March 14, 1961 F. W. FIELDING 2,974,848

CARTON

Filed Feb. 1, 1960

Fig. 3

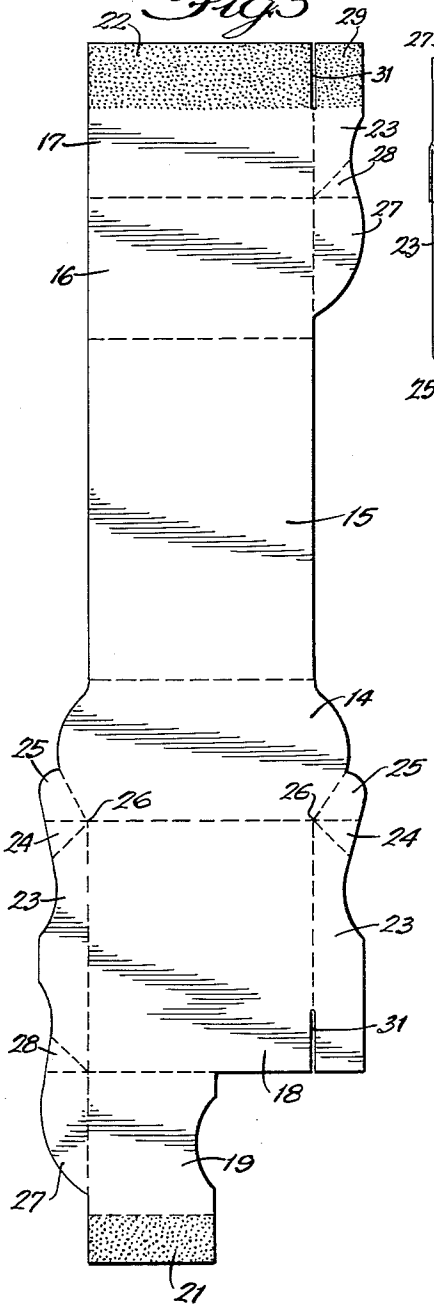


Fig. 1

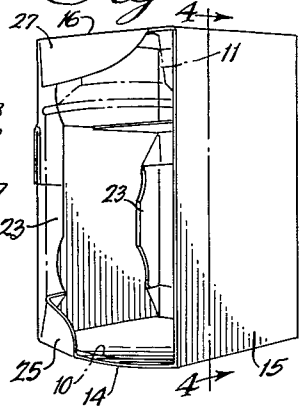


Fig. 2

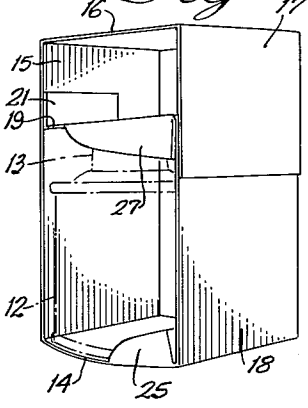
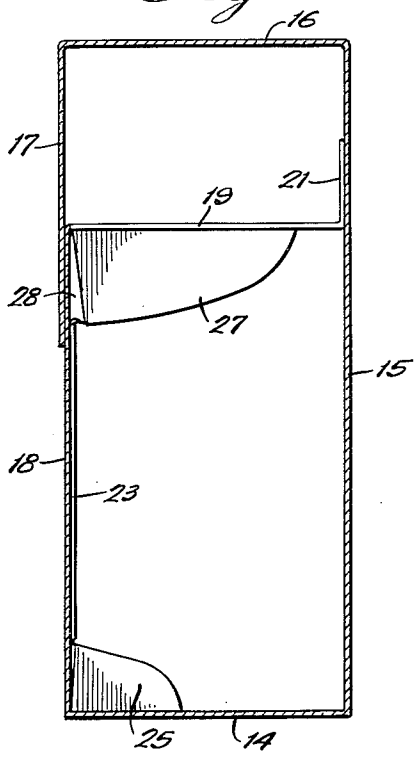


Fig. 4



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2,974,848

CARTON

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6 Claims. (Cl. 229—27)

This invention relates to cartons, and more particularly to a foldable paper board carton for holding a plurality of articles of different sizes.

There are many occasions wherein it is desirable to package two or more articles of different sizes in the same package as, for example, in the sale of companion units. Heretofore, the cartons used for this purpose have been expensive and have not displayed the articles to full advantage.

It is, accordingly, one of the objects of the present invention to provide a carton for holding a plurality of different size articles which is simple and inexpensive to construct and fill, and which securely holds and advantageously displays articles of different sizes.

Still another object is to provide a carton which is formed of a simple blank of paper board, or the like, folded and glued in a simple and inexpensive manner to form the carton.

