

[54] DISPOSABLE PAINT TRAY	2,972,765	2/1961	Macy et al.....	15/257.06
[75] Inventors: Robert A. Bamburg; Farris N. Duncan, both of West Monroe; Roger M. Floyd, Monroe, all of La.	2,988,260	6/1961	Locke et al.....	229/34 R
	3,033,437	5/1962	Wrage.....	229/34 R
	3,184,050	5/1965	Dahlberg et al.....	206/47
	3,335,935	8/1967	McCallum.....	229/31 R
[73] Assignee: Olinkraft, Inc., West Monroe, La.	3,558,139	1/1971	Brandell.....	229/31 R X
	3,574,884	4/1971	Palmer.....	15/257.06

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[21] Appl. No.: 445,664

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[52] U.S. Cl. .... 229/34 R, 15/257.06, 229/31 R

[51] Int. Cl. .... B65d 5/22

[58] Field of Search..... 15/257.06; 220/1 R;  
 229/34 R, 31 R, 32 R

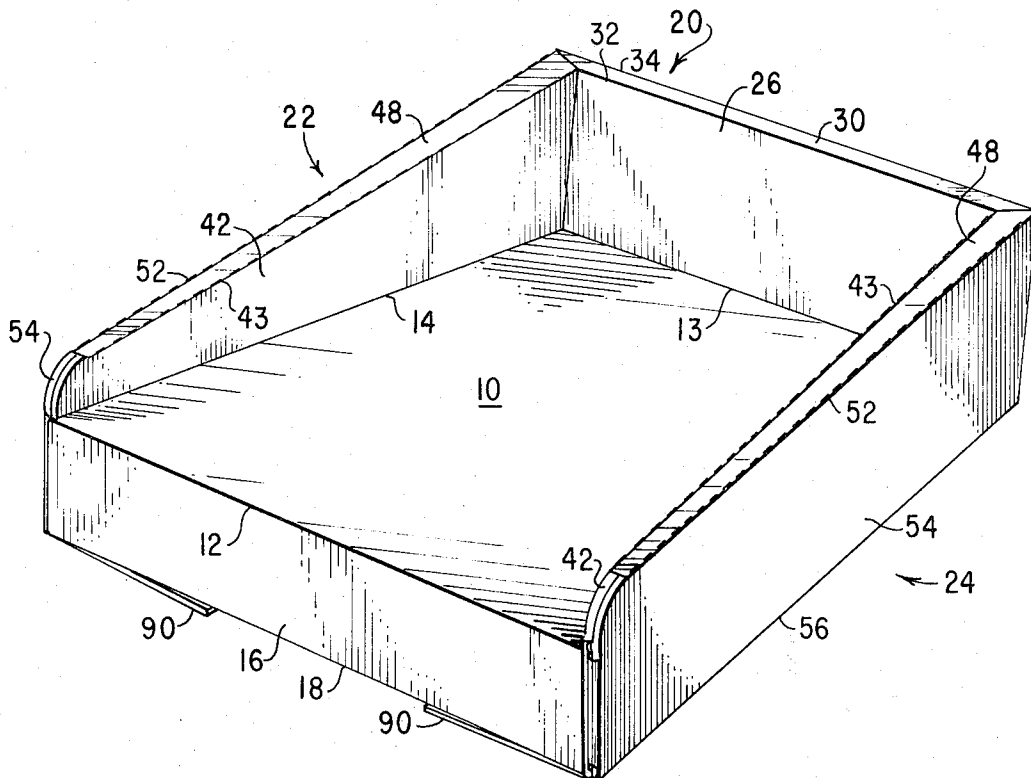
[57] ABSTRACT

A disposable paint tray is formed from an integral one-piece blank and includes a paint receiving chamber having an inclined base supported by a substantially flat and level base assembly. The base assembly includes locking tabs for retaining the blank in tray form.

