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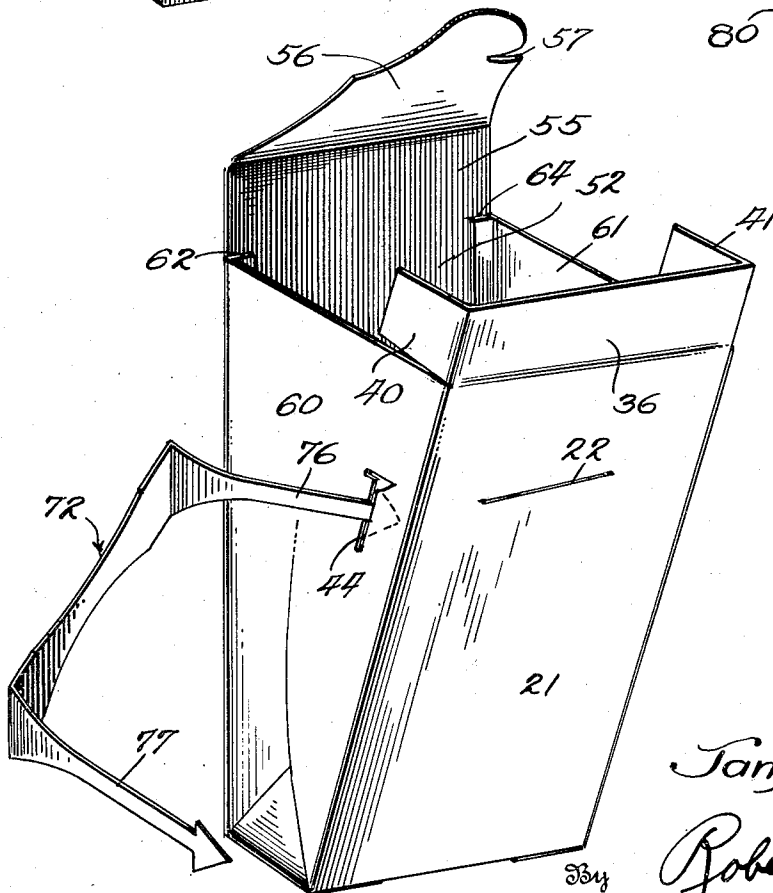
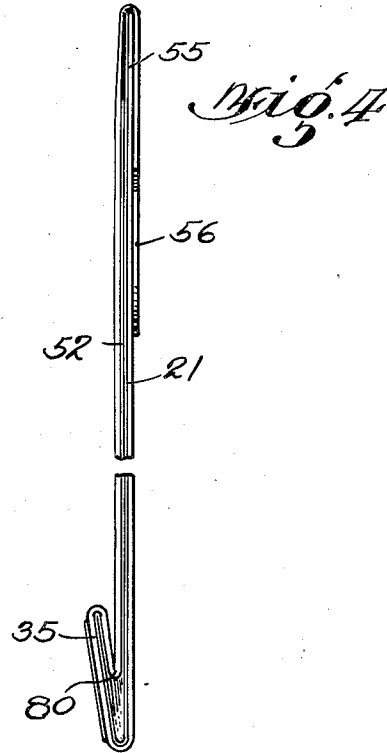
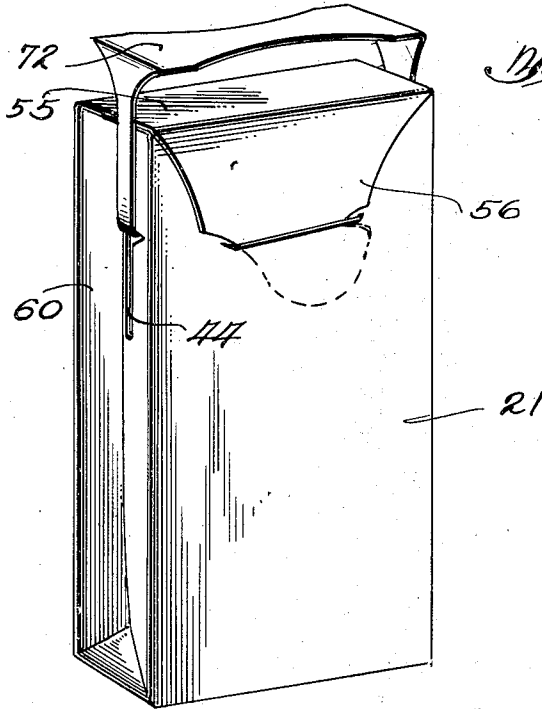
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RECEPTACLE

