Nov. 23, 1943. J. O'REILLY 2,335,022

CONTAINER AND CARRIER FOR BOTTLED GOODS

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Fig. 1

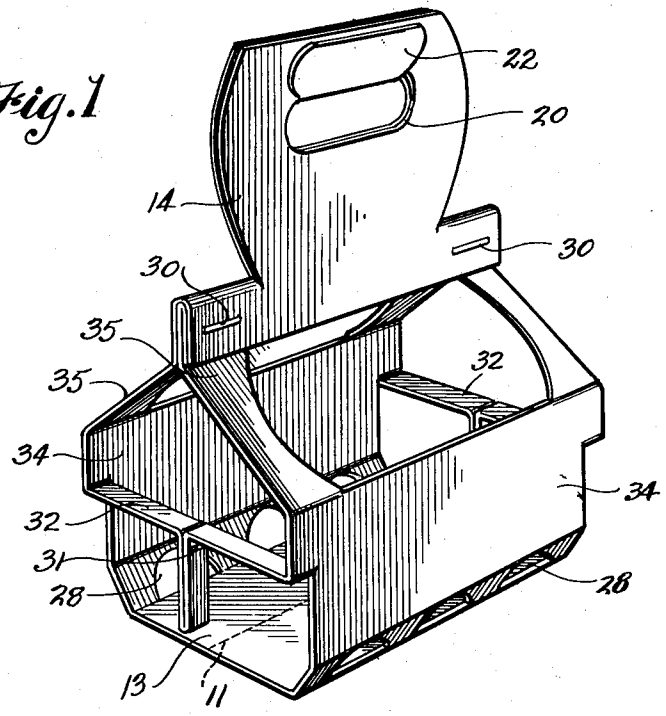
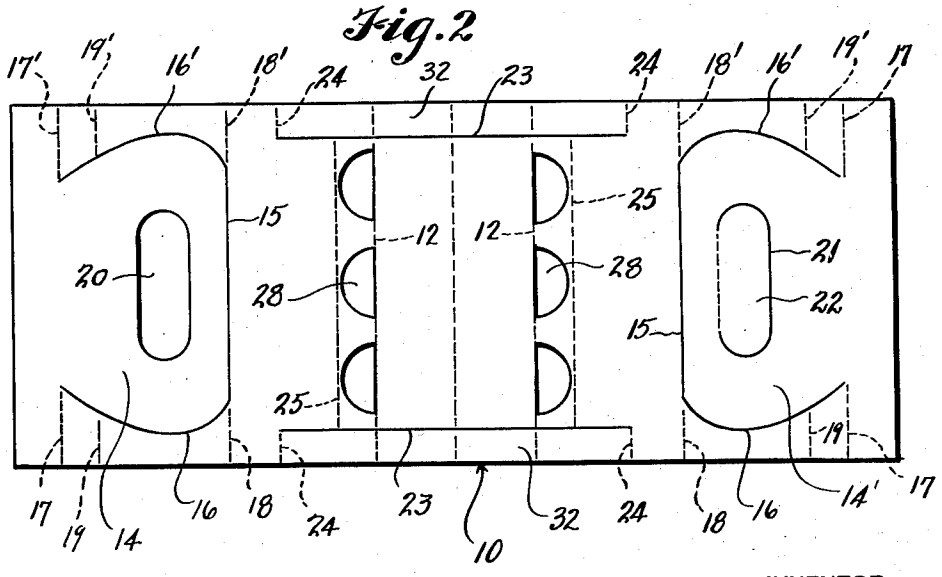


