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K. T. BUTTERY
CARTON OR CONTAINER

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

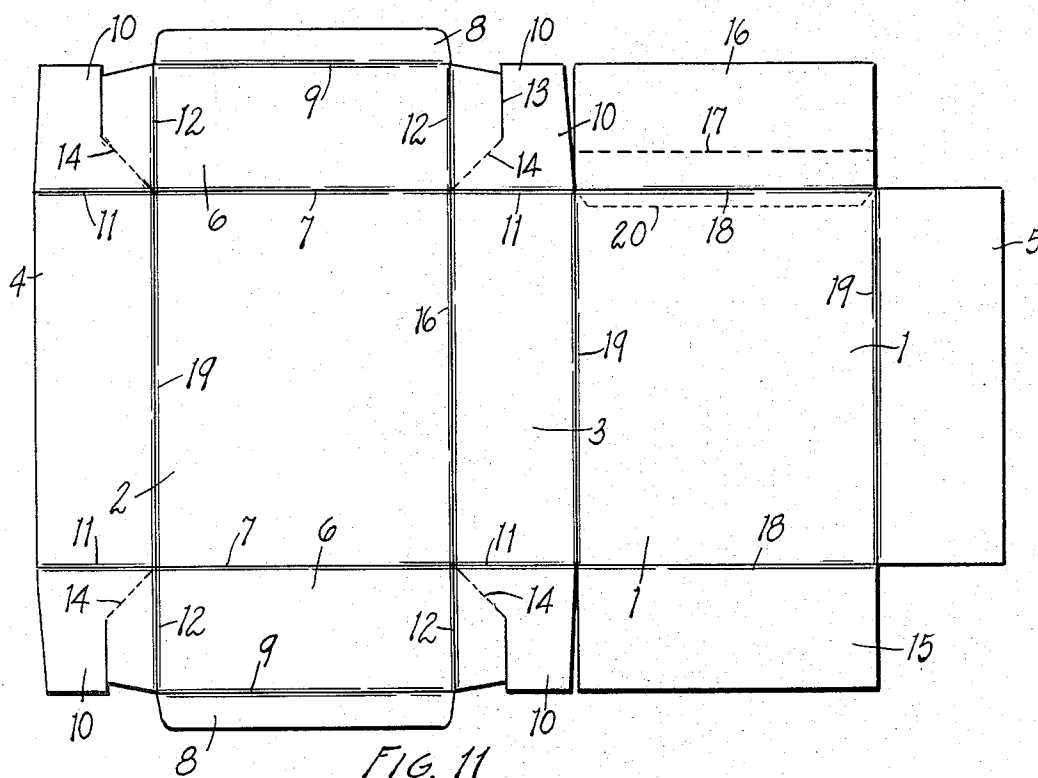


FIG. 11

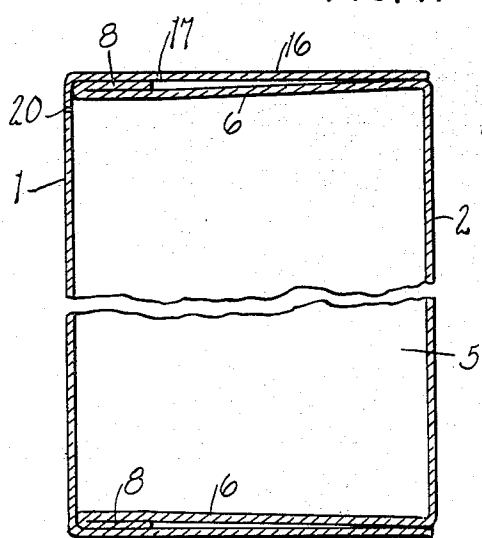


FIG. 7

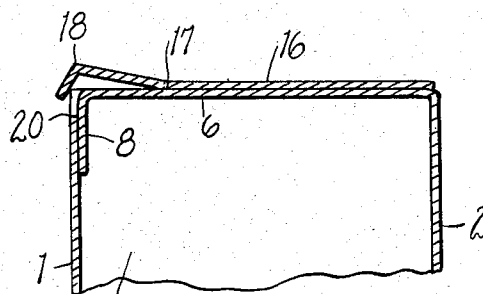


FIG. 10

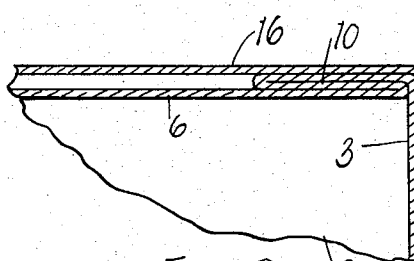


FIG. 8

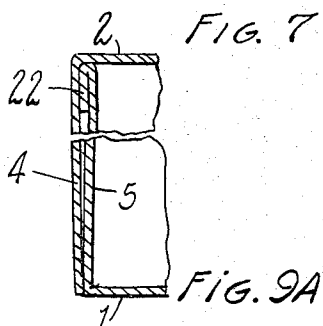


FIG. 9A

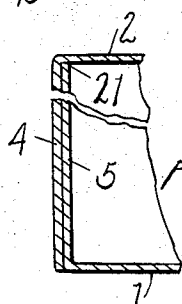


FIG. 9

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CARTON OR CONTAINER

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6 Claims. (Cl. 229—43)

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This invention relates to improvements in cartons or containers.