Filed Nov. 4, 1941

4 Sheets-Sheet 1



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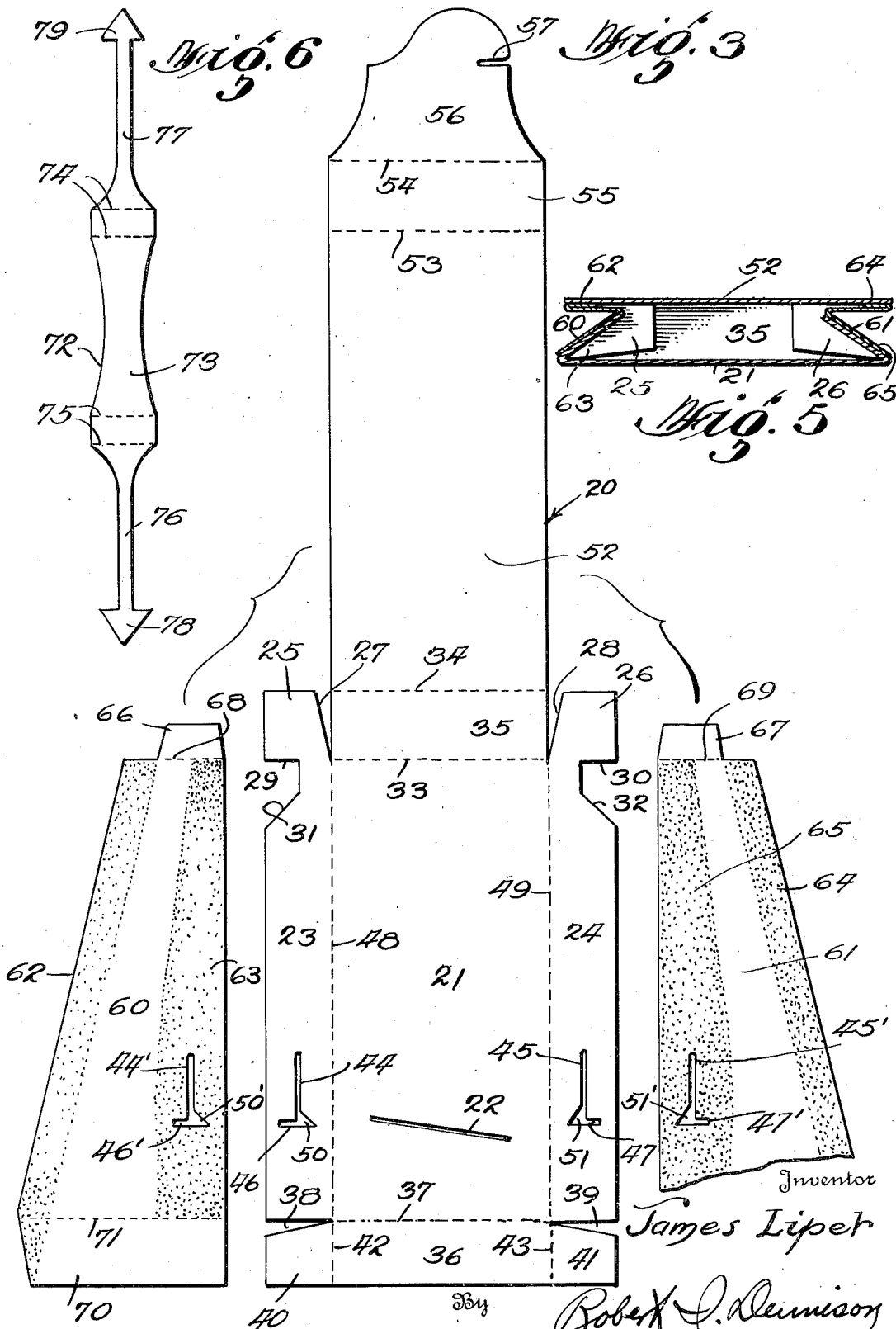
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Fig. 7

