Aug. 24, 1965 G. SHERMAN 3,202,338

CATHODE-RAY TUBE CONTAINER

Filed Nov. 9, 1961 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

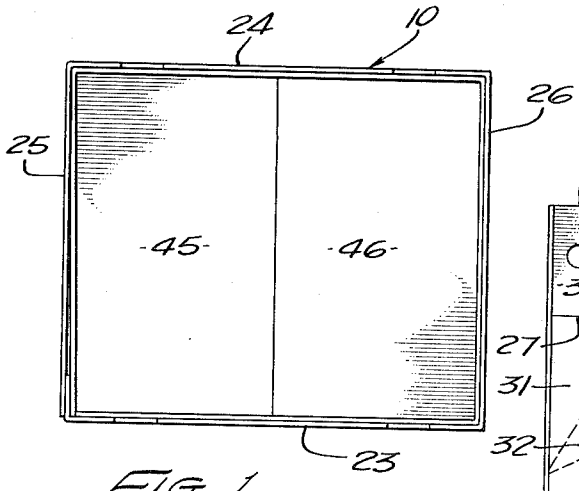


FIG. 1.

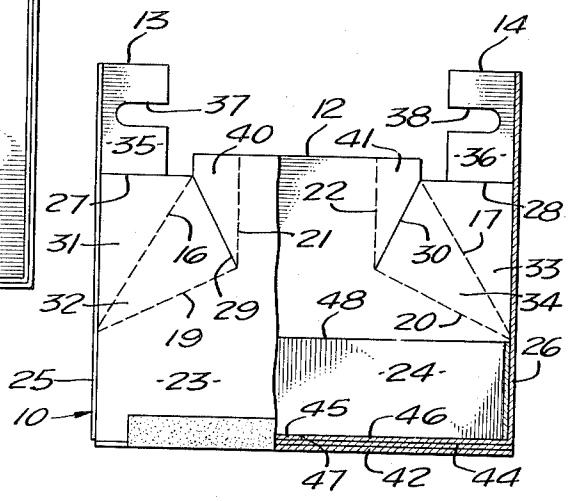


FIG. 2.

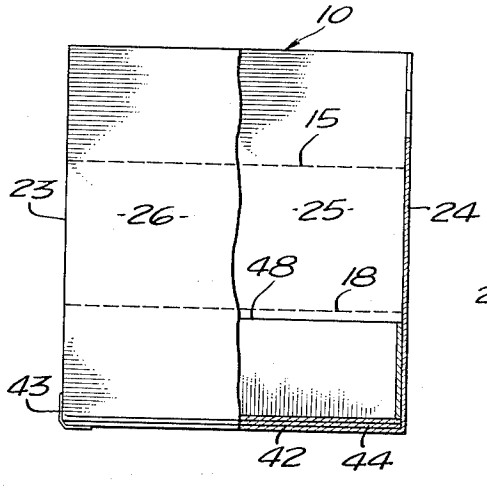
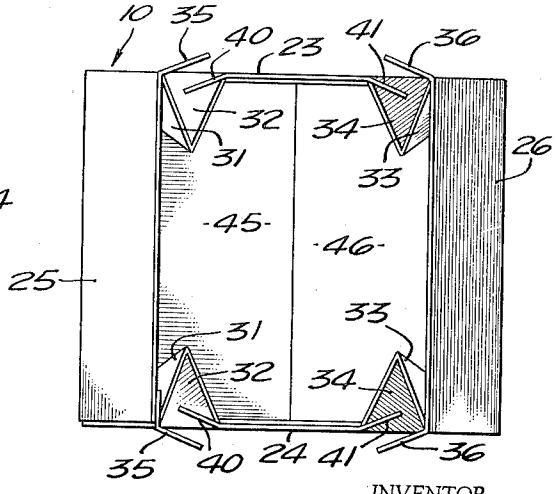


FIG. 3.

FIG. 4.



INVENTOR.
GILBERT SHERMAN
KENDRICK, SCHRAMM & STOLZY
BY
ATTORNEYS

Aug. 24, 1965 G. SHERMAN 3,202,338

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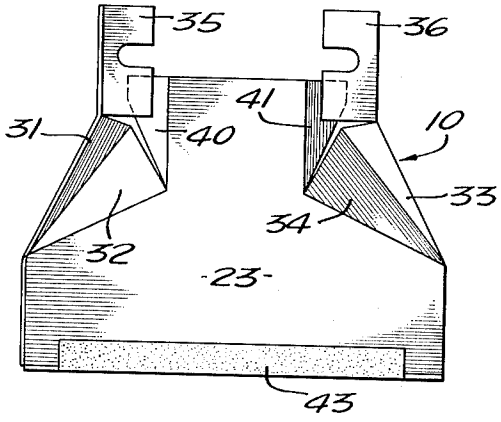


FIG. 5.

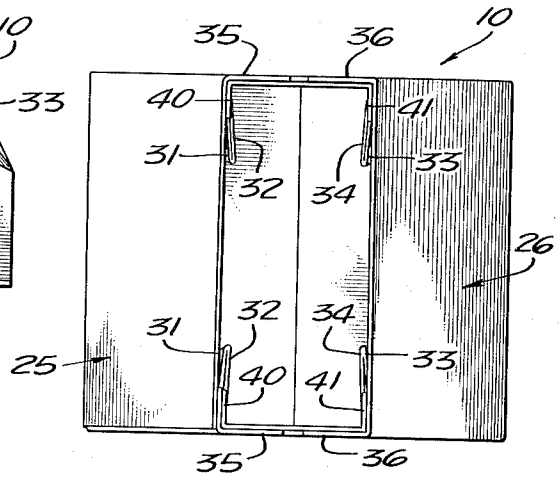


FIG. 6.

