Nov. 2, 1937. R. WELLS ET AL 2,097,941

BOTTLE CARRIER CARTON

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Fig. 1.

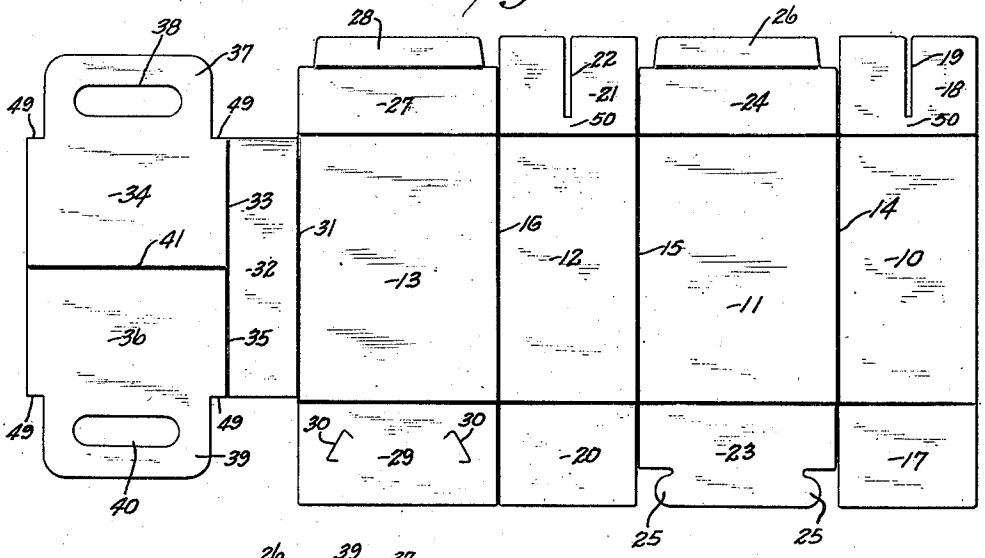


Fig. 2.

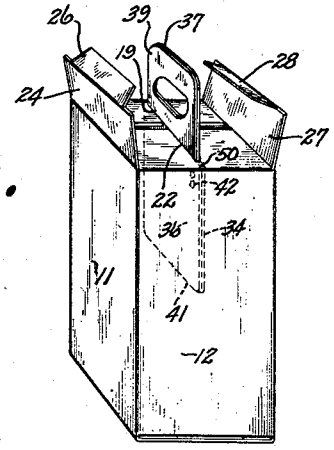


Fig. 3.

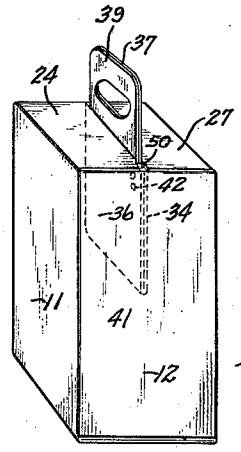
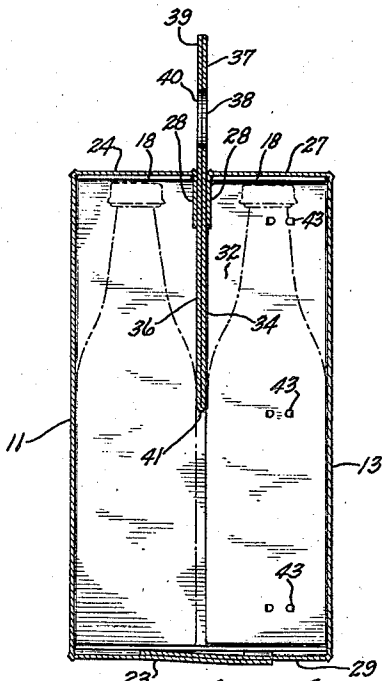


Fig. 4.



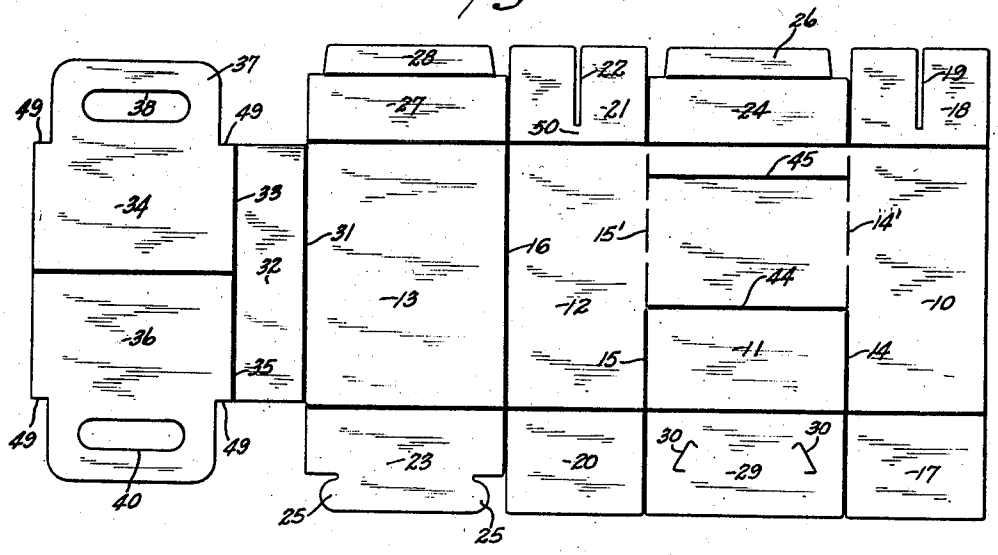
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Fig. 5.



