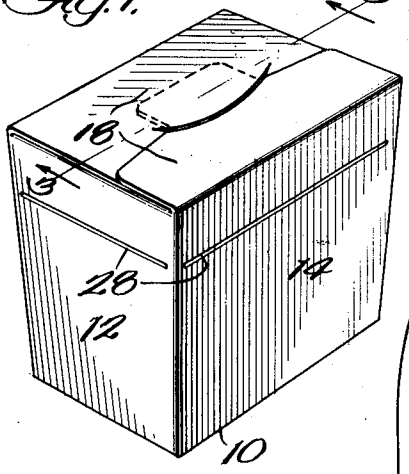
Dec. 4, 1928. 1,693,841

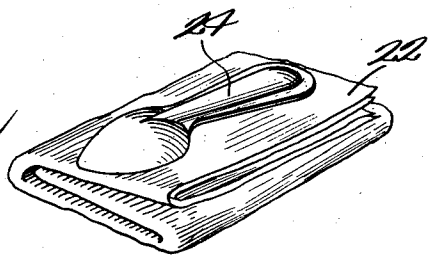
G. S. GAYLORD

DOUBLE RECEPTACLE CARTON

Filed Oct. 10, 1925 2 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig. 1.



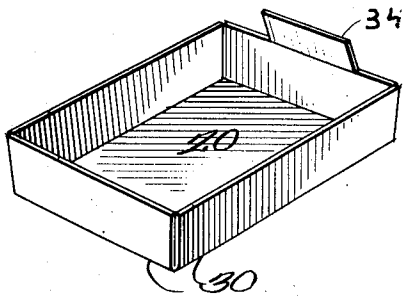




Fig. 2.

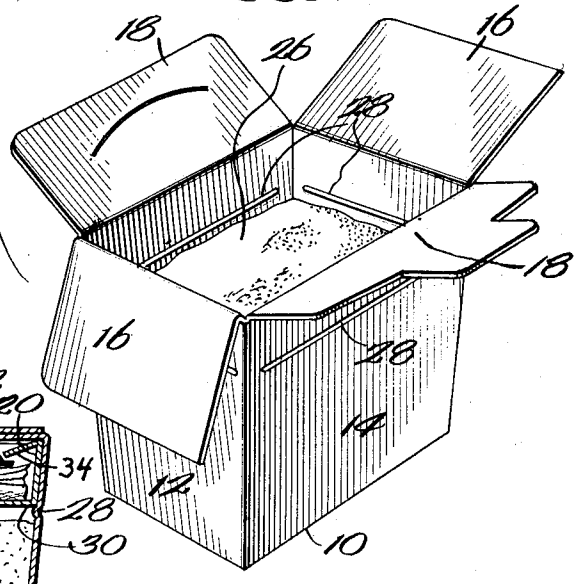



Fig. 3.

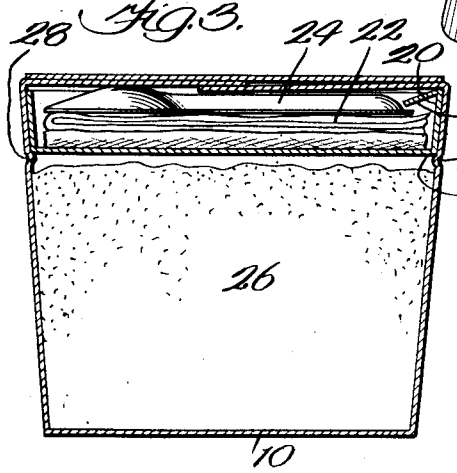



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Fig. 4.

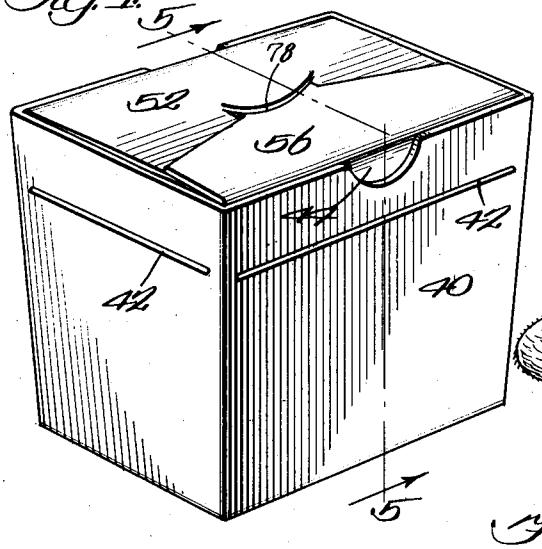



Fig. 6.