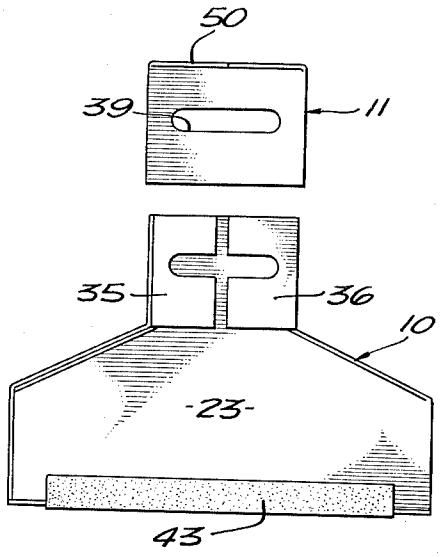


FIG. 7.

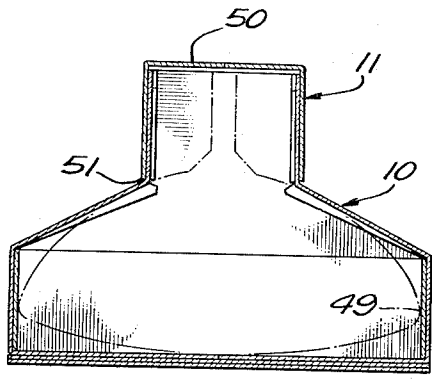


FIG. 8.

INVENTOR.
GILBERT SHERMAN
KENDRICK, SCHRAMM & STOLZY
BY
Donald Stolzy
ATTORNEYS

Aug. 24, 1965 G. SHERMAN 3,202,338

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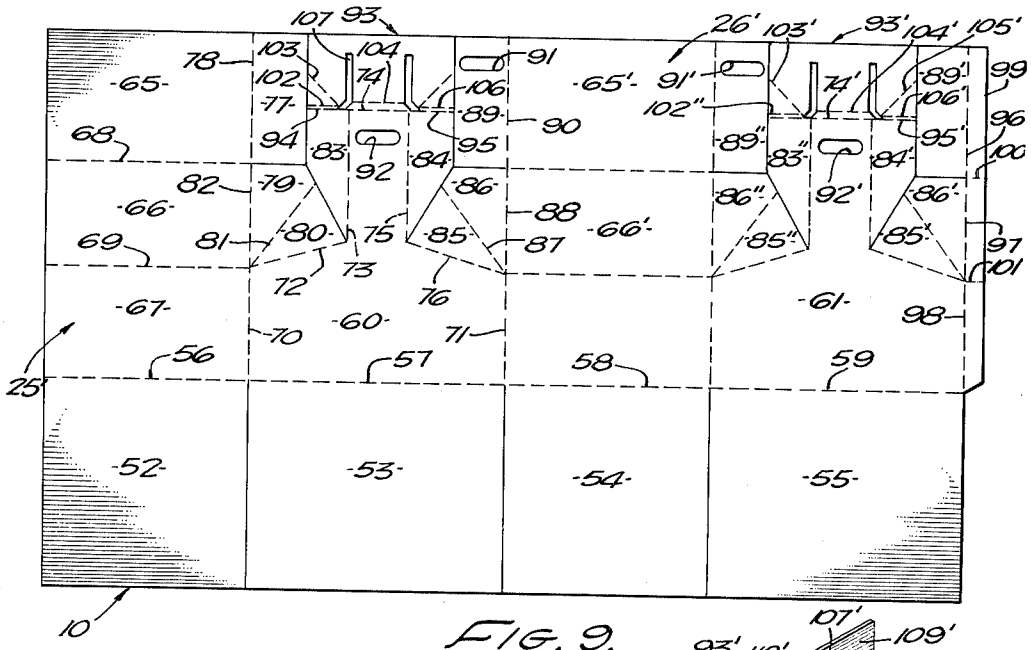


FIG. 9.

