F. C. MAEGLY.

CELLED CARTON.

APPLICATION FILED AUG. 8, 1918.

1,313,948.

Patented Aug. 26, 1919.

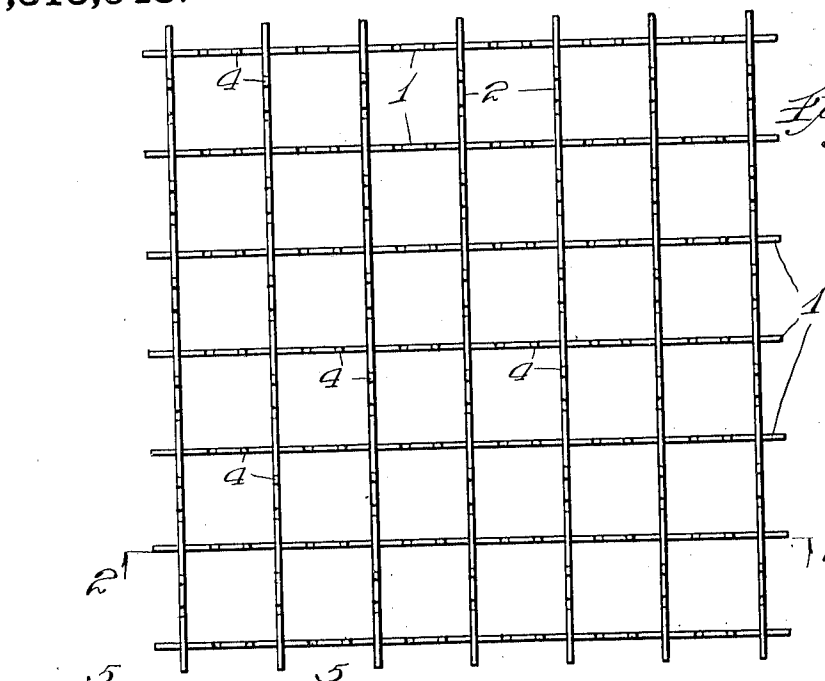


Fig. 1.

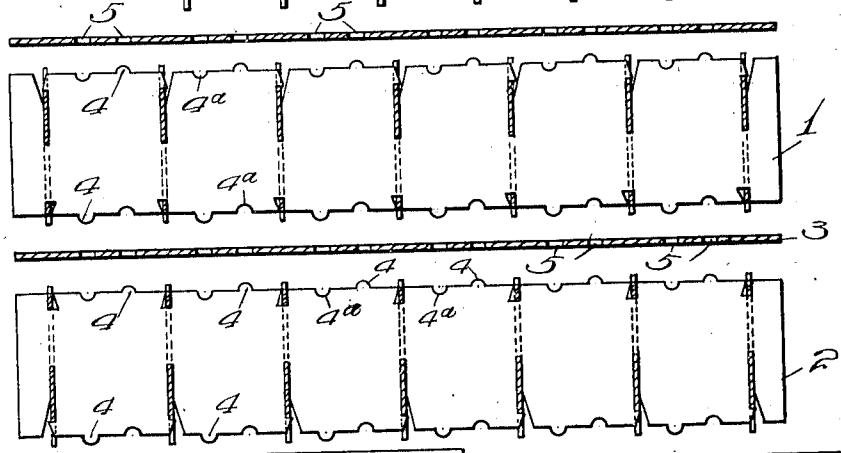
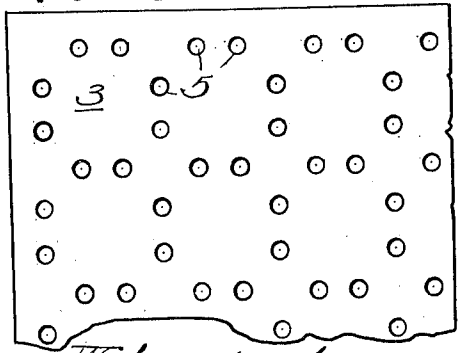
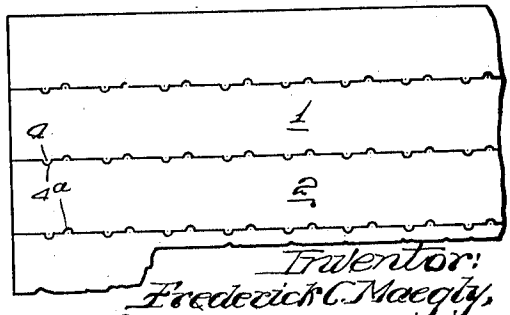


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



Witness: Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CELLED CARTON.