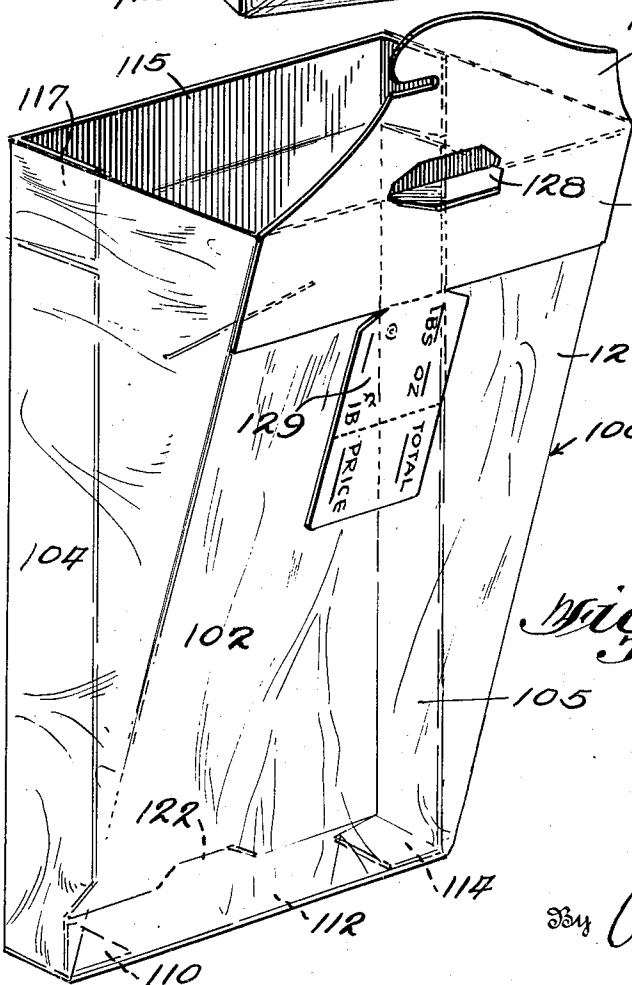
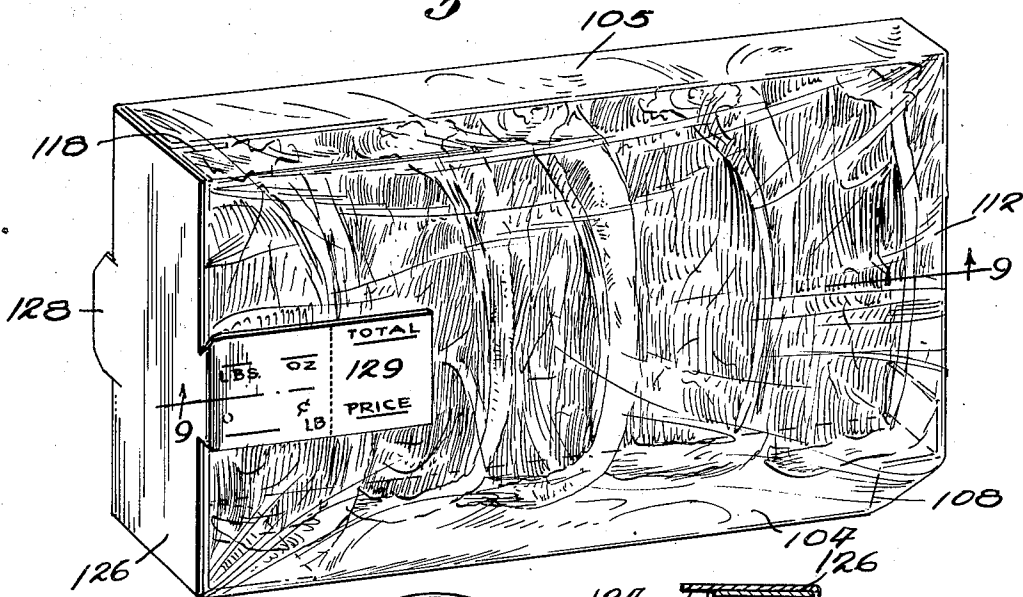
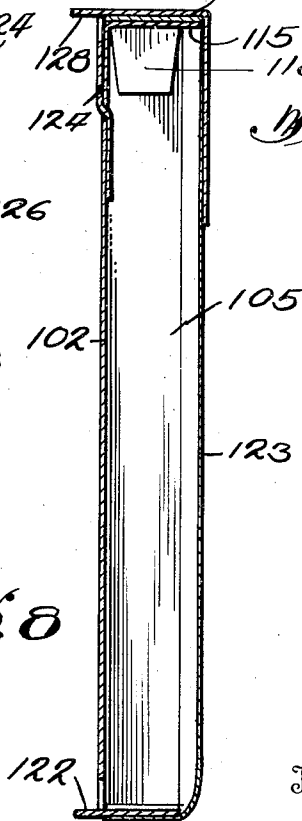