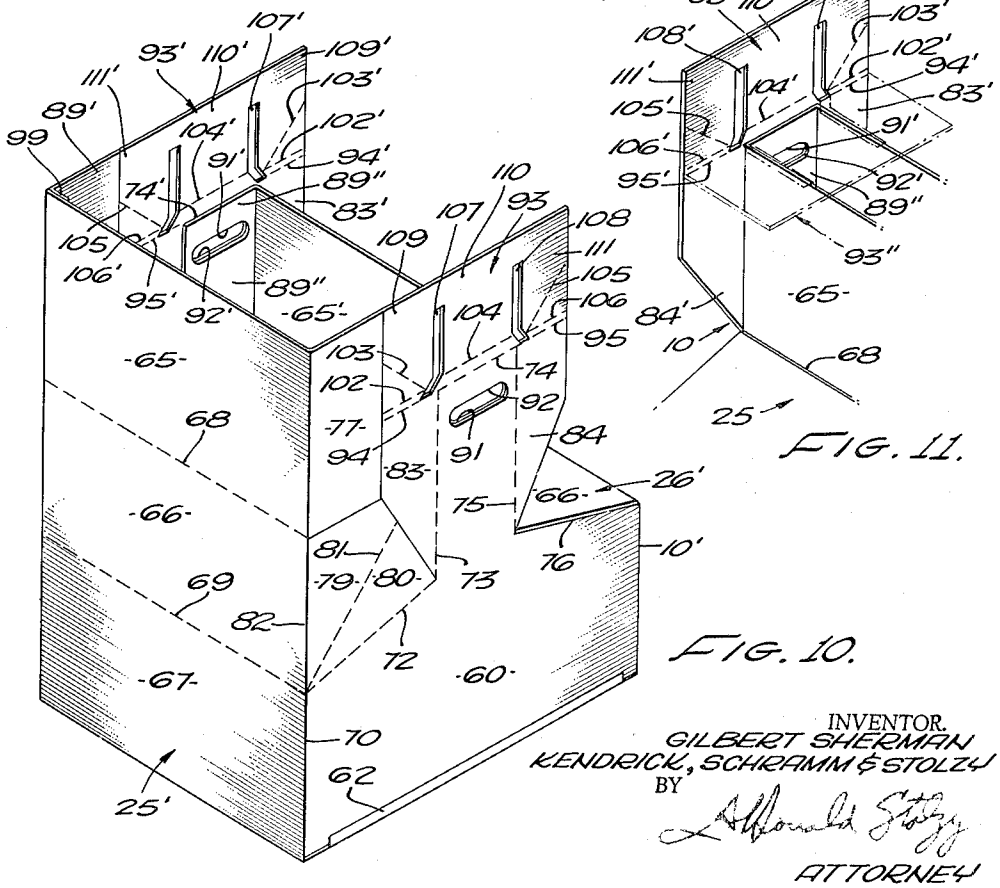


FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

INVENTOR.
GILBERT SHERMAN
KENDRICK, SCHRAMM & STOLZY
BY
ATTORNEY

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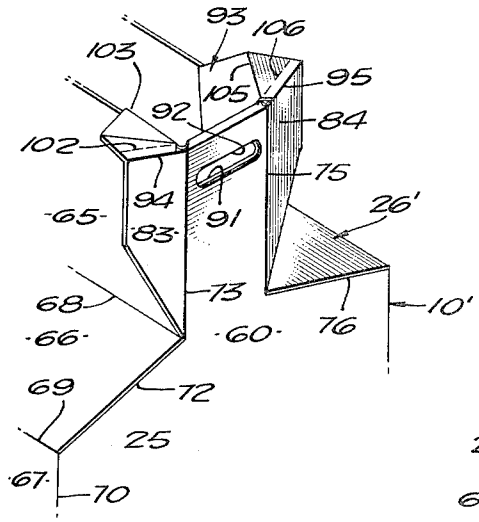


FIG. 12.

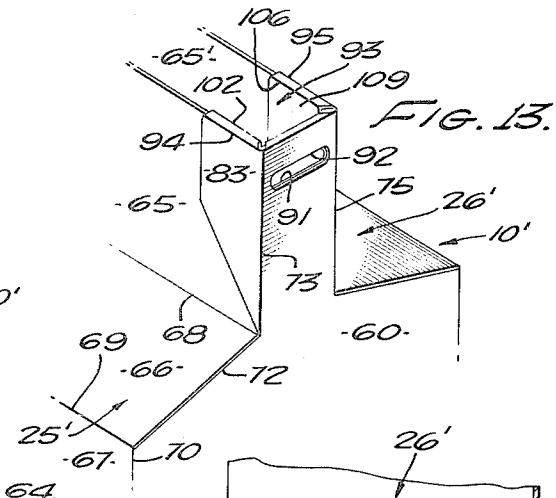


FIG. 13.

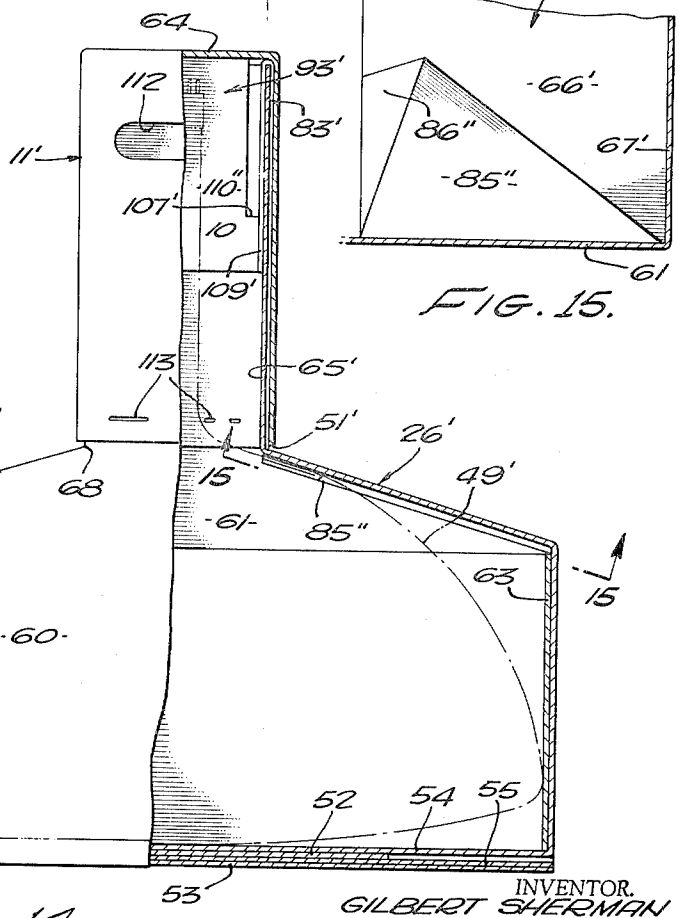


FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

INVENTOR.
GILBERT SHERMAN
KENDRICK, SCHRAMM & STOLZY
BY
ATTORNEY

United States Patent Office 3,202,338 Patented Aug. 24, 1965

3,202,338

CATHODE-RAY TUBE CONTAINER

Gilbert Sherman, San Pedro, Calif., assignor, by mesne assignments, to T.V. Container Company, Los Angeles, Calif., a corporation of California