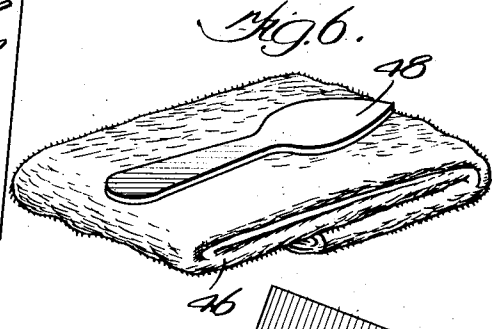



Fig. 7.

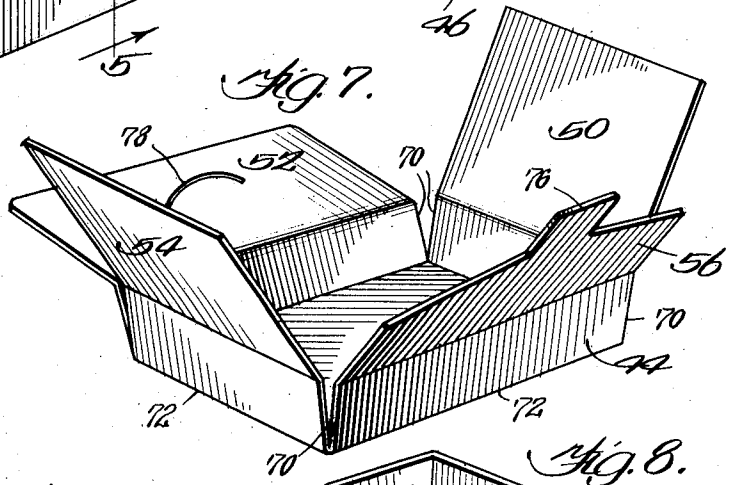



Fig. 5.

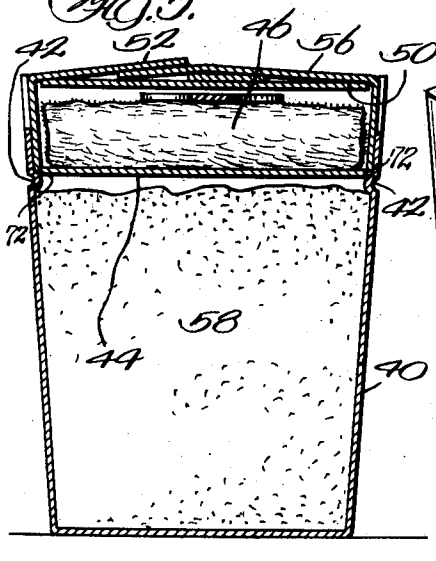
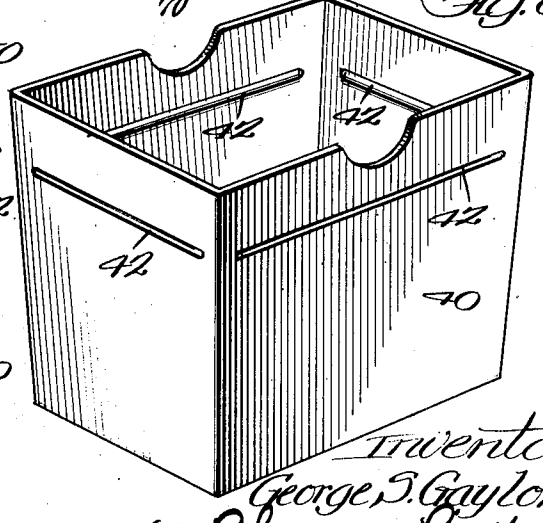



Fig. 8.




Inventor:
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By Cheever & Cox Attys.

Patented Dec. 4, 1928. 1,693,841

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

GEORGE S. GAYLORD, OF MENASHA, WISCONSIN, ASSIGNOR, BY MESNE ASSIGNMENTS, TO MARATHON PAPER MILLS COMPANY, OF ROTHSCHILD, WISCONSIN, A CORPORATION OF WISCONSIN.

## DOUBLE-RECEPTACLE CARTON.

Application filed October 10, 1925. Serial No. 61,856.

Each year it becomes more and more commercial practice to manufacture food products, place them at the factory in individual containers in which they are delivered to the ultimate user without intermediate handling. The advantages, sanitary and otherwise of this practice, are so well known that it is unnecessary to enumerate them here.