The main objects of this invention are:

First, to provide a carton or container which is well adapted for use in the packaging of lard and greasy or oily substances.

Second, to provide a carton or container in which there are no raw edges of the material that are likely to absorb grease or oil and result in the discoloration or injuring the appearance of the container.

Third, to provide a carton or container having these advantages which may be quite effectively reclosed after it has been opened, permitting the use of its contents from time to time.

Objects relating to details and economies of the invention will appear from the description to follow. The invention is defined in the claims.

Preferred embodiments of the invention are illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a front perspective view of a carton or container embodying my invention completely closed.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the carton or container with the end closures in extended or fully open position.

Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating certain of the steps of closing the carton.

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating further steps in the closing of the carton and the relation of the closure members to each other.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective view illustrating the carton with the top end closures severed for providing access to the contents.

Fig. 6 is a similar fragmentary perspective view with the edge flap of the inner closure member adjusted to serve as a tucking flap.

Fig. 7 is an enlarged fragmentary section on line 7—7 of Fig. 1, illustrating the relation of the inner and outer closure members.

Fig. 8 is an enlarged fragmentary section on line 8—8 of Fig. 1 illustrating further structural details.

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary section on line 9—9 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 9—A is a fragmentary section corresponding to that of Fig. 9 of a modified form or embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 10 is a fragmentary section illustrating the relation of the inner closure member edge flap when adjusted as a tucking flap.

Fig. 11 is a plan view of the blank from which the carton or container is formed.

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The embodiment of my invention illustrated is designed for use as a carton or container for lard and other greasy or oily products and one of the objects is to provide a suitable package for such materials without the use of greaseproof liners. To accomplish this, the structure is formed so that there are no raw edges of the material from which the container is formed that can absorb grease or oil and cause exterior discolorations or permit the contents to seep through and become rancid as a result of exposure.

In this embodiment, the blank shown in Fig. 11 comprises a front wall 1, rear wall 2, and end walls 3 and 4, the end wall 3 being between the walls 1 and 2 in the blank, the end wall 4 being at one end of the blank.

At the other end of the blank, I provide a sealing flap 5 preferably of the approximate dimensions of the end wall 4, the sealing flap 5 being folded within and adhesively secured to the wall 4. This results in a tubular structure such as shown in Fig. 2.

The rear wall 2 has an inner closure member 6 extending from the end edge thereof and joined thereto by the hinged connection 7 desirably resulting from scoring. These inner closure members are provided with edge flaps 8 of substantial width which are joined to the outer edges of the closure members 6 by the hinge connections 9.

The end closure members 10 are joined to the end walls 3 and 4 by the hinge connection 11 and to the ends of the inner closure member 6 by the hinge connection 12. These end closure members have slits 13 extending from their end edges and diagonal scores 14 extending from the ends of the slits 13 to the juncture of the fold or hinge lines 11 and 12.

The front wall 1 is provided with outer closure members 15 and 16 at the ends thereof, the closure member 16 being scored at 17 in spaced parallel relation to the hinge connection 18 for the outer closure member 16 to the front wall. The walls and the flap 5 are joined to each other by the hinge or score lines 19. When the carton is printed, it is preferably printed with a line 20 adjacent the upper end of the front wall and with the legend "Cut along this line."

With the parts thus arranged in relation to each other, when the carton is set up, the sealing flap 5 is folded within and adhesively secured to the end wall 4, with the edge 21 of the end wall 4 in abutting relation to the adjacent wall as shown in Fig. 9. This quite effectively protects the edge 21 but should some grease or oil seep into this edge it does not reach the outer

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surface or an outer wall part. If desired, the sealing flap 5 may be formed with an edge flap 22 as shown in Fig. 9—A, this being turned outwardly and lying between the sealing flap 5 and the wall 4 so that the edge of the sealing flap 5 is fully protected.

After the walls have been erected, as shown in Fig. 2, one end may be closed and the contents introduced, and then the other end is closed. In closing, the inner closure member 6 is first turned inwardly and this owing to the connection of the end closure members 10 to the ends of the closure member 6 results in their being folded on their diagonal fold lines to the position shown in Fig. 3. The end closure members thus folded are then turned inwardly to the position shown in Fig. 4. Adhesive is applied preferably along the zones indicated at 23, Fig. 4, and the outer closure member is folded upon the inner closure member and the end closure members. The joint flaps 8 may be folded at the same time so that it overlies the closure members 10 but is not adhesively secured thereto. After the contents are introduced, the closure at the other end is closed in the same manner.

It will be noted that with this arrangement of parts, there are no exposed raw edges to soak up or absorb grease or oil and as a result the carton or container does not become discolored or rancid. Purchasers are loathe to purchase a package that has become discolored in any particular.