Filed Nov. 9, 1961, Ser. No. 151,216
11 Claims. (Cl. 229—39)

This invention relates to the art of packaging, and more particularly to economical compact containers for television picture tubes or similarly shaped articles of manufacture.

This application is a continuation-in-part of co-pending United States patent application Serial No. 121,392 filed July 3, 1961, for "Cathode-Ray Tube Container" by Gilbert Sherman, now abandoned.

Although the present invention may have other applications, it has been found especially useful in packaging television picture tubes for shipment.

In the past it has been the practice to ship a television picture tube in a box known in the trade as a regular slotted container. Such a container is one of the simplest to make in that it is simply square or rectangular with four overlapping flaps at each end. It is the most widely used of all containers, the same for example, being used to package canned foods and a great many other products.

Notwithstanding the economy attendant upon the use of a regular slotted container by itself, the use of the same in packaging a television picture tube has four serious disadvantages. One is that the relative quantity of unused space in a regular slotted container employed in the packaging of a picture tube is extremely high due to the shape of the neck portion of such a tube, the same being long and small in diameter. The disadvantage of unused space in such a package thus makes shipping costs high.

A related disadvantage to that of unused space is that of unnecessary or wasted material. That is the container material required to provide such unused space is, in effect, wasted.

Another disadvantage in the use of a regular slotted container to package a picture tube is the requisite use of spacers or fillers to hold such a tube in a substantially fixed position in the container. The use of fillers is not only an obvious additional material and fabrication expense, but what is worse is that time and effort must be expended to place them in the container in particularly appropriate positions.

Last but not least the use of regular slotted containers requires vast numbers of different sizes to accommodate all the sizes of picture tubes manufactured by any one of most all present day television manufacturers.

The container of the present invention overcomes the above-described and other disadvantages of the prior art by providing a container including a first box having a closed and an open end, the sides of the first box at the open end thereof being folded to a position presenting a cross section smaller than the closed end thereof, and a second box smaller than the first box having a closed end and an open end, the second box open end being telescoped over the first box open end.

From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that the container of the present invention saves shipping space in that the smaller open end of the first box and the small second box may be employed to house the small neck of a television picture tube. In addition, the same results in a saving of box material.

The use of bent sides of the first box also makes it possible to restrain picture tube movement therein and thereby to elminiate the need for and therefore the

material, fabrication and assembly expense of the fillers required with the use of regular slotted containers. This amounts to about a sixty-five percent reduction in component parts required. The same means, i.e. box shape, employed to restrain picture tube movement in the device of the present invention also permits the use of substantially fewer sizes of containers for the complete picture tube line of a television manufacturer.

In summary, the container of the present invention may be employed in the packaging of television picture tubes with about a forty percent saving on labor and about a fifty percent saving on material over that required in the prior art. In addition, the invention offers about a forty percent saving in storage space in that alternate containers may be inverted when stacked due to the shape of the containers.

The above-described and other advantages of the present invention will be better understood from the following description when considered in connection with the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings which are to be regarded as merely illustrative:

FIG. 1 is a top plan view of a box made in accordance with the present invention partially disassembled and unfolded;

FIG. 2 is a side elevational view partly in section of the box shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a front elevational view partly in section of the box shown in FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a top plan view of the box shown in FIG. 1 partially folded;

FIG. 5 is a side elevational view of the box partially folded to the position shown in FIG. 4;

FIG. 6 is a top plan view of the box shown in FIGS. 1 to 5 inclusive completely folded;

FIG. 7 is a side elevational view of the box shown in the position of FIG. 6 with a side elevational view of a second box adapted to telescope thereover;

FIG. 8 is a transverse sectional view of a container of the present invention including both boxes shown in FIG. 7 assembled;

FIG. 9 is a top plan view of a box blank for a container of another embodiment of the present invention;

FIG. 10 is a perspective view of the box shown in FIG. 9 partially assembled;

FIG. 11 is a perspective view of a portion of the box shown in FIG. 10 illustrating a further assembly step;

FIG. 12 is a perspective view of a portion of the box of FIG. 10 illustrating a further assembly step;

FIG. 13 is a perspective view of a portion of the box of FIG. 10 completely assembled;

FIG. 14 is a side elevational view partly in section of a second embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 15 is a sectional view of the container taken on the line 15—15 shown in FIG. 14.

In the drawings, the same reference numerals are employed to indicate the same structures throughout FIGS. 1 to 15, inclusive.

The container of the present invention is made up of two parts, the two parts comprising first and second rectangular boxes **10** and **11** illustrated in FIGS. 7 and 8. Box **10** only is illustrated in detail throughout FIGS. 1 to 6 inclusive. From FIGS. 1, 2 and 3, it will be apparent that box **10** is almost entirely rectangular when unfolded. This is true with the exception that the top portion of two sides **23** and **24** of the box are lower at their centers than at their outer edges. That is, they are lower at an edge **12** than at their edges **13** and **14** shown in FIG. 2.

