

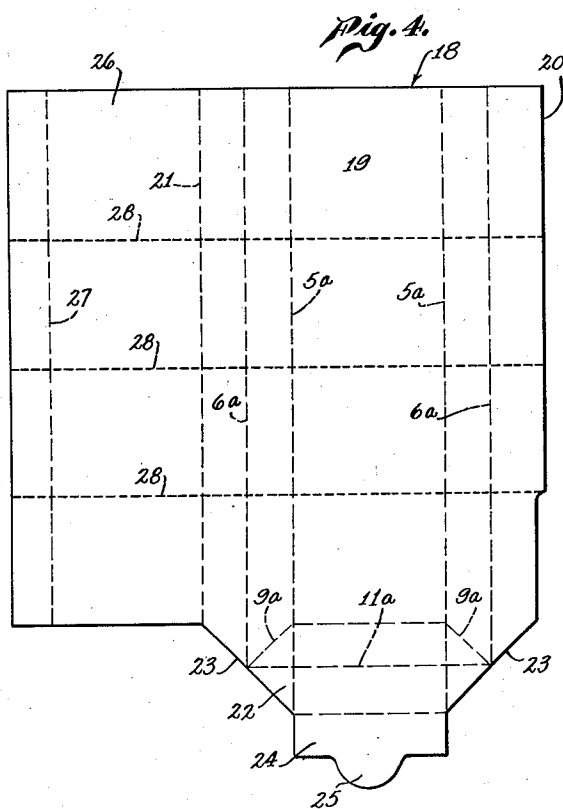
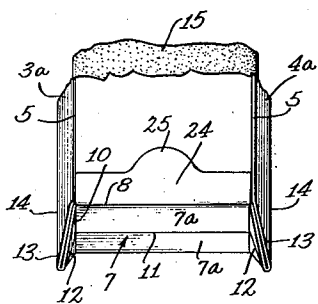
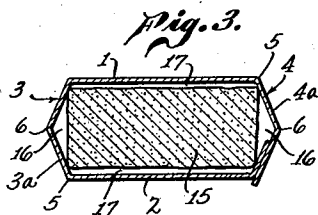
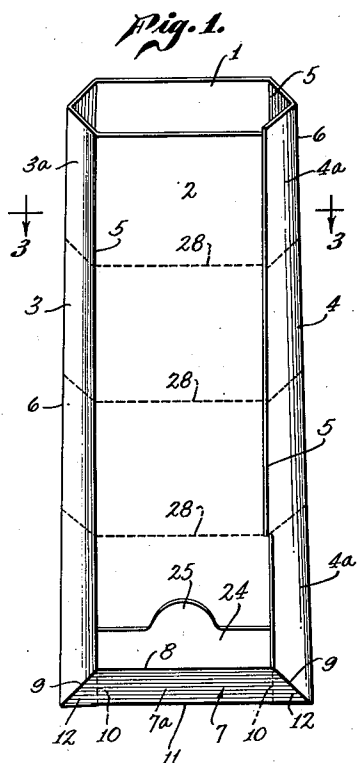
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HOLDING CARTON FOR CONFECTIONS

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HOLDING CARTON FOR CONFECTIONS

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1 Claim. (Cl. 229—37)

This invention relates to a collapsible carton of a type particularly adapted for holding a confection such as ice cream, and it is especially useful for holding a confection of bar-form.

5 Holders of this type usually operate to envelop the lower end of the confection or bar, and the person eating the confection, bites on the projecting upper end of the confection that extends beyond the upper end of the holder. As the confection is consumed, the upper sections of the holder may be torn off. One of the difficulties of constructing a holder of this kind, is that when the confection leaks, it will run out at the bottom.

15 One of the objects of this invention is to produce a collapsible carton of simple construction, which can be readily set up into box-form to receive the confection, and which is so constructed that by a slight pressure exerted at the bottom of the holder it will be sufficiently liquid-tight to prevent the melting confection from leaking out.

A further object of the invention is to produce a blank of simple construction, which can 25 readily be folded on crease lines to form a collapsible holder.

A further object of the invention is to construct the holder in such a way that the end walls of the holder will tend to hold themselves out of contact with the side of the bar held in the holder. In this way a dead air space is formed on the ends or sides of the stick, tending to reduce the transmission of heat from the wall of the carton to the frozen confection.

35 Further objects of the invention will appear hereinafter.

The invention consists in the novel parts and combination of parts to be described hereinafter, all of which contribute to produce an efficient 40 holding carton for confections.

A preferred embodiment of the invention is described in the following specification, while the broad scope of the invention is pointed out in the appended claim.

45 In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective of a carton embodying this invention, showing the upper end of the same partially open, and showing the lower end of the same in its collapsed condition.

50 Fig. 2 is a perspective with the upper portion of the carton broken away, and looking upwardly at the bottom of the carton. This view also indicates a portion of the confection broken away.

Fig. 3 is a horizontal section taken about on 55 the line 3—3 of Fig. 1, but showing the confection

or frozen bar within the same. This view illustrates how the end walls of the carton tend to hold themselves out of contact with the ends of the bar.

Fig. 4 is a plan of a blank of my invention, 5 and out of which I prefer to form the carton.

