flaps 34 and 36 are so effective that in some instances it will be found desirable to omit hooks 27, as in the case of cartons of the inverted cell type in which a split cell is employed interiorly of the carton.

The various possible modifications of the above structure are intended to be covered in the appended claims.

Figs. 6, 7 and 8 illustrate a modified adaptation of the provisions of the invention to a divisible type carton, adapted to be subdivided along a medial, transversely extending weakened line.

The blank 50 from which the modified carton is fabricated is generally similar to the blank shown in Fig. 1 of the drawing, differing therefrom in that the cross partitions 23 are disposed in sets of four each, facing in opposite direction with relation to a medial, transverse weakened line of perforation 51 which extends across the carton blank. Said sets are swingable in opposite directions toward erected parallel relation to one another, and the two oppositely swingable partitions which are located immediately adjacent the central perforated line 51 are designated 52.

The partition section 20 in which the cross partitions 52 are disposed is provided with a transversely extending slit 53 in alignment with the line of weakening perforations 51. A like slit 53' is formed across the bottom and longitudinal partition forming panels 12, 13. Opposed, V-shaped slits 54 are formed adjacent the opposite ends of the slit 53, intersecting the latter at their apex. Similarly, a pair of longitudinally opposed slits 55 are provided in generally parallel relation to the slit 53, on opposite sides thereof and located adjacent the longitudinal mid-point of the section or panel 20. Perforations or scores 56 connecting the respective sets of slits 54 and 55 enable the bending of a pair of wing elements 57 which are defined by these

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slits 54, 55 and scoring 56 downwardly with relation to the plane of the panel 20, into side-by-side engagement with the inner sides of partitions 52.

Flaps 34 are formed in the cross partitions 52 by provisions identical with those illustrated and described in connection with the first embodiment of the invention, hence designated by corresponding reference numerals.

The panels 12, 13 of the blank 50 are slitted and creased to provide trapdoor flaps 46, 46' similar to those described above, but arranged oppositely of one another. The panels 12, 13 are also provided with trapdoor type cross partition receiving and bracing flaps 58 adjacent and on either side of the transversely extending weakening line 56. These flaps are so disposed as to swing downwardly and away from the weakened line when the cross partitions 52 are inserted in the openings which result from the displacement of the flaps 58.

Opposed, generally C-shaped slits 59 are formed in the panels 12, 13 on either side of slit 53' and intersect with the medial, longitudinally extending crease 11 of the panels. Short slits 60 extend from opposite termini of the shaped slit 59 and cooperate with an intermediate slit 59' to define the flexible tabs or flaps 61. These correspond generally to the flaps 36 in their shape and intended functions. They are bendable downwardly in opposite directions from the direction of bending of the respective sets of partition locking flaps 36 on either side of the weakened division line 51.

In erecting the carton from the blank of Fig. 6, the same general procedures are performed as are involved in the completion and erection of the first described embodiment. Partitions 23, 52 are swung to parallel erected position and the wings 57 of partitions 52 are then swung downwardly to the position illustrated in Fig. 8. The flaps 34 of the cross partitions 52 immediately adjoining the weakened line 51 are deflected in opposite directions whereby to ultimately lie along the opposite sides of the longitudinal partition 29, and the bottom and longitudinal partition forming panels 12, 13 are folded upwardly along their medial crease 11, the hook portions of the cross partitions 52 being engaged in the bottom openings 28. Finally, the coacting flaps 34, 36 and 34, 61 are interlocked in the positive, supporting manner described above. The portions 62 of the panels 12, 13 which lie between the slitted wings 61 are thrust between the wings 57 which lie along the sides of the central cross partitions 52, as shown in Fig. 8, and their natural resilience causes these wings to engage snugly with the portions 62 within the longitudinal partition 29. The coacting flaps 34, 36 provide a positively interlocked relationship of the cross partition structure and the longitudinal partition structure, exactly as described above in connection with the first embodiment.

When the carton illustrated in Figs. 7 and 8 is subdivided along the weakened division line 51, the resultant, half dozen capacity cartons are just as strongly braced as the original, dozen capacity carton, it being noted that the interlocked cross partition and longitudinal partition structure of the subdivided carton unit is the same at either end of the latter.