Fig. 2



INVENTOR
JOE O'REILLY
BY
Cooke & Robinson
ATTORNEY

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Fig. 3

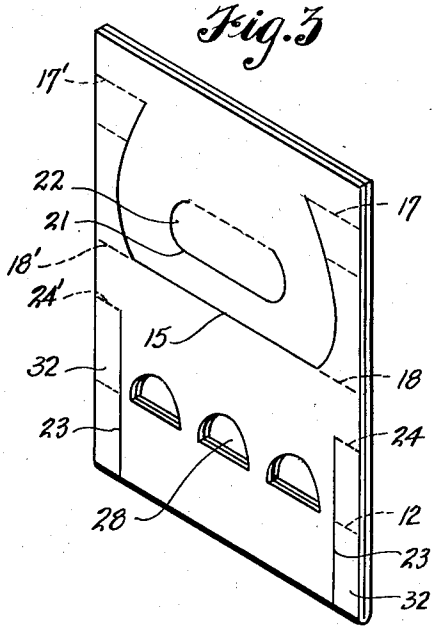


Fig. 4

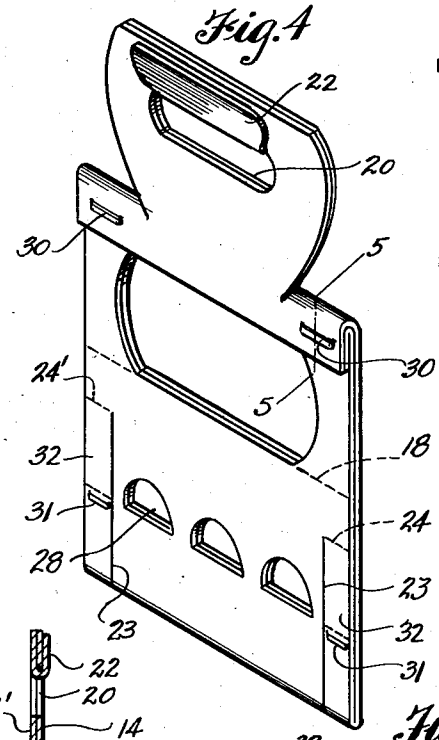


Fig. 5

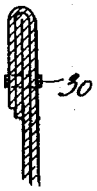
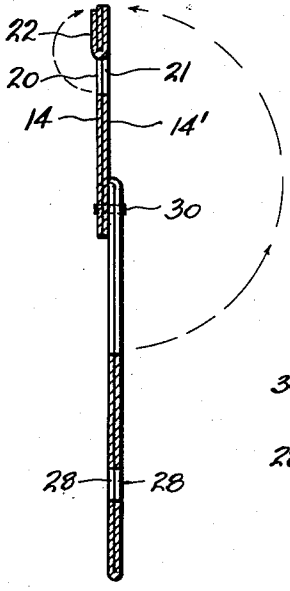


Fig. 6



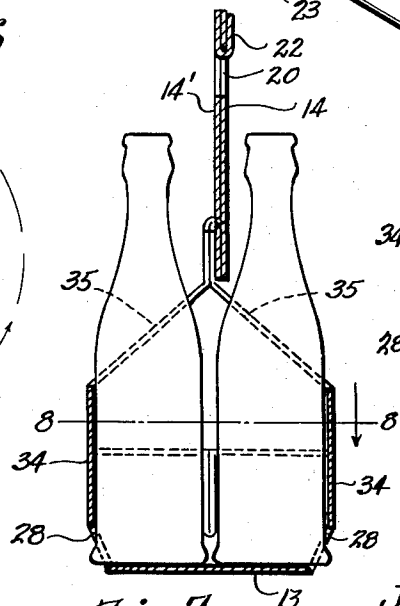
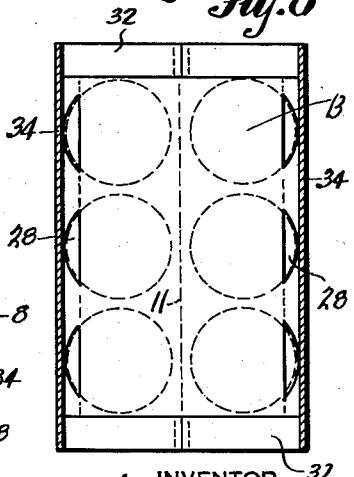