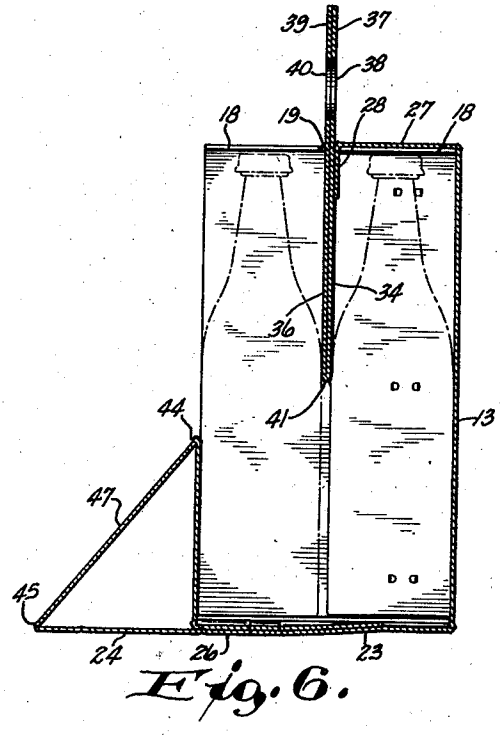


Fig. 6.

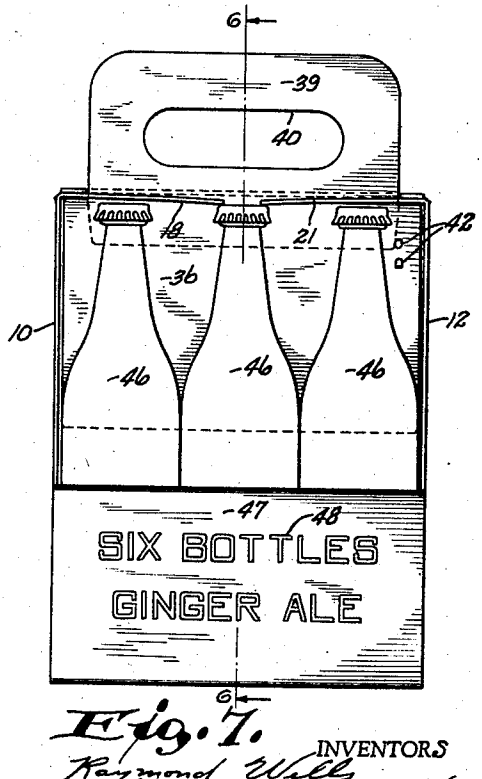


Fig. 7.

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BOTTLE CARRIER CARTON

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Application January 23, 1936, Serial No. 60,444

6 Claims. (Cl. 229—27)

This invention relates to improvements in bottle carrier cartons.

Soft drinks, beer, and other beverages are generally sold by grocers, druggists and other retailers in less than case quantities, and where a half-dozen or more bottles are purchased it is difficult for the customer to carry the same, as the ordinary paper bag is poorly adapted for the reception of bottles. As a result, it has heretofore been proposed to supply the retailer with cartons of such size as to accommodate a predetermined number of bottles of a particular beverage, and these cartons have been in many instances provided with projecting portions apertured to form a carrying handle.

These prior packages are of two general types, those in which the carrying handle is formed in certain of the top closure flaps, and those in which the bottom flaps of the carton meet centrally and are formed with foldable extensions which project upwardly entirely through the carton to form a partition, and then project through the top of the box to form a carrying handle. The first type above mentioned does not have the desirable partition, and the second type has the partition, but the formation of said partition requires the use of partition-forming extensions in connection with the bottom flaps resulting in a cut blank of very irregular outline and a consequent waste of material during manufacture.

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a carton of the general type referred to above, wherein the carrying handle is formed in a projecting partition portion, and where said partition is in no way associated with the bottom closure flaps of the container, but instead is foldable from a side wall in such a manner that the entire carton can be cut in one piece from an elongated rectangular blank with a minimum amount of waste material.