By definition, it is to be understood that regular score lines are those lines along which the box **10** is scored

from the exterior thereof and reverse score lines are those lines upon which the box is scored from the interior thereof. Thus, in the partial sections of FIGS. 2 and 3, by definition, line 15 in FIG. 3 and lines 16 and 17 in FIG. 2 are regular score lines. Still further, line 18 in FIG. 3 and lines 19, 20, 21 and 22 in FIG. 2 are reverse score lines. Note will be taken that in the view of FIG. 2, that score lines 16, 19 and 21 may be employed to indicate the positions of score lines on both sides 23 and 24 of the box 10 shown in FIG. 1. The same is true of score lines 17, 20 and 22 shown in FIG. 2. Score line 15 shown in FIG. 3 illustrates the position of regular score lines on both sides 25 and 26 of the box shown in FIG. 1. The same is true for reverse score line 18 shown in FIG. 3.

Each of the sides 23 and 24 are provided with slits 27, 28, 29 and 30 at their ends to permit panels 31, 32, 33 and 34 to fold inwardly of the box 10. Slits 27 and 28 also make it possible to provide flaps 35 and 36. These are held in the same plane in their assembled position as they are shown in FIG. 2 for closing the box 10. Note will be taken that panels 35 and 36 act as flaps and are provided with handle slots 37 and 38 cut in position to lie in registry with a handle slot 39 which extends through opposite ends of box 11 shown in FIG. 7 when the same is telescoped over the top of box 10 as shown in FIG. 8.

Slits 29 and 30, in addition to providing foldable panels 32 and 34, also provide foldable flaps 40 and 41 respectively for purposes not entirely different from those for which flaps 35 and 36 are provided. From the foregoing, it will be appreciated that box 10 is of a rather simple yet unique construction. As shown in FIG. 2, actually only panels 31, 32, 33, 34, 40 and 41 are folded to a position different from that shown in FIG. 2 when box 10 is assembled with box 11. Still further, only those portions above score line 18 shown in FIG. 3 of sides 25 and 26 are folded or moved to a position different from that shown in FIG. 3.

The bottom of box 10 may be formed in any number of ways. The way in which it is formed, as illustrated, is that side 24 is provided with an extension at 42 that is taped at 43 to the side 23 of the box. Side 23 is provided with a similar extension 44 that is simply folded to cover the bottom of box 10 before extension 42 is folded thereover and taped at 43. Sides 25 and 26 of the box are provided with flaps or extensions at 45 and 46, respectively, which meet at the center 47 of the box above extension 44 of side 23. A rectangular insert 48 is provided inside box 10 at the bottom thereof as indicated in FIGS. 1, 2 and 3 to better protect the outer edge of a television picture tube which may be positioned in box 10 as indicated at dotted lines at 49 in FIG. 8.

When it is desired that the box 10 be closed, in the process it is folded to the position approximately illustrated in FIGS. 4 and 5. In this position, it will be noted that the portion of sides 25 and 26 above score line 18 are folded on score line 18 and on score line 15 to maintain sides 25 and 26 above score line 15 approximately vertical. In this position, flaps 35 and 36 may extend outwardly of the box 10 and flaps 40 and 41 extend inwardly thereof as shown in FIG. 4. All of panels 31, 32, 33 and 34 extend inwardly as shown in FIG. 4. The box 10 is then folded to the position shown in FIGS. 6 and 7 and box 11 is telescoped over the upper end of box 10 as shown in FIG. 8. No details of box 11 are given since it is a simple perfectly symmetrical rectangular box having a closed end 50 and an open end 51.

Another container made in accordance with the present invention is shown in FIG. 14 including a first box 10' having a second box 11' telescoped over the upper end thereof. First box 10' is also shown in FIG. 9 having bottom panels 52, 53, 54 and 55. Bottom panel 52 is hinged to a side 25' at a reverse score line 56. Panel 53 is hinged to a side 60 of box 10' at a reverse score line 57. Panel 54 is hinged to a side 26' of box 10' at a reverse score line 59. Panel 55 is hinged to a side 61 at a reverse score line 59. Bottom panels 52, 53, 54 and 55 are folded to the same position that the bottom panels of box 10 are folded and are taped, for example, as indicated at 62 in FIG. 14.

A rectangular spacer 63 is provided inside box 10' for a television picture tube 49' as shown in FIG. 14.

As in the case of box 11, box 11' is provided with an upper closed end 64 and a lower open end 51' which is telescoped over the upper end of box 10'.

The specific construction of box 10' and the manner of its assembly will be better understood from FIGS. 9 to 13, inclusive, and FIG. 15. In FIG. 9, note will be taken that side 25' includes upper, intermediate and lower panels 65, 66 and 67, respectively, hinged together at a regular score line 68 and a reverse score line 69. A reverse score line 70 connects sides 25' and 60.