Fig. 8

Fig. 9



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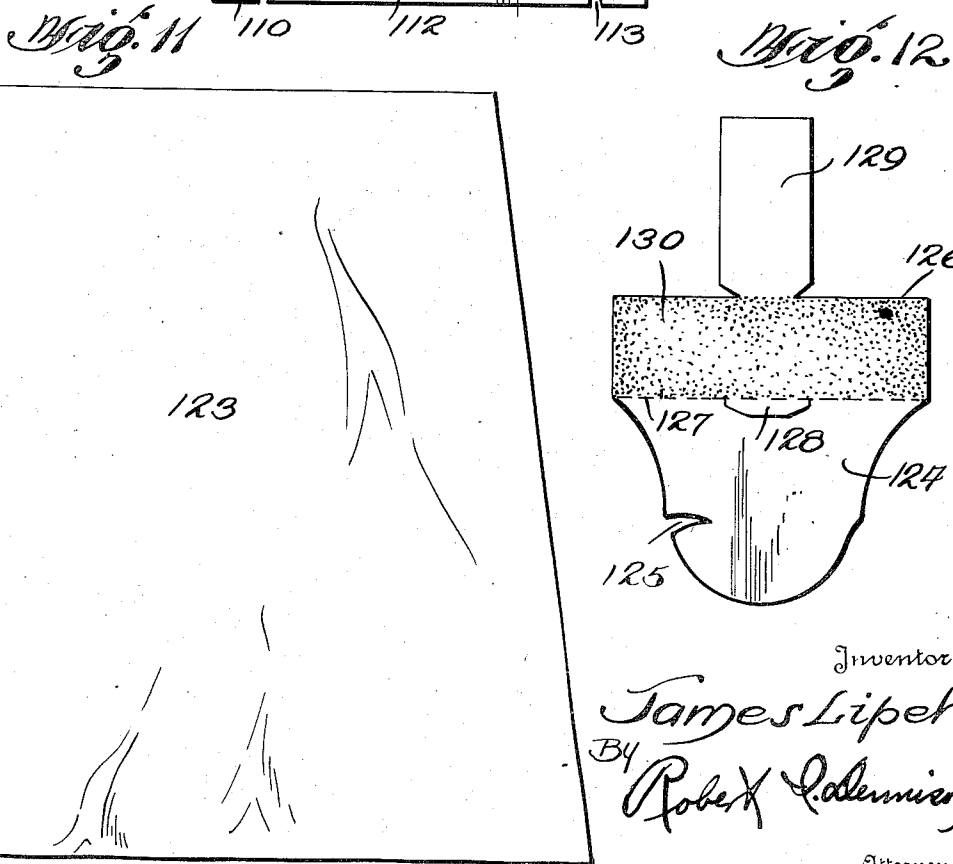
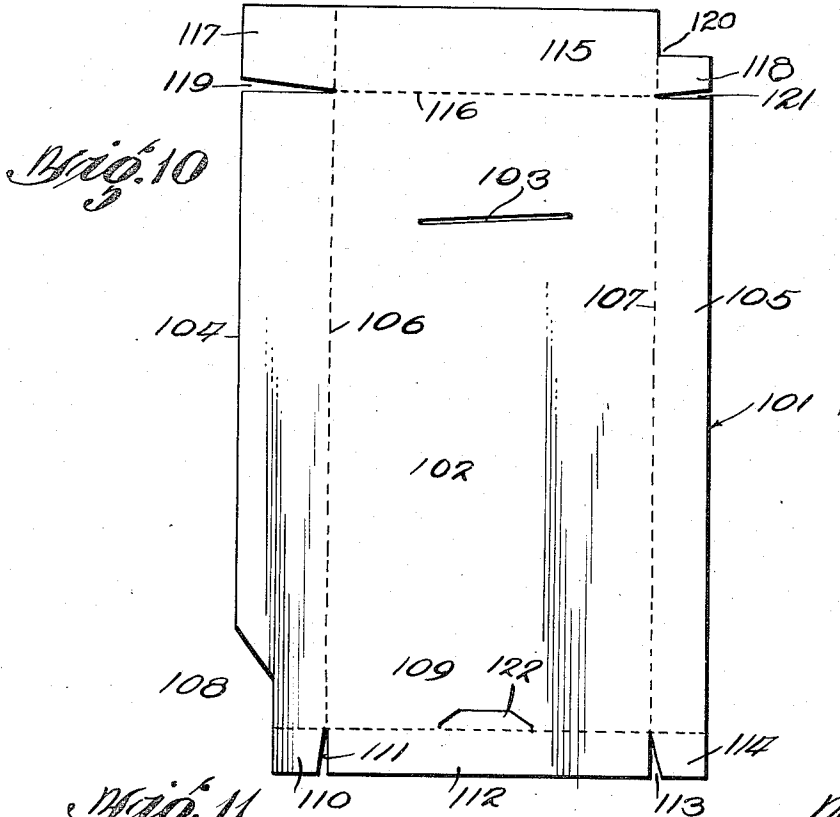
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RECEPTACLE

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Application November 4, 1941, Serial No. 417,839

3 Claims. (Cl. 229—53)

This invention relates to a receptacle or bag-box for receiving articles for transport or for temporary storage.