[56] References Cited  
 UNITED STATES PATENTS

2,366,602	1/1945	De Haven .....	229/32 R
2,905,371	9/1959	Huff.....	229/34 R

23 Claims, 7 Drawing Figures



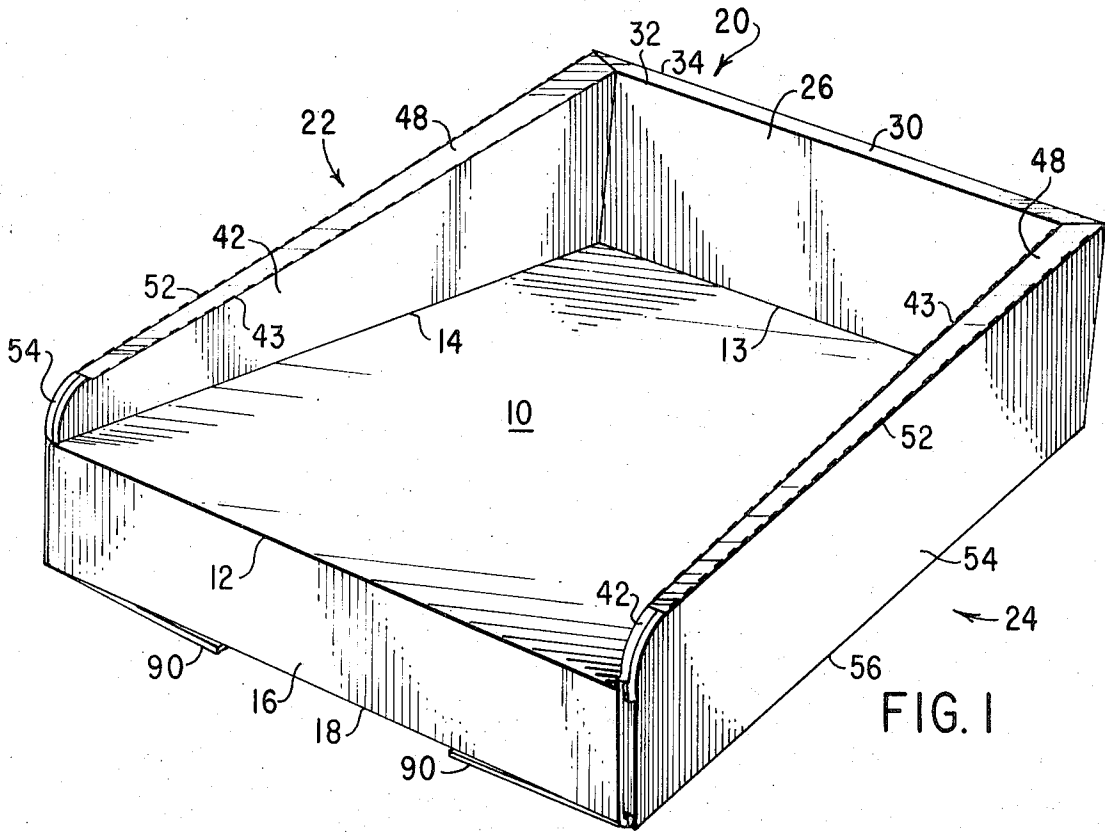


FIG. 1

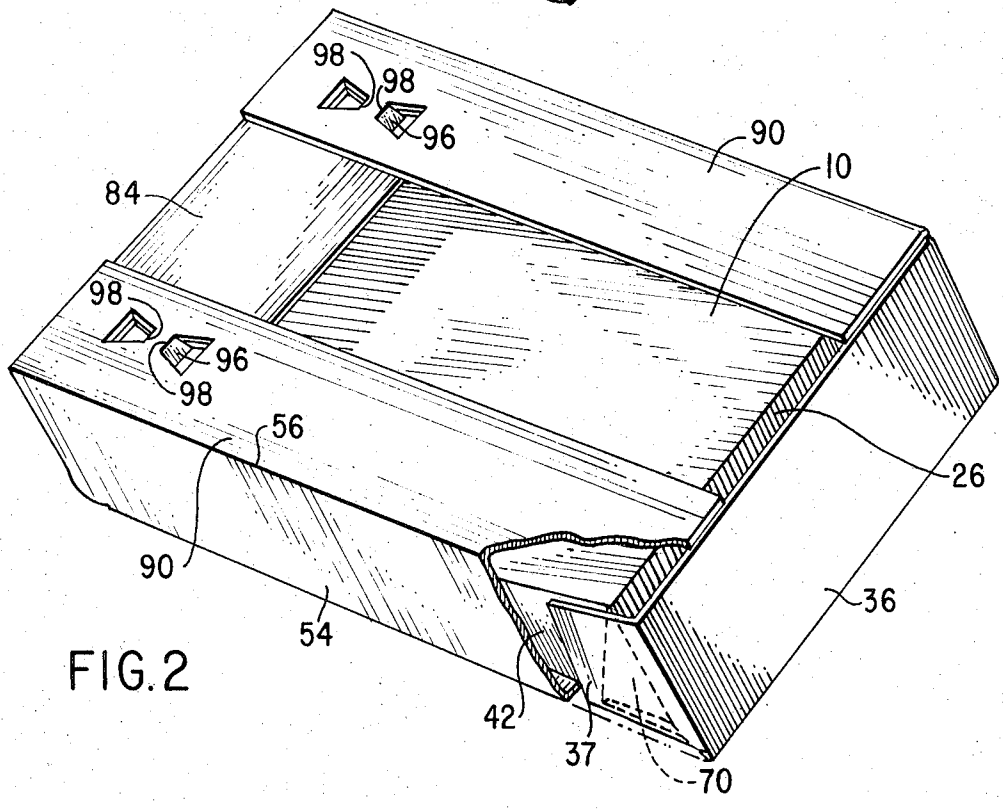


FIG. 2

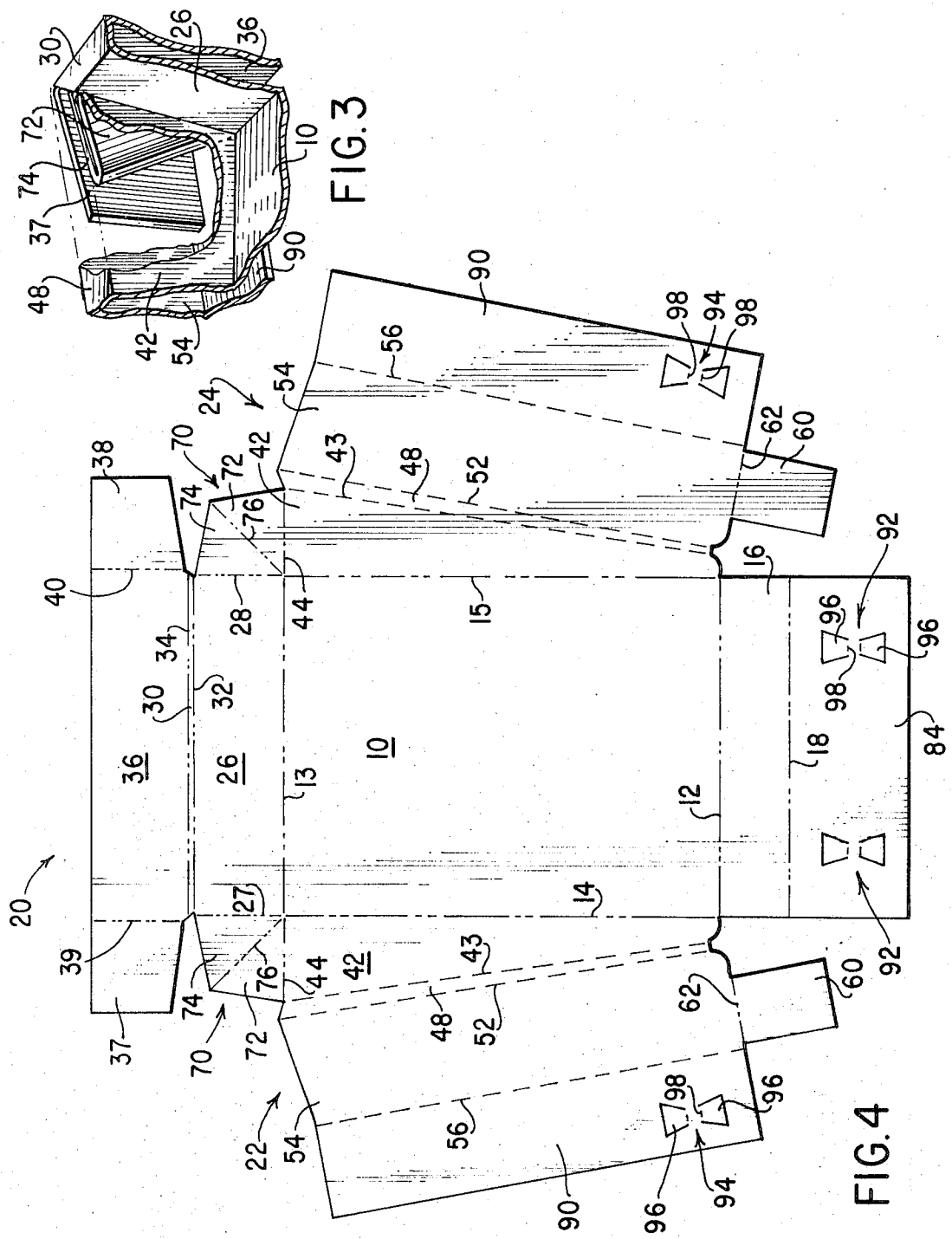
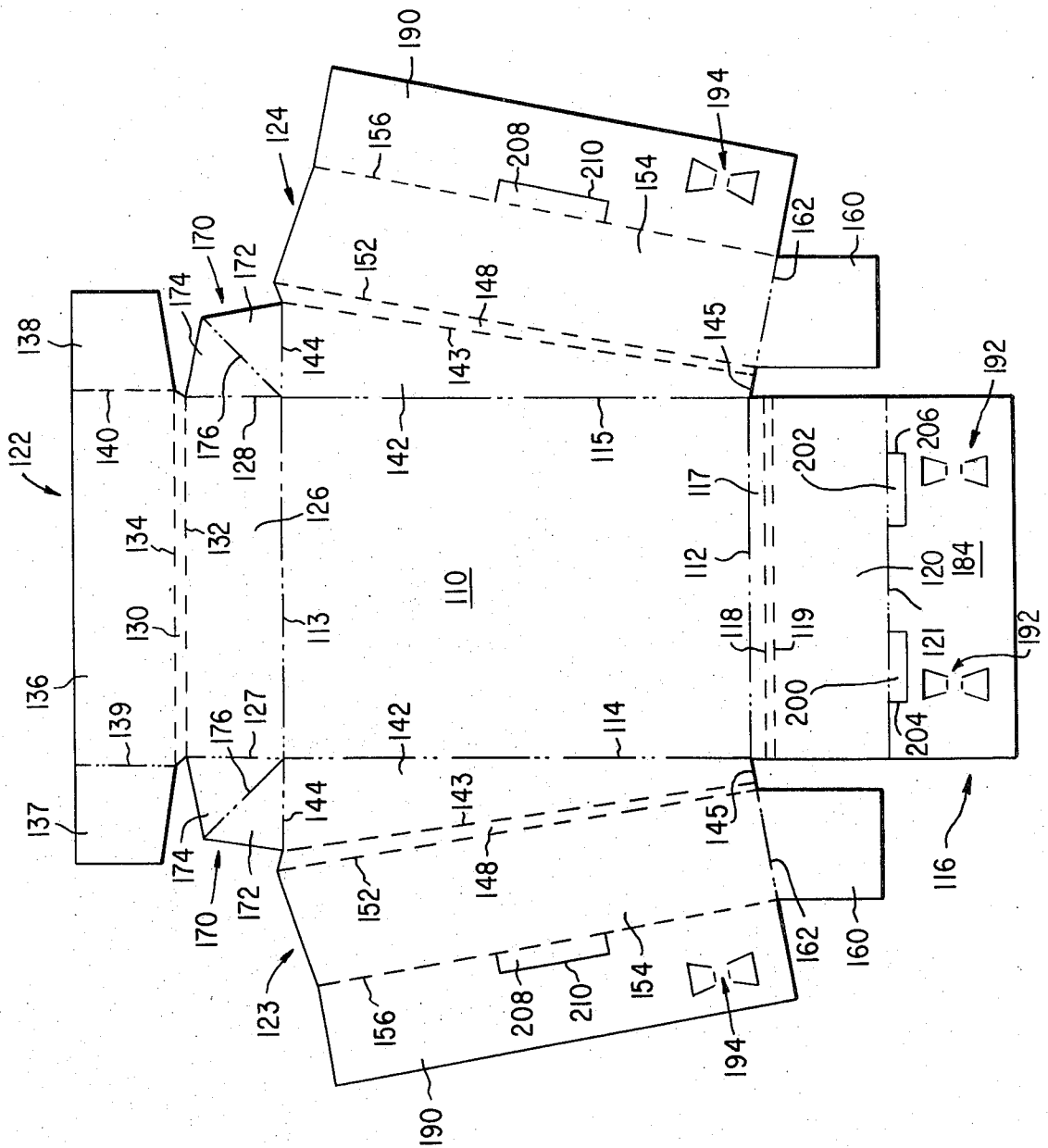


