May 18, 1926. 1,585,505

J. L. McINDOE

CARTON

Filed Dec. 28, 1922

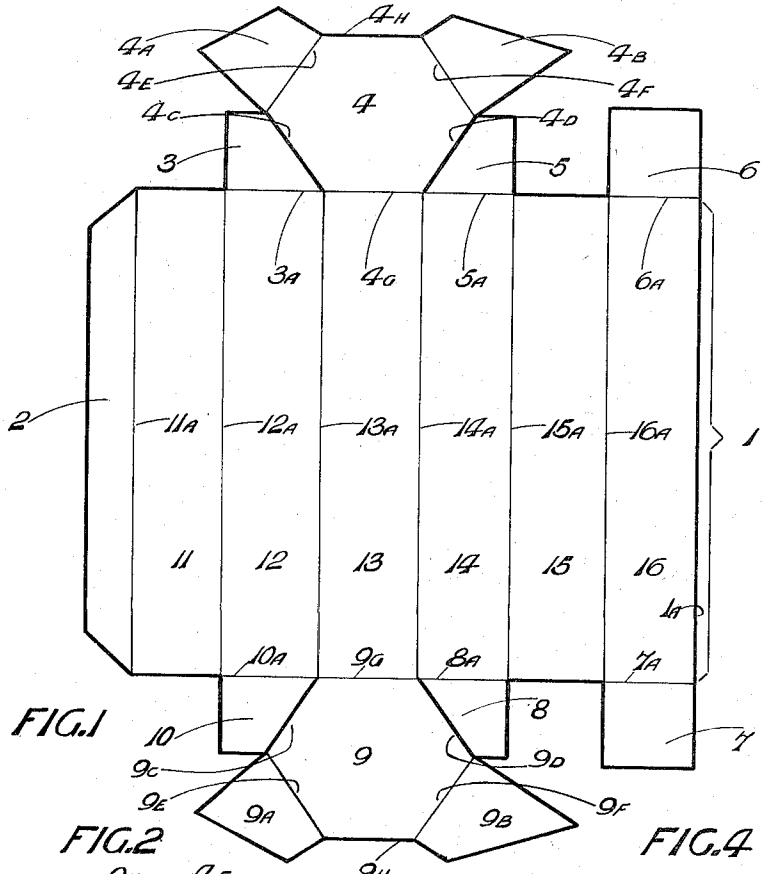


FIG.1

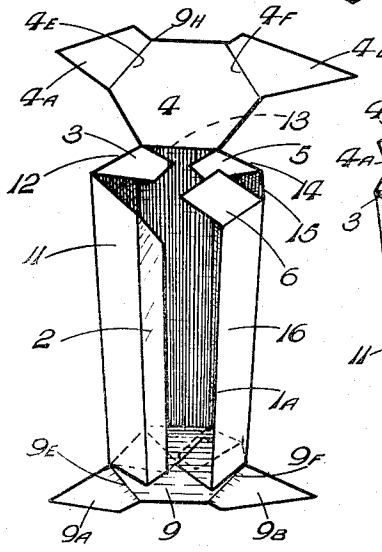


FIG.2

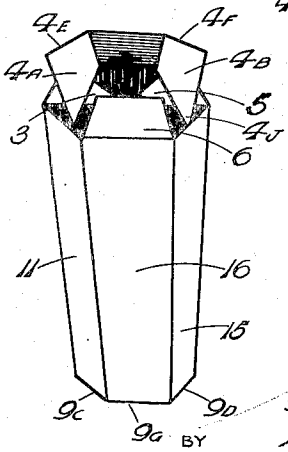


FIG.3

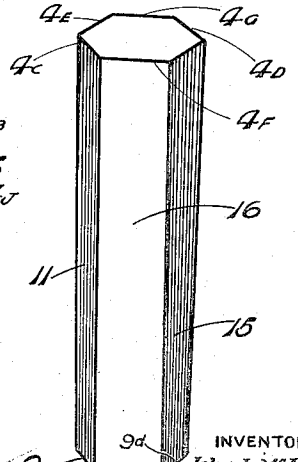


FIG.4

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

JOHN LESLIE McINDOE, OF DUNEDIN, NEW ZEALAND.