Fig. 7

Fig. 8



INVENTOR
JOE O'REILLY
BY
Cook & Robinson
ATTORNEY

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Fig. 9

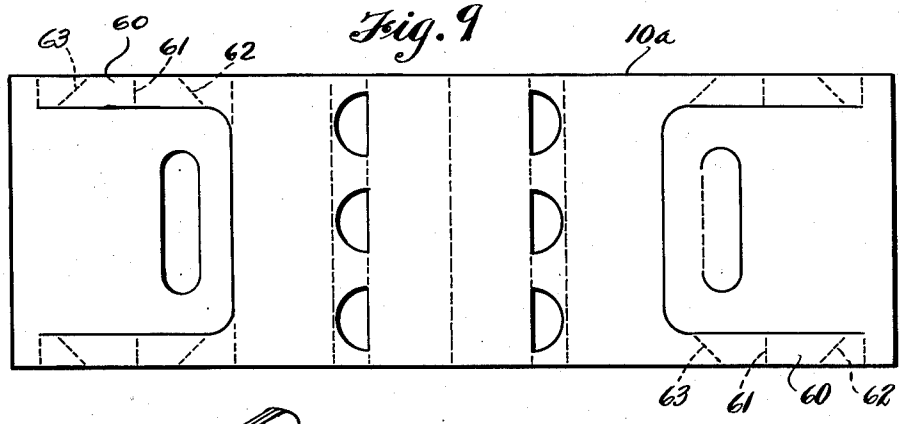


Fig. 10

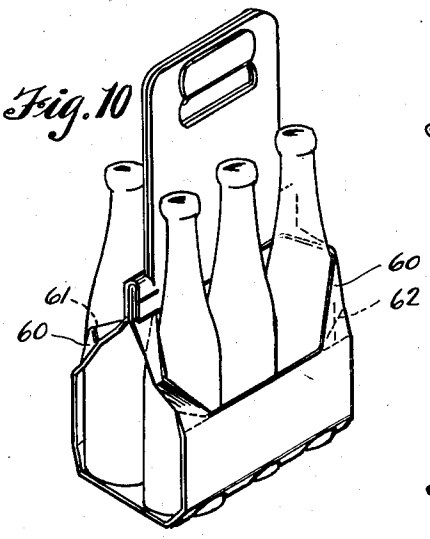


Fig. 12

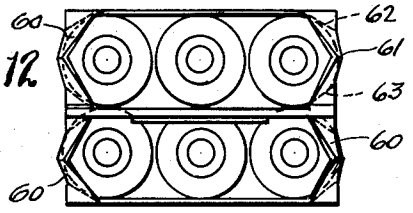


Fig. 11

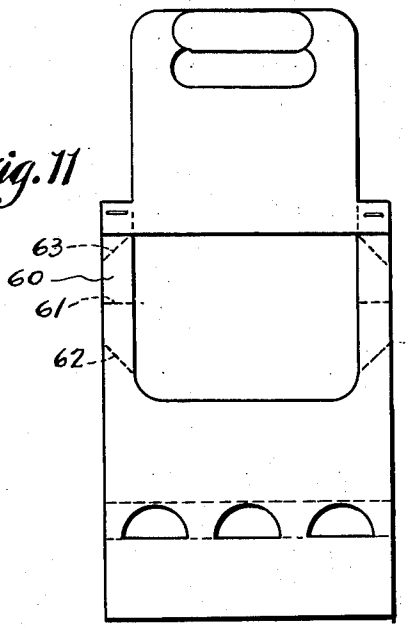
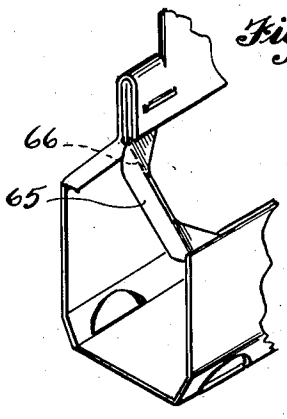


Fig. 13



INVENTOR
JOE O'REILLY
BY
Cook & Robinson
ATTORNEY

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,335,022

CONTAINER AND CARRIER FOR BOTTLED GOODS

Joe O'Reilly, Tacoma, Wash.