A further object of the invention is to provide a bottle carrier carton as above described wherein the partition and handle forming parts are doubled in a novel manner to afford increased strength and rigidity.

A further object of the invention is to provide a bottle carrier carton in which one of the walls may be foldable downwardly to expose the interior of the carton and thereby convert the same into a display stand.

Other objects of the invention are to provide a bottle carrier carton which is relatively simple in construction, neat in appearance, strong and durable, and well adapted for the purpose described.

With the above and other objects in view, the invention consists of the improved bottle carrier carton and all its parts and combinations as set forth in the claims and all equivalents thereof.

In the accompanying drawings in which the same reference numerals designate the same parts in all of the views,

Fig. 1 is a plan view of the cut and scored blank forming the carton;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the assembled carton with two of the top closure flaps in open position;

Fig. 3 is a similar view with said closure flaps in closed position;

Fig. 4 is an enlarged vertical sectional view through the carton, the dot-and-dash lines indicating the position of bottles therein;

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a cut and scored blank for forming a similar carton which, however, is convertible into a display stand;

Fig. 6 is a vertical sectional view through a carton formed from the blank of Fig. 5 and taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 7; and

Fig. 7 is a front view of the carton in display stand condition.

Referring more particularly to Figs. 1 to 4 of the drawings, the carton is formed from a substantially rectangular elongated blank of paper board, fiber board, or any other suitable bendable material, which has been cut and scored in the manner shown in Fig. 1. The carton includes a side wall 10 at one end of the blank, a front wall 11, another side wall 12 and a rear wall 13, foldable with respect to one another on lines of scoring 14, 15, and 16. The wall 10 has a bottom closure flap 17 foldably associated with its lower edge and a top flap 18 foldably associated with its upper edge. Said top flap is slotted as at 19. The opposite side wall 12 is provided with similar flaps 20, and 21, the flap 21 being also provided with a slot 22 which is alineable with the slot 19 of the flap 18 when the carton is assembled.

The front wall 11 has a bottom closure flap 23 foldably connected to its lower edge and a top closure flap 24 foldably connected to its upper edge. The bottom flap 23 may be formed with the conventional locking tabs 25, or with any other suitable bottom locking structure. The top closure flap 24 has its free edge formed with a foldable tongue 26 which is of less length than the flap proper.

The rear wall 13 has a top closure flap 27 foldably connected to its upper edge, which is identical to the flap 24 and which is also formed with a tongue 28 identical to the tongue 26. A flap 29

is foldably connected to the lower edge of the wall 13 and said flap may be formed with conventional locking slits 30 for the reception of the tabs 25 of the flap 23. Any other suitable lock may be formed for the bottom of the container, or the bottom flaps may be merely secured in closing position by means of an adhesive or by stapling.

Foldably connected to the side edge of the wall 13 on a line of scoring 31, is a side overlap or stitching flap 32 and foldably connected to the free edge of the flap 32 on a line of scoring 33 is a partition-forming part 34. The line of scoring 33 extends downwardly only half the length of the flap 32, there being a slot 35 separating another partition-forming part 36 from the flap 32. The partition-forming part 34 is provided with a handle-forming extension 37 apertured as at 38, and the partition forming part 36 is provided with an identical handle forming extension 39 apertured as at 40. The partition-forming part 36 is foldable on a transverse line of scoring 41 to bring the handle forming parts 39 and 37 into registration, and to provide a handle and partition of double thckness.

To assemble the cut and scored blank of Fig 1 into carton form, the partition forming part 36 is first folded rearwardly and upwardly (referring to Fig. 1) on the line of scoring 41 until the two parts 34 and 36 are superimposed. Next, it is preferred to secure these two parts in superimposed position and this may be accomplished by stapling as at 42 (see Fig. 2), by the use of an adhesive or in any other suitable manner. Next, the various walls 10, 11, 12, and 13 are folded on the lines of scoring 14, 15, 16, and 31 to bring the side wall 10 into superimposed position with respect to the stitching flap 32. These two parts are then stapled or otherwise secured to one another as at 43 (see Fig. 4). As a result of this operation, the partition-forming members are brought within the carton in the manner shown in Fig. 4 with the folded edge 41 approximately half-way down in the container, and with the handle forming extensions 37 and 39 projecting through the top of the carton. Next, the bottom flaps are closed in the usual manner and the two top closure flaps 18 and 21 are folded down in the manner shown in Fig. 2 with the handle projecting through the alined slots 19 and 22. Next, the top flaps 24 and 27 are folded inwardly and the tongues 26 and 28 are inserted in the slots 19 and 22 adjacent the handle to close the top in the manner shown in Figs. 3 and 4.

A number of bottles, cans, or other commodities may be carried on each side of the partition, such as in the manner shown in Fig. 4, so that a handy carrying case therefor is provided.

