

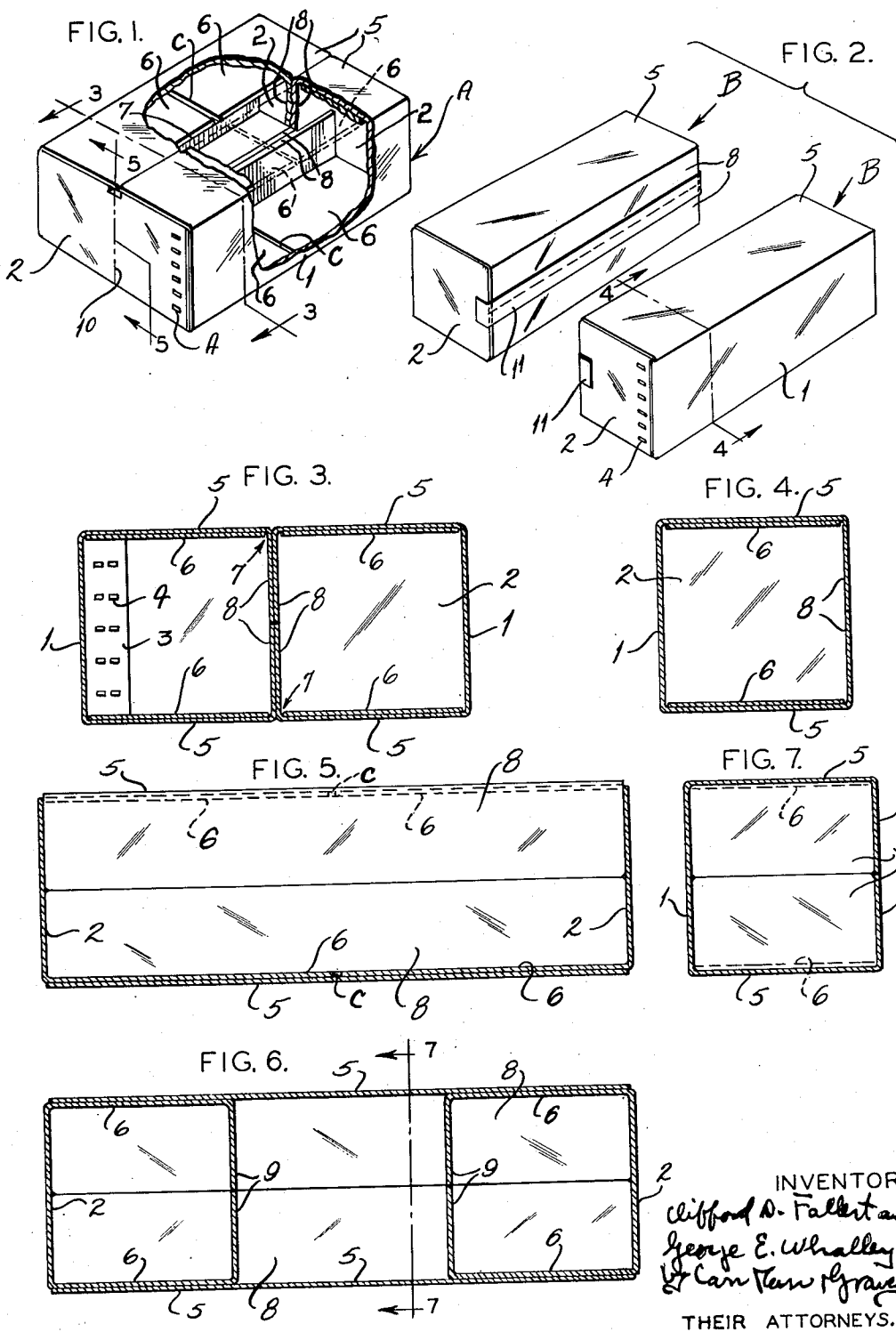
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DIVISIBLE CARTON

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DIVISIBLE CARTON

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1 Claim. (Cl. 229—27)

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This invention relates to containers, particularly shipping cartons for canned or bottled goods. It has for its principal objects to devise a strong and durable, simple and economical one-piece folded-blank shipping carton which can be quickly and easily divided into smaller cartons. The invention consists in the divisible carton and in the construction, combinations and arrangements of parts hereinafter described and claimed.