FIG. 3

FIG. 4



FIG. 7



**DISPOSABLE PAINT TRAY****BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION****1. Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to paint trays and, more particularly, to disposable paint trays formed from a one-piece blank.

**2. Description of the Prior Art**

Disposable paint trays formed from a one-piece blank of paperboard or the like have been known for some time, as exemplified by U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,366,602, 2,905,371, 3,184,050, and 3,574,884. Some of these prior art paint trays provide for the tray bottom to be supported at an incline, during use in a roller painting operation, by the use of bottom edge and/or corner disposed support members, while others have no such support members but rather have a flat bottom construction requiring an inclined supporting surface or the use of bottom disposed support shims to achieve the proper bottom incline required for roller painting. In either case, it is difficult to support such trays in a stable manner during a painting operation while still obtaining the benefit of the inclined tray bottom.

In addition, all of the above prior art paint trays require external fasteners such as staples or adhesive when being formed from a blank into their ultimate tray shapes. Although the prior art is also aware of trays constructed from blanks without the need of external fasteners, such as shown by U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,988,260 and 3,669,340, the trays so formed suffer the consequences of being unstably constructed and vulnerable to coming apart during handling and usage.

**SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention is summarized in a tray and a blank for making same, wherein the tray includes an inclined bottom panel of rectangular configuration defined by an upper front edge, a lower back edge and a pair of inclined side edges therebetween, a back wall extending upward from the lower back edge of the bottom panel, an opposed pair of side walls extending upward from the respective inclined side edges of the bottom panel and forming a pair of back corners with said back wall, a pair of side panels depending downward from the respective side walls and extending below the bottom panel, and base panel means disposed beneath the inclined bottom panel in a substantially level orientation and extending from at least one side panel substantially the length of the bottom panel between the upper front and lower back edges thereof.

It is an object of the present invention to produce a flat base supported paint tray having an inclined bottom from an integral blank.

Another object of this invention is to include self-locking portions in an integral tray blank thereby eliminating the need for additional fasteners.

Still another object of the present invention is to construct a tray that is self-locking on all four corners and bottom and maintains a stable configuration regardless of severity of handling and usage.

Some of the advantages of the present invention over the prior art are that the paint trays formed from the one-piece blanks require no external fasteners, are self-locking on all four corners as well as at the bottom thereof, are structurally stable units with no tendency to become loose or unstable regardless of severity of handling and usage, and have a flat base feature allow-

ing placement thereof at a great number of locations while allowing the tray bottom to maintain its normal inclined position for optimum utility. In addition, the presence of a lip at the upper front end of one of the paint tray embodiments acts as a splash guard, and the paint tray is highly stable on small support surfaces such as ladder tops due to the presence of the downward extending retaining tabs at the front and side peripheries of its base.

Other objects and advantages of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of the preferred embodiment taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

**BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

FIG. 1 is a perspective view seen from above of a tray in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a perspective view seen from below, with parts broken away, of the tray of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view, with parts broken away, of a back corner portion of the tray of FIG. 1;

FIG. 4 is a plan view of a blank from which the tray of FIG. 1 is formed in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a perspective view seen from above of another embodiment of a paint tray in accordance with the present invention;

FIG. 6 is a perspective view seen from below, with parts broken away, of the tray of FIG. 5; and

FIG. 7 is a plan view of a blank from which the tray of FIG. 5 is formed in accordance with the present invention.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS**

A liquid tight paint tray according to the present invention is illustrated in FIGS. 1 and 2. The paint tray is formed from an initially flat one-piece blank, illustrated in FIG. 4, which may be of corrugated cardboard or the like. The blank may additionally be curtain coated and wax impregnated for greater strength and increased resistance to weakening by eliminating the possibility of absorption during use in tray form.

