March 9, 1943. M. ULLMAN 2,313,376

COMBINATION SHIPPING AND DISPLAY CONTAINER FOR TOYS, ETC

Filed July 3, 1940 5 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1

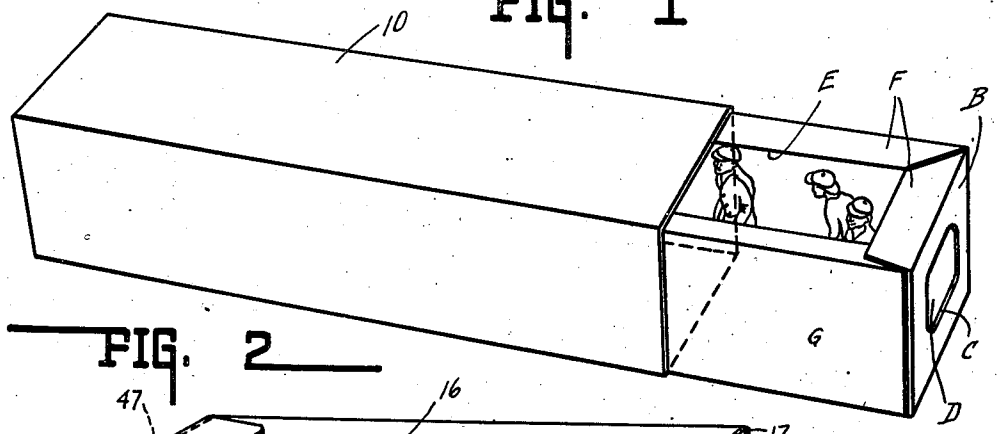


FIG. 2

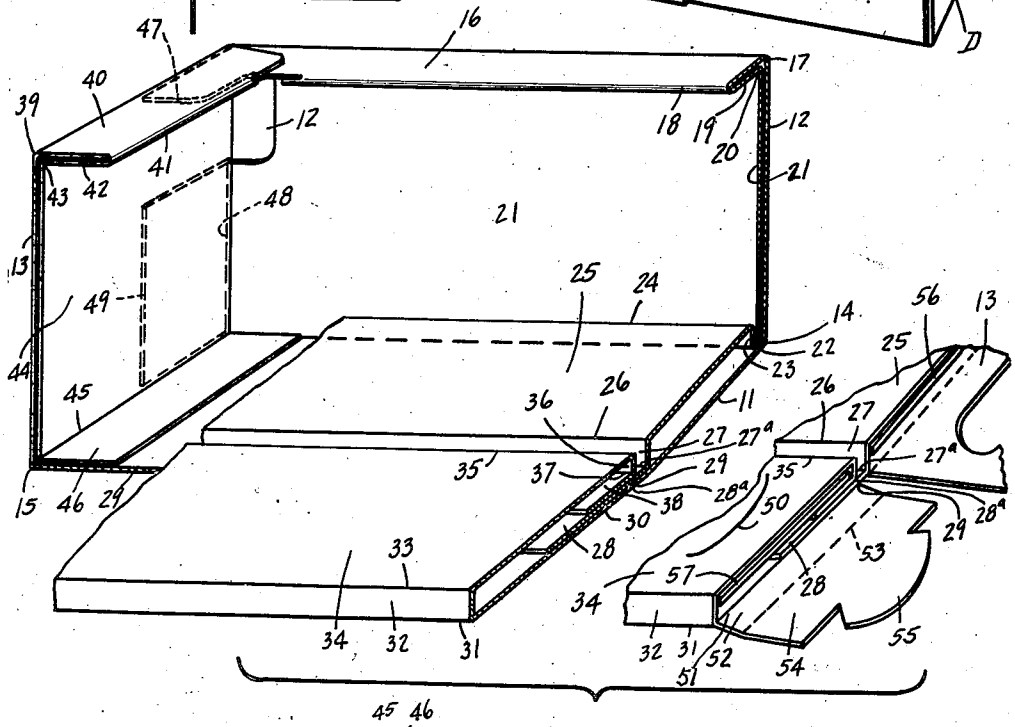
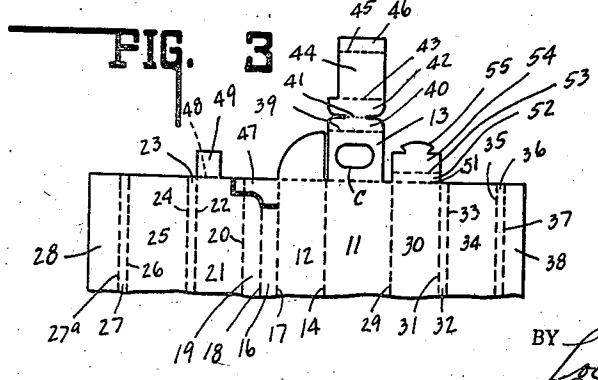


FIG. 3



INVENTOR.
MARTIN ULLMAN.

BY Lockwood, Goldsmith & Galt.
ATTORNEYS.

March 9, 1943. M. ULLMAN 2,313,376

COMBINATION SHIPPING AND DISPLAY CONTAINER FOR TOYS, ETC

Filed July 3, 1940 5 Sheets-Sheet 2

FIG. 4

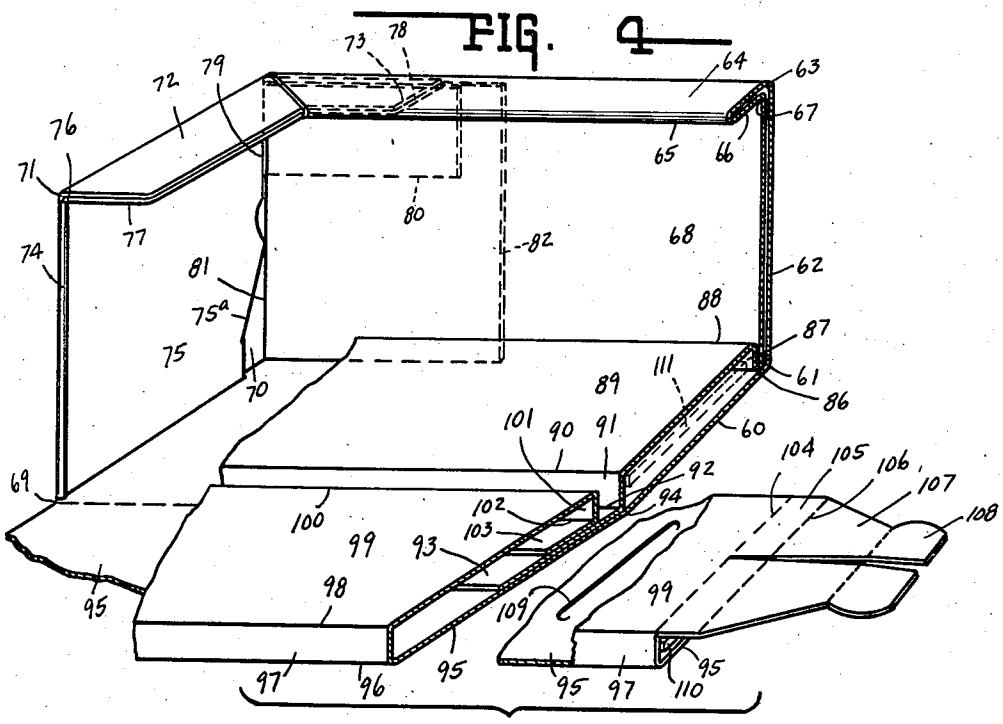
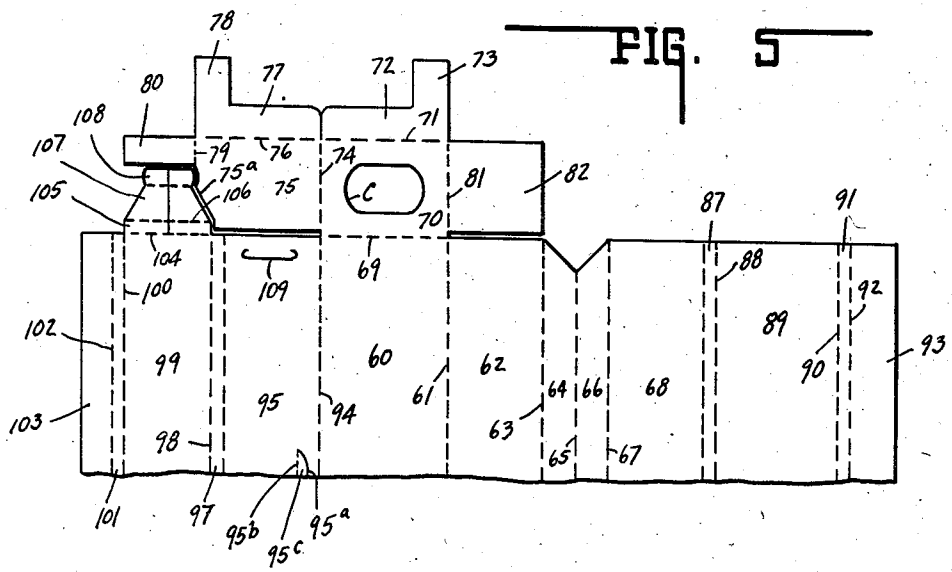