Referring more particularly to the parts, in practicing the invention I form a carton with two side walls 1 and 2, which are superposed upon each other when the carton is in its collapsed 10 condition. The carton is elongated in a vertical direction and has end walls 3 and 4 that are integrally connected with the vertical edges 5 of the side walls 1 and 2. When the carton is in its collapsed condition, its lower end will have substantially the appearance shown in Fig. 1, at 15 which time the end walls 3 and 4 of the carton will be composed of two superposed panels 4a connected together by a crease line 6 that extends longitudinally throughout the entire length 20 and at the middle of the end wall.

At the lower end of the carton it presents a bottom wall 7 composed of two sections 7a (see Fig. 2) and the side edges of this bottom wall are connected integrally to the lower edges 8 of the 25 side walls. From the intersection points of the edge 8 with the side edges of the side walls 1 and 2, diagonal or inclined crease lines 9 are formed that integrally connect the panels 4a and 7a. In addition to this, crease lines 10 30 are formed transversely to the bottom 7 located in line with the edges 5 of the side walls. The carton constructed as described, can be furnished in a collapsed condition with the side walls 1 and 2 lying flat upon each other, and with the sections 35 4a of the end walls superposed as illustrated at the bottom portion of Fig. 1.

In setting up the carton from its collapsed condition, it is merely necessary to exert an upward or inward pressure at about the middle point of the longitudinal crease line 11 that connects the panels 7a of the bottom. In doing this, the panels 7a, of course, force the walls 1 and 2 outwardly. As this occurs the corner portions 12 of the carton swing inwardly, being folded 45 around the crease lines 10. The result of this is that the lower end of the carton will have the form illustrated in Fig. 2, and this form is such that the corner portions 12 of the collapsed carton will set up into two ears 13 that project downwardly at each end of the bottom wall 7. By pressing inwardly on these ears at the points 14 about in line with the ends of the bottom 7, a substantially tight lower end for the holder will result.

Fig. 3 indicates the confection bar 15 and its relation to the holder which contains it. The panels 3a of the end wall 3 are not in the same plane with each other, and this is also true of the panels 4a of the other end wall. Hence dead air spaces 16 are formed at each end of the cross-section of the bar, and these assist in reducing the melting speed of the confection.

In practice, these confections are usually of tapering form, and in using these cartons they would be set up and then shoved down over the tapered upper end of the confection. The tapered form of the confection assists also in keeping the sides of the bar out of contact with the side walls, so that in addition to the air spaces 16, the air spaces 17 will be formed at the long sides of the cross-section of the bar at any point below the point of contact between the sides of the bar and the walls of the holder.

Although the holder described may be constructed in any manner desired, in accordance with my invention I prefer to construct it from a single piece blank 18. In order to do this, I form the blank with an elongated rectangular panel 19 formed between the outer edge 20 and the crease line 21, and the lower end of this panel 19 has an integral tapered flap or extension 22 having inclined edges 23. At the lower end of this extension 22, I provide a short rectangular flap 24, the middle portion of which may be formed with a rounded outwardly projecting tongue 25. In addition to this, I form vertical crease lines 5a that are in line with the ends of the flap 24, and these crease lines eventually form two of the edges 5 of the set-up carton. At about midway between each crease line 5a, and the edge 20 and the crease line 21, I form crease lines 6a, which form the edges 6 of the carton. These crease lines 6a, of course, intersect the inclined edges 23 at about their middle points, and from these middle points I provide inwardly extending crease lines 9a that extend at right angles to the edges 23. These crease lines 9a correspond to the edge 9 of the collapsed carton.

The blank also includes a lateral extension panel 26 of rectangular form, which is of the same length as the panel 19. This panel 26 is formed with a longitudinal crease line 27. In forming the carton from the blank, the blank is, of course, creased on all its vertical crease lines, and the flap 24 is then folded upwardly and se-

cured over the lower end of the adjacent side wall 2 (see Fig. 1). The lower edge of the collapsed carton is, of course, formed by the horizontal crease line 11a that connects the lower ends of the crease lines 6a. It will be evident that my invention enables the collapsed carton to be readily constructed and furnished to the manufacturer of the confection, who can, by a few simple operations, set up the carton and apply it to the bar. If pressure is maintained on the sides of the ears 13, the carton will be substantially leak-proof.

The carton may be provided with transverse horizontal lines 28 of perforations that divide the carton into horizontal sections that can be torn off in succession to keep the upper end of the bar exposed for eating.

It will be understood that the embodiment of the invention described herein is only one of the many embodiments this invention may take, and I do not wish to be limited in the practice of the invention, nor in the claim, to the particular embodiment set forth.

What I claim is:

A blank for forming a holder for a confection, said blank consisting of a main panel of substantially rectangular form having a tapered extension at one end thereof with inclined converging side edges and an end flap of substantially rectangular form projecting beyond said tapered extension, one of said converging side edges having a point of intersection with one of the side edges of the main panel, said blank further having a lateral substantially rectangular panel projecting from the side edge of the first-named panel, with its adjacent end edge substantially in line with the said point of intersection, said blank having longitudinal crease lines in line with the inner ends of the said inclined edges, and another crease line coinciding with the inner side of the lateral panel, said crease lines forming end panels in the blank to form the end walls of the set-up holder, said end panels having longitudinal crease lines therein at substantially the middle point thereof, said tapered extension having a transverse crease line connecting substantially the middle points of said inclined edges, and crease lines extending inwardly at substantially right angles to the said inclined edges and at substantially the middle points thereof.

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