As shown in FIGS. 1-4, the blank and the tray formed therefrom includes a generally centrally disposed bottom panel 10 of rectangular configuration having front and back edges defined by parallel first and second fold lines 12 and 13 and side edges defined by parallel third and fourth fold lines 14 and 15. A rectangular front end panel 16, which extends from bottom panel 10 along the entire width thereof defined by fold line 12, is bordered at an opposite end by fold line 18. The length of front end panel 16, as determined by the distance between fold lines 12 and 18, is substantially less than the length of bottom panel 10 when the tray is assembled for use.

A back wall section, indicated generally at 20, extends from the back of bottom panel 10 along the length of fold line 13, and a pair of opposed symmetrically identical side wall sections, indicated generally at 22 and 24, respectively, extend from opposite sides of bottom panel 10 along the lengths of fold lines 14 and 15 to define a paint receiving chamber therewith when in tray form.

The back wall section 20 includes a rectangular inner back wall panel 26 integrally joined to bottom panel 10 along fold line 13. Inner back wall panel 26 has parallel

sides defined by fold lines 27 and 28 and extends from bottom panel 10, along fold line 13, to a trapezoidal-shaped top section 30 having a pair of parallel sides defined by double fold lines 32 and 34 spaced apart a distance which is twice the thickness of the blank. The distance between fold lines 13 and 32 establishes the inside height of the back of the paint receiving chamber.

Back wall section 20 also includes an outer back wall panel 36 of rectangular shape extending from fold line 34 and having a width slightly greater than that of inner back wall panel 26 to overlay the back ends of the side wall sections 22 and 24 when the blank is formed into a tray. A pair of tuck flaps 37 and 38 extend from opposite sides of the outer back wall panel 36 and are demarcated therefrom by parallel fold lines 39 and 40, respectively.

Each of the symmetrical side wall sections 22 and 24 includes an inner side wall panel 42 extending from opposite sides of bottom panel 10 along the lengths of fold lines 14 and 15. The inner side wall panels 42 are substantially wedge-shaped, tapering along fold line 43 from a maximum at fold line 44 to a minimum at an arcuate tip located adjacent fold line 12. The lengths of each of fold lines 44 and of fold lines 27 and 28 are identical and are selected such that each of fold lines 43 are preferably disposed at a slight upward incline toward the back of the tray when in assembled form.

Each side wall section 22 and 24 also includes a top side section 48 joined to each inner side wall panel 42 along a fold line 43 and an outer edge defined by a fold line 52. The top side sections 48 are substantially wedged-shaped, having a width which is double the thickness of the blank at the front of the tray and which increases to a maximum width at the back end thereof to accommodate internally disposed members of each back corner construction which will be described in detail later in the specification. The dimension of the top side sections along fold lines 52 is slightly greater than that along fold lines 43 to join a respective angled edge of the trapezoidal back section 30 in forming the upper corner sections of the tray. An outer side wall panel 54 of approximately rectangular configuration extends from each fold line 52 and has an edge defined by a fold line 56, which is also a bottom side edge of the formed tray, to complete each side wall section 22 and 24, respectively.

The fold lines 52 and 56 vary from a parallel configuration by an amount approximately equal to the slight degree of inclination chosen for fold line 43 when wall 42 is positioned upright to insure that fold lines are ultimately disposed level and acting as the bottom side edges of the formed tray. Each of fold lines 43, 52 and 56 also includes a series of intermittent cuts therealong extending completely through the blank for the purpose of reducing the tendency of the tray to open or separate from its assembled form due to internal stresses which would normally result in a tray formed from a folded one-piece blank.

A pair of rectangular tuck flaps 60 are each attached to a front edge of the respective outer side wall panels 54 at a fold line 62. The dimension of each tuck flap 60, as measured along fold line 62, is slightly less than the length of front end panel 16 in order to be superposed thereby when the tray is in assembled form.

Both of the back corners of the tray include a back corner flap 70 integrally interconnecting the inner back wall panel 26 to each of the inner side wall panels 42,

respectively. Each back corner flap 70 includes a pair of triangular sections 72 and 74 commonly united along a fold line 76 which intersects with the intersection of fold lines 27 and 44 and the intersection of fold lines 28 and 44 at a 45-degree angle when in blank form as shown in FIG. 4. Additionally, triangular sections 72 are united to respective inner side wall panels 42 along fold line 44, which are aligned extensions of fold line 13, and triangular sections 74 are united to the inner back wall panel 26 along fold lines 27 and 28, which are aligned extensions of fold lines 14 and 15, respectively. The use of the back corner flaps 70 integrally joining each of the inner side wall panels 42 and the inner back wall panel 26 throughout their entire height with an absence of any cuts or cut portions therein results in positive non-leaking corners in the formed tray.

The blank also includes a supporting base, which is disposed beneath bottom panel 10, as shown in FIG. 2, when the tray is formed. The supporting base includes a rectangular panel 84 extending from seventh fold line 18 and having a width commensurate with the width of bottom panel 10 and front end panel 16. In addition, an opposed pair of rectangular side base panels 90 extend from the outer side wall panels 54, respectively, along the respective fifth and sixth fold lines 56.

Rectangular panel 84 includes a pair of locking tab arrangements, indicated generally at 92, disposed at opposite sides thereof. Likewise, each of the side base panels 90 includes a locking tab arrangement, indicated generally at 94, positioned to superpose a respective locking tab arrangement 92 in panel 84 when the tray is formed, as shown in FIG. 2.