FIG. 5



INVENTOR.
MARTIN ULLMAN.

BY Lockwood, Goldsmith & Galt,
ATTORNEYS.

March 9, 1943. M. ULLMAN 2,313,376

COMBINATION SHIPPING AND DISPLAY CONTAINER FOR TOYS, ETC

Filed July 3, 1940 5 Sheets-Sheet 3

FIG. 6

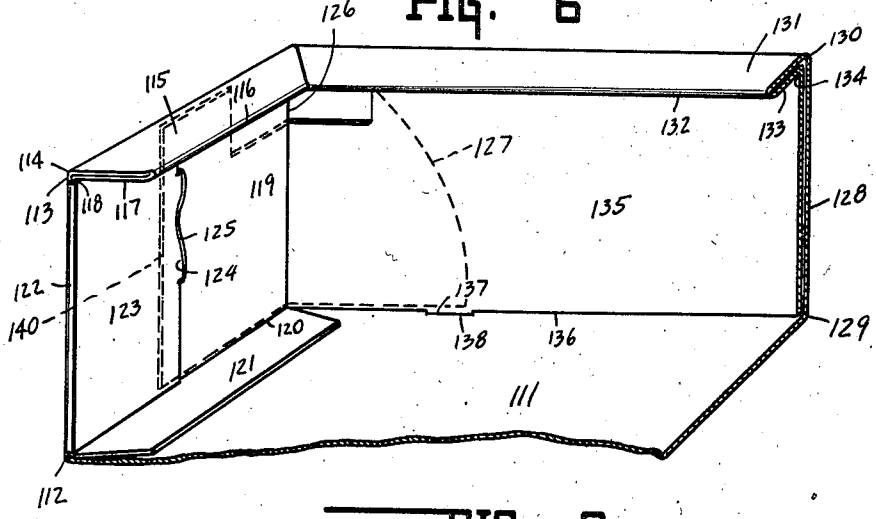
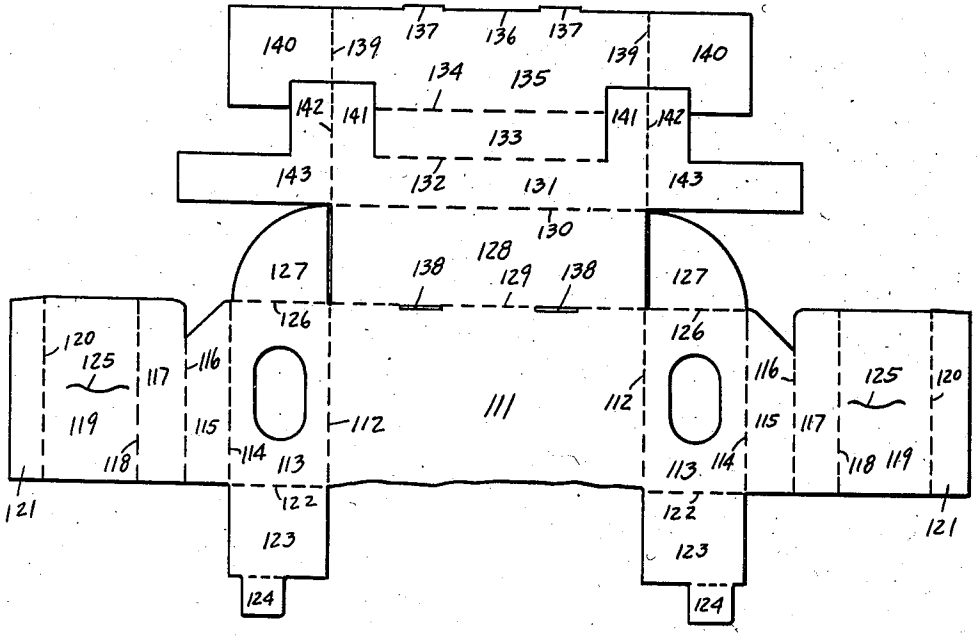


FIG. 7



INVENTOR.
MARTIN ULLMAN.

BY Lockwood, Goldsmith & Galt.
ATTORNEYS.