The object of this invention is to provide a double receptacle carton for use in accordance with this practice in which not only a measured quantity of ice cream or other edible product can be placed at the factory, but in which a napkin and spoon or other equipment, more or less required in eating the product, can also be placed without, however, contacting the ice cream or the like prior to handling by the ultimate consumer.

The invention consists in a device capable of attaining the foregoing and other objects; which can be easily and cheaply made; which is satisfactory in use and not readily liable to get out of order.

More particularly the invention consists in numerous features and details of construction hereafter more fully set forth in the specification and claims.

Referring to the drawings in which like numerals represent the same parts throughout the several views:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of mechanism illustrating this invention as it appears after loading and when handed to the consumer.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the component parts of the mechanism of this invention separated one from the other.

Figure 3 is a vertical, sectional, detail view on the line 3—3 of Figure 1.

The subject matter of the foregoing figures was shown, described and claimed in an earlier application, Serial Number 35,540, filed June 8, 1925, and abandoned at the instant of the filing of this application, which incorporates the same subject matter.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of a modified form of structure of this invention in which the closing flaps are upon the box 20 of Figure 2 instead of upon the side walls of the outer carton.

Figure 5 is a sectional, detail view on the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Figure 6 is a perspective view corresponding to the upper one-third of Figure 2, showing the spoon and napkin for insertion in the device of Figures 4 to 8, inclusive.

Figure 7 is a perspective view of the napkin-spoon receptacle, showing the cover flaps open.

Figure 8 is a perspective view of the outer carton box itself, the napkin-spoon receptacle being removed therefrom.

In carrying out this invention, a tubular, preferably but not necessarily rectangular and slightly conical, food product containing carton is provided. In the particular embodiment of the invention shown in the drawings, a bottom 10, upwardly flaring end walls 12 and side walls 14 are provided. The side walls are equipped at their upper edges with end flaps 16 and side flaps 18 adapted to fit and lock together in any conventional manner, preferably but not necessarily as shown in the drawing.

Insertable inside the upper portion of the carton is a small tray 20 adapted to hold and retain a paper napkin 22 and small paper spoon 24 or other implements to be used in eating the ice cream 26, or the like, ultimately placed in the lower portion of the carton. This tray 20 is held in the upper part of the carton by any suitable means—in the particular case here illustrated by horizontal ribs 28 stamped or otherwise suitably formed on the side walls 12 and 14 of the carton at the proper distance from the top so that all of the parts when in salable form will assume the position of Figure 3. These ribs 28 are of some importance in that, as clearly shown in Figure 3, they project into the cartons sufficiently to closely embrace the lower corners 30 of the tray 20 and thus effectively seal the ice cream contents 26 in the lower portion of the carton. They also constitute an accurate guide showing to what height the ice cream or the like is to be inserted in the empty carton.

The carton may be made of any conventional flexible material used in articles of this class but is preferably made of paper coated with paraffine as shown, described and claimed in the prior application of Frank L. Broeren, Serial Number 6,249, filed February 2, 1925.

In commercial use of the device of this invention, a carton constructed in accordance with the invention is, at the factory, filled with ice cream 26 up to a point just below

the ribs 28 or other devices which define a downward movement of the tray 20 inside the carton. The tray 20 is then loaded with a napkin and spoon or other equipment and pressed into place, the fit between tray and walls of the carton being preferably close enough so as to make substantially an air tight seal.

The flaps 16 and 18 are then folded into place and the loaded device is, as in the case of ice cream, placed in an ice box until required for sale, as, for instance, in a theater or the like where ordinary table equipment is not present.

To facilitate removal of the tray 20 from the carton, one or more edges of the tray may be equipped with a tab 34 readily graspable by the hand of the operator.

In the modified structure of Figures 4 to 8, inclusive, an external material carrying carton 40 is provided, differing from carton 14 only in that the closure flaps are entirely omitted. The carton 40 has at a little distance below its upper edge horizontal ribs 42, corresponding in function to ribs 28 of the preferred construction. Insertable inside carton 40 and resting upon the ribs 42 is a napkin-spoon containing tray 44 preferably of the same flexible material as the carton adapted to receive its own napkin 46 and spoon 48 in the manner clearly shown in Figure 5. The extreme upper edges of the side walls of tray 44 are equipped with closure flaps 50—52—54 and 56 adapted to fold over the napkin and spoon in the tray in a conventional manner shown in Figure 5, before the tray—with the napkin and spoon in it—is placed in carton 40 to seal the ice cream 58, or other commercial contents, of the carton in the manner clearly shown in Figure 5. In this modified construction, the frictional contact between the outer walls of tray 44 and the inner upper walls of carton 40 is sufficient to retain the tray in sealing position against the ribs 42 of carton 40 and thus exclude the air, dirt, etc., from the ice cream 58 or the like within the carton.