Application August 24, 1940, Serial No. 354,006

3 Claims. (Cl. 224—45)

This invention relates to containers and carriers for bottled goods, and has reference more particularly to articles of that character made from cardboard, and adapted for the carrying of a pack of bottles in upright position, and with the neck portions of the bottles exposed for easy removal from the carrier. Specifically, the invention relates to improvements in containers and carriers of the character disclosed by U. S. Letters Patent No. 2,094,744, issued on October 5, 1937, which is designed to accommodate a pack of six bottles placed in two parallel rows of three bottles each.

It is the principal object of the present invention to provide a bottle container and carrier of the above character, made from a single, rectangular strip of material, cut and folded in such novel manner as to materially reduce the length of the strip as ordinarily used in the making of such articles, and without the elimination of any of the desirable features that are ordinarily provided.

More specifically stated, the principal objects of the present invention reside in the novel manner of cutting, scoring and folding a cardboard blank to adapt it for the convenient and safe carrying of a plurality of bottles, and from which container the bottles may be lifted without requiring any disconnection, unfolding or disassembling of parts of the device. Furthermore, to provide the blank with partially detached portions adjacent its ends which, by reason of the novel manner of folding the blank, will provide handles for the easy and convenient carrying of the package and at the same time, by reason of the displacement of these parts from the blank in folding, will provide the openings through which the bottles may be placed in or removed from the completed carrier.

It is a still further object of this invention to provide a carrier that may be retained flatly collapsed until its use is desired, and then erected without requiring any additional folding, tucking or attachment of parts.

Still other objects of the invention are to be found in the details of formation of the blank, and in that particular manner of folding and connecting the parts that insures the strength and durability of the carrier, and makes possible its manufacture at a relatively low cost.

In accomplishing these and other objects of the invention, I have provided the improved details of construction, the preferred forms of which are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a container and carrier for bottled goods embodying the present invention, as erected ready for reception of bottles.

Fig. 2 is a plan view of the cardboard blank as prepared for the making of the present container and carrier.

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the blank as initially folded upon itself, preparatory to making the handle fold.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the blank as folded to extend the handle portions, and stitched to join the parts ready for being expanded to receive a pack of bottles therein.

Fig. 5 is a sectional detail of the fold; the view being taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a central sectional view of the collapsed carrier, indicating the direction of making the folds.

Fig. 7 is a similar, cross sectional view of the carrier as expanded and containing a pack of bottles therein.

Fig. 8 is a horizontal, sectional view taken on the line 8—8 in Fig. 7, showing the location of bottles of the pack in dotted lines.

Fig. 9 is a body blank as prepared for the making of a carrier and container of an alternative form.

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a filled container and carrier of the alternative form as made from the blank of Fig. 9.

Fig. 11 is a side view of the carrier of Fig. 10 shown collapsed.

Fig. 12 is a top view of the carrier as filled with bottles.

Fig. 13 is a perspective view illustrating a modification in a detail of construction of the device of Fig. 10.

Referring more in detail to the drawings—

First describing the formation of the carrier and container shown in Fig. 1, this article is formed from a single rectangular, cardboard blank, designated in its entirety in Fig. 2 by reference numeral 10. The blank has a width somewhat greater than the length of the rows of bottles it is to contain, and a length sufficient to form the bottom, sides and top of the bottle container and to provide stock for joining the end portions together. At a location exactly medial of its opposite end edges, the blank is transversely scored, as designated by the dash line 11. This is to enable the blank to be easily folded upon itself and flatly collapsed. At equal distances on opposite sides of the medial line 11, the blank is transversely scored or creased, as indicated by

the dash lines 12—12. These lines of scoring are parallel and define the opposite side edges of the bottom section of the carrier; this bottom section being designated by reference numeral 13 in Figs. 1 and 7.

