No. 773,814. PATENTED NOV. 1, 1904.

H. P. SHOTTS.

PAPER TRAY.

APPLICATION FILED MAR. 31, 1904.

NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

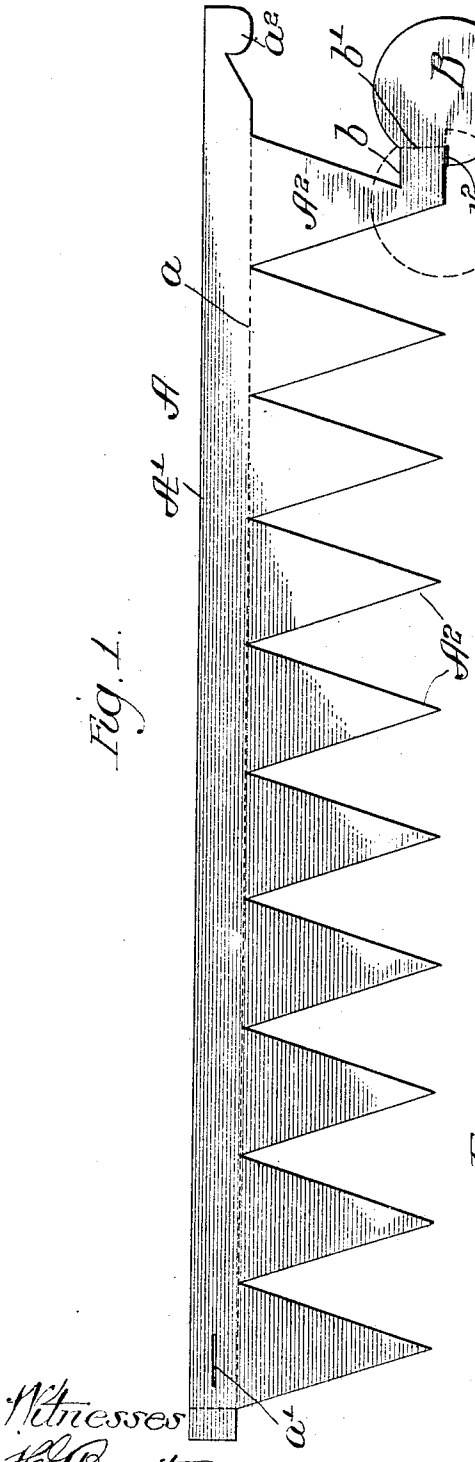


Fig. 1.

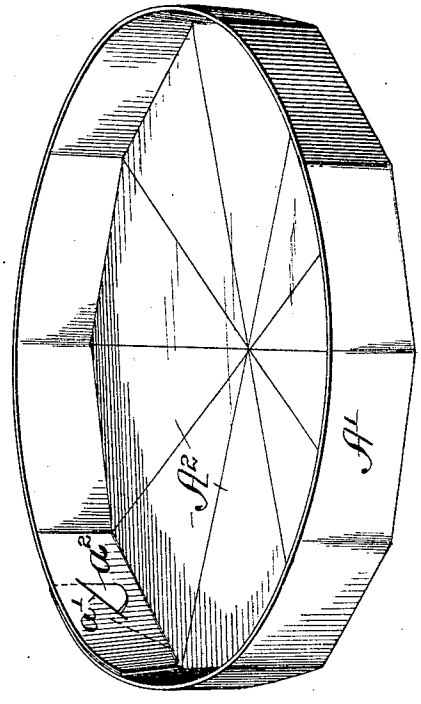


Fig. 3

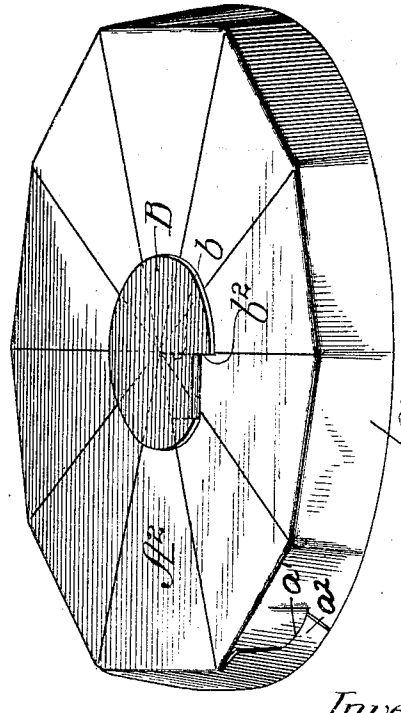


Fig. 2

Witnesses
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Inventor:
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NO MODEL. 2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4