According to a feature of the invention, the articles are held in side by side relationship in an open ended sleeve formed with a partial partition to engage the end of the shorter article, with the longer article extending the full length of the sleeve. The ends of the sleeve and one edge of the cross-partition are formed with foldable flaps or flanges to engage the ends of the articles and hold them in place, while leaving the major portions of the articles exposed through the ends of the sleeve.

The above and other objects and features of the invention will be more readily apparent from the following description when read in connection with the accompanying drawing, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a carton embodying the invention, with an article shown in dotted lines therein;

Figure 2 is a view similar to Figure 1, looking from the opposite end of the carton;

Figure 3 is a view of the blank; and

Figure 4 is a sectional view on the line 4—4 of Figure 1.

The carton as shown is adapted to hold two articles in side by side relationship in an open sleeve. The articles, as illustrated in dotted lines, may comprise a relatively elongated can having a cylindrical body portion **10** with a cap **11** of reduced diameter at one end, and a similar can having a cylindrical body portion **12** and a reduced cap **13** at one end. As shown, the two cans are of the same diameter and differ only in length, although articles differing in other particulars in size or shape could be packaged in a similar manner.

The completed carton, as shown in Figures 1, 2 and 4, comprises a bottom wall **14**, on which the articles rest, a side wall **15** foldably connected thereto and extending along one side of the articles, a top wall **16** overlying the top of the carton, and a side wall opposite to the side wall **15** and formed of an upper panel **17** and a lower panel **18**.

According to the present invention, a partial cross-partition **19** is foldably connected at one end of the lower

side wall panel **18**, consituting slightly less than half of the width thereof and terminating in a tab **21**, which is foldable against the inner surface of the side wall **15** and glued thereto. The side wall panels **17** and **18** are preferably secured together intermediate the height of the carton by being overlapped and glued through an overlapping glue area, as indicated at **22** in Figure 3, on the lower end of the upper panel **17**.

In order to support the articles in the carton or sleeve against lengthwise displacement therein, the bottom wall **14** and the adjacent side walls are formed with retaining means, which is preferably constructed as more particularly described and claimed in my patent Reissue No. 24,667. As shown, the retaining means is defined by flaps **23** foldably connected to the edges of the side panel **18**. Triangular webs **24** are foldably joined to the ends of the flaps **23** adjacent to the bottom panel **14**, and triangular gussets or saddles **25** are foldably joined to the webs **24** and to the edges of the bottom wall **14**. The fold lines between the side panel **18** and bottom panel **14**, between the side panel and flaps **23**, and between the webs and gussets, all meet at common points **26**, as best seen in Figure 3. When the carton is erected, the flaps **23** are folded in between the side wall **18** and the articles in the carton, with the webs **24** being folded in over the flaps and causing the saddles or gussets **25** to extend across the corners of the carton, as seen in Figures 1 and 2, to engage the adjacent lower portions of the articles and hold them against displacement out of the ends of the carton.

In order to hold the upper ends of the articles against displacement out of the carton, foldable flanges are formed, one on one end of the top wall **16**, and the other on the outer edge of the cross-partition **19**, to engage the upper ends of the articles. These constructions as shown each comprise a flange **27** foldably connected to the topwall and the cross-partition, respectively, to fold downward therefrom and to engage the upper ends of the articles to prevent displacement thereof out of the carton, as shown in Figures 1 and 2. In the case of articles of the type illustrated, such as cans having reduced caps, the flanges **27** preferably fold straight downward from the edges of the top wall and cross-partition, while the saddles or gussets **25** which engage the bottom portions of the articles lie at an outwardly extending angle so that both ends of the article will be engaged simultaneously, despite the different distances thereof from the axis of the article.

The flanges **27** are caused to fold down by triangular webs **28** foldably joined to the edges thereof, and connected in turn to the flaps **23**. When the flaps **23** are folded inward in assembling the articles in the carton, the webs **28** will fold inward with them, drawing the flanges **27** downward, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, to hold the articles securely in place.

The flap **23** formed at the side of the carton defined by the panels **17** and **18**, is made in two parts, as illustrated in Figure 3, which are secured together by overlapping and gluing by means of the glue area **29**. The glue area **29** and the corresponding tip of the opposite portion of the flap **23** are separated from the upper and lower side wall panels **17** and **18** by slots **31**, which enable the end portions of the flap to be glued together without interfering with other parts of the carton and enable them to be folded in between the side walls of the carton and the articles without binding.

With the carton of the present invention, two articles of different sizes, as illustrated, can easily be packaged in such a manner that a substantial portion of each article is exposed to view at one end or the other of the carton. At the same time, the construction is an extremely simple and inexpensive one which is easy to

form, and in which the articles can easily be assembled.