Heretofore, in the making of similar bottle carriers, the handle forming material has been added to the opposite ends of that portion of the blank which forms the main body. However, in the present instance, the handle material is obtained by its removal from the body of the blank, as presently explained, thus making possible the formation of the carrier with less length of material in the blank than is ordinarily used. Referring particularly to Fig. 2, it will be observed that I have there designated those portions which are to form the handles, by reference numerals 14 and 14'. These portions are in the nature of partially detached wings or flaps, each being separated on three sides from the blank; the separation of each being effected by a transverse cut 15 with ends terminating at equal distances from the opposite side edges of the blank, and by opposite side cuts 16 and 16' which extend respectively from the opposite ends of the transverse cut 15 toward the ends of the blank, terminating equal distances short of the end edge of the blank. The blank is transversely scored or creased adjacent each end, as designated by the dash lines 17 and 17'. These lines, at each end, are alined and they extend from the outer ends of the cuts 16 and 16' to the adjacent side edges of the blank. Also, there are lines of scoring or creases 18—18' formed as continuations of the transverse cuts 15—15' extending to the side edges of the blank. To aid in erection, as will presently be understood, the blank is transversely scored at opposite sides of the handle portions as at 19—19'.

The handle portion 14 has a part cut therefrom forming an elongated, transverse opening 20 to provide a hand hold. The other handle portion 14 has a cut 21 forming a partially detached tab 22 similar in shape to the outline of opening 20 and so located that when the blank is folded upon itself at the line 11, it will coincide with the opening 20.

Formed in the blank, parallel with its side edges, are cuts 23—23' setting off strips of material designated at 32, which extend equal distances at opposite sides of the medial line 11, passing through the transverse scores 12—12' and terminating short of the scores 18—18'. At the ends of the cuts 23—23', lines of scoring 24 extend transversely to the adjacent side edges of the blank. Also, extending transversely of the blank, between the cuts 23 and 23', and parallel with and spaced outwardly from the score lines 12—12' are creases or scored lines 25—25', and located at each side of the center and between the scored lines 12 and 25 are semi-circular openings 28. In the present instance, the container is designed to accommodate six bottles arranged in two parallel rows of three bottles each, and therefore there are six of these cut-outs as will be understood by reference to Fig. 1. It will be observed that the base edges of these openings 28 coincide with the creases or lines 12—12', and the spacing of the openings at each side is substantially equal to the diameter of the bottles to be contained. Also, the openings at the two sides of the center line 11 are oppositely disposed.

It will be understood that the corresponding cuts and creases or lines of scoring formed in the blank at the opposite sides of the center crease 11 are so located that when the blank is folded upon itself and the opposite edges of the blank brought into registration, they will coincide, as noted best by reference to Fig. 4.

Assuming the blank to be so cut and creased, the formation of the carrier therefrom would be as follows: First, the prepared blank 10 is folded upon itself at the transverse line of scoring 11 to bring the opposite end portions thereof into coincidence, as observed in Fig. 3. Then the extreme end portions of the blank; that being the upper ends as shown in Fig. 3, are both folded in the same direction, back upon the body of the blank, on the lines of the scoring 17—17' so that the two handle forming portions 14 and 14' will be displaced from the body of the blank and swung about the bend as an axis to a position extending beyond the fold, as noted in Figs. 4 and 6. With the blank so folded, the stitching 30 is then placed through the back turned and body portions of the blank, as noted in Fig. 4, to secure the blank ends together, and to form the sling. Also, stitching, or staples 31 are passed through the opposite side portions of the folded strips 32 set off between the side edges of the blank and the cuts 23, just below the transverse score lines 12. The partially detached tab 22 is then pressed through the opening 20 and bent upwardly as seen in Fig. 6.

To expand the carrier thus formed, for reception of its pack of bottles, the two side wall portions designated at 34—34' are pulled directly apart, causing the blank to bend at the lines 12—12', and also at 25—25', thus permitting the opposite halves of the bottom forming section 13 to move into a common plane as noted in Fig. 7; the opposite sections 34—34' to form parallel side walls and the top forming portions 35—35' to be inclined inwardly and upwardly toward each other so that the two rows of bottles may be placed on the bottom wall at opposite sides of the center line 11, and those in each row will project upwardly through the corresponding top opening formed by the removal from the blank of the handle forming portions.

