April 19, 1927. E. W. WINTERS 1,625,756

MAILING CARTON

Filed Jan. 28, 1924

Fig. 1

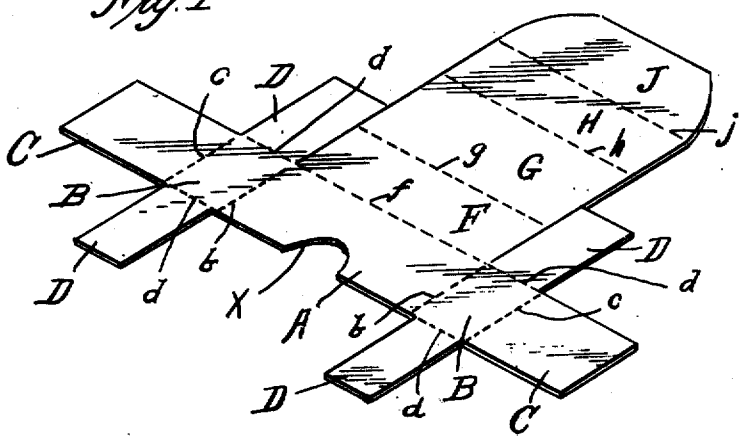


Fig. 2

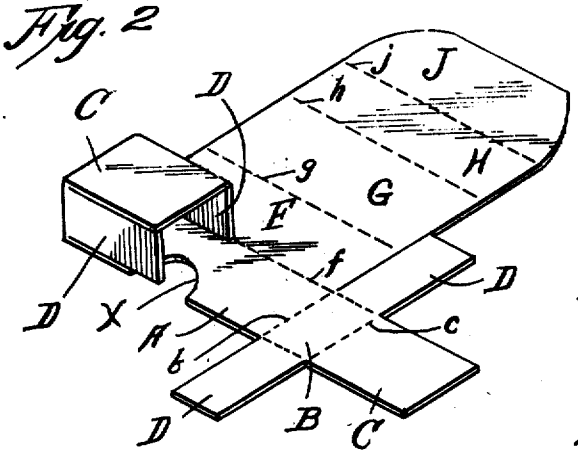


Fig. 3

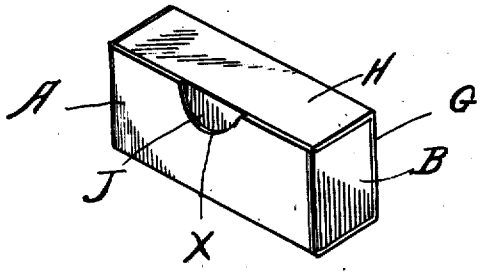
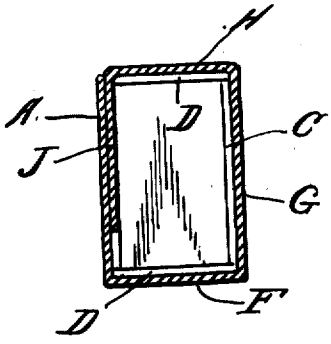


Fig. 4



Witness:

R. C. Hamilton

Inventor:

Edgar W. Winters,

By Thorpe & Gerard,

Attys.

Patented Apr. 19, 1927. 1,625,756

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDGAR W. WINTERS, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO THE NON-SPI COMPANY, OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, A CORPORATION OF MISSOURI.

MAILING CARTON.

Application filed January 28, 1924. Serial No. 688,993.

This invention relates to mailing cartons or boxes and has for one of its objects to produce a carton which is so formed that the use of slots, adhesive or the like, to retain the carton in folded position is obviated.

Another object is to produce a carton which is of extremely strong and durable construction, due to the fact that it is formed with double walls throughout, except at its relatively unexposed ends.

A further object is to produce a carton of the character mentioned which is so arranged that it may be rapidly and easily folded around the article to be mailed.

With the objects named in view the invention consists in certain novel and useful features of construction and organization of parts as hereinafter described and claimed; and in order that it may be fully understood, reference is to be had to the accompanying drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a blank forming the invention;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the blank as shown in Figure 1 after it has been partially folded;

Figure 3 is a perspective view of the completely folded carton; and

Figure 4 is a transverse section through the same.

In the said drawing, where like reference characters identify corresponding parts in all of the figures, A indicates what may be considered the base member, as it forms the primary member to which all of the other parts of the carton are finally secured. Formed integrally with said base A and at its opposite ends and divided therefrom by score lines *b*, are similar end members B which are also formed integrally with top members C whose combined lengths are preferably equal to the length of the base A.

Formed integrally with the members B at the opposite sides thereof and divided therefrom by score of fold lines *d* are similar side members D, the combined lengths of each pair of said members being preferably equal to the length of the member A.

