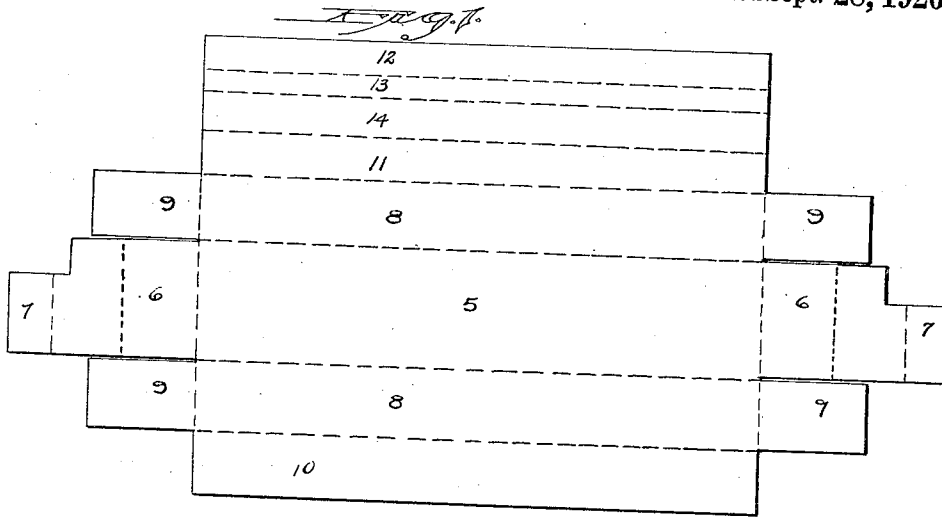
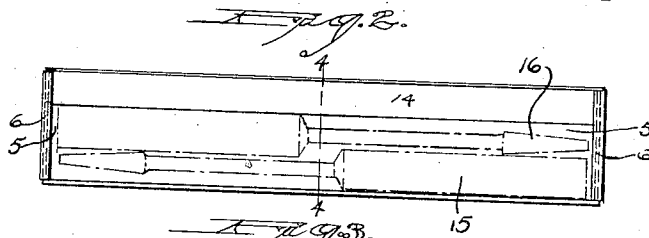
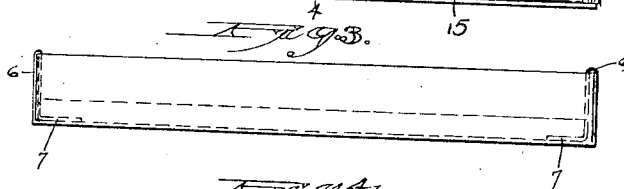
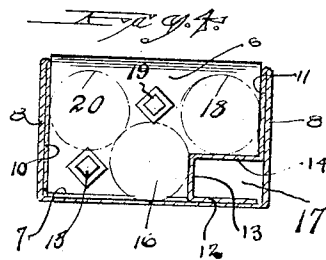


E. A. SCOTT.
FOLDING PAPER CARTON.
APPLICATION FILED MAR. 13, 1920.

1,354,344.

Patented Sept. 28, 1920.



Inventor
Edward A. Scott
by *Signatures*
attys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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FOLDING PAPER CARTON.

1,354,344.

Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 28, 1920.

Application filed March 13, 1920. Serial No. 365,485.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. SCOTT, a citizen of the United States, residing at Stratford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Folding Paper Cartons; and I do hereby declare the following, when taken in connection with the accompanying drawings and the characters of reference marked thereon, to be a full, clear, and exact description of the same, and which said drawings constitute part of this application, and represent, in—

Figure 1, a plan view of such a blank as is used in the production of my improved carton-body.

Fig. 2, a plan view of the carton showing two auger bits installed in it.

Fig. 3, a view thereof in side elevation.

Fig. 4, a view in transverse section on the line 4—4 of Fig. 2, on double the scale thereof.

