Feb. 24, 1931. L. SUGERMAN 1,794,124

TWIN SECTION EGG CARTON

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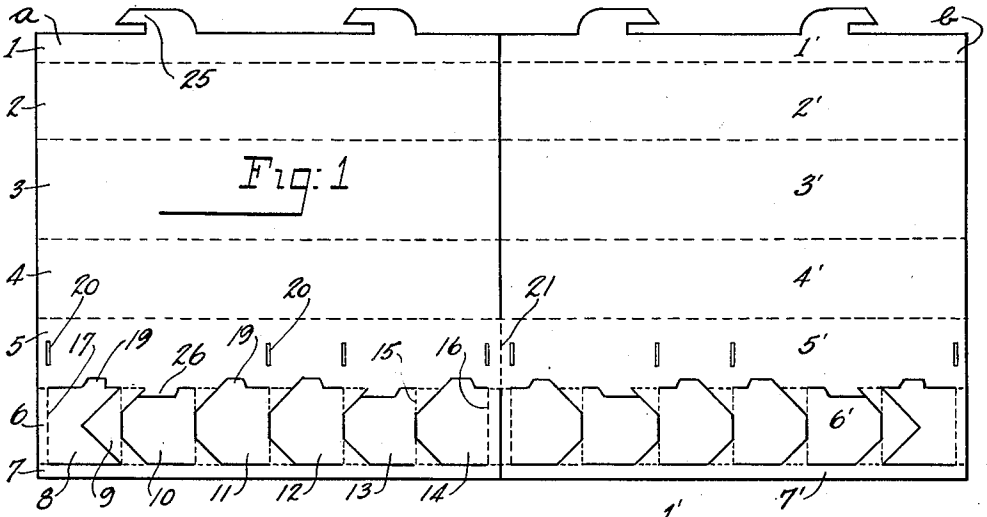


