Dec. 3, 1929. B. S. SCOTLAND 1,737,950

CARTON

Filed March 3, 1928

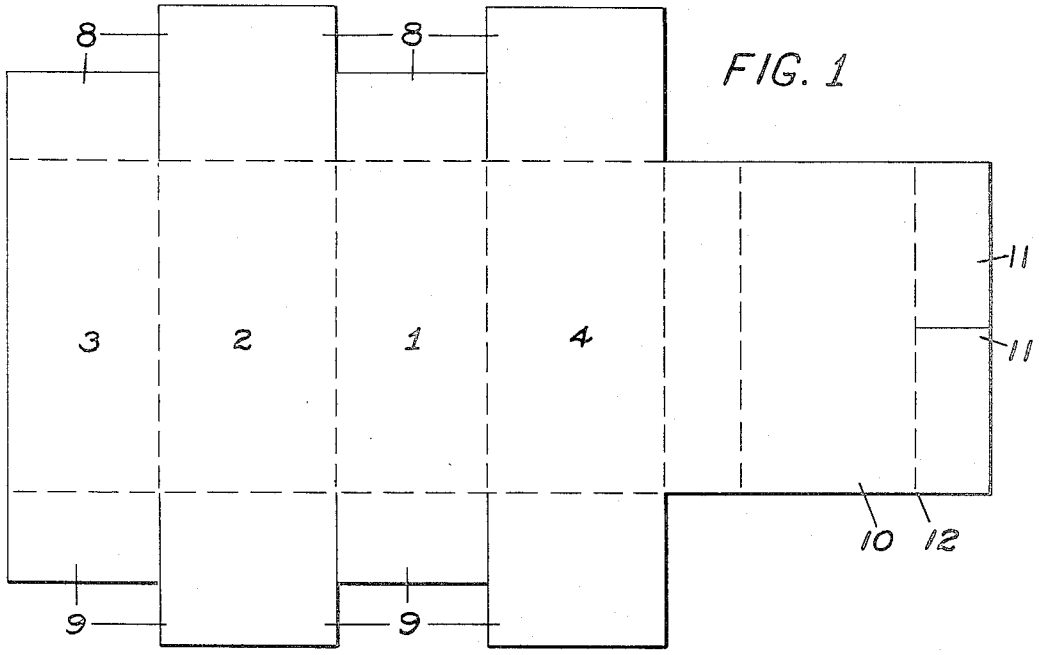


FIG. 1

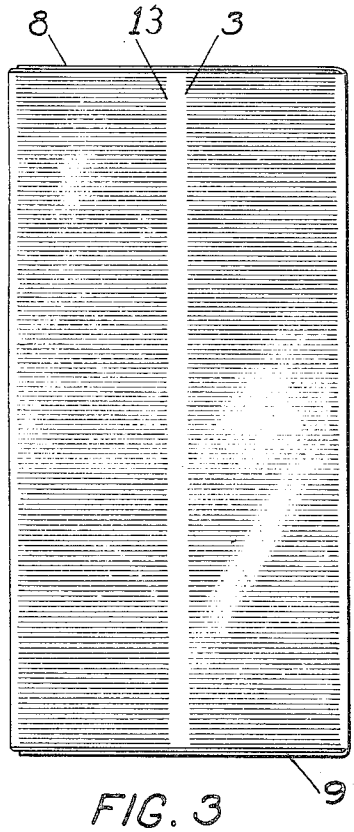


FIG. 3

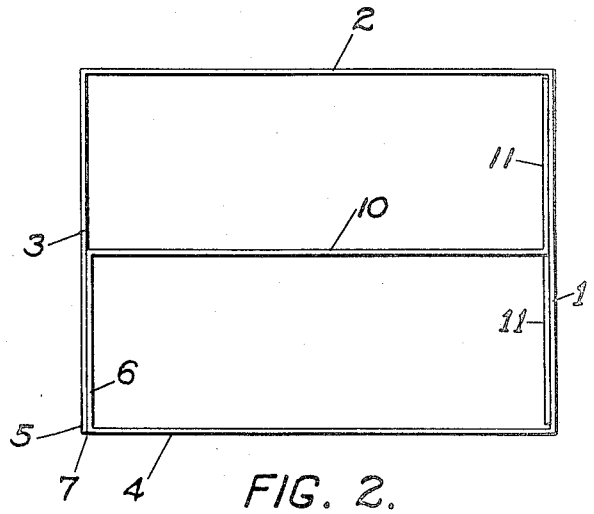


FIG. 2.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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CARTON

Application filed March 3, 1928. Serial No. 258,724.

The present invention relates to cartons, or paper board boxes in which food or other commodities may be packed, shipped and offered for sale, and has special reference to such boxes as are manufactured in such form that they may be packed in knock-down shape for shipment from the paper box factory to the factory where the goods are to be packed therein.

One of the objects of the present invention is to provide a blank of suitable shape for folding into a box-like shape to form such a carton or paper box.