One of the important objects of the invention resides in the provision of a receptacle that will serve either as an expansible carrying bag or a collapsible folding box, and may, therefore, be called a "bag-box."

The invention is adaptable to many uses, among them the packing for transport or shipping of articles of apparel, edibles, mixed parcels such as may accumulate on a shopping tour, etc.

A further object is to provide a receptacle that will attractively display the merchandise packed therein and which receptacle can be readily and easily opened for facilitating the proper arranging of the merchandise therein.

Many receptacles are now in use for packing of portable articles of clothing, food and the like which meet some of the requirements of protection, strength, durability, etc, but many of them lack desirable features. For example, in the packaging of foldable clothing where it is highly desirable to maintain the same during transport in stable condition and retain their original pressing or creasing, ready access to the interior of the completed receptacle is effected by forming the receptacle in separate joinable or telescoping sections. This means leaving formation and assembly of the parts to individual packers who are not always careful to take time to properly carry out prescribed assembly resulting in disorderly, untidy looking packages. In addition, peripheral separation leads to weakened corners, bulging edges, ends, etc., much to the annoyance of the parcel carrier.

Where the package may be formed of hinged sections, their telescopic folding is difficult to readily achieve requiring exacting care in closing which, if not observed, results in weakened corners, likewise a source of annoyance to carriers. Furthermore, these types of receptacles do not readily lend themselves to long periods of re-use and, therefore, are, in many cases, dispensed with after a single use.

With the foregoing in view, it is an object of this invention to provide a packaging receptacle which, for more ready identification, it is preferred to call a bag-box as will be more apparent hereinafter, will embody features providing for substantial durability, ample, readily-accessible storage space and at the same time provide for facile manipulation in closing and opening such as will be readily conducive to re-use.

To this end, it is preferred to form the recep-

tacle in the general shape or configuration of a bag but incorporating features of novelty which will eliminate any undesirable features of a bag, for one, ready access to the entire interior by effecting a wide range of opening of the mouth. At the same time, provision is made to so close this mouth as to collapse the receptacle into a symmetrical, uniform package of pleasing appearance yet upon opening, to at once effect a substantial expansion of the mouth so that the user's patience is not tried to the destruction point.

Other features include a readily attachable carrying handle aiding materially in reinforcing the assembled package, collapsibility to a substantially flat, readily storable unit, adequate reinforcement, predefined collapsing folds, visual observation of contents, associated identifying media, compulsory spacing to provide for adequate ventilation wherever desired, and many others which will be more readily apparent from the following detailed description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings which illustrate several preferred embodiments of the invention and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view in elevation, illustrating one form of the invention, the receptacle being in closed condition ready to carry;

Figure 2 is a similar view showing the receptacle in open condition and illustrating the manner of attachment of a loop carrying handle thereto;

Figure 3 is an exploded view of the various blanks employed in making up the receptacle;

Figure 4 is a side end elevation of the receptacle in collapsed condition as it may be in storage or shipping prior to use;

Figure 5 is a horizontal section taken through the assembled receptacle near its bottom;

Figure 6 is a view illustrating the carrying handle in open, flat condition as a blank;

Figure 7 is a perspective view of another form of the invention, but showing the package disposed on one of its sides as it may be in storage or display;

Figure 8 is an upright perspective of this form of package with the receiving opening or entrance distended;

Figure 9 is a somewhat reduced vertical section taken substantially along the line 9—9 of Figure 7, with the contents omitted;

Figure 10 is a view illustrating the blank used in the formation of the back of the modified form of package receptacle shown in Figures 7, 8 and 9;

Figure 11 shows a flat blank of transparent material which may be assembled to the back shown in Figure 10 to constitute therewith the receptacle body; and

Figure 12 is an open, blank view of the closure flap employed in this form of the invention.

