

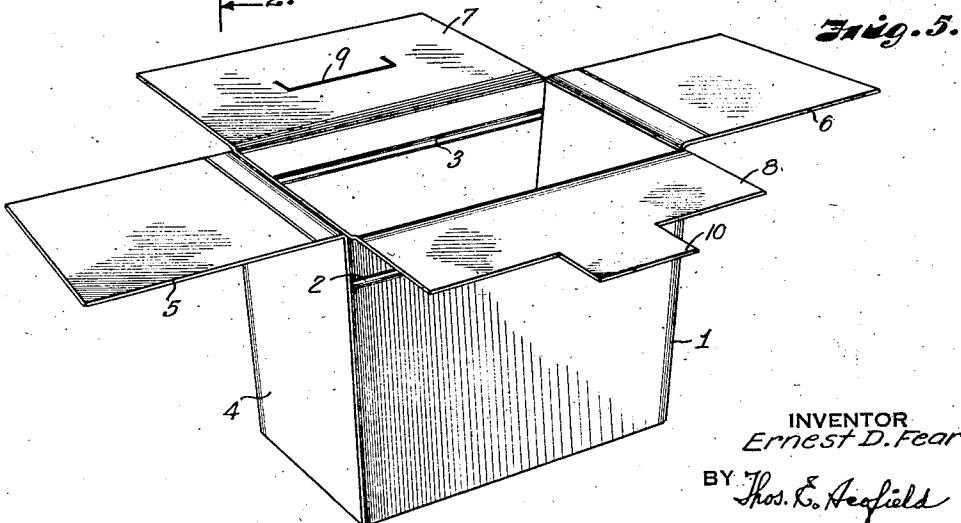
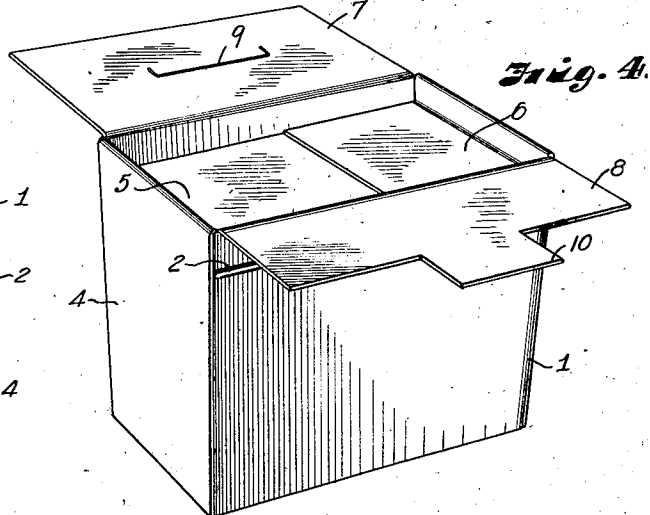
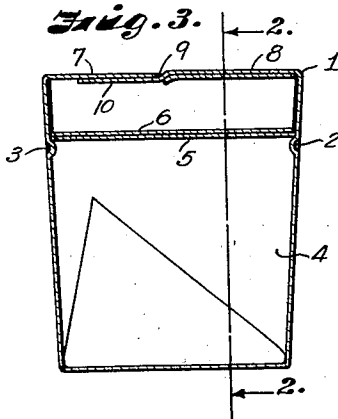
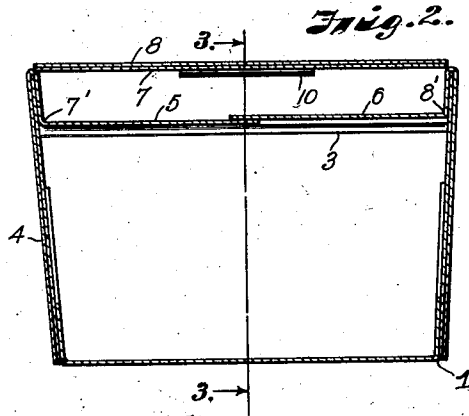
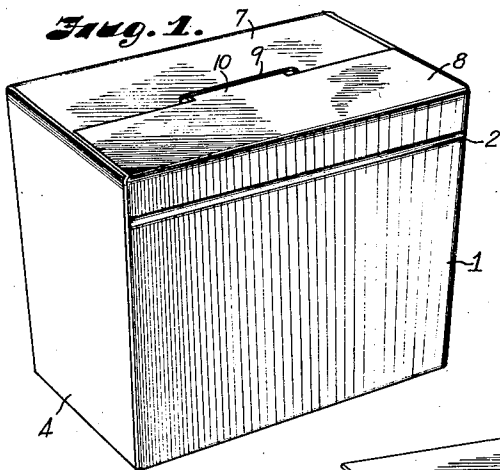
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DUAL PURPOSE CARTON

