

May 13, 1952

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2,596,261

CARTON

Filed April 4, 1950

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1

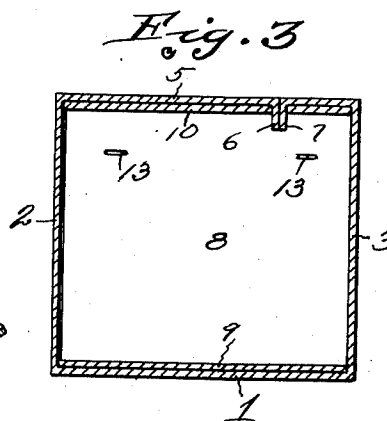
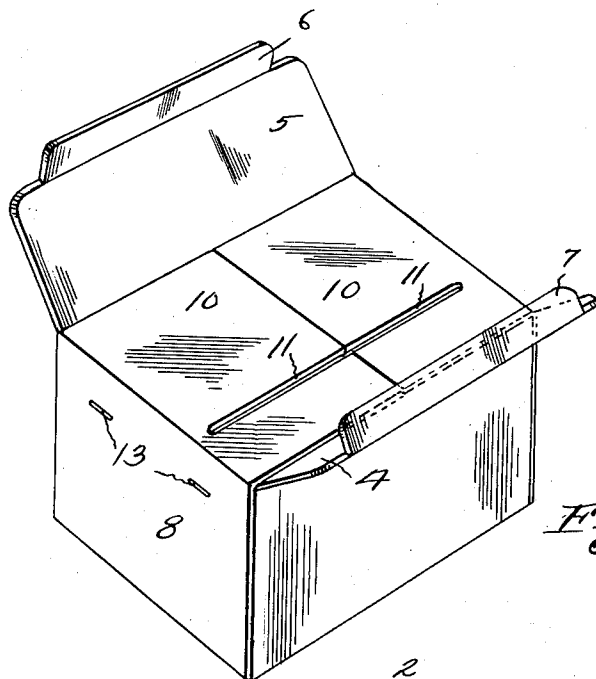
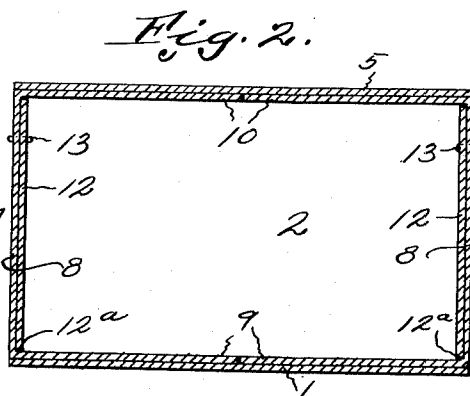
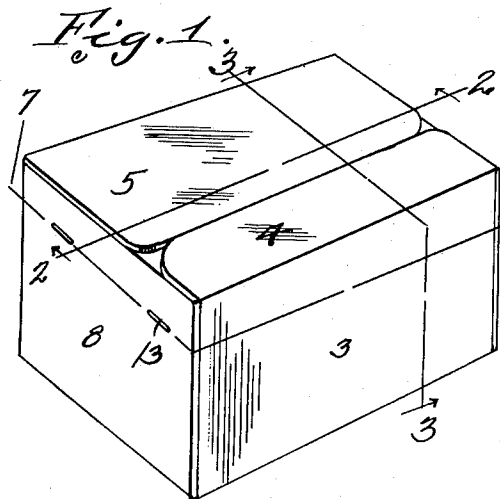


Fig. 4.

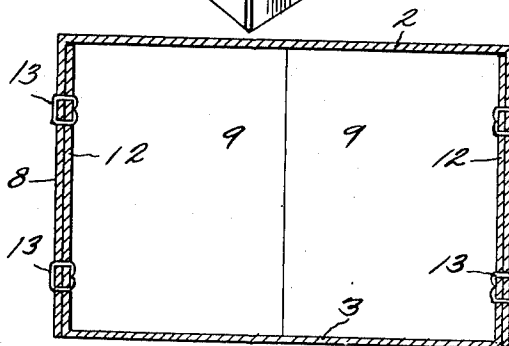


Fig. 7.