Each of the locking tab arrangements 92 and 94 includes an opposed pair of tabs 96 cut in each of panels 84 and 90 along three sides thereof in a generally trapezoidal or dovetail configuration with the remaining uncut sides of each tab 96 forming a tab hinge 98.

In forming the integral blank of FIG. 4 into the tray of FIGS. 1 and 2, the side wall sections 22 and 24 are each folded upward from bottom panel 10 at fold lines 14 and 15, respectively, to form right angles therewith. Simultaneously, each of the back corner flaps 70 will likewise be folded upward in alignment with their associated side wall sections 22 and 24 at fold lines 27 and 28, respectively. Next, the back wall section 20 is folded upward at fold line 13 while each of the back corner flaps 70 are simultaneously folded upon themselves at fold line 76 which is maintained outside of the inner corners formed by the inner back wall panel 26 meeting each of the inner side wall panels 42. Each of the self-overlaid back corner flaps 70 may then be folded about fold lines 44 to generally overlay the outer walls of the inner side wall panels 42, as shown in FIG. 3.

The outer back wall panel 36 is then folded downward, at double fold lines 32 and 34, to overlie the outside surface of inner back wall panel 26. Each of the tuck flaps 37 and 38 may then be folded at fold lines 39 and 40, respectively, into superposed relationship with each of the inner side wall panels 42, thereby sandwiching a respective back corner flap 70 therebetween.

The outer side wall panels 54 are each folded downward at double fold lines 50 and 52 into superposed relationship with their associated inner side wall panels 42, thereby retaining the tuck flaps 37 and 38 and the

back corner flaps 70 in position therebetween as shown in FIGS. 2 and 3.

Tuck flaps 60 are folded inward at fold lines 62 into general alignment with the front of bottom panel 10 as defined by fold line 12. Then the front end panel 16 is folded downward at fold line 12 to cover each of the tuck flaps 60 and the bottom panel is downwardly inclined toward the back by generally aligning each of fold lines 13 and 18 at a common level.

The base panel 84 is folded under bottom panel 10 in alignment with fold lines 13 and 18, and each of the base side panels 90 are also folded under bottom panel 10 in superposition with base panel 84 as seen from the underside view of FIG. 2. Superposing the base side panels 90 with base panel 84 likewise superposes each locking tab assembly 94 with an associated locking tab assembly 92 in base panel 84. The paint tray is then fixed or locked into its final form by deflecting the trapezoidal shaped tabs 96 toward the underside of bottom panel 10 about the hinges 98 such that the tabs 96 of locking tab assembly 94 extend through the trapezoidal aperture vacated by the likewise deflected tabs 96 of locking tab assemblies 92. When so deflected, the wider portions of the locking tabs 96 in each of the base side panels 90 are retained in place by the narrow portions of the trapezoidal cutouts in base panel 84 resulting in a very positive and durable locking of the blank in its tray form.

Another embodiment of a liquid tight paint tray according to the present invention is illustrated in FIGS. 4-7. This paint tray is also formed from an initially flat one-piece blank, illustrated in FIG. 8, which may be of corrugated cardboard and may additionally be curtain coated and wax impregnated like the blank of FIG. 4.

As shown in FIGS. 5-7, the blank and the tray formed therefrom includes a rectangular bottom panel 110 having front and back edges defined by parallel fold lines 112 and 113 and side edges defined by parallel fold lines 114 and 115. A rectangular front end section, indicated generally at 116, includes a rectangular retainer lip panel 117 which extends from bottom panel 110 along the entire width thereof defined by fold line 112 and is bordered at an opposite end by intermittently cut double fold lines 118 and 119. A rectangular front wall panel 120 extends from fold line 119 and is terminated at an opposite end thereof by fold line 121.

A back wall section, indicated generally at 122, extends from the back of bottom panel 110 along the length of fold line 113, and a pair of opposed symmetrically identical side wall sections, indicated generally at 123 and 124, respectively, extend from opposite sides of bottom panel 110 along the lengths of fold lines 114 and 115 to define a paint receiving chamber therewith when in tray form. The back wall section 122 is constructed like back wall section 20 of FIGS. 1-4 and includes a rectangular inner back wall panel 126 integrally joined to bottom panel 110 along fold line 113. Inner back wall panel 126 has parallel sides defined by fold lines 127 and 128 and extends from bottom panel 110, along fold line 113, to a trapezoidal-shaped top section 230 having a pair of parallel sides defined by double fold lines 132 and 134 which each have intermittent cuts therealong and which are spaced apart a distance which is twice the thickness of the blank.

In addition, back wall section 122 also includes an outer back wall panel 136 of rectangular shape extending from fold line 134 and having a width slightly

greater than that of inner back wall panel 126 to overlay the back ends of the side wall sections 123 and 124 when the blank is formed into a tray. A pair of tuck flaps 137 and 138 extend from opposite sides of the outer back wall panel 136 and are demarcated therefrom by parallel fold lines 139 and 140, respectively. Thus, it can be seen that aside from the presence of the intermittent cuts in fold lines 132 and 134, back wall section 122 is otherwise identical to back wall section 20 of FIGS. 1-4.