While one embodiment of the invention has been shown and described in detail, it will be understood that this is for the purpose of illustration only and is not to be taken as a definition of the scope of the invention, reference being had for this purpose to the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A carton for holding articles of different sizes comprising a generally rectangular sleeve having foldably connected top, bottom and side walls, a cross partition extending between the side walls intermediate the top and bottom walls, the cross partition extending only partially across the width of the sleeve at one end thereof to receive an article between the bottom wall and cross partition, the sleeve receiving a second article longer than the first named article between the bottom and top walls of the sleeve at one end of the cross partition, and flaps foldably connected to the top and bottom walls, the cross partition and at least one of the side walls to hold articles in the sleeve.

2. A carton for holding articles of different sizes comprising a generally rectangular sleeve having foldably connected top, bottom and side walls, a cross partition extending between the side walls intermediate the top and bottom walls, the cross partition extending only partially across the width of the sleeve at one end thereof to receive an article between the bottom wall and cross partition, the sleeve receiving a second article longer than the first named article between the bottom and top walls of the sleeve at one end of the cross partition, the bottom wall projecting outwardly at the ends of the sleeve and having upwardly extending flaps at its edges to engage the lower edges of articles in the carton, and downwardly extending flaps at the outer edge of the cross partition and at the edge of the top wall at said other end of the carton to engage the tops of articles in the carton.

3. A carton for holding articles of different sizes comprising a generally rectangular sleeve having foldably connected top, bottom and side walls, a cross partition extending between the side walls intermediate the top and bottom walls, the cross partition extending only partially across the width of the sleeve at one end thereof to receive an article between the bottom wall and cross partition, the sleeve receiving a second article longer than the first named article between the bottom and top walls of the sleeve at one end of the cross partition, foldable flaps joined to the edges of one of the side walls to fold back into the carton between said one of the side walls and articles in the carton, webs each formed of a pair of generally triangular sections foldably joined to each other along a central fold line and foldably joined to one end of the adjacent flap and to the adjacent end of the bottom wall to extend across a corner of the carton and engage the lower portion of an article in the carton, and means defining webs folding downward from the outer edge of the cross partition and the edge of the top wall at said other end of the carton to engage the tops of the adjacent articles in the carton.

4. A carton for holding articles of different sizes comprising a generally rectangular sleeve having foldably connected top, bottom and side walls, a cross partition extending between the side walls intermediate the top and bottom walls, the cross partition extending only partially across the width of the sleeve at one end thereof to receive an article between the bottom wall and cross partition, the sleeve reeciving a second article longer than the first named article between the bottom and top walls of the sleeve at one end of the cross partition, foldable flaps joined to the edges of one of the side walls to fold back into the carton between said one of the side walls and articles in the carton, webs each formed of a pair of generally triangular sections foldably joined to each other along a central fold line and foldably joined to one end of the adjacent flap and to the adjacent end of the bottom wall to extend across a corner of the carton and engage the lower portion of an article in the carton, the outer edge of the cross partition and the edge of the top wall at said other end of the carton being formed with foldably joined flanges and triangular webs foldably connected to the flanges and to the other ends of the flaps respectively to fold the flanges downward into engagement with the upper portions of articles in the carton.

5. A carton for holding a plurality of articles of different sizes comprising an elongated sheet of paperboard folded into an open ended rectangular sleeve having top, bottom and side walls with the ends of the sheet secured together intermediate the height of one of the side walls, an extension on one end of the sheet extending only partly across the width thereof and folded inward and secured to the opposite side wall to define a cross partition in the carton, the carton receiving a relatively short article between the bottom wall and the cross partition and a longer article between the bottom and top walls, and means on the bottom and top walls, the cross partition and at least one of the side walls defining flanges to engage articles in the carton and hold them therein.

6. A carton for holding a plurality of articles of different sizes comprising an elongated sheet of paperboard folded into an open ended rectangular sleeve having top, bottom and side walls with the ends of the sheet secured together intermediate the height of one of the side walls, an extension on one end of the sheet extending only partly across the width thereof and folded inward and secured to the opposite side wall to define a cross partition in the carton, the carton receiving a relatively short article between the bottom wall and the cross partition and a longer article between the bottom and top walls, foldable flaps joined to the edges of one of the side walls to fold back into the carton between said one of the side walls and articles in the carton, webs each formed of a pair of triangular sections, foldably joined to each other along a central fold line and foldably joined at one end to one of the adjacent flaps and at its other end to the adjacent end of the bottom wall to extend across a corner of the carton and engage the lower part of an article in the carton, the outer edge of the cross partition and the edge of the top wall at said other end of the carton being formed with foldable flanges and triangular webs foldably connected to the flanges and to the other ends of the flaps respectively to fold the flanges downward into engagement with the upper portions of articles in the carton.

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