1,313,948. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Aug. 26, 1919.

Application filed August 8, 1918. Serial No. 248,880.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERICK C. MAEGLY, a citizen of the United States, and resident of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Celled Cartons, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part thereof.

The purpose of this invention is to provide an improved construction of celled cartons such as egg-case fillers, which shall be more rigid in construction and more economical in manufacture than such devices as the same have been heretofore made. It consists in the elements and features of construction shown and described as indicated in the claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view of an egg-case filler embodying this invention.

Fig. 2 is a dissected vertical section at the line 2—2 on Fig. 1, that is showing the several cell frames of the carton separated from each other and from the intervening flats.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of a blank from which the cell partitions are cut without waste, showing the lines of cutting.

Fig. 4 is a plan view of one of the flats.

The celled carton shown in the drawings may be understood to be an egg-case filler, although the invention is not limited to cartons for that particular purpose or having the special dimensions for that purpose. Indeed, the cartons embodying this invention may be desirably employed for packing and shipping bottles or glass cans or the like, which require protection against breakage, the dimensions of the cells being in that case adapted to the particular article to be packed therein.

The carton comprises cell frames composed of intersecting, interlocking partitions 1 and 2, frames being super-imposed one upon another with intervening flats 3. The partitions which form the cell frames may be all alike, that is the two sets which intersect each other may be identical in form, unless the designs of the transverse slits for interlocking are different in the two sets, as is sometimes the case. The particular type of interlocking slits shown is one which causes the two sets of strips to be identical in form. This feature is not a part of the present invention and requires no description here.

Each strip of both sets 1 and 2 has projecting from each of its two opposite longitudinal edges short tongues, 4, one for each cell of the row of cells along one side of the strip, the projection for each cell being situated at a point intermediate the corner of the cell and the middle point of the side of the same; and for each cell the tongues projecting from the two opposite edges of the strips are at opposite sides of the middle point of the cell side to which they pertain. Preferably these projections are approximately equally distant from the corner and from the middle point of the cell, but rather nearer the middle point than the corner, so that, while avoiding having the tongues at the middle point for avoidance of certain objections, they are not more remote than necessary from either corner, because obviously, the corner from which the tongue is more remote, is less sustained and more easily deflected out of its proper position, which is to be avoided as far as consistent with avoiding the middle position of the tongue and avoiding the use of two tongues from the same edge for each cell. By staggering the tongues as described, that is making the tongues from the opposite edges of the strips at opposite sides of the middle point of the cell, and forming only one tongue for each cell on each edge, it is rendered possible to cut all the strips from a continuous strip of cardboard without waste, the tongues being cut from a recess in the edge of the next adjacent strip in the sheet without in any way interfering with the function of the strips in the making of the cells and, indeed, with advantage because these recesses furnish additional ventilating apertures for the cells.

The flats having apertures for receiving all the tongues of both sets of strips, have such apertures arranged in two sets of rows transverse to each other, and all of the flats are precisely alike and may be applied either side up in any assembling of the material to form the completed carton. It will be observed that while in each flat there are two apertures for each of the four walls of each cell, there are projecting upward from each of the frames when formed by assembling the intersecting strips, tongues, one for each wall of each cell, occupying half of the aper-

tures in the flat, while from the lower edges of the next frame above, there are downwardly projecting tongues one from each wall of each cell, and that these downward projections engage the remaining apertures in the flats. Thus each cell has all four walls secured by the engagement of one tongue projecting from each wall in an aperture of the flat at the top and each of its four walls, in like manner, secured by the engagement of one tongue projecting from each wall in an aperture of the flat at the bottom. Thus all the flats and all the frames are checked by their mutual engagement with each other against displacement in either direction at either top or bottom of the cells, and that both strips and flats are cut absolutely without waste except as to the small amount of material punched from the apertures of the flats; and by reason of the fact that all the strips are alike, it is impossible to make any error in assembling the strips which will prevent the proper assemblage of the flats with the frames.

I claim:

1. A celled carton and the like, comprising super-imposed cell frames, each consisting of two sets of intersecting interlocking partition strips, and flats at the top and bottom of the frames forming the tops and bottoms of the cell, each strip having for each cell a projection from each edge at a point intermediate the middle and the corner of the cell, and the flats having apertures in two sets of rows transverse to each other for receiving said projection.

2. In a celled carton such as defined in claim 1 foregoing, the projections from the opposite edges of each strip being for each cell at opposite sides of the middle point of the side of the cell.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Chicago, Illinois, this 6th day of August, 1918.

FREDERICK C. MAEGLY.