Fig: 1

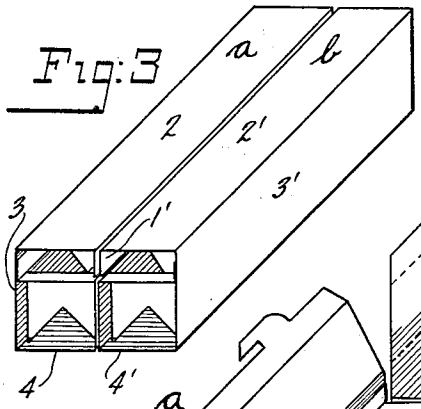


Fig: 3

Fig: 2

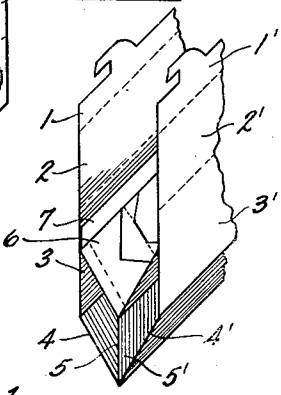


Fig: 5

Fig: 4

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TWIN SECTION EGG CARTON

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Fig: 6

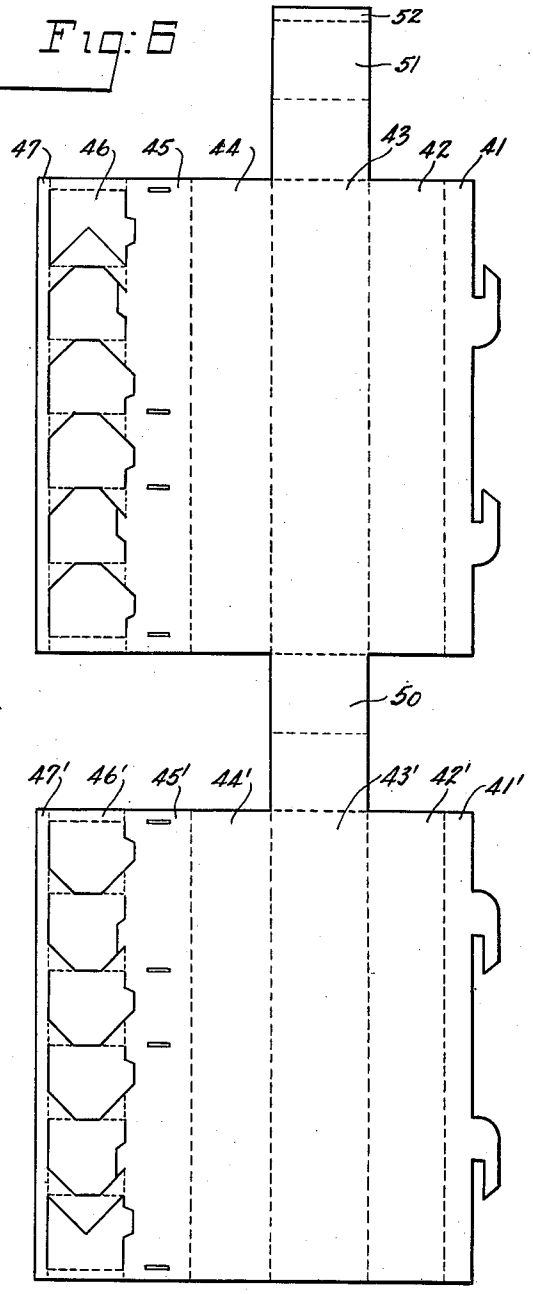
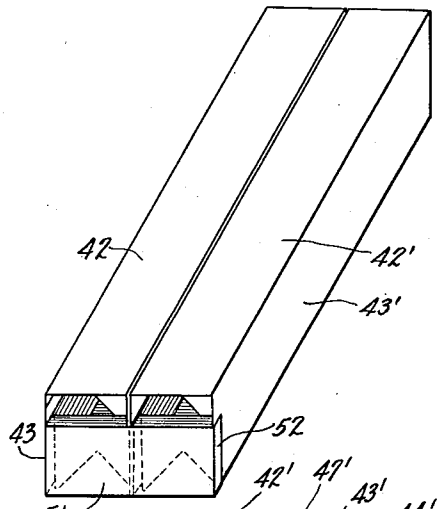


Fig: 8



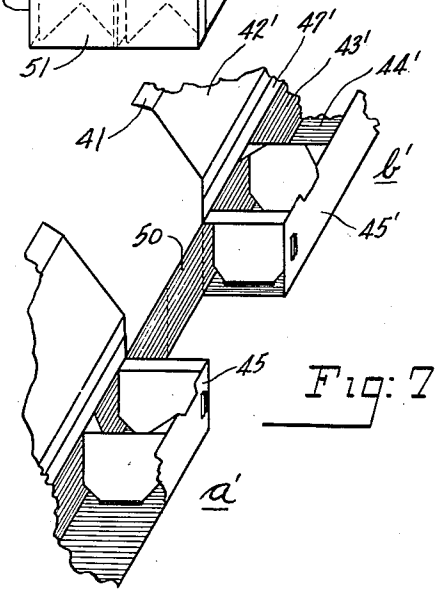


Fig: 7

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TWIN-SECTION EGG CARTON

REISSUED

Application filed October 14, 1927. Serial No. 226,069.

This invention appertains to cartons for eggs and the like, and it is an object of the invention to provide a carton which shall be simple in construction, easy to assemble, and which shall hold the eggs safely against breakage.

Another object of this invention is to provide a carton having a plurality of sections each of which is a complete unit and may be separated from the other sections, and wherein the carton, when empty, is collapsible for shipment.

The attainment of these and further objects will be apparent from the accompanying specification taken in conjunction with the drawings forming a part thereof.

In the drawings, Figure 1 shows a blank piece of pasteboard from which the carton is made. Figure 2 is a view of the two sections partially assembled. Figure 3 is a view of the complete carton closed. Figure 4 is an enlarged fragmentary view showing the manner in which the top of the carton is held closed. Figure 5 is an enlarged fragmentary view showing the manner in which the carton is collapsed. Figures 6, 7, and 8 illustrate a modified form of construction and correspond respectively to Figures 1, 2, and 3.

Referring now to Figure 1, the general shape of the blank piece of paper, cardboard, pasteboard or the like, from which the carton is made, is shown. The dotted lines indicate the lines along which the blank is creased for folding while the full lines indicate the lines along which the blank is cut. The strips into which the paper is divided have been numbered 1 to 7. The blank is divided into two sections "*a*" and "*b*", the two sections being integral at the strip 5—5′ and cut apart between the strips 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 and the corresponding strips 1′, 2′, 3′, 4′, 6′, and 7′.