For the purpose of definition, side 60 is hereby defined as that portion of the blank shown in FIG. 9 defined between a reverse score line connecting sides 60 and 26' and reverse score liens 57, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76. A flap 77 is connected to side 25' at a reverse score line 78. A pair of panels 79 and 80 are connected together by a regular score line 81, panels 79 and 80 being hinged to sides 25' and 60 at reverse score lines 80, 82 and 72, respectively. Side 60 is provided with flaps 83 and 84 hinged thereto at reverse score lines 73 and 75 respectively. A pair of panels 85 and 86 are hinged together at a regular score line 87. Panel 85 is then hinged to side 60 at reverse score line 76 and panel 86 is hinged to side 26' at a reverse score line 88. Side 26' is also provided with a flap 89 which is hinged thereto at a reverse score line 90. Note will be taken that a hand hole 91 is provided through flap 89. A hand hole 92 of a size identical to the hand hole 91 is provided through the upper end of side 60.

Thus far in this description of the box 10', it will be noted that all the structure shown in FIG. 9 between the upper and lower edges of box 10' and between the left edge thereof and the score lines 71, 88 and 89 has thus far been described with the exception of an insert portion 93 hinged to the upper ends of flaps 83 and 84 at reverse score lines 94 and 95 and hinged to the upper end of side 60 at reverse score line 74. The construction of side 26' shown in FIG. 9 is identical to that of side 25' and will not be described further hereinafter. The same is true of bottom panels 52 and 54 which are identical and bottom panels 53 and 55 which are identical.

Except for the insert portion 93, hinged to flaps 83 and 84 and side 60 shown in FIG. 10, which construction will be described in detail in connection with the description of FIG. 10, no further description of the box 10' shown in FIG. 9 will be given except concerning a flap indicated at 99 in FIG. 9. In particular, all that portion of the blank of box 10' shown in FIG. 9 from the score lines 71, 88 and 90 to score lines 96, 97 and 98 and from the top to the bottom edges of the blank shown in FIG. 9 are identical to those portions appearing between the left edge of the blank and score lines 71, 88 and 90 and between the top and bottom edges thereof. Tab 99 is hinged to side 61 of box 10' at a reverse score line 98. A panel 86' similar to panel 86 is hinged to tab 99 at reverse score line 97 and a flap 89' similar to flap 89 is hinged to tab 99 at reverse score line 96. Note, however, will be taken that flap 89' is not provided with any hand hole such as hand hole 91 that is provided through flap 89.

When the box 10' is set up as shown in FIG. 10, tab 99 is glued to the inside of side 25' as shown in FIG. 10. Tab 99 is accordingly provided with regular and reverse score lines 100 and 101 at the positions of regular reverse score lines 68 and 69 respectively of side 25'.

Insert portion 93 is provided with reverse score lines at 102, 103, 104, 105 and 106 for purpose of assembly, which purpose will be evident from the description to follow.

Insert portion 93 is also provided with slots 107 and 108 for the same purpose.

In FIG. 10, box 10' is shown partially assembled with the bottom panels 52, 53, 54 and 55 taped in place at 62. Panel 65 of side 25' is moved to a vertical position approximately in line of the vertical plane through reverse score line 75. In this position a panel 66' of side 26' corresponding to panel 66 lies in an inclined position and panels 85'' and 86'' are folded inwardly of the box 10' as shown in FIG. 15. The same is true of panels 86 and 85 corresponding to panels 86'' and 85'', respectively. Note will be taken that in this position, hand hole 91 lies in registry with hand hole 92. The same is true of corresponding hand holes 91' and 92' in flap 89'' and in side 61, respectively.

After the box has been assembled to the position shown in FIG. 10, side 25' is moved to a position identical to that of side 26' with the exception that flaps 77 and 89' are moved to a position inside of flaps 89 and 89''. These positions of sides 25' and 26' are illustrated throughout FIGS. 11, 12 and 13.

In FIG. 11, the next assembly step is shown including the bending of insert portions 93 and 93' to a horizontal position. In particular, insert portion 93 is bent on reverse score lines 74, 94, 95 and insert portion 93 is bent on reverse score lines 74', 94' and 95'. Since insert portions 93 and 93' are bent in exactly the same manner toward each other, only the bending of insert portion 93' is shown in FIG. 11, the bent position being indicated in dotted lines at 93''.

Insert portions 93 and 93' are then folded to the same position as the insert portion 93 is folded as shown in FIG. 12. Its final position is that as indicated at 93 in FIG. 13. In particular, flaps 83 and 84 are drawn around panels 65 and 65' of sides 25' and 26', respectively. In effect, insert portion 93 is stuffed into the space between panels 65 and 65'. It is folded over the tops at the upper edges of flaps 77 and 89. A right hand portion 109 as shown in FIGS. 10 and 13, then lies contiguous to panel 65. A central portion 110 shown in FIG. 10 lies continuous to flap 77, and a left hand portion 111 shown in FIG. 10 lies contiguous to panel 65.

After both the insert portions 93 and 93' are folded to the position shown in FIG. 13, box 11' is telescoped over panels 65 and 65', over all the flaps hinged to sides 60 and 61, and over the upper portions of sides 60 and 61 which have a length threat of a predetermined uniform width smaller than the width thereof at reverse score lines 57 and 59, respectively.

As shown in FIG. 14, box 11' is provided with a hand hole at 112 which lies in registry with hand holes 92 and 91, respectively, and side 60 and flap 89. Although the end of box 11' opposite the end shown in FIG. 14 is not illustrated anywhere in the drawings, it is identical to the side shown in FIG. 14 and is provided with a hand hole identical to hand hole 112 to lie in registry with hand holes 92' and 91', respectively, in side 61 and flap 89'', respectively. In this regard, it will be noted that three hand holes lie in registry with each other at the end of the box 11' providing ample gripping surface for manual handling of the container of the present invention illustrated in FIG. 14. In addition, flaps 77 and 89' provide dust seals for the hand holes 91 and 91' through flaps 89 and 89'', respectively.