Referring now more particularly to Figures 1-6 of the drawings, the bag-box illustrated comprises a body formed from a primary blank (see Figure 3), generally indicated at 20 having a substantially rectangular front wall 21 provided with an angularly disposed slit 22 extending thereacross and near one end. A pair of flaps 23 and 24 extend along the side edges of front 21 terminating in extensions or tabs 25 and 26, respectively, their inner edges being defined by cutaway portions providing angular edges 27 and 28, respectively. Adjacent these tabs, the flaps are cut away to form the inner rectangular partial edges of the tabs at 29 and 30, respectively, opposed edges 31 and 32 of these cutaways being angular for a purpose which will clearly hereinafter be apparent. Edges 29 and 30 are in alignment with a preferably preformed fold line 33 in the nature of a crease, indentation or score which, with a parallel fold line 34 of similar character together form the lateral boundaries of the ultimate receptacle bottom 35. For purposes of simplifying the description, the term "fold line" as used hereinafter is of a character of fold lines 33 and 34. At its opposite end, back 21 terminates in an extension flap 36 defined by a fold line 37, the lateral ends of this flap being segregated from the flaps 23 and 24, by V-slits or cut-outs 38 and 39, respectively, thereby constituting tabs 40 and 41, respectively. These tabs are further defined by fold lines 42 and 43, respectively. Each flap 23 and 24 is provided along its median line with a slit 44 and 45, respectively, in the region of slit 22 and each of these terminates in a T-head slot 46 and 47. Toward the fold lines 48 and 49 defined the inner margins of flaps 23 and 24, slots 46 and 47 are enlarged by triangular openings 50 and 51 for a purpose to be hereinafter described.

Bottom 35 is extended to form a back wall 52 of generally rectangular form and of substantially the same size as front 21. At its far end, wall 52 is provided with spaced parallel transverse fold lines 53 and 54 defining therebetween a closure zone 55, and the extreme end of blank 20 terminating in an associated somewhat tapered or narrowed tongue 56 provided with a slit 57 extending inwardly from one side of its edge.

To complete the receptacle body, there are provided end or side wall panels 60 and 61 and since both are identical in shape except that the first is used at the left-hand side as viewed while the second serves at the right-hand side. To simplify processing, the panels are identically stamped, the only difference between them residing in the application of suitable adhesive for attachment to the flaps 23 and 24 and back wall 52. In the case of panel 60, the adhesive is applied along the hypotenuse and altitude edges at 62 and 63 with the former directed to the left as viewed in Figure 3, while panel 61 has adhesive strips 64 and 65 similarly disposed except that the hypotenuse strip is directed to the right. What normally constitute bottom attachment tabs 66 and 67, respectively, extend upwardly from the apices of the panels 60 and 61 and may

be defined by fold lines 68 and 69, while at the upper ends there are flaps of the character of 70 defined by fold line 71. These are provided for reinforcement purposes but may be omitted if desired. Each of the panels 60 and 61 is provided adjacent an altitude edge with a slit 44' and 45', cross-slit 46' and 47' and cut-outs 50' and 51' to match the similar slits in the flaps 23 and 24.

In assembled relation flaps 66 and 67 may be attached to the inner face of bottom 35 at its edges if it is desired to make an air tight connection at this point. Preferably, these are located under tabs 25 and 26, respectively, which are folded inwardly to overlie the bottom 35 (see Figure 5). Panels 60 and 61 are preferably of readily flexible material although they may be cut from material similar to the main body of the receptacle except that they will then be pre-creased to properly fold in collapsing. Adhesive edges 63 and 65 are then attached to the exteriors of flaps 23 and 24 with the respective slits 44, 44' and 45, 45' in proper alignment. Back 52 is then bent about fold line 34 to bring it opposite front 21. Adhesive strips 62 and 64 then are bent under and attached to the inner face at the edges of back wall 52 (see Figures 2 and 5). As illustrated, flap 70 has been dispensed with but may be bent inwardly to reinforce the upper edge of panel 60. The receptacle is now in the form shown in Figure 2 except that flap 56 has been bent along fold line 54.

To provide a readily adaptable carrying medium, an attachable loop handle 72 is blanked out as shown in Figure 6. It may comprise an intermediate body part 73 shaped at its edges to provide an easy hand-hold and foldable along sets of fold lines 74, 75 to bring shaft or leg portions 76 and 77 into parallel or near parallel positions and at right-angles to body part 73 with end arrowheads 78 and 79, respectively, pointing in the same general direction. As will be apparent from Figure 2, arrowheads 78 and 79 may be inserted through slits 44, 44' and 45, 45' with body part 73 substantially parallel to front wall 21 and slid vertically upwardly (after closing of the receptacle) and then turned in cut-outs 50 and 51 to be directed upwardly as shown in Figure 1 in carrying position.