March 9, 1943. M. ULLMAN 2,313,376

COMBINATION SHIPPING AND DISPLAY CONTAINER FOR TOYS, ETC

Filed July 3, 1940 5 Sheets-Sheet 4

FIG. 8

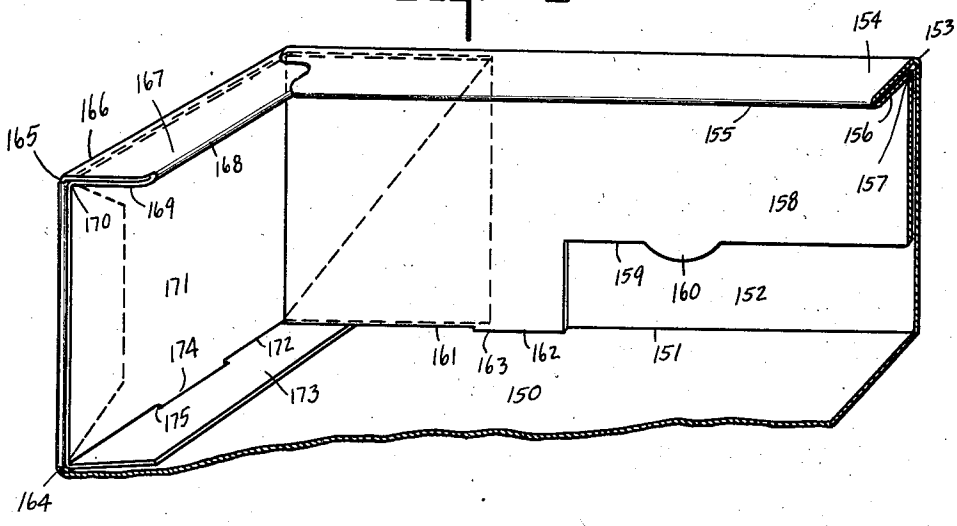
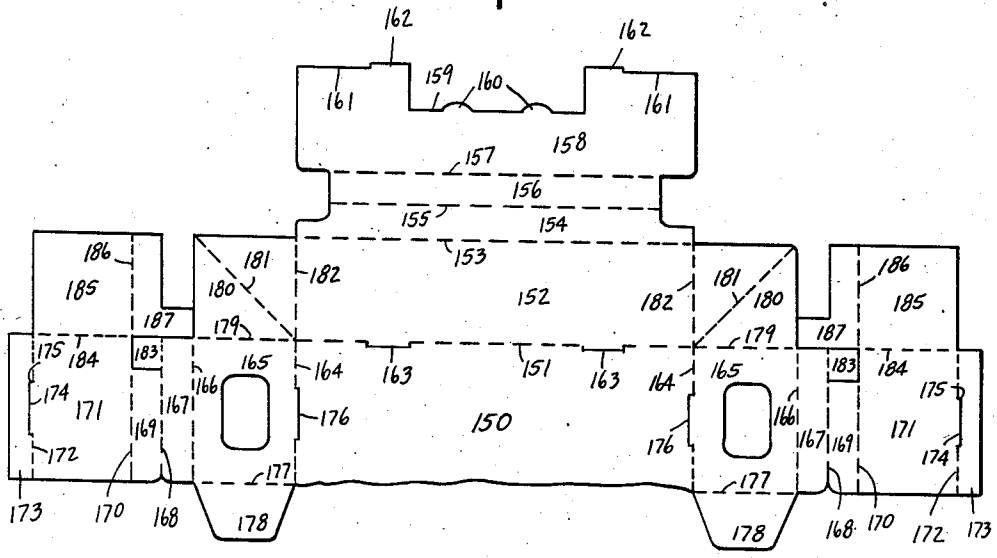


FIG. 9



INVENTOR.
MARTIN ULLMAN.

BY Lockwood, Goldsmith & Galt.
ATTORNEYS.

March 9, 1943. M. ULLMAN 2,313,376

COMBINATION SHIPPING AND DISPLAY CONTAINER FOR TOYS, ETC

Filed July 3, 1940 5 Sheets-Sheet 5

FIG. 10

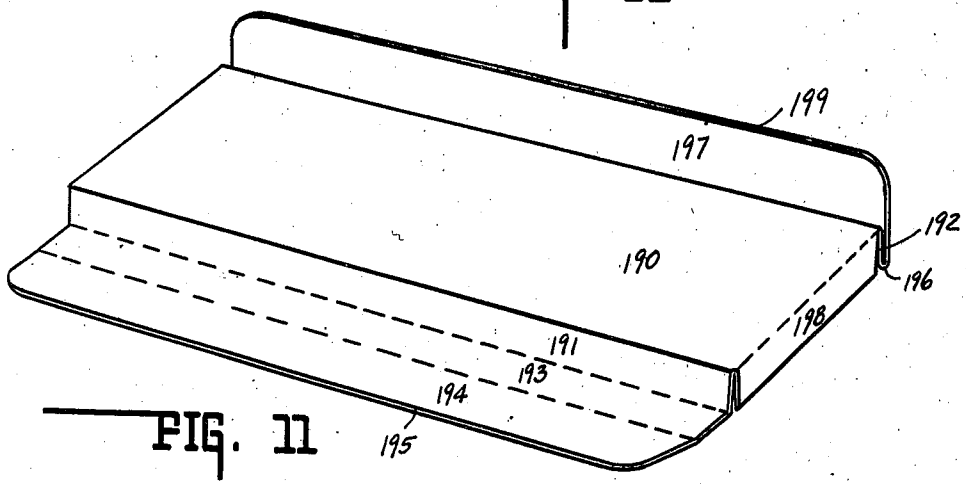


FIG. 11

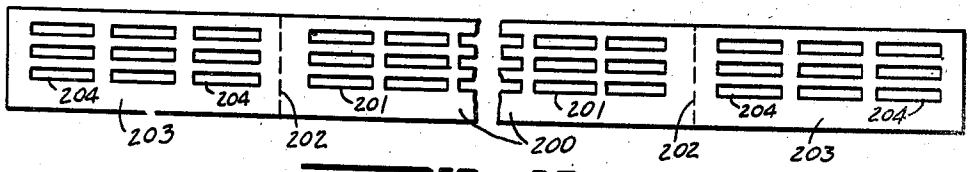


FIG. 12

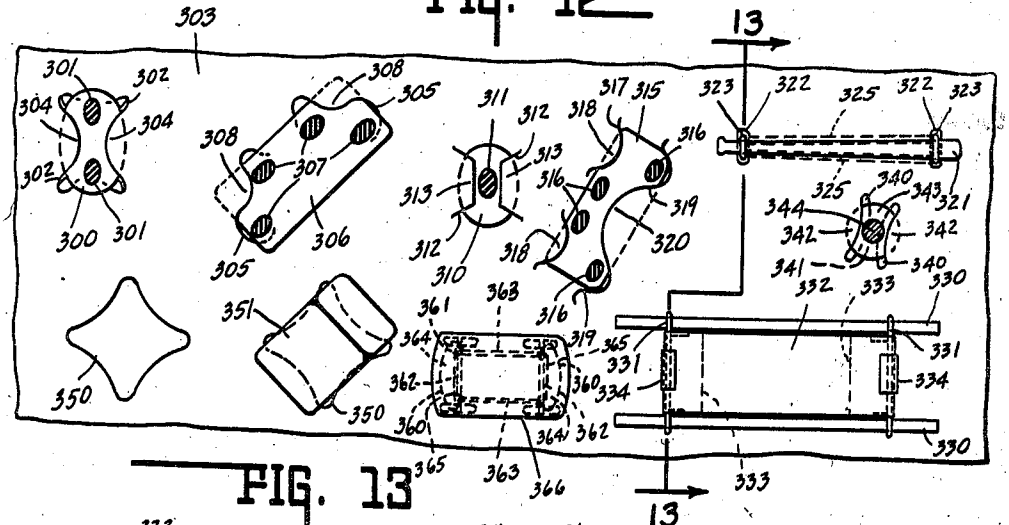
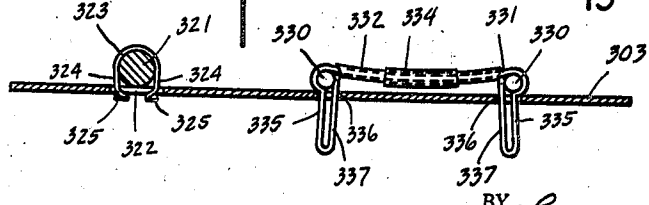


FIG. 13



INVENTOR.
MARTIN ULLMAN.

BY Lockwood, Goldsmith & Galt,
ATTORNEYS.

Patented Mar. 9, 1943

2,313,376

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,313,376

COMBINATION SHIPPING AND DISPLAY CONTAINER FOR TOYS, ETC.

