

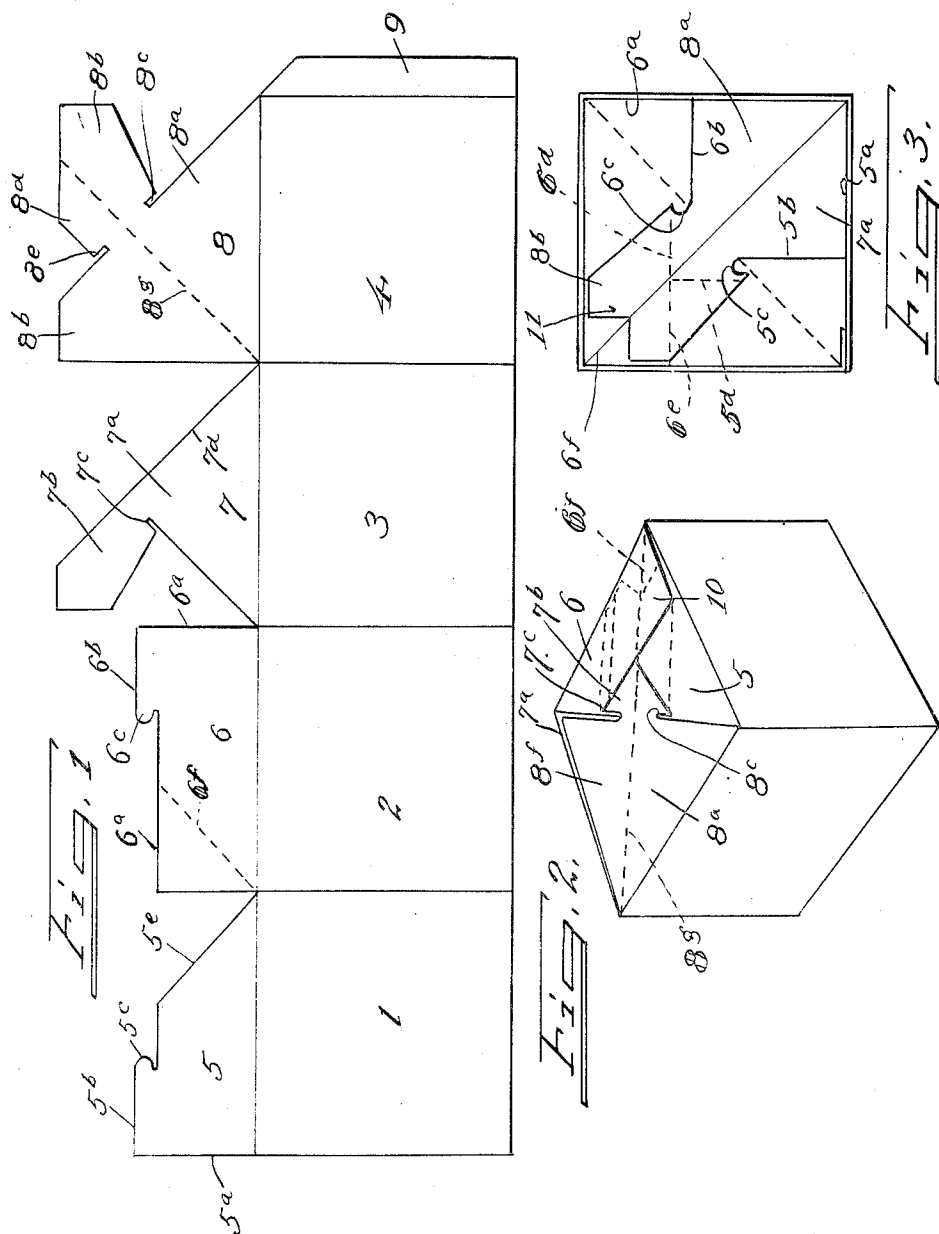
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CARTON

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CARTON.

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My invention relates to cartons and more particularly to a self-closing carton, which upon being erected from the cut and cemented blank, will automatically close itself at one end.