Another object is to provide such a blank, which when folded as indicated shall not only form such a carton or paper box, but shall form such a carton with a partition midway thereof.

Another object is to provide a carton or paper box of the class described which will be generally twice the size of the boxes now in general use, with a partition midway, for the purpose of taking the place of two regular size cartons.

Another object is to provide such a carton which will provide carton facilities for the amount of goods at half or nearly half the present cost of such packing.

With the above and other objects in view, which will more particularly appear from the specification following, I have shown in the accompanying drawings one illustration of my said invention, in which like numerals of reference refer to the same part throughout the various views, and in which,

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank cut from paper board or the like material, and creased for convenience in folding to form the box as shown in Figure 2 and 3.

Figure 2 is a top view of the carton as assembled, with the top open to permit filling thereof before sealing.

Figure 3 is a side elevation showing a carton filled and sealed ready for shipment and sale.

Under the present practice in many of the homes, especially in the larger cities of America, a major proportion of the food and many other goods are purchased in small quantities, and put up in sealed packages, either of paper or tin. As many of the families are small, it requires but a small quantity to supply enough for any one meal, and usually the surplus is thrown away, or spoils before it is required for use, causing a loss without any advantage. For this reason, it has become the practice to pack many of the foods in small packages, that the householder may purchase only the amount actually required, thus saving the loss of the surplus so frequently thrown away. While this makes a saving in waste, yet, on the other hand, it costs nearly or quite as much to manufacture and sell a small carton or box as a larger one twice the size, and as a consequence, it is necessary to charge more than one-half the cost of the larger package when the smaller one is purchased.

To obviate this added expense in carton, packing, handling, etc., I have invented the carton shown herein which easily provides capacity for double the amount of food contained in the smaller packages now in use, and with actually the same convenience in use, for the package may be readily opened, and one half used, retaining the other half in the remaining portion of the carton fully packed to await the later requirement of the purchaser. As this larger carton can be packed and handled in shipment and sale about as readily as one of the smaller ones formerly in general use, it will be apparent that the use of my improved carton will reduce the cost of carton, packing, and handling about one-half that of the former ones, and that double the quantity of food may be packed and sold therein for much less than two packages can now be packed, handled and sold.

To accomplish this purpose, I have provided a blank shown in Figure 1 cut from suitable paper board, or other similar material, with the outline as shown, and with cuts and creases for folding as shown. After the blank has been properly cut and creased, it is readily folded into the shape shown in Figure 2, in which 1, 2, 3 and 4 form the four sides of the finished carton, the edge 5 being securely cemented to the part 6 adjacent the edge 7. The flaps 8, 8, 8, 8 and 9, 9, 9, 9 are

adapted to be folded inwardly upon one another to close the respective top and bottom of the carton, and when cemented together securely close said carton as shown in Figure 3. At 10 I have provided a section of the full height and width of the side 2, at the outer edge of which there is a section defined off by the crease 12 which section is of half the width of the side 1. Half way of the elevation of this section 11 it is cut crossways to the depth of the crease 12 as shown, forming two halves, one of which is intended for turning to the right, and the other to the left, their outer edges reaching to the corners of the carton between 1 and 2, and between 1 and 4, and may be cemented to the side 1 to seal and hold the middle partition securely in position, or when this is not essential, they may be merely used as a means for generally supporting said middle partition in position midway of the carton as shown in Figure 2.

On the outer side of the carton, as at 1 and 3 I have preferably made a vertical indication as 13 to indicate where the package is divided, in order that the purchaser may be guided thereby in opening the package.

With this method of construction, it will be apparent that a package may be made double size, having a middle partition as shown, with a total added cost of only the small amount of additional material required to form the partition and the turned over extremities thereof, instead of requiring enough material for another six sided carton, and all the expense of cutting, folding, together with the waste in cutting the material each time. As the larger carton can be handled about as readily as the smaller one, the cost of handling and selling will thus be about half that of two smaller packages containing together an equal amount of merchandise. With this construction, if the purchaser desires to use the food packed in one-half of the carton, he may open merely one side, using that contained therein, leaving the other half unmolested and fully packed for future use. It will also be seen that by this construction the food remaining in the carton is fully protected against dust, handling, and other deleterious contacts, much better than would be possible with a carton of the same actual size in which half of the food had been removed, and the remaining portion were left to stand in the opened carton until required again. For packing the cartons for transmission from the paper box manufacturer to the food packing company, the cartons may be left in the assembled shape shown in Figure 2, and by flattening them out sideways, they may be closely packed in this collapsible shape and take up very little space in shipment.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is the following, viz:—

An integral blank of foldable material for forming a carton comprising a body portion having four panels, another panel attached to the fourth body panel half the width of the first panel, another panel to form a partition joined thereto, and a panel joined to said last named panel half the width of the first body panel, said last named panel being divided horizontally midway of its vertical height, scores between said panels about which they may be folded, flaps extending from the body panels which form closures for the respective ends of the carton.

In testimony hereof I have signed the foregoing specification.

BAYARD S. SCOTLAND.