Martin Ullman, New York, N. Y., assignor to Auburn Rubber Corporation, Auburn, Ind., a corporation

Application July 3, 1940, Serial No. 343,738

15 Claims. (Cl. 206—44)

This invention relates to a cardboard or like material carton or box structure and more particularly of the two-element type, one a shell or sleeve closure which telescopically receives from either end the box proper or inner carton.

The invention resides in the inner carton and more especially in the formation of the same, whereby one side thereof (the front) may be tilted outwardly to display the contents of the inner carton not only from the open top but from the front as well. Such front may also serve as a display platform. Such carton may also be provided on its back and ends with inwardly directed rim, lip or canopy forming portions and these may be interlocked together and/or may nest the platform when in elevated position particularly when the latter is of material thickness as hereinafter pointed out.

The chief object of this invention is to provide an inner display box or carton with an arrangement, or arrangements, of the character briefly outlined above.

Another object of the invention is to provide improved types of anchorages for the articles in the carton, such as toys, so that the carton may be used when desired as an accessory with the toys in the playing therewith as well as in the sales display of said toys.

The chief feature of the invention is providing an inner carton for toys and the like whereby the foregoing objects are accomplished.

Other features of the invention, other than those above mentioned, are the display card pocket formation when desired, fabrication from a single blank, if desired, wall interlocking, rim portion interlocking, platform formation, dual bottom formation, carton portions interlocking other than those previously mentioned, and stiffening by inserts, et cetera.

Other objects and features will be set forth more fully hereinafter.

The full nature of the invention will be understood from the accompanying drawings and the following description and claims:

In the drawings, Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a complete carton or box showing the same partly open.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of one end of the inner carton with the front wall thereof arranged in platform position.

Fig. 3 is a developed plan view of half of the blank forming the box shown in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a view similar to Fig. 2 and of a modified form of the invention.

Fig. 5 is a developed plan view of half of the blank for forming the box shown in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a portion of a modified form of container or box embodying the invention, the front wall, etc., being omitted for simplicity.

Fig. 7 is a developed plan of part of the blank utilized in the box shown in Fig. 6.

Fig. 8 is a perspective view of still a further modified form of the invention, the front wall and platform portion thereof being intentionally omitted for simplicity.

Fig. 9 is a developed plan of part of the blank necessary to form the invention as shown in Fig. 8.

Fig. 10 is a perspective view of a detached base.

Fig. 11 is a developed plan of a supplementary end and back wall insert and fence representation.

Fig. 12 is a top plan view of a wall portion whether it be the front wall or the bottom wall, illustrating several different forms of toy anchorages thereon.

Fig. 13 is a transverse sectional view taken on line 13—13 of Fig. 12 and in the direction of the arrows, parts being shown slightly enlarged.

In Fig. 1 there is illustrated a tubular or sleeve-like carton forming member 10 open at both ends and slidably receiving the carton proper or box embodying the invention and indicated generally by the letter B in Fig. 1 and having at each opposite and sleeve exposed end or at either end, a window formation C through which is exposed a stock or title card D. The box proper is open at the top, as indicated at E, and this opening is defined by an inwardly directed rim or canopy form F along three sides.

The box is provided with, in the present instance, a front structure G of appreciable thickness that is hingedly connected to the bottom of the box B and is capable of tilting forwardly when the box B is disassociated from the sleeve 10 so as to display the contents of the box from the front and from the top.

Havng thus descrbed the general combination common to all of the several species of the invention, reference now will be had to said several species.

In Figs. 2 and 3 there is illustrated one embodiment of the invention. In this form of the invention, the numeral 11 indicates the bottom of the box, 12 the back and 13 the ends. The bottom 11 and back 12 are connected by the crease score 14. The end 13 and the base 11 are connected by the crease score 15. The back 12

includes an inwardly directed rim or canopy forming portion 16 which is hingedly connected thereto by the crease 17 and the forward edge 18 of said canopy portion is a hinge connection for the under portion 19 of this canopy.

To the same as at 20, which is another hinge crease, there is secured the inner back portion 21 which lies immediately in front of the outer back portion 12. Herein this inner back portion 21 terminates at 22 and in a reverse fold arrangement forming the short upwardly directed portion 23 terminating as at 24 in the connection to the upper base portion 25. This in turn terminates at its forward edge 26 in a downturned portion 27 and that in turn terminates at 27a in a forwardly extending flap or tongue 28. This is one end of the blank. Note tongue 28 includes hinge crease 28a.

The base portion 11 is connected by the hinge crease 29 to a front forming portion 30 which as at 31 supports a rim forming portion 32 which at 33 is connected to the inside wall 34 of the front, the latter wall being connected as at 35 to the portion 36 in turn connected as at 37 to an inwardly directed flap 38 or other end of the blank which lies adjacent the flap 28 previously described. Creases 29 and 28a register.

Each end wall of the box, as previously suggested hereinbefore, comprises, in the present form of the invention, the exterior portion 13 which may have a window formation, as indicated at C in Fig. 1 at either or both ends. Extending inwardly as at 39 from the top of the exterior end wall is a ledge member or rim or canopy forming portion 40, the inner edge 41 of which is continued rearwardly toward the wall as at 42 forming the lower portion of the canopy or rim and connected thereto by the crease score 43 at its inner end is the inside end wall 44. The latter as at 45 is hingedly connected to the exterior base engaging flap 46.

In the present embodiment of the invention, it will be noted that the card D shown in Fig. 1 can be inserted from either side edge of the box at the end and between the portions 13 and 44.

Extending laterally from either the portion 16 or the portion 19 and preferably the former, or from both portions, is, or are, the flap, or flaps, 47. These flaps 47 extend at right angles to the portion to which they are connected and lie between the portions 40 and 42, as shown dotted in Fig. 2. Each inner back wall 21 has hingedly connected thereto as at 48 a flap 49 which lies between the two adjacent end wall forming portions 13 and 44. Thus, the locking flaps in this form of the invention are shown interlockingly seated in the end walls and rim or canopy forming portions thereof.

In this form of the invention, it will be noted that the inside front wall 34 includes, adjacent each edge, the slit 50 and hingedly connected as at 51 is a flap portion 52 and hingedly connected thereto as at 53 is the larger flap portion 54 having the tongue portion 55 at its free end. This portion 52 is of the same width as the portions 32 and 36 and thus closes the tubular front wall and the tongue 55 when associated with the slit 50 lockingly secures the several front wall forming portions in platform formation.

It will be quite evident that the reverse form of platform formation may be employed, to wit, the portions 52 and 54 with the tongue 55 may be extensions of the portion 34 (the inner wall of the front portion) and in that event the tongue 55 would be operatively associated with a slot similar to slot 38 but formed in the opposite wall, to wit, the exterior front wall 30 and this formation is illustrated in the next embodiment of the invention, although it is to be understood that this reverse platform formation may be readily substituted for that specifically illustrated in Fig. 2 and the formation specifically illustrated in Fig. 2 may be equally as readily substituted for the platform formation illustrated in Fig. 4, without departing from the basic invention.

Whenever it is not desired to have the base portion 25 spaced from the portion 11, the riser portions 27 and 23 would be omitted and then portion 25 would lie immediately over the base portion 11. When, however, the inner base portion or bottom wall is spaced from the outer base portion or bottom wall 11 and the front wall is of appreciable thickness, as illustrated, it is quite clear that either the edge 35 must be offset toward the edge 33 or the edge 26 must be offset toward the edge 24 an amount equal to the height of the portion 36 or 27, respectively, in order to permit the front of the box to fold upon the hinge 29—28a and close the front of the box, as shown in Fig. 1, and when such closure is effected, it will be noted that the front portion underlies the forward ends of the rim or canopy forming portions on the box ends.