After depositing of articles or packages to be stored therein, flaps or tabs 40 and 41 are turned inwardly and flap 36 turned toward back wall 52 with tabs 40 and 41 thus directed downwardly toward the bottom 35 with tabs 40 and 41 on the interior. The front wall 21 is then collapsed toward the back 52 and while thus held, top 55 is bent along line 53 and over the upper corner edge 37. Flap 56 is then passed through slit 22 and slot 57 hooked into place. Handle 72 is then turned up and the receptacle or bag-box will be ready to carry.

As will be readily apparent, this form of the device provides a strong bottom not readily distortable and very substantial. In view of the expansible open mouth or entrance to the interior of the receptacle, parcels or foldable articles may be easily stored. Flap 36 together with top 55 effect substantial reinforcement of the top and tabs 40 and 41 aid in protecting stored articles at the top edges. It will be clear that both ends of handle 72 need not be made removable or attachable or detachable, it being obvious that one end may be permanently secured to the receptacle at any suitable or desirable point. However, by making both ends insertable through both flaps

23 and 24, and end panels 60 and 61, which in turn have their ends anchored to the bottom 35, the handle ends reinforce the attachment of panels 60 and 61 to flaps 23 and 24 and at the same time, load support is transmitted from the bottom 35 through an adequately reinforced joint or seam. For purposes of display or advertising, the front wall may be of transparent material either in toto or fractionally of any shape or design. It might be noted, too, that the handle 72 need not be flat, and may be inserted into the top 55 and through flap 36 after closing or through the front and back walls and through flap 56, or any preferred combination of these points.

In order to effect flat storage, or packing, back 52 may be provided with a fold line 80 (see Figure 4) and bottom 35 folded upwardly along line 33 under which condition flap 56 and top 55 will be folded along line 53 and extend downwardly along the front face of wall 21. In this case, panels 60 and 61 will be collapsed within the confines of walls 21 and 52.

Referring now more particularly to Figures 7-12, inclusive, the invention takes another form in the nature of a receptacle more adapted for display storage or packing purposes. Edible articles such as fruits, pastries, meats, are often displayed in show cases, either refrigerated or not, as required, with transparent windows, whereupon they may be readily viewed by prospective purchasers. Other articles susceptible of packing may be likewise made more attractive to purchasers by permitting their visual inspection. To this end, there is provided another form of the invention as hereinbefore noted.

In this case, the body 100 of the receptacle comprises a back 101 constituted in the main by a substantially rectangular wall 102 blanked out as shown in Figure 10, having a slit 103 therein. Along its longer edges, wall 102 has flaps 104 and 105 delineated by fold lines 106 and 107, respectively. As shown in Figure 10, flap 104 is somewhat wider than flap 105, for a purpose to be more specifically hereinafter noted. Adjacent one end, flap 104 is cut away at 108 to provide a reduction, the reason for which will be more clearly apparent from the succeeding description. The lower end of back 101 is traversed by fold line 109, defining as it crosses the lower end of flap 104, a tab 110 separated by a notch 111 from a flap 112 constituting an extension of wall 102 terminating at line 107 and separated by a notch 113 from a tab 114 forming an extension of flap 105. At its opposite end, back 101 terminates in a flap 115 defined inwardly by a fold line 116 and flap 115 terminates at its side ends in tabs 117 and 118 defined by lines 106 and 107, respectively, tab 117 being of full depth except as it is reduced by notch 119, while tab 118 is reduced by a cut-out 120 at the corner and notch 121 between it and flap 105. At fold line 109 and midway of back 102, there is cut a U-shaped tab 122.

To form the container 100, tabs 110 and 114 are folded along line 109 and flaps 104 and 105 are then turned up. Next, flap 112 is turned up and in this position, tabs 110 and 114 overlie it. Preferably, these are secured together by any form of adhesive. Bending of flaps 104 and 105 are accompanied by similar bending of tabs 117 and 118. A sheet 123 of transparent material, preferably Cellophane, although any similar readily flexible transparent sheet may be employed, of suitable thickness and cut in the shape of an equilateral trapezoid, is secured to the exterior of flap 112 at its narrow base end with its angle

edges secured to the exteriors of flaps 104 and 105. Sheet 123 is of sufficient altitude to extend upwardly to coincide with the upper edge of flap 115 and be secured to tabs 117 and 118. As seen in Figure 8, the sheet 123 constitutes a front providing a substantial mouth or entrance to the interior.