I claim:

1. A foldable egg carton comprising a bottom,

front and rear wall connected to said bottom, an upstanding partition longitudinally sub-dividing the interior of the carton between said walls, a plurality of cross partitions positionable in upright position between said walls, said first named partition having longitudinally spaced elements projecting outwardly from a side surface thereof and at an angle to said surface to engage a surface area of said respective cross partitions in said upright position of the latter, said elements being hinged to said longitudinal partition by crease lines and being disposed in approximately side-by-side, surface contacting relation to said cross partitions when the carton is erected, and means connecting said cross partitions to said elements to vertically sustain said longitudinal partition, said means comprising elements integrally hinged to said cross partitions and engaging said longitudinal partition elements from beneath the same.

2. A foldable egg carton comprising a bottom, front and rear walls connected to said bottom, an upstanding partition of inverted V cross section longitudinally sub-dividing the interior of the carton between said walls, a plurality of cross partitions hingedly connected to and positionable in upright position between said walls, said first named partition having longitudinally spaced elements projecting outwardly from a side surface thereof and at an angle to said surface to engage a surface area of said respective cross partitions in said upright position of the latter, said elements being hinged to said longitudinal partition by crease lines and being disposed in approximately side-by-side, surface contacting relation to said cross partitions when the carton is erected, and means connecting said cross partitions to said elements to vertically sustain said longitudinal partition, said means comprising elements integrally hinged to said cross partitions and engaging said longitudinal elements from beneath the same.

3. A foldable egg carton comprising a bottom, front and rear walls connected to said bottom, an upstanding longitudinal partition sub-dividing the interior of the carton between said walls, and a plurality of cross partitions hingedly connected to said walls for movement to upright position therebetween, said longitudinal partition having longitudinally spaced elements projecting outwardly from a side surface thereof and at an angle to said surface and said cross partitions each having an element offset from the plane thereof and disposed in interlocked, upwardly contacting engagement with one of said first named elements when the carton is erected, said respective elements being hinged by crease lines to said respective cross and longitudinal partitions.

4. A foldable egg carton comprising a bottom, front and rear walls connected to said bottom, an upstanding longitudinal partition sub-dividing the interior of the carton between said walls, and a plurality of cross partitions hingedly connected to said walls for movement to upright position therebetween, said longitudinal partition having longitudinally spaced elements projecting outwardly from a side surface thereof and at an angle to said surface and said cross partitions each having an element offset from the plane thereof and disposed in interlocked, upwardly contacting engagement beneath one of said first named elements and in load receiving relation to said longitudinal partition when the carton is erected, said respective elements

being hinged by crease lines to said respective cross and longitudinal partitions.

5. A foldable egg carton comprising front and rear walls, a bottom connected to said walls including an upstanding longitudinal partition of inverted V cross sectional shape disposed between and paralleling said walls, flaps spaced along and bendably connected to said partition for disposition at an angle thereto, and a plurality of cross partitions hingedly connected to said walls for movement therebetween to upright position normal to said longitudinal partition, said cross partitions having integral bendable flaps hinged thereto by creases, said cross partition flaps being disposed in interlocked, upwardly contacting engagement beneath said first named flaps when the carton is erected.

6. A foldable egg carton comprising front and rear walls, a bottom connected to said walls including an upstanding, two walled longitudinal partition between and paralleling said walls, flaps spaced along and bendably connected by creases to said partition for disposition at a substantial angle transversely thereof, and a plurality of cross partitions hingedly connected to said walls and swingable to upright position normal to said longitudinal partition, said cross partitions having integral flaps hinged thereon, by creases, said cross partition flaps being offset about said creases relative to said cross partitions to position adjacent the sides of said longitudinal partition and in interlocked, upwardly contacting and sustaining engagement with said first named flaps when the carton is erected.

7. A foldable carton comprising front and rear walls, a bottom connected to said walls including an upstanding longitudinal partition sub-dividing the space between said walls, integral flaps disposed along said partition and bendably connected thereto by creases for disposition at a substantial transverse angle from at least one side thereof, and a plurality of cross partitions hingedly connected to said walls for movement to operative, upright position normal to said longitudinal partition, said cross partitions having integral flaps thereon bendably connected thereto by creases for disposition out of the plane thereof, said cross and longitudinal partition flaps having interlocked, upwardly contacting and transversely intersecting engagement to sustain said longitudinal partition and brace said carton when the carton is erected, said bottom being provided with cuts receiving said cross partitions in the operative position of the latter and having tabs adjoining said cuts which are adapted to engage a side surface of said cross partitions.