Whenever it is desired, the bottom may be reenforced with an insert 56 which is interposed between the inner and outer bottom portions 25 and 11. Whenever it is desired to reenforce the front, the same may be reenforced by the inesrt 57 which lies between the inner and outer front wall forming portions 34 and 30.

Reference now will be had to Figs. 4 and 5 wherein a modified form of the invention as illustrated and which may be said to differ from the embodiments shown in Figs. 2 and 3 by the formation of the inner end walls on the outer walls by a lateral extension thereof turning inwardly and thereby permitting the formation of flaps on the outside and inside end walls, if desired, as well as the inner and outer canopy portions of the end wall and these extensions respectively seat between the inner and outer wall portions forming the back wall and the inner and outer or rather upper and lower rim or canopy forming portions of the back wall.

In this respect this form is merely the reverse of the form shown in Figs. 2 and 3 but herein the forward edge of the end wall is a turned edge.

It will be noted that in this form of the invention as well as in the preceding form of the invention, the flaps forming the interlock between the end and back walls is rigid with one wall and independent or disconnected from the other wall. Herein the numeral 60 indicates the outside base to which at 61 is hingedly connected the outside back wall 62 and in turn there is hingedly connected at 63 the outer canopy or rim forming portion 64, the forward edge 65 of which is extended rearwardly to form portion 66 and hingedly connected thereto as at 67 is the inside back wall 68.

Hingedly connected as at 69 to each opposite edge of the base 60 is the outer end wall 70 and hingedly connected thereto as at 71 is the outer canopy forming portion 72 which is extended laterally as at 73 to form a locking tongue. The forward edge 74 of the outside end wall 70 is a hinge score by which the inside end wall 75 is secured thereto and to the same is hingedly

connected at 76 the inside rim or canopy portion 77 having the lateral locking tongue extension 78. If desired, as stated, there may be hingedly connected as at 79 the flap 80. Hingedly connected to the opposite side of the end wall 70 as at 81 is the flap 82. The relief 75a is provided for the purpose illustrated in Fig. 5.

It will be readily apparent that in order to position the stock card D between the end wall forming portions that this must be positioned therein, for exposure through the opening C—see Fig. 1—previous to the assembly of the carton.

In assembling the carton insofar as the previous description refers, the portions 75 and all others connected therewith, are turned upon the hinge 74 so that portions 75 lie upon portions 70. When the double end wall portions are turned at right angles upon the hinges 69 and following that, the canopy forming portions are turned inwardly into their final position. Thereupon the several flaps 82 and 80, if provided, are turned angularly and when thus positioned, the back 62 is elevated and then the inner back forming wall is moved downwardly and rearwardly with thumb pressure exerted on the lower canopy forming portion 66 until the back wall 68 lies adjacent the exterior back wall 62, whereupon it will be noted the end wall flaps 80—82 lie between the two back forming walls and the end canopy portion flaps 73—78 lie between the two back wall canopy forming portions 64—66. Herein, the inside end wall 75 is not provided with a body engaging flap, because to do so stock would have to be "borrowed" therefor from the adjacent front wall structure and more especially portion 95 thereof and hereinafter referred to. While this is possible, it—see Fig. 5—will require the reduction in width of flap 80, a like amount to extend the platform locking tongue a corresponding amount.

The inside back wall 68 at its bottom 86 has connected thereto the upstanding portion 87 and the upper edge 88 thereof has connected thereto the upper bottom portion 89. The latter has connected thereto at its forward edge 90 the forward riser 91 and projecting forwardly therefrom and hingedly connected thereto as at 92 is the forward flap 93, which is one free end of the blank. The bottom portion 60 in this form of the invention has hingedly connected at its forward edge 94 the outer front wall 95 and the edge 96 thereof hingedly connects to the portion 97 which forms an upper rim when the front is in carton closing position. The opposite edge 98 thereof has hingedly connected thereto the inside front portion or wall 99 and the rearward edge 100 thereof has hingedly connected to it the portion 101 and hingedly connected to the opposite edge 102 thereof is the inwardly directed flap 103. This is the opposite end of the blank.

In this form of the invention the inner front wall 99 has hingedly connected as at 104 at each side edge an extension portion 105, the opposite edge 106 having hingedly connected thereto the flap 107 which terminates in the tongue portion 108 and the outer wall 95 is provided with the slit 109 to receive said tongue, thus forming a platform and front portion or wall of material thickness. If desired, this may be stiffened by an insert 110. In like manner, the bottom of the box may be stiffened by insert 111.

Again it is pointed out that when the bottom of the box is of appreciable thickness that the width from front to back of the upper portion 89 or the width of the inner front wall 99 from front to back must be reduced in length relative to the base 60 or the outer front wall 95, respectively, by an amount equal to the height of the riser portions 87, 91, 101 or 97, respectively, so that, the multiple thickness combination platform and front wall can nest in the box and when so nested, the front wall lies with its upper edge under the outer and free ends of the dual thickness but not connected canopy forming portions 77 and 72.

As previously pointed out, the combination front wall and platform structure shown in Figs. 2 and 3 may be readily substituted for the formation specifically illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4. Also, it is again emphasized that in this form of the invention the interlocking flaps between the back and end walls are carried by the end walls and are nested between the walls of the back portion which is the reverse of the form of the invention shown in Figs. 2 and 3. It also will be noted that basically the invention disclosed in these two forms is identical.

In Fig. 6 a modified form of the invention is illustrated and in the same the front wall and platform formation is intentionally omitted for simplicity but it is to be understood the same may be formed either as shown in Figs. 2 and 3 or as shown in Figs. 4 and 5. Likewise, this form of the invention omits the dual bottom arrangement, although it is quite evident that it may be utilized as illustrated in either of the two forms previously described, to-wit, lie in immediate contact with the exterior bottom or be positioned in spaced relation relative thereto, or as will be hereinafter pointed out, a separate bottom structure by way of an insert may be included. The purpose of the present illustration, to-wit, Figs. 6 and 7, is to illustrate a form of wall and canopy connection that is a combination of the two forms previously described.

In Figs. 6 and 7 of the drawings the numeral 111 indicates the base or bottom of the box. Hingedly connected at two side edges as at 112 are the outer end walls 113 and hingedly connected thereto as at 114 is the upper canopy forming portion 115. The inner edge 116 thereof is the connection to the lower canopy forming portion 117 hingedly connected as at 118 to the inner end wall 119 of the box. To the same as at 120 is hingedly connected the body engaging flap extension 121.

In this form of the invention there is hingedly connected at the forward side edge of the exterior end wall 113 as at 122 a flap 123 with a tongue extension 124. The inside side wall 119 includes a slit 125. When the box is erected, it will be quite apparent the tongue 124 may be slipped into the slit 125 and thus lock the end wall together independently of any other locking arrangement. This also provides a smooth forward edge for the end wall and yet at the same time utilizes the primary form of end wall and canopy formation illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3, retaining the functional character of a smooth front edge of the end wall illustrated in Figs. 4 and 5, and a smooth canopy edge as illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3.