Each of the symmetrical side wall sections 123 and 124 includes an inner side wall panel 142 extending from opposite sides of bottom panel 110 along the lengths of fold lines 114 and 115. The inner side wall panels 142 are substantially wedge-shaped, tapering along fold line 143 from a maximum at fold line 144 to a minimum at tip portion 145 located adjacent fold line 112. The tip portions 145 are angled forward at an angle commensurate with the upward slant of retainer lip panel 117 and form opposed corners therewith when in tray form. The lengths of each of fold lines 144 and of fold lines 127 and 128 are identical and are selected such that each of fold lines 143 are preferably disposed at a slight upward incline toward the back of the tray when in assembled form.

Each side wall section 123 and 124 also includes a top side section 148 joined to each inner side wall panel 142 along a fold line 143 and an outer edge defined by a fold line 152. The top side sections 148 are substantially wedge-shaped, having a width which is double the thickness of the blank at the front of the tray and which increases to a maximum width at the back end thereof to accommodate internally disposed members of each back corner construction in like manner to that shown in FIG. 3. The dimension of the top side sections along fold lines 152 is slightly greater than that along fold lines 143 to join a respective angled edge of the trapezoidal back section 130 in forming the upper corner sections of the tray. An outer side wall panel 154 of approximately rectangular configuration extends from each fold line 152 and has an edge defined by a fold line 156, which is also a bottom side edge of the formed tray, to complete each side wall section 123 and 124, respectively.

The fold lines 152 and 156 vary from a parallel configuration by an amount approximately equal to the slight degree of inclination chosen for fold line 143 when wall 142 is positioned upright to insure that fold lines are ultimately disposed level and acting as the bottom side edges of the formed tray. Each of fold lines 143, 152 and 156 also includes a series of intermittent cuts like their counterparts in FIGS. 1-4.

A pair of tuck flaps 160 are each attached to a front edge of the respective outer side wall panels 154 at fold lines 162. Each tuck flap 160 has a generally rectangular remote end which extends at a slight angle with respect to fold line 162 such that the sides thereof are disposed parallel to fold lines 118 and 119 when covered by front wall panel 120 in tray form.

Both of the back corners of the tray include a back corner flap 170 integrally interconnecting the inner back wall panel 126 to each of the inner side wall panels 142, respectively. The back corner flaps 170, which each include a pair of triangular sections 172 and 174 commonly united along a fold line 176, are identical to the back corner flaps 70 of FIGS. 1-4, and likewise provide positive non-leaking corners when in tray form.



The blank also includes a supporting base, which is disposed beneath bottom panel 110, as shown in FIG. 6, when the tray is formed. The supporting base includes a rectangular panel 184 extending from fold line 121 and having a width commensurate with the width of bottom panel 110 and front wall panel 120. In addition, an opposed pair of rectangular side base panels 190 extend from the outer side wall panels 154, respectively, along the respective fold lines 156.

Rectangular panel 184 includes a pair of locking tab arrangements, indicated generally at 192, disposed at opposite sides thereof. Likewise, each of the side base panels 190 includes a locking tab arrangement, indicated generally at 194, positioned to superpose a respective locking tab arrangement 192 in panel 184 when the tray is formed, as shown in FIG. 6. Each of the locking tab arrangements 192 and 194 is identical to the locking tab arrangements 92 and 94 of FIGS. 1-4.

The rectangular panel 184 additionally includes a pair of retaining tabs 200 and 202 extending from fold line 121. Retaining tabs 200 and 202 have a generally rectangular configuration defined by three-sided cuts 204 and 206 in panel 184. Each of the side base panels 190 also includes a similar retainer tab 208 extending from fold line 156 and likewise formed by three sided cut 210. When in tray form, the retaining tabs extend generally parallel to the vertically oriented outer side wall panels 154 and front wall panel 120 from the peripheral portions of the supporting base and tend to retain the tray in position on the top step of a ladder or the like when in use.

In forming the integral blank of FIG. 7 into the tray of FIGS. 5 and 6, the side wall sections 123 and 124 are each folded upward from bottom panel 110 at fold lines 114 and 115, respectively, to form right angles therewith. Simultaneously, each of the back corner flaps 170 will likewise be folded upward at fold line 113 while each of the back corner flaps 170 are simultaneously folded upon themselves at fold line 176 which is maintained outside of the inner corners formed by the inner back wall panel 126 meeting each of the inner side wall panels 142. Each of the self-overlaid back corner flaps 170 may then be folded about fold lines 144 to generally overlay the outer walls of the inner side wall panels 42, in the same manner as shown in FIG. 3.

The outer back wall panel 136 is then folded downward, at double fold lines 132 and 134, to overlie the outside surface of inner back wall panel 126. Each of the tuck flaps 137 and 138 may then be folded at fold lines 139 and 140, respectively, into superposed relationship with each of the inner side wall panels 142, thereby sandwiching a respective back corner flap 70 therebetween.

The outer side wall panels 154 are each folded downward at double fold lines 150 and 152 into superposed relationship with their associated inner side wall panels 142, thereby retaining the tuck flaps 137 and 138 and the back corner flaps 170 in position therebetween as shown in FIGS. 6.

In preparation for enclosing the tuck flaps 160, the front end section 116 is folded upward along fold line 112. Then the tuck flaps 160 are folded inward at fold lines 162 into general alignment with the double fold lines 118 and 119 and the front wall 120 is folded downward at fold line 119 to cover each of the tuck flaps 160.