The alternative construction of Figures 4 to 8, inclusive, has the advantage over the preferred construction that the napkin 46 and the spoon 48 can be enclosed in the tray 44 under the closure flaps 50—56 in the factory which makes the cartons and sent in this sanitary, packed condition to the ice cream factory and maintained in this condition until finally opened by the ultimate consumer of the ice cream or the like 58 which is ultimately sold within the carton 40.

Attention is called to the fact that none of the cover flaps 50—56 protrude beyond the side walls of the tray and so do not interfere with the downward movement of the closed spoon and napkin carrying tray, to proper position on the stop ribs 42.

In the preferred construction, the tray 44, its side walls and cover flaps are all in one.

As the vertical side edges 70 of the side walls of the tray 44 are all separate one from another, i. e., are never fastened one to another; as each side wall is integral with the bottom of the tray; and bent up therefrom along straight lines 72; and, as the board material of the tray is more or less elastic, it is obvious that the side walls with attached cover flaps 50—52—54—56 tend normally to spring outward as clearly shown in Figure 7 and that this outward spring action is overcome when the tray is forced into the top of carton 40 as shown in Fig. 5, with the result that the spring pressure of the side walls of the tray against the walls of the carton produces a sealing action which is completely effective, particularly against such materials as ice cream, butter and the like.

The inward movement of the side walls of the tray, as the parts reach the position of Fig. 5, also serves to push tongue 76 on flap 56 more completely into slot 78 in flap 52 than would otherwise be the case, thus very efficiently securing the cover flaps 56—52 in closed position.

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

1. In the art described, in combination, an open top carton of flexible material, a one piece closed tray of substantially less depth than the carton, insertable inside the top of the carton, means keeping the tray from entering the carton beyond a predetermined distance, and said tray including foldable flaps attached to the side walls of the tray and extending inwardly thereon.

2. In the art described, in combination, a carton of flexible material, a tray of substantially less depth than the carton, insertable inside the top of the carton immediately below its top, means on a side wall of the carton keeping the tray from entering the carton beyond a predetermined distance, and means integral with the walls of the tray, extending only inwardly of said walls covering the tray when the parts are assembled.

3. In the art described, in combination, an open top carton of flexible material, a tray of substantially less depth than the carton, insertable inside the top of the carton, means keeping the tray from entering the carton beyond a predetermined distance, and means carried by the tray, located when closed, only, inside the vertical planes of its side walls excluding access to the tray, the side walls of the tray springing into locking engagement with the inner side walls of the carton.

4. In the art described, in combination, a carton of flexible material, a tray of substantially less depth than the carton, insertable inside the top of the carton immediately below its top, horizontal ribs stamped on a side wall of the carton keeping the tray from en-

tering the carton beyond a predetermined distance, also serving as a marker for the contents to be inserted, and means integral with the walls of the tray covering the tray when the parts are assembled, the side walls of the tray springing into locking engagement with the inner side walls of the carton.

5. In combination, a pair of open top cartons of flexible material, each including a bottom and four walls, one of said cartons being of less depth than the other and insertable therein, ledges embossed inwardly in the walls of the outer carton at a distance below the upper edge thereof at least as great as the height of the walls of the inner carton, whereby the inner carton may be supported in position with its walls within the walls of the outer carton, and flaps integral with the walls of one of said cartons for closing the top of the inner carton.

6. In combination, a pair of open top cartons formed of flexible sheet material, each including a bottom and four integral upwardly projecting sides, one of said cartons being of less depth than the other and insertable therein, integral ledges embossed in the walls of the outer carton and spaced from the upper edges thereof a distance at least as great as the height of the inner carton, whereby the inner carton, when arranged in the top of the outer carton, may rest upon the ledges with its upper edge entirely within the top of the outer carton and integral flaps arranged at the upper edges of one of said cartons to be folded inwardly over the inner carton to form a closure for both cartons, the side walls of the inner carton being arranged to spring outwardly to engage the inner surfaces of the outer carton when arranged in position in the top thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name.

GEORGE S. GAYLORD.