My invention relates to an improved folding paper carton particularly designed for the accommodation of cylindrical articles, such as auger bits and the like, in groups of five rather than in the customary groups of six, the object being to provide a simple, cheap, and convenient carton of such description.

With these ends in view, my invention consists in a folding paper carton-body having certain details of construction as will be hereinafter described and pointed out in the claim.

In carrying out my invention, as herein shown, I produce a one-piece paper blank, the developed and scored form of which is shown in Fig. 1, and which comprises a bottom member 5 terminating at its ends in complementary, notched, locking end-flaps 6 having leaf-like terminals 7; complementary side-flaps 8, having end-flaps 9 corresponding in length to the width of the box, and in width to the depth of the box; side reinforcing-flaps 10 and 11; and shelf-flaps 12, 13, and 14, virtually forming an extension of the side reinforcing-flap 11.

A blank such as described, is folded by bending the side-flaps 8 upward at a right angle to the bottom-member, 5, after which the end-flaps 9 are folded inward so as to overlap one another. The locking end-flaps 6 are now bent upward and downward over the said overlapped end-flaps 9, which they

thus embrace and inclose, as shown in Fig. 3, the terminals 7 of the said locking-flaps lying upon the floor or bottom of the box and having frictional contact therewith. The side reinforcing-flap 10 is now folded inward over the inner face of the side-flap 8, as shown in Fig. 4, and pasted thereto. The side reinforcing-flap 11 is now folded over upon the inner face of the side-flap 8 and pasted thereto. The shelf-flap 12 is then turned inward under the shelf-flap 13 which is then turned inward under the shelf-flap 14 from which it is spaced by the shelf-flap 13 which forms, so to speak, the edge or step of the shelf proper which is formed by the shelf-flap 14, as clearly shown by Fig. 4, from which it appears that the outer edge of the shelf is supported by the shelf-flap 13 while its inner edge is supported by the side reinforcing-flap 11 which is pasted to the side-flap 8. The shelf-flap 12, which is bent at a right-angle to the shelf-flap 13, rests directly upon the bottom 5 of the carton-body and forms, as it were, an anchor for the shelf-flap 13, which it supports in the vertical position in which it is shown in Fig. 4, the end flap 12 being prevented from sliding upon the body 5 by its frictional engagement therewith. The ends of the shelf-flaps 13 and 14 when the same are folded as shown in Fig. 4, fit into the notches of the end flaps 6, of the bottom 5 and thus hold the flaps 13 and 14 in place and avoid the necessity of gluing the flap 12 to the bottom 5 of the body. I thus produce within the carton-body, a shelf located upon the bottom thereof and having its top located substantially in the median longitudinal horizontal plane of the box. I do not, however, limit myself to folding the various members of the blank in the order above given.

The carton, as thus produced, provides upon its bottom sufficient space for two cylindrical articles, like the auger bits 15 and 16, to lie side by side, but only two, inasmuch as the remaining space 17 is taken up by the shelf which has the two functions of segregating the space 17 and providing a support for the auger bit 18 which rests upon it. Two more auger bits 19 and 20 are rested upon the auger bits 15 and 16. The carton is thus adapted for the convenient packing in two layers of five substantially cylindrical articles instead of six, as usual, and is somewhat stiffened by the shelf which

also occupies just enough room to prevent the articles from lateral displacement in the carton.

The cover used with my improved paper carton-body may be in the usual form and is neither shown nor described.

I claim:

A folding one-piece paper carton-body having an internally arranged longitudinal shelf, located in one corner of the body below the median horizontal plane thereof, the ends of two of the shelf-flaps co-acting with notches in flaps formed at the ends of the

bottom-member of the body, whereby the folded shelf is held in place, thus reducing the space upon the bottom of the carton-body and adapting it for the packing of articles in groups of five.

In testimony whereof, I have signed this specification in the presence of two subscribing witnesses.

EDWARD A. SCOTT.

Witnesses:

ERIK S. PALMER,
A. E. HODGSON.