The manner in which insert portions 93 and 93' fit inside between panels 65 and 65' may be still bettter understood from FIG. 14 wherein a flap 83' corresponding to flap 83 is shown with other portions of flap 93', that is portions 107', 109' and 110' corresponding to portions 107, 109 and 110 of insert portion 93.

If desired, box 11' may be stapled to box 10' at 113 as shown in FIG. 14.

Note will be taken that the container of the present invention near the open ends 51 and 51' of boxes 11 and 11', respectively, rests on the strongest portion of picture tubes 49 and 49' to restrain the movement thereof on the container and thereby to minimize its chances of being damaged. The present carton used throughout the industry do not have this safety feature.

In accordance with the present invention, shipping space is saved by the tapered construction of the boxes 10 and 10'. In addition, this also results in a saving of box material. The tapers of sides 25 and 26, and 25' and 26' make it possible to restrain picture tube movement inside boxes 10 and 10' and thereby eliminate the need for any fillers as were required with the use of regular slotted containers in the past. The same tapered character of sides 25 and 26, and 25' and 26' also permits the use of substantially fewer sizes of containers for the complete picture tube line of a television manufacturer.

Prior art containers are cumbersome and unwieldly to carry due to the basically square configuration thereof. For example, an individual can only carry one prior art container at a time, whereas two containers made in accordance with the present invention may be easily carried at one time. Thus, a saving in labor and time may be achieved. An individual must also bend over the prior art carton to pick it up with both arms, whereas one hand may be used to pick up a container of the present invention without bending over to reduce employee fatigue and inefficiency.

Although only two specific embodiments of the present invention have been illustrated and described in detail, many changes and modifications thereof will of course suggest themselves to those skilled in the art. Thus, the invention is not to be limited to the embodiments selected for this disclosure, the true scope of the invention being defined only in the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A container comprising: a first generally rectangular box having closed and open ends, said first box having first and second pairs of sides, said first pair of sides each having a length at said first box open end of a predetermined uniform width less than the width thereof at said first box closed end, said second pair of sides having a uniform width and being bent in a manner conforming to the shape of the side edges of said first pair of sides, said lengths of said first pair of sides having flaps on each side thereof bent around the upper ends of said second pair of sides; and a second rectangular box having closed and open ends, said second box open end being telescoped over said length of said first pair of sides and over the upper ends of said second pair of sides.

2. A container comprising: a first generally rectangular box having closed and open ends, said first box having first and second pairs of sides, said first pair of sides each having a length at said first box open end of a predetermined uniform width less than the width thereof at said first box closed end, said second pair of sides having a uniform width and being bent in a manner conforming to the shape of the side edges of said first pair of sides, said lengths of said first pair of sides having flaps on each side thereof bent around the upper ends of said second pair of sides, said first pair of sides having inwardly folded panels connected therefrom to the edges of said pair of sides; and a second rectangular box having closed and open ends, said second box open end being telescoped over said lengths of said first pair of sides and over the upper ends of said second pair of sides.

3. A container comprising: a first generally rectangular box having closed and open ends, said first box having first and second pairs of sides, said first pair of sides each having a length at said first box open end of a predetermined uniform width less than the width thereof at said first box closed end, said second pair of sides having a uniform width and being bent in a manner conforming to the shape of the side edges of said first pair of sides, said lengths of said first pair of sides having flaps on each side thereof bent around the upper ends of said second pair of sides, said second pair of sides having flaps folded in-

wardly from the edges thereof adjacent said lengths of said first pair of sides; and a second rectangular box having closed and open ends, said second box open end being telescoped over said lengths of said first pair of sides and over the upper ends of said second pair of sides.

4. A container comprising: a first generally rectangular box having closed and open ends, said first box having first and second pairs of sides, said first pair of sides each having a length at said first box open end of a predetermined uniform width less than the width thereof at said first box closed end, said second pair of sides having a uniform width and being bent in a manner conforming to the shape of the side edges of said first pair of sides, said lengths of said first pair of sides having flaps on each side thereof bent around the upper ends of said second pair of sides, said second pair of sides having completely overlapping flaps folded inwardly from the edges thereof adjacent said lengths of said first pair of sides; and a second rectangular box having closed and open ends, said second box open end being telescoped over said lengths of said first pair of sides and over the upper ends of said second pair of sides.

5. A container comprising: a first generally rectangular box having closed and open ends, said first box having first and second pairs of sides, said first pair of sides each having a length at said first box open end of a predetermined uniform width less than the width thereof at said first box closed end, said second pair of sides having a uniform width and being bent in a manner conforming to the shape of the side edges of said first pair of sides, said lengths of said first pair of sides having flaps on each side thereof bent around the upper ends of said second pair of sides, said first pair of sides having insert portions connected from the tops thereof to the tops of said flaps, said insert portions being folded into the space between the upper ends of said second pair of sides; and a second rectangular box having closed and open ends, said second box open end being telescoped over said lengths of said first pair of sides and over the upper ends of said second pair of sides.