The blank piece of paper is folded along the dotted lines and the strip 7 is pasted to the strip 3. When the strip 7 is pasted to the longitudinal strip 3, the strip 6 is in a horizontal plane parallel to the plane of the bottom 4. The strip 5′ is folded along the dotted line 21 until the strips 5 and 5′ are opposite one another and the two opposite edges of the strips are pasted or glued together at the very end, thus securely holding the two sections together.

The strip 6 is divided into a number of flaps 8 to 14 inclusive. The transverse walls that divide the interior of the carton into a number of cells are formed by folding the flaps down at right angles to the plane of the paper along the dotted lines 15. The flap 14 is folded along the line 16, and the flap 8 along the line 17. The flaps 8, 11, 12, and 14 each have a projection 19 which engages with the corresponding slits 20 when the flaps are folded down, thus serving to hold them in place and give the carton rigidity. The end wall 5 has two upward projecting tabs 26 one at each of the points where the locks 25 are to be passed under triangular corners about which the flaps 9 and 12 fold. The object of these tabs is to facilitate the closing of the carton, the tab 26 acting as a guide for the lock 25, as may be seen in Figure 4. The height of the flaps 10 to 14, slightly exceeds the height of the wall 5, with the result that when the flaps are folded down in position, the lower end of the flap is forced to give way and slightly bend, as may be seen at 30 in Figure 4. Thus the flaps when folded, are additionally held in place by the frictional engagement of the bent portion 30 with the bottom of the carton.

The complete carton seen in Figure 3 may be severed into its two component cartons "*a*" and "*b*" by inserting a knife between the longitudinal walls 5 and 5′ and cutting those walls apart at the line 21, and also at the opposite end of the walls where they are pasted together.

The assembled carton with the walls 6 and 6′ in the horizontal position may be collapsed for shipment by opening the top 2 and 2′ until the tops are in a plane with the corresponding longitudinal walls 3 and 3′, and bringing those two planes together by folding the walls 4—6 and 4′—6′ down, the walls 5—5′ being joined. This is partially shown in Figure 5. It is of course understood that the carton is further collapsed from the position shown in Figure 5 until the walls 2 and 2′ come together, with the wall 6 resting

against the wall 3 and the wall 6′ against the wall 3′.

Referring now to Figures 6, 7, and 8 showing a modified form of construction, the blank from which the carton is made is divided into a number of sections 41 to 47 and 41′ to 47′ which correspond respectively and are identical to the strips 1 to 7 and 1′ to 7′ of the carton previously described. The assembly of the carton to the stage shown in Figure 7 is identical to that shown in Figure 2. To complete the assembly of the carton, the sections "*a*" and "*b*" are folded until the longitudinal walls 45 and 45′ are back to back, the wall 50 constituting one of the transverse walls to hold the two sections together. The edge 52 of the flap 51 which is integral with the section 43 is then pasted to the wall 43′ to hold the other end of the two cartons together. The transverse walls 50 and 51 are not joined to the walls 45—45′ hence the carton shown in Figure 8 may be collapsed in the same manner as is the carton shown in Figure 3. Upon collapsing the carton, as the walls 43 and 43′ are brought together, the transverse walls 50 and 51 fold outward at their respective centers.

To sever the carton shown in Figure 8 into its two component parts it is only necessary to cut the transverse walls 50 and 51, since those walls constitute the sole means for holding the two sections together.

While in Figures 2 and 7 the flaps 8 to 14 are shown folded down, it is of course understood that this is for illustrative purposes only. In the process of assembly of the cartons those flaps are not folded down until the walls 5 and 5′ have been secured together or until the portion 52 has been pasted to the longitudinal strip 43. The carton is completed, folded and shipped, without the flaps 8 to 14 having been folded down. Those flaps are folded down when the eggs are to be put into the carton.

In compliance with the requirements of the patent statutes I have herein described certain preferred embodiments of my invention. It is however to be understood that the same are shown for illustrative purposes only and I do not wish to be limited to the precise construction shown.

What I consider new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. In combination, two paper egg-cartons each a complete unit having a top, a bottom and longitudinal sides, one of the longitudinal sides of one of the cartons being secured along opposite edges to a longitudinal side of the other carton only along their vertical edges and by means located between the two longitudinal sides to form one combined carton, said combined carton being severable into its two component cartons by severing said two longitudinal sides from one another.