8. A foldable egg carton comprising a bottom, front and rear walls connected to said bottom, an upstanding longitudinal partition sub-dividing the interior of the carton between said walls, and a plurality of cross partitions hingedly connected to said walls for movement to upright position therebetween, said longitudinal partition having longitudinally spaced elements bendably connected by creases and projecting outwardly from a side surface thereof and at an angle to said surface and said cross partitions each having an element bendably connected thereto by a crease and offset from the plane thereof in interlocked, upwardly contacting and sustaining engagement with one of said first named elements when the carton is erected, said carton being provided with a transversely extending, medially disposed weakening line there-

across to facilitate sub-division thereof, and having a pair of said cross partitions located closely adjacent and on opposite sides of said weakening line.

9. A foldable egg carton comprising a bottom, front and rear walls connected to said bottom, an upstanding longitudinal partition sub-dividing the interior of the carton between said walls, and a plurality of cross partitions hingedly connected to said walls for movement to upright position therebetween, said longitudinal partition having longitudinally spaced elements bendably connected by creases and projecting outwardly from a side surface thereof and at an angle to said surface and said cross partitions each having an element bendably connected thereto by a crease and from the plane thereof and disposed in interlocked, upwardly contacting and sustaining engagement with one of said first named elements when the carton is erected, said carton being provided with a transversely extending, medially disposed weakening line thereacross to facilitate sub-division thereof, and having a pair of said cross partitions located closely adjacent and on opposite sides of said weakening line, the respective offset elements of said pair of partitions extending in opposite directions, with reference to said weakening line between said partitions, for said interlocked engagement with said longitudinal partition elements.

10. A foldable egg carton comprising front and rear walls, a bottom connected to said walls including an upstanding, two-walled longitudinal partition between and paralleling said walls, flaps spaced along and bendably connected by creases to said partition for disposition at a substantial angle transversely thereof, and a plurality of cross partitions hingedly connected to said walls and swingable to upright position normal to said longitudinal partition, said cross partitions having integral flaps hinged thereon by creases, said cross partition flaps being offset relative to said cross partitions to position adjacent the sides of said longitudinal partition and in interlocked, upwardly contacting and sustaining engagement with said first named flaps when the carton is erected, said carton being provided with transversely extending, medially disposed weakening line thereacross to facilitate sub-division thereof, and having a pair of said cross partitions located closely adjacent and on opposite sides of said weakening line.

11. A foldable egg carton comprising front and rear walls, a bottom connected to said walls including an upstanding, two-walled longitudinal partition between and paralleling said walls, flaps spaced along and bendably connected by creases to said partition for disposition at a substantial angle transversely thereof, and a plurality of cross partitions hingedly connected to said walls and swingable to upright position normal to said longitudinal partition, said cross partitions having integral flaps hinged thereon by creases, said cross partition flaps adapted to be bendably offset relative to said cross partitions to position adjacent the sides of said longitudinal partition and in interlocked, upwardly contacting and sustaining engagement with said first named flaps when the carton is erected, said carton being provided with a transversely extending, medially disposed weakening line thereacross to facilitate sub-division thereof, and having a pair of said cross partitions located closely adjacent and on opposite sides of said weakening line, the respective offset flaps of said pair of partitions extending in opposite direc-

tions, with reference to said weakening line between said partitions, for said interlocked engagement with said longitudinal partition flaps.

12. A paperboard egg carton comprising front and rear side walls, a bottom and longitudinal partition section connecting said walls and providing a longitudinally extending partition of inverted V-shaped sub-dividing the space between said walls, and a plurality of cross partitions hinged to said front and rear walls for disposition in parallel relation to one another in penetrating engagement with said carton bottom, said cross partitions being provided with integral flaps hinged thereto by creases and bendable out of the plane of said partitions and the longitudinal partition having flaps which are hinged thereto by creases and bendable laterally at an angle thereto, said cross partition flaps being disposed along the opposite side of said longitudinal partition in substantially normal relation to the cross partitions and in interlocked, upwardly contacting and sustaining vertically sustaining engagement with the laterally bent flaps of said longitudinal partition when the carton is erected.