To manufacture a similar carrier carton which is convertible into a display stand, the blank of Fig. 5 is used. This blank is practically identical to the blank of Fig. 1 and the same reference numerals are employed to designate the same parts thereof. In this blank, however, it is preferred to reverse the position of the bottom closure flaps 23 and 29 as illustrated. It is also necessary that the lines of scoring 14 and 15 extend only partially upwardly and that for the remaining distance the material be perforated by spaced knife cuts as at 14' and 15' to provide for easy tearing along the lines 14' and 15'

This carton is assembled in the same manner heretofore described, and after assembly if a retailer desires to display the merchandise, he tears the material along the perforated lines 14' and 15' and then folds the upper part of the wall 11 downwardly at an angle on the line of scoring 44 and then rearwardly on the line 45. The tongue portion 26 may then be tucked underneath the carton as shown in Fig. 6 to abut the free edge of the bottom closure flap 23. Thus, the upper portion of the front of the carton is opened to expose the bottles 46 therein. The inclined portion 47 of the folded wall 11 affords opportunity for the use of advertising material as at 48. When a sale is made, it is merely necessary to fold the front wall 11 back into closing position, the flap of the tongue 26 when tucked into the slots 19 and 22 holding the wall in closed position while the carton is being used for transporting purposes.

Referring again to Fig. 1, it is apparent that a novel method of forming the partition and handle is present. By having the partition portion 34 associated with the side stapling flap 32, and by having the lower partition-forming part 36 foldable on the line 41 into superimposed position, the entire carton including the necessary material for forming a double partition and handle can be cut from an elongated rectangular blank with a minimum amount of waste material.

By having the handle-forming portions 37 and 39 of less width than the partitions, shoulders 49 are provided which engage the material 50 adjacent the ends of the slots 19 and 22 to prevent the handle from moving angularly out of the slots while bottles are being carried.

Although only two forms of the invention have been shown and described, it is obvious that various changes and modifications may be made within the spirit of the invention, and all of such changes are contemplated as may come within the scope of the claims.

What we claim is:—

1. A carrier carton comprising a box-like body formed from an elongated blank having a pair of overlapping side walls secured to one another in assembly, and a partition-forming member foldably connected to the overlapped one of said overlapping walls and projecting at an angle into the carton, the upper portion of said member being in the form of a carrying handle and projecting through the top of the carton.

2. A carrier carton comprising a box-like body formed from an elongated blank having a pair of overlapping side walls secured to one another in assembly, the overlapped wall being of less width than the wall overlapping the same, and a partition-forming member integrally connected with the longitudinal edge of said overlapped wall and projecting at an angle into the carton, the upper portion of said member being in the form of a carrying handle and projecting through the top of the carton.

3. A carrier carton comprising a box-like body formed from an elongated rectangular blank having a pair of overlapping side walls secured to one another in assembly, the overlapped wall being of less width than the wall overlapping the same, and a partition-forming member integrally connected with the longitudinal edge of said overlapped wall and projecting at an angle into the carton, the upper portion of said member being in the form of a carrying handle and projecting through the top of the carton.

4. A carrier carton comprising a box-like body formed from an elongated blank having a pair of overlapped side walls secured to one another in assembly, and a partition-forming member foldably connected to the upper portion only of

the overlapped one of said overlapping walls and projecting at an angle into the carton, there being a complementary partition-forming member foldably connected to the lower edge of said first partition-forming member and foldable upwardly into registration with the latter to provide double thickness, the upper portions of said registering partition members forming a carrying handle and projecting through the top of the carton.

5. A carrier carton comprising a box-like body formed from an elongated blank having a pair of overlapping side walls secured to one another in assembly, the overlapped wall being of approximately half the width of the wall overlapping the same, and a partition forming member foldably connected to the upper portion only of the longitudinal edge of said overlapped wall and projecting at an angle into the carton, there being a complementary partition-forming member foldably connected to the lower edge of said first partition-forming member and foldable upwardly into registration with the same to provide double thickness, the upper portions of said registering partition members forming a carrying handle and projecting through the top of the carton.

6. A carrier carton comprising a box-like body having a series of side walls connected by vertical fold lines, two of said walls being overlapping and secured to one another in assembly, the overlapped wall being of approximately half the width of the wall overlapping the same, and a partition-forming member foldably connected to the upper half of the longitudinal edge of said overlapped wall and projecting at an angle into the carton to divide the same into two vertical compartments, there being a complementary partition-forming member foldably connected to the lower edge of said first partition-forming member, and foldable upwardly into registration with the latter to provide double thickness, the upper portions of said registering partition members forming a carrying handle and projecting through the top of the carton, the said arrangement of the partition-forming members and side walls providing for formation of the entire carton in one piece from an elongated substantially rectangular blank.

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