CARTON.

Application filed December 28, 1922. Serial No. 609,524.

The object of the invention is to produce a carton to neatly fit a round or hexagonal bottle, or small phials containing one or two ounces or a little more, or tubes of tooth paste and the like, and which, when joined up, may be flattened out for convenience in packing.

The carton, although not necessarily, is preferably cut from one piece of suitable material, such as aluminium, cardboard or the like.

Referring to the drawings accompanying this specification,

Figure 1 is a pattern of the carton flattened.

Figure 2 is a carton partially formed.

Figure 3 illustrates the formation of the carton a stage nearer completion than Figure 2.

Figure 4 illustrates the carton in its finished form.

There is what may be termed a body part 1 of the carton. There are nine projections (numbered on the drawing from 2 to 10) from the body part; six of the said projections, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 are provided for the purpose of reinforcing the ends 4 and 9 of the carton. The parts 4^A, 4^B, 9^A and 9^B extend from the ends 4 and 9 respectively for the purpose of forming peaked extension pieces to project inside the carton to maintain the sides of the ends and the sides of the body part flush, one of the peaked extension pieces extending longer than the other to enable it to be more readily inserted in position, as at 4^J. The remaining projection 2 is provided for the purpose of forming a lapping piece to be gummed or glued over the edge 1^A for the purpose of joining up the carton to assume its hexagonal shape.

There may be several sides to the carton, but preferably six; numbered on the drawing 11 to 16. To form a hexagonal carton, the body part is creased at six different places, at 11^A, 12^A, 13^A, 14^A, 15^A and 16^A; the creases form the apex of the angles forming the sides of the carton when folded. The six projections 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 are creased at 3^A, 5^A, 6^A, 7^A, 8^A and 10^A respectively, in alignment with the edge of the body part 1 of the carton.

When the body part of the carton assumes a hexagonal form, these projections 3, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 are folded inwards across the ends; the sides of the ends 4^C, 4^D, 9^C and 9^D between the said ends 4 and 9 and the projections 3, 5, 8 and 10, which at first, are left integral with the ends 4 and 9 respectively are severed; therefore, the sides 4^E, 4^F and 4^G of the ends 4 are formed by three creases 4^E, 4^F and 4^G, and between each creased side, by sides 4^C, 4^D and 4^H on one end 4, while the sides on end 9 are formed by creases 9^E, 9^F and 9^G, and between each creased side, by sides 9^C, 9^D and 9^H. The crease 4^G is in alignment with the edge of the body part 1, while the other two creases 4^E and 4^F form the sides at the point of projection of the peaked extension pieces 4^A and 4^B from the hexagonal shaped ends 4, and in a like manner the crease 9^G is in alignment with the edge of the body part 1, while the other two creases 9^E and 9^F form the sides at the point of the projection of the peaked extension pieces 9^A and 9^B.

It will be apparent that my improved carton, after the sides are joined together and before the ends are folded in, may be collapsed or flattened out along opposed edges so as to consume a minimum shipping space.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

A hexagonal carton comprising a single blank bent to form a box portion, integral reenforcing tabs on the ends of alternate sides of the box portion adapted to be folded down across the open ends of the box, a hinged closure at each end of the box secured to the end of one side between two of said reenforcing tabs, and a pair of flaps on the closure arranged to be inserted in the box end in straddling relation to one of the reenforcing tabs and in the open spaces between the tabs; each of said flaps being cut away from one edge to the other and having a pointed end at that edge nearest the closure hinge, whereby to prevent the flaps from striking the edge of the folded-down tab opposite the hinged part when they are initially inserted and guided into the box end, and one of said flaps being longer than the other to permit them to be folded down and guided into the box end in succession.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

JOHN LESLIE McINDOE.