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C. C. CASEY

TWO-COMPARTMENT TRAY

Filed June 24, 1921

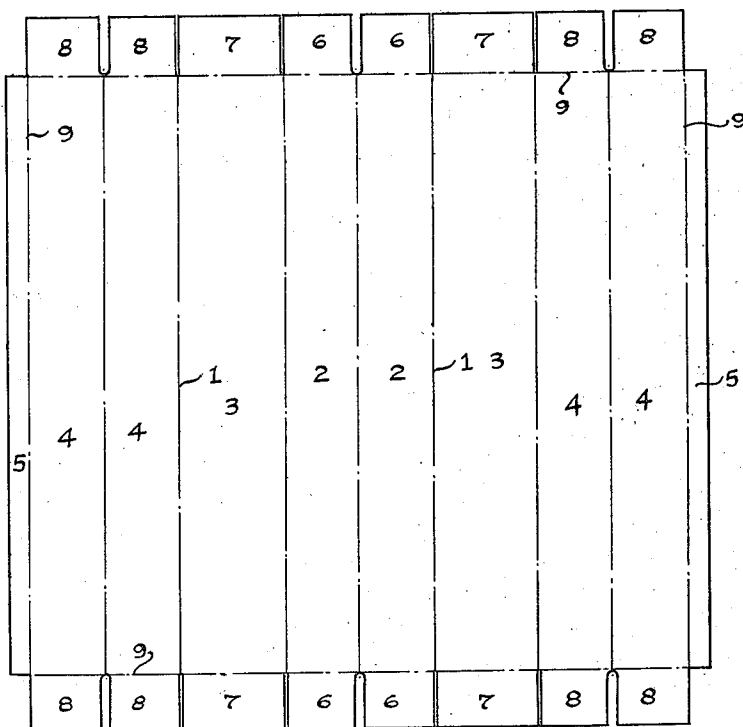


Fig. 1

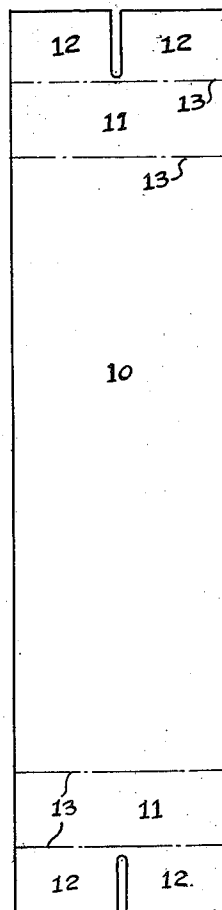


Fig. 2

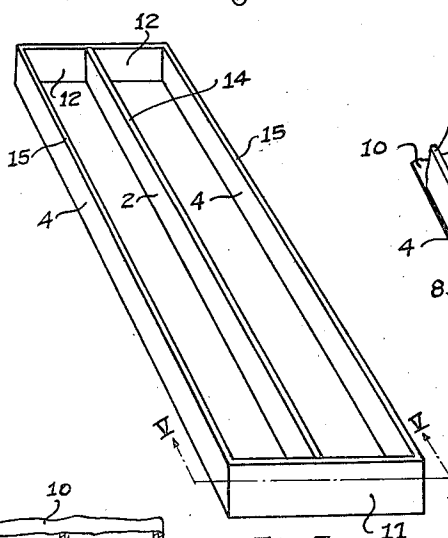


Fig. 3

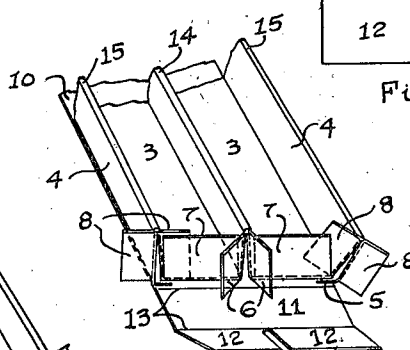


Fig. 4

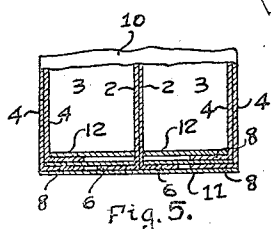


Fig. 5

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES C. CASEY, OF DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

TWO-COMPARTMENT TRAY.

Application filed June 24, 1921. Serial No. 480,089.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES C. CASEY, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Two-Compartment Trays, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawings.

10 This invention relates to a two-compartment tray in contradistinction to the multi-compartment tray disclosed in my pending application filed May 23, 1921, Ser. No. 472,026.

15 This invention aims to provide a tray somewhat similar to the multi-compartment tray, especially as to its use and finish, but in the construction of the two-compartment tray there are slight differences compared to my prior tray, and these differences will appear hereinafter and be set forth in the claims.