In opening the container, it is desirably cut along the line 20 and the end closure members are severed from the end walls which allows the top closure to be swung on the hinge connection for the inner closure member to the rear wall. The score line 17 permits easy bending or flexing of the front portion of the outer closure member as shown in Fig. 5 to permit the edge flap 8 at the top of the container being folded down to serve as a tucking flap, as shown in Fig. 6.

Cartons or containers embodying my invention may be economically produced and set up with machines now extensively used and closed by machines now in extensive use with slight modification thereof.

I have illustrated and described my invention in a practical embodiment thereof. I have not attempted to illustrate or describe other embodiments or adaptations as it is believed that this disclosure will enable those skilled in the art to embody or adapt my invention as may be desired.

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

1. A carton formed of an integral blank and comprising front, rear and end walls and a sealing flap overlapping one of the end walls and adhesively secured thereto, inner closure members extending from the ends of the rear wall and having out-turned flap extensions on their front edges, the flap extension at one end being adapted to constitute a tucking flap after the carton has been opened, end closure members extending from and hingedly joined to the end walls and hingedly joined to the ends of the inner closure members, said end closure members having longitudinal slits extending from the end edges thereof with diagonal folds extending from the inner ends of the slits to the juncture of the hinge connection for said inner and end closure members, said end closure members being folded upon themselves along said diagonal fold lines and folded inwardly

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upon said inner closure members, the said edge flaps of said inner closure members being folded over said end closure members, and outer closure members extending from the end edges of the front wall and folded upon said inner and end closure members and adhesively secured thereto, said end closure members being held in a collapsed folded position between said inner and outer closure members, the outer closure member at the top end of the carton being scored in spaced parallel relation to the front wall to facilitate the extending of the overlying edge flap of the inner closure member to tucking position when the front wall is cut along a line adjacent to but spaced from the top end thereof and the end closure members are severed from the end walls.

2. A carton formed of an integral blank and comprising front, rear and end walls and a sealing flap overlapping one of the end walls and adhesively secured thereto, inner closure members extending from the ends of the rear wall and having out-turned flap extensions on their front edges, end closure members extending from and hingedly joined to the end walls and hingedly joined to the ends of the inner closure members, said end closure members having longitudinal slits extending from the end edges thereof with diagonal folds extending from the inner ends of the slits to the juncture of the hinge connection for said inner and end closure members, said end closure members being folded upon themselves along said diagonal fold lines and folded inwardly upon said inner closure members, and outer closure members extending from the end edges of the front wall and folded upon said inner and end closure members and adhesively secured thereto, said end closure members being held in a collapsed folded position between said inner and outer closure members.

3. A carton formed of an integral blank and comprising front, rear and end walls and a sealing flap overlapping one of the end walls and secured thereto, inner closure members extending from the ends of the rear wall and having out-turned edge flaps on their front edges, the edge flap at one end being adapted to constitute a tucking flap after the carton has been opened, end closure members extending from and joined to the end walls and the ends of the inner closure members, said end closure members being diagonally folded upon themselves and folded inwardly upon said inner closure members, the said edge flaps of said inner closure members being folded on said end closure members, and outer closure members extending from the front wall and folded upon said inner and end closure members and secured thereto, said end closure members being held in a collapsed folded position between said inner and outer closure members, the outer closure member at the top end of the carton being scored in spaced parallel relation to the front wall to facilitate the extending of the edge flap of the inner closure member to tucking position when the front wall is cut along a line adjacent to but spaced from the top end thereof and the end closure members are severed from the end walls.

4. A carton formed of an integral blank and comprising front, rear and end walls and a sealing flap overlapping one of the end walls and secured thereto, inner closure members extending from the ends of the rear wall and having out-turned edge flaps on their front edges, end closure members extending from and joined to the end walls and the ends of the inner closure members,

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said end closure members being diagonally folded upon themselves and folded inwardly upon said inner closure members, and outer closure members extending from the front wall and folded upon said inner and end closure members and secured thereto, said end closure members being held in a collapsed folded position between said inner and outer closure members.

5. A carton formed of an integral blank and comprising front, rear and end walls, an inner closure member extending from the rear wall and having an out-turned edge flap on its outer edge adapted to constitute a tucking flap after the carton has been opened, end closure members joined to the end walls and to the ends of the inner closure member and diagonally folded upon themselves and thus folded, folded inwardly upon said inner closure member, said edge flap of said inner closure member being folded upon said end closure members, and an outer closure member extending from the front wall folded upon said inner and end closure members and adhesively secured thereto, said end closure members being held in a collapsed folded position between said

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inner and outer closure members, the outer closure member being scored in spaced parallel relation to the front wall to facilitate bending thereof and the extending of the edge flap of the inner closure member to position to serve as a tucking flap when the closure is severed from the front and end walls.

6. A carton formed of an integral blank and comprising front, rear and end walls, an inner closure member extending from the rear wall and having an edge flap on its outer edge adapted to constitute a tucking flap after the carton has been opened, end closure members joined to the end walls and to the ends of the inner closure member and diagonally folded upon themselves and thus folded, folded inwardly upon said inner closure member, and an outer closure member extending from the front wall folded upon said inner and end closure members and adhesively secured thereto, said end closure members being held in a collapsed folded position between said inner and outer closure members.

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