6. A container comprising. a first generally rectangular box having closed and open ends, said first box having first and second pairs of sides, said first pair of sides each having a length at said first box open end of a predetermined uniform width less than the width thereof at said first box closed end, said second pair of sides having a uniform width and being bent in a manner conforming to the shape of the side edges of said first pair of sides, said lengths of said first pair of sides having flaps on each side thereof bent around the upper ends of said second pair of sides, said second pair of sides having flaps folded inwardly from the edges thereof adjacent said lengths of said first pair of sides, said first pair of sides having insert portions connected from the tops thereof to the tops of said first side flaps, said insert portions being folded over said second side flaps into the space between the upper ends of said second pair of sides; and a second rectangular box having closed and open ends, said second box open end being telescoped over said lengths of said first pair of sides and over the upper ends of said second pair of sides.

7. A container comprising: a first generally rectangular box having closed and open ends, said first box having first and second pairs of sides, said first pair of sides each having a length at said first box open end of a predetermined uniform width less than the width thereof at said first box closed end, said second pair of sides having a uniform width and being bent in a manner conforming to the shape of the side edges of said first pair of sides, said lengths of said first pair of sides having flaps on each side thereof bent around the upper ends of said second pair of sides, said second pair of sides having completely overlapping flaps folded inwardly from the edges thereof adjacent said lengths of said first pair of sides, said first pair of sides having insert portions connected from the tops thereof to the tops of said first side flaps, said insert portions being folded over said second side flaps into the space between the upper ends of said second pair of sides; and a second rectangular box having closed and open ends, said second box open end being telescoped over said lengths of said first pair of sides and over the upper ends of said second pair of sides.

8. A container comprising: a first generally rectangular box having closed and open ends, said first box having first and second pairs of sides, said first pair of sides each having a length at said first box open end of a predetermined uniform width less than the width thereof at said first box closed end, said second pair of sides having a uniform width and being bent in a manner conforming to the shape of the side edges of said first pair of sides, said lengths of said first pair of sides having flaps on each side thereof bent around the upper ends of said second pair of sides, said second pair of sides having completely overlapping flaps folded inwardly from the edges thereof adjacent said lengths of said first pair of sides, the outside one of each adjacent pair of said second side flaps having a hole therethrough, said lengths of said first sides having holes therethrough in registry with those through said second side flaps; and a second rectangular box having closed and open ends, said open end being telescoped over said lengths of said first pair of sides, over said first side flaps, and over the upper ends of said second pair of sides, said second box having holes through walls thereof lying in registry with those of said first sides.

9. A container comprising: a first generally rectangular box having closed and open ends, said first box having first and second pairs of sides, said first pair of sides each having a length at said first box open end of a predetermined uniform width less than the width thereof at said first box closed end, said second pair of sides having a uniform width and being bent in a manner conforming to the shape of the side edges of said first pair of sides, said lengths of said first pair of sides having flaps on each side thereof bent around the upper ends of said second pair of sides, said second pair of sides having completely overlapping flaps folded inwardly from the edges thereof adjacent said lengths of said first pair of sides, the outside one of each adjacent pair of said second side flaps having a hole therethrough, said lengths of said first sides having holes therethrough in registry with those through said second side flaps, said first pair of sides having insert portions connected from the tops thereof to the tops of said first side flaps, said insert portions being folded into the space between the upper ends of said second pair of sides over said second side flaps; and a second rectangular box having closed and open ends, said open end being telescoped over said lengths of said first pair of sides, over said first side flaps, and over the upper ends of said second pair of sides, said second box having holes through walls thereof lying in registry with those of said first sides.

10. A container comprising: a first generally rectangular box having closed and open ends, said first box having first and second pairs of sides, said first pair of sides each having a length at said first box open end of a predetermined uniform width less than the width thereof at said first box closed end, said second pair of sides having a uniform width and being bent in a manner conforming to the shape of the side edges of said first pair of sides, said lengths of said first pair of sides having flaps on each side thereof bent around the upper ends of said second pair of sides, said second pair of sides having completely overlapping flaps folded inwardly from the edges thereof adjacent said lengths of said first pair of sides, the outside one of each adjacent pair of said second side flaps having a hole therethrough, said lengths of said first sides having holes therethrough in registry with those through said second side flaps, said first pair of sides having insert portions connected from the tops thereof to the tops of said first side flaps, said insert portions being folded into the space between the upper ends of said second pair of sides

over said second side flaps, said first pair of sides having inwardly folded panels connected therefrom to the edges of said second pair of sides; and a second rectangular box having closed and open ends, said open end being telescoped over said lengths of said first pair of sides, over said first side flaps, and over the upper ends of said second pair of sides, said second box having holes through walls thereof lying in registry with those of said first sides.

11. A container comprising: two parallel end walls, each of said end walls having vertical, parallel edges and two divergent edges extending downwardly from said parallel edges; a pair of identical side walls of uniform width to enclose the space between said end walls, said side walls having edges terminating at the said edges of said end walls, said walls being formed from a single box blank; a folded sector-shaped web connecting each of said divergent end wall edges with a corresponding edge of one of said side wall edges, each of said webs having an apex at the lower end of each corresponding divergent end wall edges, each of said webs having two sector-shaped panels, said box blank having reverse score lines at said end wall divergent edges and at the corresponding edges of said side walls, each of said webs having a regular score line dividing each into sector-shaped panels having contiguous apexes at the said apex of the corresponding web, said webs being folded on said score lines to bring said panels to an approximately parallel position internally of the container bent on said score lines; and means to close the top and bottom openings of the container at the upper and lower edges of said side walls and said end walls.

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GEORGE O. RALSTON, *Primary Examiner.*

EARLE J. DRUMMOND, *Examiner.*