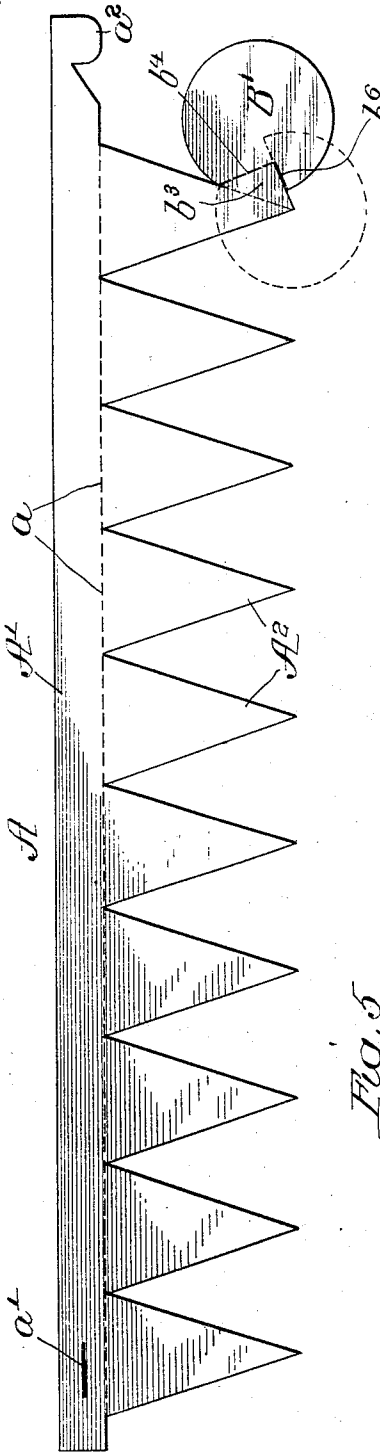


Fig. 6

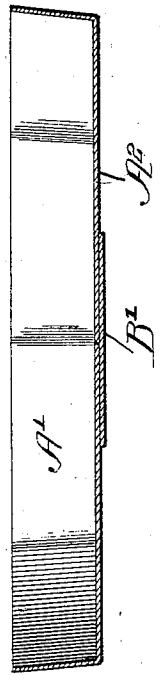
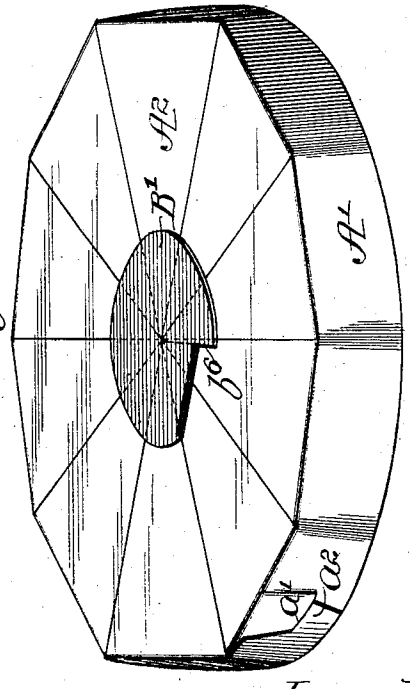


Fig. 5



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PHOTO-LITHOGRAPHED BY SACHETT & WILHELMS LITHO. & PTG. CO. NEW YORK

No. 773,814. Patented November 1, 1904.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY P. SHOTTS, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO HOWE AND DAVIDSON COMPANY, OF EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY, A CORPORATION OF NEW JERSEY.

PAPER TRAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 773,814, dated November 1, 1904.

Application filed March 31, 1904. Serial No. 200,938. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY P. SHOTTS, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Trays; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full, clear, and exact description thereof, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to improvements in trays and like receptacles or articles made of paper or other flexible sheet material and provided with a flat bottom or end wall and a continuous wall or rim surrounding said bottom or end wall, and relates also to an improved blank for making such article.

The device herein illustrated is especially applicable for use as a tray for packing in pails candies and like merchandise, and when used in this manner a number of trays are filled and placed in a candy-pail one over the other, the trays thus serving as horizontal separators or partitions by which the layers of candy in the pail are separately supported and the upper trays being supported from the tray or trays beneath the same. A device having the same features of construction may, however, be used for other purposes.

As shown in the drawings, Figure 1 is a plan view of one form of blank in flat form made in accordance with my invention for making the tray hereinafter to be described. Fig. 2 is a bottom perspective view thereof. Fig. 3 is a top perspective view of the tray. Fig. 4 is a plan view of a modified form of blank. Fig. 5 is a bottom perspective view of a tray made from the blank shown in Fig. 4. Fig. 6 is a central vertical section of the tray.

As shown in the drawings, and referring first to Fig. 1, A indicates a blank in flat form from which my improved tray is made. Said blank consists of an elongated marginal strip A′, extending from end to end of the blank and provided at one side thereof with a plurality of integral outwardly-tapered contiguous projections or sections A^2, each of said projections A^2 having outwardly-converging side margins which constitute the two sides of a triangle. The other side or base of the triangle is defined by score-lines *a*, which divide the projection from the marginal part of the blank. Said score-lines *a* are joined end to end and constitute a single score-line extending throughout the part of the blank occupied by said projections. As a convenient means of fastening together the ends of the blank one end of the marginal part A′ of the blank is provided with a longitudinal locking-slit *a′* and at the other end thereof with a locking-tongue a^2, which when the ends of said marginal part of the blank are brought together enters said locking-slit and locks said blank closed. The locking tongue and slit are so located with respect to the projections A^2 at the ends of the blank that when the blank is closed in the manner stated said end projections, which are at this time brought together, occupy the same relation to each other as do the adjacent projections between the ends of the blank.

In forming the tray the projections A^2 are bent or folded along the score-lines *a* at right angles to the marginal part A′ of the blank, so that they will together constitute the bottom or end wall of the tray or like device which is formed from said blank, the said projections or sections meeting at their tapered ends at the center of the tray and lying with their tapered margins in contact, so as to form a complete end wall. When said projections are thus bent or folded inwardly and the ends of the blank locked together by the tongue and slit referred to, the marginal part A′ of the blank constitutes the vertically-disposed surrounding rim of the tray. Preferably the score-lines *a* at the bases of the triangular projections A^2 are straight, so that the rim assumes when the tray is formed a polygonal contour, and this arrangement is preferred, inasmuch as this form of rim constitutes an effective support for the trays supported thereon and prevents the upper trays telescoping into the trays beneath the same. The sectional parts of the end or bottom wall of