The base panel 184 is folded under bottom panel 110 in alignment with fold lines 113 and 121, while the retaining tabs 200 and 202 are separated therefrom at cuts 204 and 206 and positioned downward as shown in FIGS. 5 and 6. Likewise, each of the base side panels 190 are also folded under bottom panel 110 in superposition with base panel 184 as seen from the underside view of FIG. 6 and the retaining tabs 208 are also separated therefrom at cuts 210 and are positioned to extend downward. Superposing the base side panels 190 with base panel 184 likewise superposes each locking tab assembly 194 with an associated locking tab assembly 192 which are then fixed or locked into final form by deflecting the trapezoidal shaped tabs toward the underside of bottom panel 110 in the same manner as for the tray of FIG. 1.

Inasmuch as the present invention is subject to many variations, modifications and changes in detail, it is intended that all matter described above or shown in the accompanying drawings be interpreted as illustrative and not in a limiting sense.

What is claimed is:

1. A liquid tight paint tray comprising:
  - an inclined bottom panel of rectangular configuration defined by an upper front edge, a lower back edge and a pair of inclined side edges therebetween;
  - a back wall extending upward from the back edge of said bottom panel;
  - an opposed pair of side walls extending upward from the respective inclined side edges of said bottom panel and forming a pair of back corners with said back walls;
  - a pair of side panels depending downward from said respective side walls and extending below said bottom panel; and
  - base panel means disposed beneath said inclined bottom panel in a substantially level orientation and extending from at least one side panel substantially the length of said bottom panel between said upper front and lower back edges thereof.
2. The paint tray of claim 1, and:
  - said base panel means including a pair of base panels, each extending beneath said inclined bottom panels from a respective side panel.
3. The paint tray of claim 2 further comprising:
  - a wall extending downwardly from the upper front edge of said inclined bottom panel; and
  - another base panel extending from said downwardly extending wall and disposed beneath said inclined bottom panel in superposed relation with said pair of base panels.
4. The paint tray of claim 3 further comprising:
  - tab means interconnecting said pair of base panels and said another base panel in place.
5. The paint tray of claim 4 further comprising:
  - back corner flaps integrally interconnecting said back wall to each of said side walls, respectively.
6. The paint tray of claim 5 further comprising:
  - a back panel extending downwardly from said back wall and having a pair of lateral ends, each extending beyond the respective side walls; and
  - tuck flaps extending from the respective ends of said back panel between said side wall and associated side panel.
7. The paint tray of claim 6 further comprising:

tuck flaps extending from said respective side panels in superposed parallel relationship with said downwardly extending wall.

8. The paint tray of claim 7 further comprising: substantially wedge-shaped panel members disposed in substantially level orientation and interconnecting each side wall with its associated side wall panel.

9. The paint tray of claim 1 further comprising: back corner flaps integrally interconnecting said back wall to each of said side walls, respectively.

10. The paint tray of claim 9, and: each of said back corner flaps including first and second superposed members; and each member having a pair of intersecting edges including a common edge integrally joining said members; and

the other edges of each member integrally joined to said back wall and said side wall, respectively.

11. The paint tray of claim 1, and: each of said side walls having a tapered height configuration which increases to a maximum adjacent said back wall.

12. The paint tray of claim 1, and: said inclined bottom panel, said back wall, said pair of side walls, said pair of side panels, and said base panel means being an integral structure.

13. The paint tray of claim 1, and said inclined bottom panel, said back wall, said pair of side walls, said pair of side panels, and said base panel means being a curtain coated, corrugated cardboard material.

14. The paint tray of claim 1, further comprising: a retainer lip member extending upward along the upper front edge of said inclined bottom panel and extending to each of said side walls to form opposed corners therewith.

15. The paint tray of claim 14 further comprising: a front wall panel extending downward from said retainer lip member; and another base panel extending from said front wall panel; and retainer tab means extending downward from peripheral portions of said base panels.

16. The paint tray of claim 1 further comprising: retainer tab means extending downward from peripheral portions of said base panel means.

17. An integral blank for forming a paint tray com-

prising:

a bottom panel having a rectangular configuration defined by first and second spaced parallel fold lines, and third and fourth spaced parallel fold lines intersecting with said first and second fold lines at right angles thereto;

a back wall section integrally joined to said bottom panel along said second fold line;

a front wall section integrally joined to said bottom panel along said first fold line;

an opposed pair of side wall sections integrally joined to said bottom panel along said third and fourth fold lines, respectively;

said side wall sections each having an end remote from said bottom panel defined by fifth and sixth fold lines, respectively; and

a pair of base panel sections integrally joined to said side wall sections along said fifth and sixth fold lines, respectively.

18. The blank of claim 17, and: said front wall section having an end defined by a seventh fold line which is parallel to said second fold line; and

another base panel section integrally joined to said front wall section along said seventh fold line.

19. The blank of claim 18 further comprising: a three-sided cut in each of said base panel sections forming respective retaining tabs therein.

20. The blank of claim 18 further comprising: opposed pairs of cuts in each of said pair of base panel sections and said another base panel section defining pairs of generally trapezoidal-shaped locking tabs.

21. The blank of claim 17, and: said side wall sections each including double fold lines dividing same into a generally wedge-shaped section joined to the bottom panel and a generally rectangular section joined to a respective one of said pair of side wall sections.

22. The blank of claim 21, and: said fifth and sixth fold lines and said double fold lines having a series of intermittent cuts therealong extending through the blank.

23. The blank of claim 17 further comprising: a retainer lip section interconnecting said front wall section and said second fold line.

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