13. A paperboard egg carton comprising front and rear side walls, a bottom and longitudinal partition section connecting said walls and providing a longitudinally extending partition of inverted V-shape sub-dividing the space between said walls, and a plurality of forked cross partitions hinged to said front and rear walls for disposition in parallel relation to one another in penetrating engagement with said carton bottom, said cross partitions being provided with integral flaps adjoining the fork thereof which are hinged thereto by creases and bendable out of the plane of said partitions and the longitudinal partition having flaps which are hinged thereto by creases and bendable laterally at an angle thereto, said cross partition flaps being disposed along the opposite side of said longitudinal partition in angular relation to the cross partitions and in interlocked, upwardly contacting and sustaining vertically sustaining engagement with the laterally bent flaps of said longitudinal partition when the carton is erected, said cross partitions having hooks adjacent said forks which are sustainingly engageable with said partition section.

14. A paperboard egg carton comprising front and rear side walls, a bottom and longitudinal partition section connecting said walls and providing a longitudinally extending partition of inverted V-shape subdividing the space between said walls, and a plurality of cross partitions hinged to said front and rear walls for disposition in parallel relation to one another in penetrating engagement with said carton bottom, said cross partitions being provided with integral flaps hinged thereto by creases and bendable out of the plane of said partitions and the longitudinal partition having flaps which are hinged thereto by creases and bendable laterally at an angle thereto, said cross partition flaps being disposed along the opposite side of said longitudinal partition in angular relation to the cross partitions and in interlocked, upwardly contacting and sustaining vertically sustaining engagement with the laterally bent flaps of said longitudinal partition when the carton is erected, said bottom having bendable flaps laterally engaging said cross partitions to brace the latter at their points of penetration of the bottom.

15. A paperboard egg carton comprising front and rear side walls, a bottom and longitudinal

partition section connecting said walls and providing a longitudinally extending partition of inverted V-shape sub-dividing the space between said walls, and a plurality of forked cross partitions hinged to said front and rear walls for disposition in parallel relation to one another in penetrating engagement with said carton bottom, said cross partitions being provided with integral flaps adjoining the fork thereof which are hinged thereto by creases and bendable out of the plane of said partitions and the longitudinal partition having flaps which are hinged thereto by creases and bendable laterally at an angle thereto, said cross partition flaps being disposed along the opposite side of said longitudinal partition in angular relation to the cross partitions and in interlocked, upwardly contacting and sustaining vertically sustaining engagement with the laterally bent flaps of said longitudinal partition when the carton is erected, said cross partitions having hooks adjacent said forks which are sustainably engageable with said partition section, said bottom having bendable flaps laterally engaging said cross partitions to brace the latter at their points of penetration of the bottom.

16. A foldable paperboard egg carton comprising a bottom, front and rear walls connected thereto, an upstanding longitudinal partition connected to said bottom and longitudinally sub-dividing the interior of the carton between said walls, and a plurality of cross partitions positioned in upright position therebetween, said cross partitions having flaps integrally hinged thereto and deflected out of the respective planes thereof, said longitudinal partition also having flaps integrally hinged thereto and deflected out of the plane of the surface to which they are hinged to expose openings receiving portions of said cross partitions, the flaps of said cross partitions in deflected position engaging a flat surface of said longitudinal partition and said longitudinal partition flaps engaging flat surfaces of said cross partitions.

17. A carton in accordance with claim 16, in

which said longitudinal partition flaps are deflected upwardly relative to that partition for engagement with said cross partitions, and in which said deflected cross partitions have surface contact with said longitudinal partition over substantial portions of their respective areas.

18. A foldable paperboard egg carton comprising a bottom front and rear walls connected thereto, an upstanding longitudinal partition of inverted V-shaped cross section connected to said bottom and longitudinally sub-dividing the interior of the carton between said walls, and a plurality of cross partitions hinged to said walls and positioned in upright position therebetween, said cross partitions having flaps integrally hinged thereto and deflected out of the respective planes thereof, the inverted V surfaces of said longitudinal partition also having flaps integrally hinged thereto and deflected out of the plane of the surface to which they are hinged to expose openings receiving portions of said cross partitions, the flaps of said cross partitions in deflected position engaging said surfaces of said longitudinal partition and said longitudinal partition flaps engaging flat surfaces of said cross partitions.

19. A carton in accordance with claim 18, in which said longitudinal partition flaps are deflected upwardly relative to that partition for engagement with said cross partitions, and in which said deflected cross partitions have surface contact with said longitudinal partitions over substantial portions of their respective areas.

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