In the accompanying drawing, which forms part of this specification and wherein like symbols refer to like parts wherever they occur,

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a divisible carton embodying our invention,

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the divided carton, Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view on the line 3—3 in Fig. 1,

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view on the line 4—4 in Fig. 2,

Fig. 5 is a longitudinal sectional view on the line 5—5 in Fig. 1,

Fig. 6 is a longitudinal sectional view of a divisible carton of modified form; and

Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view on the line 7—7 in Fig. 6.

The divisible or separable carton A shown in the accompanying drawing is made from a single, one-piece blank of corrugated board, fibre board or other bendable material folded to form side walls 1 and end walls 2. The side and end walls are integrally connected at three corners of the carton. At the fourth corner of the carton, the side wall has an end flap 3 which is secured by staples 4 flatwise to the inner face of the end wall. If desired, the end flap 3 may be omitted and the joint closed by tape. The side walls 1 have upper and lower marginal half cover or closure flaps 5. The end walls 2 have pairs of upper and lower marginal quarter cover or closure flaps 6, the flaps of each pair being spaced apart, as at 7, along the longitudinal center line of the carton. Opposite pairs of end wall flaps 6 are bent inwardly at right angles to the end walls 2 with their free opposed end edges in substantially endwise abutting relation along the transverse center line of the carton as denoted at C. Opposite side wall flaps 5 are folded upon and are adhesively or otherwise secured flatwise to the inwardly bent pairs of end wall flaps 6 and meet along the longitudinal center line of the carton.

The side wall flaps 5 have tuck flaps 8 along their free side margins that are bent vertically through the spaces 7 between the pairs of end wall flaps 6 and are disposed in substantially edgewise abutting relation midway between the top and

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bottom of the carton to form a double-walled central longitudinal partition extending from end to end thereof. As shown in Fig. 6, the pairs of end wall flaps 6 may be scored crosswise of the carton to define end flaps 9 that are bent vertically into edgewise abutting relation midway of the top and bottom of the carton and provide cross partitions therein.

The hereinbefore described divisible carton has several important advantages. It is strong and durable and is made from a one-piece blank. The tuck flaps 8 reinforce and strengthen the carton along the longitudinal center line thereof and forms a thick, longitudinal division and cushioning wall therein. The ends 9 of the end wall flaps 6 may also be bent into the carton to provide division and cushioning cross walls both in the main carton and in the dividing sections thereof. The carton may be handled as a unit or it may be readily divided into two separate carton sections B, each adapted for separate handling, by cutting the end walls 2 from top to bottom along a vertical line 10 marked on said end walls at the ends of the joints between the opposing side faces of the free marginal tuck flaps 8 of the side wall flaps 5. After thus separating the main carton A into the two smaller cartons B, the horizontal joint between the meeting edges of the tuck flaps 8 of each of the smaller cartons is sealed preferably by means of a strip of gummed tape 11 which extends from end to end of said joint and is bent over the end walls 2 of said smaller carton. The strip of gummed tape 11 serves to connect the tuck flaps 8, which form one side wall of the separated carton section, thereby holding said tuck flaps in place and sealing the joint therebetween.

What we claim is:

A completely sealed one-piece rigid carton constituting a pair of divisible smaller connected-together rigid cartons, said carton comprising one-piece end walls each having upper and lower marginal flaps coextensive in length and the free ends of which flaps are in alignment and terminate substantially midway of the length of each of the smaller cartons, said upper and lower end wall marginal flaps being spaced apart their entire width along the longitudinal center line of said carton, side walls each having inturned upper and lower marginal flaps coextensive in length therewith and with each other and folded upon and with their inner surfaces permanently secured flatwise to the outer surfaces of said end wall flaps, said side wall flaps meeting along said longitudinal center line, said side wall flaps hav-

ing tuck flaps coextensive in length therewith along their meeting edges, the tuck flaps extending inwardly into said carton through the said longitudinal spaces between said end wall flaps with the free edges of the tuck flaps being in abutting and aligned relation to form a center longitudinal double walled partition, whereby said carton is adapted to be divided into two independent smaller cartons by severing each of said end walls from top to bottom substantially at a point where the longitudinal center line intersects the edge of each end wall.

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