Hingedly connected as at 126, the opposite end of the exterior end wall 113 is a flap 127. This is independent of the back wall portion, yet it is the end and back wall interlocking portion. The back wall 128 is hingedly connected as at 129 to the bottom 111 and its outer edge 130 hingedly

supports the exterior or upper rim or canopy forming portion 131, the forward edge 132 of which is extended rearwardly to form the inner or lower canopy forming portion 133, the rearward edge of which 134 is hingedly connected to the inner back wall 135.

The inner back wall at its lower edge 136 which may be a hinge crease, if a double bottom construction is desired or which may be terminated at the same, includes a plurality of tongue formations 137. The hinge connection 129 between the base 111 and the exterior back wall 128 is correspondingly slit as at 138. When the back wall is assembled together, it will be quite apparent the several tongues 137 are adapted to seat in the slots 138 and thus lock the inner back wall to the base immediately in front of the outer back wall 128, and as stated, this locking arrangement may be included, whether the dual bottom construction be utilized, an independent bottom construction be utilized, or a single bottom construction be utilized.

The inner back wall 135 has hingedly connected thereto as at 139 an L-shaped flap 140. The outer canopy forming portion 131 on the back wall has an angular extension 141 and hingedly connected thereto as at 142 is an angular extension 143. By referring to Fig. 7 it will be noted that portions 143 may be folded upon portions 141 and 131 and then portion 135 may be folded upon the crease line 132 so that portions 133 and 131 overlap and portions 135 and 128 overlap. When thus positioned, the extensions 140 overlie the extensions 127, and the portions 142 and 143 form a double thickness tongue extending angularly of the canopy forming portions. The rear wall then is erected and the tongues 137 associated with the slots 138. Then the canopy portion with the locking extensions 142 and 143 are moved into position parallel to the base 111. Then the portions 140 are turned angularly to the back wall and into alignment with what will be ultimately the end wall position, at the same time the portions 127 are caused in the upward movement of the exterior end wall to seat between the inner and outer back walls in the erection of the end walls. Then the inner end wall 123 together with its body engaging flap 121 and canopy formation 117 is caused to be positioned interiorly of the resulting box and thus the end wall is erected and following that the tongue 124 is caused to engage in the slit 125, thus completing the end wall structure and the box, insofar as previously described, is in erected condition.

The resulting structure, as previously stated, is one wherein there is a double corner lock between the back and end walls and there is a dual locking association between the canopy forming portions and the front edge of the end wall is a smooth edge arrangement. In this instance, the display carton will have to be positioned between the inner and outer end walls immediately prior to the erection of the carton. As previously set forth, the front wall and platform may be of the character illustrated in Figs. 2 and 3 or in Figs. 4 and 5. The bottom as previously stated, may be of the character illustrated specifically in Figs. 6 and 7 or may be of the character shown in Figs. 2 to 5, inclusive, or may be of dual character and lie immediately in contact with the base 111 and overlie the flaps 121 on the inside end wall, or may be of insert character as described later.

In Figs. 8 and 9 there is illustrated a modified form of the invention and this includes features previously illustrated in the other forms of the invention. In this form of the invention, the numeral 150 indicates the bottom portion. Hingedly connected thereto at its rear edge 151 is the exterior back wall 152, hingedly connected at its upper edge 153 to the outer or upper rim canopy forming portion 154, the front edge of which 155 serves as a hinge for the lock or inner canopy portion 156. The latter at its rear edge 157 is hingedly connected to the inner back wall 158. The latter is shown provided with a cutout portion 159 and a plurality of tongues 160, the purpose of which will be set forth hereinafter.

The lower edge 161 of the inside back wall includes tongues 162 which are adapted to lock in slots or slits 163 substantially coincident with the hinge crease 151 between the exterior back wall 152 and the bottom 150. Hingedly connected as at 164 to each side edge of the base 150 is an exterior end wall portion 165 in turn hingedly connected at 166 to the upper canopy forming portion 167, the inner edge 168 of which is connected to the inner canopy forming portion 169, the latter terminating in a hinge crease 170 to which is connected the interior end wall 171, in turn having at its bottom edge 172 the body engaging flap 173. A tongue 174 is formed therein by stock borrowed from the flap 173, the latter being slit at 175 to form said tongue. The hinge bottom 150 adjacent crease 164 is slit as at 176 to receive said tongue 174 when the wall is erected.

While only one tongue and slot connection 174—176 is herein illustrated for each end wall, it is to be understood that whenever the length of the end wall necessitates or it is desirable, a plurality of spaced tongues and corresponding spaced slots or slits may be provided.

Each end wall 165 at its front edge 177 includes a flap 178. This flap in the present instance, instead of being associated with a slit in the inside end wall and thus overlapping the same, is turned inwardly so as to lie between the two portions 165—171 forming the end walls, thus presenting a smooth and finished edge insofar as the outer wall structure is concerned. The opposite side edge 179 of the outer end wall hingedly connects to a bellows fold arrangement 180 having the diagonal fold 181 and hingedly connected as at 182 to the exterior back wall 152. Thus, the two exterior walls at adjacent corners or side edges are integrally connected together and by the bellows fold arrangement 180.

Integral with the exterior canopy forming portion 167 is a flap 183 formed by borrowing stock from the interior canopy flap 169, as shown. The interior end wall 171 at its rearward side edge 184 includes a flap 185 hingedly connected thereto and its upper edge 186 constitutes a hinge connection to an angularly shaped extension 187.

The initial steps in erecting the blank shown in Fig. 9 are first to insert in the end the stock card and then fold the flap 178 inwardly over the exterior end wall forming portion 165, then fold the inner end wall upon the outer end wall along the hinge line 168 and have the portion 183 remain coplanar with the portion 167. The portion 185 then is erected at right angles and in so doing, the free end of the portion 187 is included between the canopy forming portions 167—169 on the end wall and the end of portion 187 then lies parallel to the portion 183 and at

right angles to the portion 185 and at right angles to the end wall. This forms, as it were, a square corner. Then the bellows fold arrangement is collapsed by moving the same inwardly so as to lie between the back wall 152 and the flap 185. When this is accomplished the back wall has been automatically erected and then the inner back wall is inserted under the end wall canopy forming portions and is caused to move downwardly and rearwardly until the inner canopy portion 156 of the back wall 158 lies immediately under the outer canopy portion 154 thereon. When this has been done, the tongues 162 are locked in the slots 163 and the tongues 174 are locked in the slots 176 and the box is erected.

The front wall may be fabricated in either of the manners previously described with reference to Figs. 2 and 3 or Figs. 4 and 5. The resulting construction, it will be noted, is that the tongue on the outer end wall canopy forming portion is nested between the canopy forming portions of the back wall and the tongue on the flap extension of the inner end wall is nested between the inner and outer canopy forming portions of the end wall. Also, the tongue on the inner end wall as well as the bellows fold arrangement is nested between the inner and outer back wall forming portions. This form of the invention, therefore, embodies the oppositely directed interlock arrangement as well as the bellows fold addition and a smooth front edge.

In this form of the invention, the oppositely directed interlock is associated with the canopy formation. In the previous form of the invention, the oppositely directed interlock at the corner of the box was, as described, associated with the back and end walls and the dual lock formation, not of oppositely directed character, was associated with the canopy formation. Thus, this form of the invention in the foregoing sense is to that extent the reverse of that last described.

It will be noted also that in the event the cutout 159 and tongues 160 are not employed, that there may be connected to the inside end wall 158 at the edge 161 a bottom structure integral therewith and of a type in contact with and coextensive with the base 150 and having a forwardly directed flap hinged connected thereto and operatively associated with and inserted in the front wall and platform construction, previously described.