In thus expanding, the sections 35—35' bend at the creases 19—19', allowing the handles to assume an upright position, and the cross strips 32 will be drawn to horizontal position, as noted in Fig. 1. When the container has thus been expanded, the spread of the side walls is limited by effective portions of the cross ties 32 and it will be understood that these cross ties also act to retain the bottles from slipping from the open ends of the package. The base section 13 is slightly narrower than the space required to accommodate the two rows of bottles. However, it will be understood by reference to Fig. 7, that these openings are intended to and will receive the base ends of the bottles therein to provide the necessary space for the two rows and to maintain the spacing of the bottles in each row, and keep the end bottles in place.

In Fig. 10, I have illustrated a carrier of an alternative form of construction, providing for the manufacture from a body blank of slightly lesser width, by reason of the elimination of the bottle retaining and tie strips 32. The blank 10a from which such device is made, as shown in Fig. 9, is formed substantially like that in Fig. 2, except that the longitudinal cuts 23 are omitted, and the longitudinally extending strips 60 at each side of the handle forming portions are centrally creased by transverse lines 61 and also by two

diagonal lines 62—63, equally distant from the lines 61.

The folding, stitching and erection of the carrier made from this blank is substantially like that already described, and will not be further described. Its width is slightly less than the length of the row of bottles to be placed therein, and thus, when the bottles are placed in the carrier through the top openings at opposite sides of the handle portion, the strips 60 will be outwardly bowed, bending at the diagonal creases 62—63 and at the center crease 61 as shown in Figs. 10 and 11, to conform to the curved shoulder of the engaging bottle. Thus the bottles will be held against displacement from the open ends of the carrier.

As an alternative arrangement, the sloping top portions may be formed with side flanges 65 as illustrated in Fig. 13, which, by creasing along the lines 66, could be readily turned downwardly or upwardly to be out of the way and give the required strength for retaining the pack of bottles in place.

Such containers, while here shown to be made to accommodate six bottles, could be made in various sizes and to accommodate various numbers of bottles without departing from the spirit of the invention.

The main feature of the invention resides in the novel manner of cutting and folding to provide the handle portions from the body material, thus to avoid the necessity of added length of material to the blank for this purpose.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new therein and desire to secure by Letters Patent is—

1. A container or carrier for bottled goods comprising a continuous strip of cardboard or the like, folded to form a sling with a bottom section and opposite side sections; said side sections each being provided near its top edge, with a partially detached flap severed from the strip on opposite side edges and along the transverse edge that is farthest from the top edge of the strip, and said opposite end portions of the strip being brought flatly together with end edges even and folded back, one within the other, transversely of the strip, in a manner whereby to displace the partially detached flaps from the side wall sections and to cause them to extend in coincidence beyond the ends of the blank to serve as handles for the sling.

2. A container or carrier for bottled goods comprising a continuous strip of cardboard or the like, folded to form a sling with a flat bottom section and opposite side sections; said side sections each being provided near its top edge with a partially detached flap severed from the strip on opposite side edges and on the transverse edge that is farthest from the edge of the strip, and said opposite end portions of the strip being brought flatly together with end edges even and folded back, one within the other, transversely of the strip, in a manner whereby to displace the partially detached flaps from the side wall sections and to cause them to extend in coincidence beyond the ends of the blank to serve as handles for the sling; one of said flaps passing through the opening at the other end of the cardboard strip provided by the displacement of the flap from that end.

3. A container and carrier for bottled goods formed from a rectangular, elongated strip of cardboard, or the like, transversely scored and bent on said scores to form a sling with a flat bottom section and opposite side wall sections; said side wall sections having their ends brought flatly together and the immediate end portions thereof folded back, one within the other, and staples passed through the back-turned portions and underlying parts of the side walls to secure the fold and hold the ends together; each of said side wall sections comprising a partially detached flap formed by opposite side cuts longitudinally of the strip and a cross cut defining the transverse edge that is farthest from the end edge of the blank, and said flaps being displaced from the wall sections by the back folding of the end portions, and thereby caused to extend, in coincidence, beyond the joined end portions of the sling to serve as handles therefor; the flap that is attached to the end of the strip that is at the inside of the fold being extended through the opening in the opposite end of the strip formed by the displacement of the flap therefrom.

JOE O'REILLY.