To provide a suitable closure for the upper end of the receptacle, there is provided a flap 124 having notch 125 in one edge thereof. Flap 124 is in effect an extension of a closure 126 defined by a fold line 127 and substantially midway thereof, there is provided a U-shaped tab 128 similar to tab 122 and in vertical alignment therewith at its opposite edge, there is formed an extension tab 129 which may serve as an identification or price tag as clearly evident from Figures 7 and 8. An adhesive strip or facing 130 is provided for securing closure 126 and flap 124 to the exterior of the transparent cover adjacent its upper edge and tab 128 is turned outwardly as shown in Figures 7 and 8. Tab 122 is similarly turned out.

After insertion of articles to be stored in this form of the receptacle, flap 115 is turned inwardly, closure 126 is brought thereover, flap 124 bent down along the outer face of back 102 and the end of the flap 124 inserted through slot 103. In this position of closure and flap, tabs 122 and 128 extend in the same direction and in parallel relation. The tab 129 is bent to extend along the outer face of cover sheet 123. With the lower corner of flap 104 reduced, there is little danger of it cutting or tearing through the transparent sheet 123, since the sheet 123 is readily flexible and, therefore, collapsible and extensible by folding. Inasmuch as tab 122 is formed from back 102, there will be left an opening in this back when the tab is projected outwardly. This opening may be closed in any suitable or desired manner by a patch or liner if it is contemplated that the interior of the receptacle be sealed when closed. Flap 115 serves as an adequate seal for the opening effected by flap 128 since the former underlies the latter. To insure a broader and firmer resting base, should it be desired to store this form of the receptacle on its side as shown in Figure 7, flap 104 has been made wider in extent than flap 105, as hereinbefore noted. When a plurality of these receptacles are to be stored in tandem, tabs 122 and 128 serve as spacing abutments especially when it is desired to provide adequate ventilation between the receptacles for cooling a refrigerated storage. Then, too, if the receptacles are to be stored, back 102 downwardly, tabs 122 and 128 may serve as legs to space back 102 from the supporting surface or shelf upon which it may be set. This will also provide for adequate ventilation when stored as hereinbefore noted. Obviously, these tabs may serve as packing spacers as well. To render this form of the invention capable of substantially flat packing or storage, it may have its back 102 provided with a fold line similar in character to that applied to the first form described in the manner illustrated in Figure 4.

While both embodiments are illustrated as vertically longer, the width extent may be considerably varied so that the receptacle may take the form of a wide portfolio such as may be employed to store wearing apparel.

Having thus described the several embodiments, it will be apparent that these provide the desirable features hereinbefore mentioned and emphasized. Obviously, it is not intended that the invention take the precise form disclosed. These

may be varied by those skilled in the art without departing from the essence of the invention or spirit and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed and desired to be secured by Letters Patent is:

1. A receptacle comprising front and rear walls connected by an end portion, flaps or tabs extending from the side edges of said front wall, foldable trapezoidal-shaped side walls including portions connected to said tabs and to said rear wall, said side walls being of less width adjacent said end portion so that, when assembled, an enclosing body is provided having fixed width at the end portion and variable expansible width at the opposite end providing a substantial access opening when said side walls are unfolded, and a closure extension on one of said front and rear walls having means to secure the same to the other of said front and rear walls and including a bridging zone approximately the width of said end portion when said access opening is constricted and the receptacle closed for storing articles therein.

2. A receptacle comprising front and rear walls connected by an end portion, flaps or tabs extending from the side edges of said front wall, foldable trapezoidal-shaped side walls including portions connected to said tabs and to said rear wall, said side walls being of less width adjacent said end portion so that, when assembled, an enclosing body is provided having fixed width at the end portion and variable expansible width at the opposite end providing a substantial access opening when said side walls are unfolded, a closure extension on one of said front and rear

walls having means to secure the same to the other of said front and rear walls and including a bridging zone approximately the width of said end portion when said access opening is constricted and the receptacle closed for storing articles therein and a foldable tab on the other of said front and rear walls adapted to extend to the other of said front and rear walls to assist in closing said access opening and reinforce said closure extension.

3. A receptacle comprising front and rear walls connected by an end portion, flaps or tabs extending from the side edges of said front wall, foldable trapezoidal-shaped side walls including portions connected to said tabs and to said rear wall, said side walls being of less width adjacent said end portion so that, when assembled, an enclosing body is provided having fixed width at the end portion and variable expansible width at the opposite end providing a substantial access opening when said side walls are unfolded, a closure extension on one of said front and rear walls having means to secure the same to the other of said front and rear walls and including a bridging zone approximately the width of said end portion when said access opening is constricted and the receptacle closed for storing articles therein, and a detachable carrying handle including means adapted to connect with the body of the receptacle through openings in said front wall tabs and side walls whereby the carrying strain on said handle will be transmitted to the receptacle through the tabs and side walls.

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