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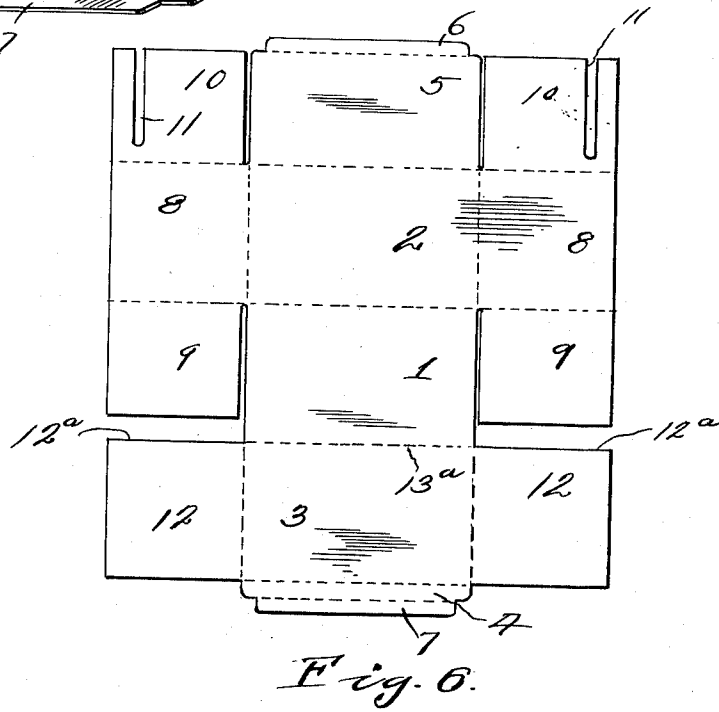
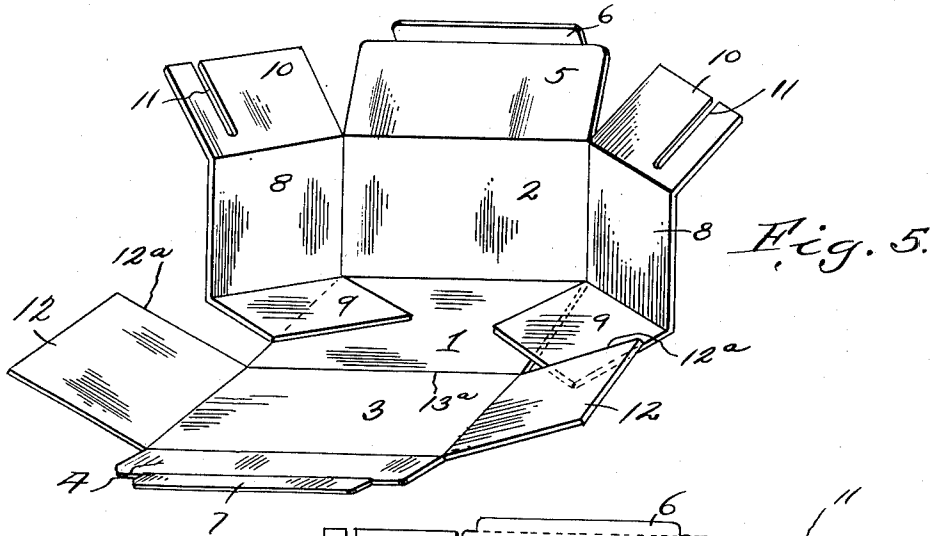
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CARTON

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,596,261

CARTON

Louis D. Liskin, Ridgefield, N. J., assignor to
Standard Corrugated Case Corp.

Application April 4, 1950, Serial No. 153,947

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—16)

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The invention relates to paper cartons, and has for its object to provide a device of this character formed from a single sheet of material folded to shape, and constructed in a manner whereby there is a double layer of material forming the bottom of the carton, instead of the usual bottom formed from two flanges or flaps which must be glued or stitched together to form the bottom.

A further object is to form the bottom from two layers of material, the outer layer being a single piece, and the inner layer being formed from inwardly extending flap elements carried by the bottom edges of the end walls of the carton. The double layer bottom provides a smooth outer surface which obviates scuffing, and is highly resistant to moisture, which, in ordinary cartons, causes the bottom to fall out or disintegrate, particularly when used in connection with heavy content such as beer bottles.

A further object is to provide end flaps on the front wall of the carton which register with the inner sides of the end walls and overlie the inwardly extending flaps forming the inner layer of the bottom and carried by the lower edges of the end walls, thereby locking said flaps of the end walls against displacement when the carton is set up.

A further object is to provide a carton having a double layer bottom and double layer end wall structure so the carton will sustain considerable weight and will not crush when stacked to a considerable height.