When a thicker base structure is desired, the form of the invention previously described, with reference to Figs. 2 to 5, inclusive, may be utilized, and this provides a bottom wall arrangement of dual thickness but spaced apart and the same precautions regarding the formation to permit infolding of the front wall, in that event must be observed. The stock card in this form of the invention however completed naturally must be inserted previous to the erection of the end walls.

Reference now will be had more particularly to Fig. 10. Herein there is illustrated an inner or false bottom structure which is separate from the box structure but is arranged for interlocking association therewith. It includes the base portion 190 and two side flanges 191 and 192. The flange 191 is connected to a coextensive portion 193 and to the same is hingedly connected an upwardly directed coextensive portion 194. The lower edge 196 of the portion 192 has connected thereto a reversely directed flap 197. Each side edge of the supplementary base 190 includes downturned supporting portions 198 which support the supplementary base in spaced relation together with the portions 191 and 192 relative to the body portion 150 of the previously and last described form of the invention. Portion 197 lies forwardly of the inner back wall and immediately adjacent thereto and the tongues 160 overlap the upper edge 199 of the supplemental back portion 197. Flap 194 is extended so that it with edge 195 lies within the front wall and platform arrangement in exactly the same manner that the free end of the blank of the other forms of the invention lie within the same.

The central arcuate slit 95*a* in portion 95, Fig. 5 creased at 95*b* forms a tongue 95*c* adapted to overlie the flap 195 at its mid portion when the forward end of the inner bottom is to be anchored.

Whenever desired—see Fig. 11—there may be provided an ornamental insert of three-sided character including a supplementary back portion 200, apertured as at 201 and at each side edge 202 there is hingedly connected to the same a similar formation or supplemental inside wall or fence representation 203 similarly apertured as at 204. This arrangement contacts the inside side walls, lies forwardly of the back wall and the upturned portion 197 on the supplemental bases. This portion, as stated is an insert. It may remain in the box or be removed therefrom. It may be in the form of a fence representation so that when the toys, which are mounted upon the base and the front and platform are utilized for playing purposes and detached from the supporting surfaces, this insert may be used separate and apart from the container in the playing with said toys.

The several forms of the box structure illustrated and/or described herein in effect constitutes a multiple layer or thickness wall box of folding character, reenforced at corners, et cetera, to impart a rigidity thereto comparable to that obtained in a set up box of thick cardboard or board approaching light weight solid fibre board in character.

The resulting container structure is of sturdy construction, economical in stock requirement and can be readily fabricated and erected. The canopy formation provides a structure of "shadow" box type and "frames" the contents.

From the foregoing it will be noted that when the inner carton is removed from the sleeve—see Fig. 1—the front wall or platform G will drop down or can be readily released from the canopy ends F for such purpose and thus display the toy, or toys, carried by said front wall as well as the toys carried by the base whether of supplemental or integral character. The structure is such that the toys may be arranged in groups in normal or upright relation. The front wall permits similar mounting of toys no taller than the width of the box (from front to back) which is larger than the depth thereof and which height naturally limits the heights of the base supported toys.

Reference now will be had to the toy anchorage arrangements provided in the base or bottom structure and the front wall or platform structure.

Toys, as stated, are packaged in groups. For example, a farm group would include toy representations of domestic animals and fowls, such as chickens, ducks, horses, swine and cattle. The four-legged animals are arranged generally with independent legs anchored to a base portion.

The fowls generally are in the form of a pedestal type toy. Sports and military toy sets generally are of the single pedestal type or of the two-legged toy type, the two legs being spaced apart and connected to a relatively elongated base. Various toy implements are also provided and are anchored to a support board portion.

In Fig. 12 in the left hand portion, there is illustrated an elliptical or elongated base **300** from which extends upwardly the two spaced leg portions **301**. The stock **303** of the board includes two oppositely directed double curved slits **302** forming the tongue portions **304** which tongue portions confront each other and overlap the adjacent but opposite sides of the base **300**. The toy is thus anchored to the board **303** in upright relation thereto.

Immediately to the right of the last mentioned form of anchorage, another form of anchorage is illustrated wherein the slits **305** substantially similar to those illustrated at **302** are arranged in semi-opposed relation—that is, positioned substantially at 90° to each other. Herein the base **306** of the toy instead of being elliptical is substantially rectangular and extending upwardly therefrom are the leg portions **307** of a four-legged animal. Two of these leg portions along one side of the base portion are closer together than the other two along the opposite side, the latter two being positioned very close to the opposite ends of the base portion. The slits **305** form the tongues **308** and these tongues **308** are adapted to overlap two adjacent corners of the base **306** immediately adjacent the closer positioned leg portions **307**. The toy is thus held erect on the board **303**.

Immediately to the right of the last mentioned type of anchorage, there is illustrated the pedestal type toy and anchorage. Herein the pedestal portion is substantially circular or of somewhat similar outline and the base is indicated by the numeral **310**. Rising therefrom is the central portion **311** carrying the remainder of the toy or figure. Two slit portions **312** in the board **303** form tongues **313** and these overlap the base portion **310** of the toy, the latter resting on the stock included between the two tongues and coplanar with the board **303**. It will be noted this type of anchorage is very similar to that shown in the left hand portion of Fig. 12.

Immediately to the right of the last mentioned pedestal type toy type anchorage, there is illustrated a modified form of anchorage for a rectangular or elongated base. Herein the numeral **315** represents the base of the toy and extending upwardly therefrom are the two closer leg portions **316** and along one side of the base. Adjacent the opposite side are the other leg portions **316** which are positioned closest to the ends of the base. Herein two slits of arcuate character **317** provide tongue portions **318** and these two are substantially at right angles to each other, being somewhat similar in mounting effect to the two tongue portions **308** shown in the second mentioned form of mounting previously described.

In this form of the invention, however, there is shown a slit arrangement **319** that is very similar to the slit arrangements shown at **302** and **304**. This provides a rather large tongue **320** and that tongue is adapted to overlie the base portion **315** between the two widest spaced apart leg portions **316**. This type of anchorage, therefore, is similar broadly to the form shown in the anchorages previously described in that the base structure of the toy is anchored by tongue arrangements overlapping opposite side edges, this being common to the method of anchoring the base **300** and the base **310** and furthermore, it will be observed two adjacent corners are anchored by the tongue **318**, thus being similar to the type of anchorage employed for the base **306**.

In the upper right hand portion of Fig. 12, there is illustrated another type of anchorage suitable for the anchoring of relatively elongated elements. In that portion of the figure, the numeral **321** indicates a bat structure, such as would be utilized in a baseball-nine set of toys. It also might represent a wounded soldier or the like when a military set of toys was packaged.

Herein the base **303** includes the relatively elongated parallel slots **322**. A rubber band has a portion **323** passing over the element to be anchored to the board **303** and each end thereof extends downwardly—see Fig. 13—as at **324** and through the elongated slot **322**. The rubber band then extends parallel to the member **321** and connects to the end in alignment therewith, passing through the other slot **322**. This elongated portion of the band is indicated by the numeral **325**. Thus, to mount the element **321**, the two ends of a rubber band are passed upwardly through the two parallel slots **322** and in the upwardly projecting band ends is inserted the element **321** to be anchored to the board **303**.