2. In combination, two paper egg cartons each a complete unit having a top, a bottom and longitudinal sides, one of the longitudinal sides of one of the cartons being directly secured only along two of its edges to the edges of a longitudinal side of the other carton by means located between the two longitudinal sides, to form one combined carton, said combined carton being severable into its two component cartons.

3. In a carton, a longitudinal wall, transverse partitions hinged thereto adjacent the top of the wall and intermediate of the ends of the wall, a cover having a projecting lip adapted to lock beneath the hinged portion of the partition and the wall, and a guiding projection extending from the longitudinal wall towards the cover adjacent the hinged portion for guiding the lip beneath the hinged portion.

4. A cell carton comprising vertical front and rear walls, horizontal walls connecting respectively, the upper and lower portions of said vertical walls, transverse cell walls formed integrally from one of said horizontal walls and folded into said carton, said transverse cell walls having an outward projection and being held in their folded position by frictional engagement of the projection with one of the other walls of the carton.

5. A cell carton comprising vertical front and rear walls, horizontal walls connecting respectively, the upper and lower portions of said vertical walls, transverse cell walls formed integrally from one of said horizontal walls and folded into said carton, and locking means comprising projections on said transverse cell walls and cooperating with one of the vertical walls for locking the transverse cell walls in their folded position.

6. A cellular carton having top and bottom walls and an intermediate wall between the two, said intermediate wall being divided into a number of sections equal to the number of cells comprising the carton, all but one of the sections being similar and folded towards the bottom wall each to form one wall of the cells, said one section being cut in two and both portions being folded towards the bottom wall in opposite directions to constitute two separate cell walls.

7. A carton comprising front, rear, bottom and top walls, an intermediate wall between the top and bottom walls, tongues struck from the intermediate wall and adapted to be pushed into the carton transversely thereof towards the bottom wall to divide the carton into a plurality of cells, said tongues being longer than the distance between the intermediate wall and the bottom wall, the excess portion being folded along the bottom and being held in position by frictional engagement therewith.

8. In a carton, a longitudinal wall, transverse partitions adjacent the top of the wall

hinged thereto by horizontally extending means, a cover having projecting lips adapted to lock beneath the hinge means, and guiding projections extended lengthwise in the plane of the wall adjacent the hinge means and projecting from the top thereof toward the cover for guiding the lips beneath the hinge means.

9. In a carton, a pair of connected spaced longitudinal walls having transverse partitions extending therebetween, means providing a horizontal hinged connection between each partition and the two walls adjacent the tops thereof, a cover hinged to one wall and provided along its free edge with a projecting lip adapted to lock beneath one of the hinge means adjacent the other wall, and a guiding projection extended lengthwise of the wall last named in the plane thereof adjacent one of the hinge means and projecting from the top of the wall for guiding the lip to locking position beneath the hinge means.

10. In a carton of the type having front and rear walls, the rear wall being of a greater height than the front wall and having connected thereto a cover provided with a projecting lip with locking parts adapted to engage with coacting parts adjacent the front wall, said projecting lip exclusive of the locking parts being of a width equal to the difference in height of the front and rear walls, said carton having also a wall formed integrally with the front wall and secured along its edge to the rear wall and providing a flap forming strip the flaps of which when turned down form transverse walls, and locking means to secure the transverse walls in down position comprising edge projections on said transverse walls, one of the carton walls having slits for receiving said projections.

11. A carton having front and rear longitudinal walls, the front wall being of a lesser height from the bottom of the carton than is the rear wall, a cover formed integrally with the rear wall and having a strip extending downwardly towards the front wall, an intermediate wall integral with the front wall and spaced beneath the cover by an amount substantially equal to the difference in height of the front and rear vertical walls, cell forming tongues struck from said intermediate wall and foldable into the carton to extend transversely thereof and divide the carton into a number of cells, at least one of the cell forming tongues having locking projections cooperating with slits formed in an adjacent wall of the carton, said downwardly extending strip having locking hooks for locking the cover to said intermediate wall, and said front wall having guiding projections lying in the plane thereof for guiding the hooks into locking position.