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DUAL PURPOSE CARTON

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1 Claim. (Cl. 229—27)

My invention relates to a dual purpose carton and more particularly to a carton adapted to act as a double receptacle.

Of late it has become popular commercial practice to manufacture food products and place them in individual containers at the factory so that they may be delivered to the ultimate consumer without intermediate handling of the food per se. This is a very desirable and sanitary practice as will be readily understood.

A carton of this nature has been developed and patented by George S. Gaylord, Patent No. 1,693,841, bearing date of December 4, 1928.

The object of this invention is to provide a carton which will serve and perform all the functions of the carton shown by Gaylord but which will be easier and cheaper to make and will have the same advantages.

In the accompanying drawing which forms part of the instant invention and are to be read in conjunction therewith, and in which like reference numerals in the different views refer to like parts;

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my carton as it appears after loading and ready for delivery to the consumer.

Figure 2 is a sectional view of my carton.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken on the line 3—3 of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of my carton with the closure flaps in open position revealing receptacle forming flaps in position ready to receive the napkin and spoon, or edibles such as cake which may be placed therein.

Figure 5 is a perspective view showing my carton with the closure flaps and the receptacle flaps in open position giving access to the ice cream or other edible which may be placed therein.

More particularly referring now to the drawing, the major receptacle 1 is formed in any suitable manner out of any suitable flexible sheet material used in articles of this class, but is preferably made of paper coated with paraffin such as is well known in the art.

Near the upper periphery of the carton I provide a pair of ribs 2 and 3. The side walls 4 of the box terminate in a pair of closure forming flaps 5 and 6. It will be noted that the ribs 2 and 3 are spaced a short distance from the upper periphery of the box. At this same distance from the upper edge of the side walls 4, I provide channels 7' and 8' in the form of receptacle forming flaps 5 and 6. The construction is such that, when the receptacle forming flaps are moved to the position shown in Figure

4 that the flaps will form a shallow receptacle such as shown, due to the fact that the flaps will bend along the channeling 7' and 8' and the edges of the flaps will rest on ribs 2 and 3. It will be noted that the receptacle forming flaps also act as closure flaps for the lower receptacle so that these flaps are at once the bottom of the upper receptacle and the closure or top for the lower receptacle. The closure flaps 7 and 8 are provided respectively with a slot 9 and a tongue 10 for sealing the box as is the usual practice.

It is believed from the above description that the invention will be clearly understood. Ice cream, or any other suitable edible, may be put in the lower receptacle. A napkin and spoon, or cake may be put in the upper receptacle. Upon opening the closure flaps 7 and 8, the napkin and spoon are removed and the receptacle forming flaps 5 and 6 are opened. It will be obvious that the box I have shown will accomplish all the functions of the Gaylord box and will be easier and cheaper to make.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim is:

In a receptacle of the class described, a carton of flexible material having two pairs of side walls, a pair of flaps attached to the top of one pair of opposite side walls of the carton, a pair of ribs formed in said carton projecting inwardly, said ribs extending along the other pair of side walls normal to said first side walls to which said flaps are attached, said flaps having preformed fold lines on which they are bent along a line parallel to and spaced from the line of attachment to the side wall, said flaps being of sufficient length to overlap in bent position, a second pair of flaps attached to the top of the other pair of opposite side walls, the construction being such that said first pair of flaps when in operative position are overlappingly folded into the carton spaced from the periphery of the same and rest on said ribs thereby forming a receptacle with the upper portion of the carton side walls, while the second pair of flaps is adapted to form a closure for the receptacle thus formed.

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