I have as an object the provision of a simple blank form, with specially shaped flaps which are first cut free at the edges and subsequently secured together when cementing up the carton, so that webs between flaps traverse certain corners of the end of the box, thereby resulting in the flaps being pulled into a position transverse the ends of the box. By providing an additional self-locking flap arrangement, I provide for a closure of the carton which cannot be effected except by caving in the flaps, against the weight of the contents of the carton. Furthermore, when the carton is knocked down, i. e., pulled into a flap shape, the effect of the bridged corners will be to pull the flaps into the inside of the structure, out of the way and making a neat arrangement for transporting the unfilled pieces.

I accomplish my objects by that certain construction and arrangements of parts to be hereinafter more specifically pointed out and claimed.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the carton from the outside, showing it closed.

Figure 3 is a plan view of the inside of the cover of the carton when closed.

Referring to the blank, in which I have shown one end only of the carton, there are the carton side walls 1, 2, 3 and 4, and end flaps 5, 6, 7 and 8.

The flaps 5 and 6 correspond in having side edges 5^a and 6^a respectively which are continuations of the sides of the carton. These flaps then have end edges 5^b 6^b which terminate about one third the width of the flaps in cut back portions or tongues 5^c and 6^c. The tongues 5^c and 6^c face each other. The other side edge of the flap 5 is beveled off at 5^e to the corner of the carton wall 1. The adjoining portion of flap 6 is not beveled but is scored by a slanting line 6^f, which corresponds to the line or edge 5^e of the flap 5, and in setting up the carton blank, by pasting flap 9 to wall 1, as in usual practice, the edge 5^e is laid along the score 6^f and the portion left by the score line is pasted to the flap 5 with the flaps turned inward. This bridges the one corner of the end of the car-

ton. The overlying portion of the flap 6 as indicated by numeral 10 is seen in Figure 2.

Taking flaps 7 and 8, it will be noted that they bear the same relation as flaps 5 and 6. Each has a triangular portion 7^a and 8^a and each has spear-like extensions 7^b and 8^b, with notches 7^c and 8^c cut back at the base of the spear. The flap 8, however, has a score line 8^e corresponding to the long edge 7^d of the flap 7, and the flap 8 has a portion 8^d with notch 8^e by way of lateral extension of the spear portion, and a portion 8^f which extends in the direction of the body score line of the box to the full length of flap 8, and then at right angles to a point near the notch 8^e, where it tapers off to said notch.

When the carton is pasted as in usual practice, by securing flap 9 to wall 1, the portions to the left of the score line of flap 8 are pasted down onto flap 7, covering the larger portion thereof, with the flaps turned inward.

Thus is the other corner of the carton bridged, with like result to the bridging of the corner between flaps 5 and 6.

The resulting spear from pasting flaps 7 and 8 together is seen at 11 in Figure 3.

While I have illustrated a carton square in shape, of course the same construction will apply to any rectangular carton, the flaps being of a length and width to obtain the closure.

In erecting the box the carton is opened up. This will force the two interconnected flaps to rise out of the position, folded down against the inside of the blank, to a position extending directly across the opening of the carton, and the spear element 11 will pass between the two adjacent cut back curves 5^c and 6^c of the first two flaps. The spear will prevent the flaps from opening any further than this, and the carton can then be filled. Notches 7^c and 8^c will engage the notches formed by the curves 5^c and 6^c, providing a locked flap construction which can only be released by forcing the flaps back into the box.

It will be evident that modifications of my idea may be readily provided without departing from the spirit thereof.

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

A carton having side walls adapted to be extended into tubular shape, and flaps having overlapping portions articulated to the

walls for forming an end closure for the carton with the extension of the walls of the carton into tubular shape, one pair of said flaps being so cut and shaped that when overlapping parts of said flaps are secured together a triangular aperture will be formed, and another pair of flaps being so cut and shaped that when overlapping parts of said flaps are secured together an interlocking member will be formed which, with the extension of the walls into tubular shape, will interlock in the triangular shaped aperture formed by the other pair of flaps. 10

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