12. A collapsible egg holder comprising a slotted blank foldable along longitudinal lines to provide top, bottom, and side wall strips, and a horizontal strip connecting the side walls at points spaced from the bottom, said horizontal strip having a series of transverse partition flaps foldable into the holder to engage the side and bottom walls to provide cells, edge means on said transverse partition flaps engageable with slots in the blank to lock said flaps in folded position, locking means on the free end of said top strip engageable with portions of the horizontal strip to retain said top down over the cells, and an upstanding tab on one of the side walls to guide said locking means to locking engagement with the horizontal strip.

13. A one-piece carton formed from a blank, which is foldable along parallel lines to produce connected strips providing a locking edge, a cover, a rear wall, a bottom, a front wall, an upper horizontal wall, and a connecting edge in the order named, the horizontal wall being cut at intervals along the juncture with the adjacent strips and therebetween to provide a series of transversely foldable flaps, adapted when the carton is set up to constitute vertical transverse walls between the front and rear walls, the cuts defining the flaps being arranged so as to form the latter narrower toward their free ends to provide projections extending upwardly in the plane of the front wall and triangular members connecting the flaps with the front and rear walls, certain of the triangular members connecting the flaps with the front wall cooperating with the locking edge to secure the cover in closed position over the carton, and the upstanding projection of the front wall serving to guide said edge to locking position.

14. A one-piece carton formed from a blank which is foldable along parallel lines to produce connected strips providing a locking edge, a cover, a rear wall, a bottom, a front wall, an upper horizontal wall, and a connecting edge in the order named, the horizontal wall being cut at intervals along the juncture with the adjacent strips and therebetween to provide a series of transversely foldable flaps, adapted when the carton is set up to constitute vertical transverse walls between the front and rear walls, the cuts defining the flaps being arranged so as to form the latter narrower towards their free ends to provide projections extending upwardly in the plane of the front wall and means connecting the flaps with the front and rear walls, certain of the means connecting the flaps with the front wall cooperating with the locking edge to secure the cover in closed position over the carton, and the upstanding projection of the front wall serving to guide said edge to locking position.

15. In a carton of the type having front and rear walls, a cover connected to the rear

wall, a projecting lip with interlocking parts on the cover, and having also a flap-forming strip integrally formed with the front wall, the flaps of which when turned down form transverse walls, a horizontal triangular piece uniting a transverse wall at its top with the front wall, the transverse wall being severed from the front wall by an angular slit which approaches the vertical center of the transverse wall, whereby the transverse wall is narrowed towards its lower end and the front wall is provided with an upwardly extending projection for the purpose set forth.

16. In combination, two paper egg cartons each a complete unit having a top, a bottom, and longitudinal sides, means for securing the two cartons together to form one combined carton, said means comprising a transverse flap integral with one of the longitudinal walls of one of the cartons secured to a longitudinal wall of the other carton, said flap constituting a transverse wall of the combined carton, said combined carton being severable into its component cartons by severing said flap.

17. In combination, two paper egg cartons each a complete unit having a top, a bottom, and longitudinal sides, means for securing the two cartons together to form one combined carton, said means comprising a transverse flap integral with one of the longitudinal walls of each of the two cartons, said flap constituting a transverse wall of the combined carton, said combined carton being severable into its component cartons by severing said flap.

18. A paper carton consisting of two individually complete sections, said carton having a top, a bottom, and four vertical walls comprising longitudinal and transverse sides, the vertical walls of the carton being joined to form a continuous band, said carton being severable into its two component sections by severing the band along vertical lines at two of the opposite transverse walls, each section having a transverse wall at the two ends thereof independently of the two first mentioned transverse walls.

19. In a carton of the type having front and rear walls, a cover connected to the rear wall, a projecting lip with interlocking parts on the cover, a flap-forming strip integrally formed with the front wall, the flaps of which when turned down between the front and rear walls form transverse walls, horizontal pieces uniting said transverse walls at their tops with the front wall and providing means to receive the interlocking parts on the projecting lip, and locking means to secure said transverse walls in down position, comprising edge projections on said walls, one of the carton walls being slotted to receive said projections.

20. The method of forming a carton, which comprises blanking a strip of paper to form front and rear wall forming portions and a flap forming wall integral with the front wall, folding the flap forming wall towards the rear wall and securing the edge thereof to the rear wall, folding the flaps downward towards the bottom of the carton to form a plurality of cells, and passing an edge projection on the flaps into a slit in an adjacent wall of the carton.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 4th day of October, A. D. 1927.

LOUIS SUGERMAN.