With the above and other objects in view the invention resides in the combination and arrangement of parts as hereinafter set forth, shown in the drawings, described and claimed, it being understood that changes in the precise embodiment of the invention may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of the invention.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the carton.

Figure 2 is a vertical longitudinal sectional view taken on line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a vertical transverse sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Figure 1.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the carton showing the closure partially open.

Figure 5 is an explosive view of the blank showing the method of forming the carton.

Figure 6 is a plan view of the blank.

Figure 7 is a horizontal sectional view taken on line 7—7 of Figure 1.

Referring to the drawings, and particularly to Figures 5 and 6, the blank comprises a bottom 1,

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a rear wall section 2, and a front wall 3. The front wall 3 terminates in a short cover section 4, and the rear wall 2 terminates in a longer closure section 5. Sections 4 and 5 are provided with tuck-in flanges 6 and 7, the purpose of which will presently appear.

The end sides of the rear wall 2 are provided with flaps 8 forming end walls when the box is folded. Flaps 8, at one of their sides are provided with flaps 9, which flaps, when the box is set up, register with the bottom 1, thereby forming a double layer bottom for reinforcing the bottom, however it will be noted that the outer layer of the bottom will be in the form of a single and continuous member, thereby preventing scuffing and damage when handling. The other sides of the flaps 8 are provided with flaps 10, which flaps, when the box is folded, form the inner closure of the box, as shown in Figure 4, with the slots 11 in alignment so the flanges 6 and 7 of the cover members 4 and 5 may be tucked therethrough in side engagement as shown in Figure 3.

The ends of the front wall 3 are provided with flaps 12, which flaps are adapted to form a double layer end wall when the box is folded.

In forming the carton from the blank, assuming the parts are in the position shown in Figure 5, the end walls 8 are swung inwardly to a right angle position to the rear wall 2 with the flaps 9 overlying the bottom 1. After this operation the front wall flaps 12 are moved to a right angle position to the front wall 3 and the front wall folded upwardly on the line 13 with the flaps 12 in face engagement with the inner sides of the end walls 8, therefore it will be seen that the edges 12a of the flaps 12 will overlie the bottom forming flaps 9 and will lock the flaps 9 in position. Following this operation the flaps 12 are stapled to the end walls 8 as shown at 13, hence it will be seen that the end walls are securely locked in position, as well as the bottom forming flaps 9, and a rigid structure is provided having a double layer bottom and double layer end walls.

The carton is particularly adapted to the reception of heavy articles, for example beer bottles, which are usually placed in cell shaped member.

After the carton is filled the flaps 10 are folded over to form the inner layer of the double wall closure, and it will be seen that the slots 11 will be in alignment for the reception of the flanges 6 and 7 when the closure flaps 5 and 4 are moved to closed position, as shown in Figure 3.

It will be noted, referring to Figures 2, that

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there is a double layer top, double layer end walls and a double layer bottom, hence it will be seen that a rigid carton is formed which will allow stacking of cartons to a considerable height without crushing. By providing a continuous bottom member 1, the bottom will not scuff or come loose, incident to dragging, now the common difficulty with cartons where there are simply two flaps stapled or adhesively secured together to form the bottom. The double layer bottom also does not disintegrate incident to moisture, a difficulty now experienced with conventional cartons.

From the above it will be seen that a carton is provided which is formed from a single blank, folded to form, and constructed in a manner whereby there are double layer bottom, end and top walls.

The invention having been set forth what is claimed as new and useful is:

A fibrous carton rectangularly shaped, said carton comprising a bottom member, opposite sides of said bottom member having integral front and rear wall members, the upper edges of said rear and front wall members having cover section extensions forming the outer layer of a double wall closure, the ends of the rear wall section having flaps forming the outer layer of double end walls of the receptacle, said flaps having inwardly extending flaps forming the in-

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ner layer of the bottom of the receptacle, the ends of the front wall section having integral flaps registering with the inner sides of the end wall flaps and secured thereto and extending across the flaps forming the inner layer of the bottom thereby locking said flaps in position, the upper edges of said end wall flaps terminating in inwardly extending flaps extending towards each other and forming the inner layer of the double layer closure and slots in said last named flaps, positioned to receive extensions carried by the cover sections for locking the cover sections in closed position, said slots being positioned off-center and adjacent the front wall, the cover section extending from the front wall being smaller than the other and of a length equal to the spacing of the slots from the front wall.

LOUIS D. LISKIN.

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