Reference will now be had to the drawing, wherein

25 Figure 1 is a plan of the tray blank;

Fig. 2 is a plan, on a larger scale, of a bottom blank, adapted to cooperate with the tray blank in forming a two-compartment tray;

30 Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a complete tray;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of a portion of the tray with end flaps thereof open showing the formation of an end of the tray, and

35 Fig. 5 is a horizontal sectional view of an end of the tray, for instance on a plane indicated by the line V—V of Fig. 3.

The tray can be made of cardboard, fibroid or any light and durable material cut to provide two blanks which are cut to form, 40 folded, placed together, and secured to provide a rigid oblong box-like structure having a central longitudinal partition, and after the tray is so formed it is susceptible to a desired finish. For instance, it may be 45 dipped or otherwise coated with a waterproof preparation providing a finish in imitation of enamel or metal, and since the tray possesses considerable rigidity it will have the same appearance and may be handled as though made of metal, yet being lighter in weight.

50 The body or main shell of the tray is made from a blank that is substantially rectangular in plan and the blank is provided with scored or weakened portions 1 indicating

longitudinal parallel places where the blank is to be folded. There will be partition portions 2 adapted to be placed in parallelism; bottom wall portions 3 which remain in a 60 common plane; side wall portions 4 which are folded into parallelism with the partition portions 2, and, in addition to these various portions there are bottom flaps 5 on the side wall portions 4; end flaps 6 on the 65 partition portions 2; end flaps 7 on the bottom wall portions 3, and end flaps 8 on the side wall portions 4. The various flaps may be folded on scored or weakened portions of the blank, generally indicated 9. 70

10 indicates a bottom blank corresponding in width to the combined width of the bottom wall portions 3 and adapted to be placed under said bottom wall portions to form a solid uninterrupted bottom wall or face for 75 the complete tray. At the ends of the bottom blank 10 there are end wall portions 11 and end flaps 12 adapted to be folded on the scored or weakened portions 13 which are disposed transversely of the bottom blank. 80

Taking the tray blank it is bent or folded to provide a two-ply partition 14 formed from the partition portions 2, and two-ply side walls 15 formed from the side wall portions 4. The flaps 5 extend under the 85 bottom wall portions and are adapted to be sandwiched between said bottom wall portions and the bottom blank 10.

The end flaps 7 are bent upwardly at a right angle to the bottom wall portions 3 90 and two of the end flaps 8 are bent inwardly at a right angle to the side walls 15 at the inner faces of the end flaps 7, as best shown in Figs. 4 and 5. The end flaps 6 are bent at a right angle to the partition 14 and 95 against the outer faces of the end flaps 7. The other end flaps 8 are bent at a right angle to the side walls 15 and against the outer faces of the end flaps 7, the flaps 6 and 8 against the outer faces of the end flaps 7 lying in opposed relation. In some instances, the outer end flaps 8 may be dispensed with.

The end walls 11 are bent upwardly at a right angle to the bottom blank to lie against the outer faces of the flaps 6 and 8, and then the end flaps 12 are bent downwardly into the tray against the inner end flaps 8 and the end flaps 7, the end flaps 12 constituting spacers between the partition 14 and the side walls 15.

Glue or any suitable adhesive material may be placed on the confronting faces

of the blanks and flaps to maintain all of the blank portions and flaps in folded relation, as outlined above and best shown in Fig. 5. A tray so formed may be dipped or otherwise coated to provide a finished article.

From the foregoing it will be observed that the bottom, side walls and central partition of the tray are two ply, and the end walls of the tray approximately five ply. It is therefore apparent that with the tray made of card board or other stiff material it will possess considerable rigidity.

What I claim is:—

1. A tray made of blanks placed in superposed relation with the upper blank bent to provide side walls and an uninterrupted partition throughout the length of the tray, and the lower blank bent to provide end walls and portions serving as spacers between said partition and the side walls of the upper blank, the side and end walls of said blanks being connected.

2. A tray comprising blanks in superposed relation with one of said blanks bent

to provide side walls and partitions and the other of said blanks bent to provide end walls and end flaps carried by both of said blanks and bent into parallel relation and connected together to maintain the side and end walls of said blank.

3. A tray made of blanks, one mounted on the other, one of said blanks being bent to provide two ply side walls and a partition, the other blank being bent to provide two ply end walls, and means connecting the side and end walls of said blanks to impart a greater thickness to the end walls of the tray.

4. A tray as in claim 3, characterized by said means including flaps some of which serve as spacers between the side walls and partition of the tray.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES C. CASEY.

Witnesses:

ANNA BARFOOT,
NORAH McFARLIN.