Formed integrally with the member A along one side edge and divided therefrom by a score line *f* is a side member F. The opposite side of said member F is formed integrally with a top member G, said top being separated from the member F by a score line *g*. It will be noted in this connection that the top member G is equal in width and length to the base A.

Attached to the other edge of the top member G and divided therefrom by a score line *h* is a side member H, corresponding to the side member F. The opposite edge of said member H is divided by a score *j* from a terminal flap J.

When it is desired to pack material for shipment, it is placed on the member A, the end members B are then folded upwardly along the score *b* until at right angles with respect to the member A. The sides D are now folded along the scores *d* at right angles to members B to the positions shown in Figure 2. The top members C are then folded along the scores *e* until they are at right angles to the members B and parallel to the member A, it being apparent as heretofore mentioned that as the combined lengths of the pairs of members C and D are equal to the length of the member A, that when the carton has been folded to the position mentioned, the packed material will be completely surrounded by a single thickness of material, except at the ends B.

The parts collectively forming the single thickness inclosure, while held in their respective positions above-mentioned are now in effect rolled up over the remaining parts of the carton attached to the side edge of the member A. During this operation the side F is folded along score *f* into a position parallel with and exterior to a pair of the sides D, the top G is folded along score *g* until parallel to and outside of the top members C, and the side H is folded along the score *h* until parallel to an outside of the other pair of side members D.

The final operation of securing the parts of the carton tightly around the packet material (not shown) and completing the double wall around such material is performed by folding the flap J along its score *j*, and then in forcing it down inside of the base A, said member A being sprung outwardly slightly in order to permit the said flap to be forced between its inner face and the edges of the adjacent pair of side members D, as clearly shown in Figures 4. The carton thus produced is of double thickness except at the ends, which being relatively small and reinforced at all four edges by the double sides, double top and double

bottom, will withstand a relatively heavy crushing pressure. The parts are made of thick resilient material in order to protect the contents of the carton—usually a bottle containing a liquid—and to provide such resilient and frictional engagement between the folded parts as to effectually retain the flap in closed position. In fact, the flap really locks in position as it requires considerable force, properly applied, to withdraw it from operative position. The locking of the flap is so effective that the carton, when empty, will withstand very rough handling without any chance of accidental opening. Because of the difficulty encountered in intentional withdrawal of the flap, it has been found desirable to form the free edge of the base or bottom A with a notch, as at X, for the reception of the operater's thumb by which force may be properly applied to effect the withdrawal of the flap, this withdrawal being necessary before other parts can be reached for unfolding operation to give free access to the carton.

From the above description, it will be apparent that I have produced a device of the character described which possesses all of the features of advantage set forth as desirable, and while I have described and claimed the preferred embodiment of the same, I reserve the right to make all changes properly falling within the spirit and scope of the appended claims.

I claim.

1. As a new article of manufacture, a blank of stiff material foldable to form a rectangular carton having a top and bottom and two sides and ends forming longitudinal extensions of the bottom, T and G, one of the ends having an arm foldable to extend lengthwise of the carton and between and at right angles to the top and bottom and flatwise against the inner face of one of the sides, and a flap projecting from the last-named side and adapted to fit flatwise against the inner face of the bottom and against the adjacent longitudinal edge of the said arm.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a single-piece carton of foldable material, having unbroken side, end, top and bottom walls, broken side walls projecting from the end walls and fitting flatly against the inner faces of the unbroken side walls, broken top walls projecting from the end walls and interposed between and engaging the unbroken top wall and the upper edges of the broken side walls, and an unbroken flap extending angularly from one of the unbroken side walls and fitting flatly between and locked in position by the unbroken bottom wall and the lower edges of the broken side wall adjacent the unbroken side wall from which the flap projects.

3. A foldable blank for the production of a carton, comprising a rectangular body portion, scored in parallel lines to provide progressively a rectangular bottom member, a rectangular side member, a rectangular top member, a second rectangular side member and a flap, all of equal length, the bottom member having rectangular end extensions provided at the inner ends of their side edges with opposite foldable lateral arms of rectangular form and equal width, the said end extensions being scored transversely in parallel lines at their junction with the bottom member and in the plane of the outer side edges of said lateral arms, and the free edge of the bottom member containing a notch.

In witness whereof I hereunto affix my signature.

EDGAR W. WINTERS.

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CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION.

Patent No. 1,625,756. **Granted April 19, 1927, to**

EDGAR W. WINTERS.

It is hereby certified that error appears in the printed specification of the above numbered patent requiring correction as follows: Page 2, line 39, claim 1, strike out "T and G,"; and that the said Letters Patent should be read with this correction therein that the same may conform to the record of the case in the Patent Office.

Signed and sealed this 24th day of May, A. D. 1927.

M. J. Moore,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

Seal.

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