Another type of anchorage is illustrated in the lower right hand portion of Fig. 12. Therein is illustrated a litter which is included in a military set of toys. The litter comprises two side members **330** suitably connected together by two parallel wire members **331** and a piece of fabric **332** extends from one wire member **331** to the other and passes therebeneath, providing the free ends **333**. Metal clips **334** secure the fabric and wire members **331** together. The wire members **331** are extended downwardly as at **335** through spaced openings **336** in the board **303**—see Fig. 13—and these wire members may, if desired, have a return portion which is upwardly directed as indicated at **337**. The holes **336** may be so spaced apart that the wire members **335** upon insertion therein—and there would be four of such holes—would normally tend to spread apart so as to frictionally engage the board so as to frictionally anchor the litter to the board.

As shown in the right central portion of Fig. 12 the base **303** may be provided with oppositely directed arcuate slots **340** providing an intermediate portion **341** therebetween and two tongues **342** adapted to overlie the toy base portion **343** which overlies portion **341** and carries the single pedestal portion **344** of the toy.

As shown in the lower portion of Fig. 12, a hole is defined by a plurality of sequentially arranged arcuate walls **350** which frictionally grip the sides of a cube block **351** seated in the hole.

Also, in the lower central portion of Fig. 12, a pair of opposed slits **360** which terminate in openings **361**. A dual axle vehicle above base **303** has a single rubber band passing above the axles **362** from one to the other as at **363** and thence passes downwardly through the openings **361** and across tongues **364** as at **365** to secure the vehicle **366** to the base **303**.

Various other types of anchorages well known to the industry may, however, be substituted for the aforesaid. However, it is to be observed relative to certain of the previously described

methods of anchorages, particularly those embodying tongue constructions, that the toys may be applied to the board as follows:

The tongues are slightly elevated and then by slight rotational twisting movement, the toy base is rigidly anchored to the base or board because the shape of the tongue grips the toy base and thus prevents the toy from falling out of place. In each of these instances, insofar as toy anchorage is concerned, it will be noted that substantially the major portion of the base is exposed for display purposes. It also will be noted this type of anchorage permits the toys to be mounted on the supporting board portion and held in erect position during transit and during the display period.

While the invention has been illustrated and described in great detail in the drawings, and foregoing description, the same is to be considered as illustrative and not restrictive in character.

The several modifications described herein as well as others which will readily suggest themselves to persons skilled in this art, all are considered to be within the broad scope of the invention, reference being had to the appended claims.

The invention claimed is:

1. A paper board open top box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell for closure purposes, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, the end walls closing said shell, each wall being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having additional inter-connection, and a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body portion and tiltable forwardly from box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, and inwardly directed rim means on the three first mentioned walls, each wall and rim means being of dual thickness from end to end and across the total width thereof, the three first mentioned walls and rim means thereon having wall interfitting connections and interfitting rim means connections for forming each of said connections of dual character at each corner.

2. A paper board open top box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell for closure purposes, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, the end walls closing said shell, each wall being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having additional inter-connection, and a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body portion and tiltable forwardly from box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, and inwardly directed rim means on the three first mentioned walls, each wall and rim means being of dual thickness from end to end and across the total width thereof, the three first mentioned walls and rim means thereon having wall interfitting connections and interfitting rim means connection for forming connections of dual character at each corner, said dual connections at each corner being oppositely directed relative to each other.

3. A paper board open top box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell for closure purposes, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, the end walls closing said shell, each wall being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having additional inter-connection, and a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body portion and tiltable forwardly from box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, and inwardly directed rim means on the three first mentioned walls, each wall and rim means being of dual thickness from end to end and across the total width thereof, the three first mentioned walls and rim means thereon having wall interfitting connections and interfitting rim means connection for forming connections of dual character at each corner, one of said connections at each corner being of bellows fold character.

4. A paper board open top box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell for closure purposes, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, the end walls closing said shell, each wall being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having additional inter-connection, and a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body portion and tiltable forwardly from box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, one end wall having an aperture therein and of appreciable area and a stock card behind the end wall and visible through the aperture, said end wall including a card-retaining integral formation.

5. A paper board open top box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell for closure purposes, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, the end walls closing said shell, each wall being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having additional inter-connection, and a front wall hingedly connected at it slower edge to the body portion and tiltable forwardly from box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, one end wall having an aperture therein and of appreciable area and a stock card behind the end wall and visible through the aperture, said end wall including a card retaining integral formation, card insertion only being possible in the erection of the structure from the blank.

6. A paper board open top box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell for closure purposes, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, the end walls closing said shell, each wall being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having additional inter-connection, and a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body portion and tiltable forwardly from box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, the front wall being of dual thickness, the front wall including oppositely directed tongues projecting oppositely from the end edges of one panel thereof and having interlocking connection with a slit arrangement in the other panel of said front wall.

7. A paper board open top box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell for closure purposes, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, the end walls closing said shell, each wall being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having additional inter-connection, and a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body portion and tiltable forwardly

from box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, the front wall being of dual thickness and of spaced character, the front wall including oppositely directed tongues projecting from the end edges of one panel thereof and having interlocking connection with a slit arrangement in the other panel of said front wall, each oppositely directed tongue including a front wall end closing portion to cover the front wall intermediate spaces.

8. A paper board open top box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell for closure purposes, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, the end walls closing said shell, each wall being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having additional inter-connection, and a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body portion and tiltable forwardly from box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, the end walls being of dual thickness and each formed by wall portions folded upon each other along the front edge of the end wall.

9. A paper board open top box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell for closure purposes, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, the end walls closing said shell, each wall being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having additional inter-connection, and a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body portion and tiltable forwardly from box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, the end walls being of dual thickness, the inner and outer portions of each end wall including an inwardly directed rim portion, each end wall being formed by wall portions folded upon each other along the front edge of the end wall, the rim portions of a dual end wall forming a rim of dual thickness.

10. A paper board open top box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell for closure purposes, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, the end walls closing said shell, each wall being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having additional inter-connection, and a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body portion and tiltable forwardly from box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, the end walls each being of multiple thickness and formed by a plurality of wall portions, one of which is foldable downwardly and inwardly from the upper edge of another wall portion, and a third wall portion formed by rearwardly folding an extension upon the front edge of one of the aforesaid wall portions into parallelism with the supporting wall portion.

11. A paper board open top box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell for closure purposes, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, the end walls closing said shell, each wall being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having additional inter-connection, and a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body portion and tiltable forwardly from box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, the end walls each being of multiple thickness and formed by a plurality of wall portions, one of which is foldable downwardly and inwardly from the upper edge of another wall portion, and a third wall portion formed by rearwardly folding an extension upon the front edge of one of the aforesaid wall portions into parallelism with the supporting wall portion, the third wall portion having an interlocking association with one of the first mentioned end wall portions.

12. A paper board open top box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell for closure purposes, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, the end walls closing said shell, each wall being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having additional inter-connection, and a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body portion and tiltable forwardly from box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, the end walls each being of multiple thickness and formed by a plurality of wall portions, one of which is foldable downwardly and inwardly from the upper edge of another wall portion, and a third wall portion formed by rearwardly folding an extension upon the front edge of one of the aforesaid wall portions into parallelism with the supporting wall portion, the third wall portion having an interlocking association with one of the first mentioned end wall portions, said interlocking connection being of tongue and slit character.

13. A paper board box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, each being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having interconnection, a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body and tiltable forwardly for box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, the end walls each being of multiple thickness and formed by a plurality of wall portions, one of which is foldable downwardly and inwardly from the upper edge of another wall portion, and a third wall portion formed by folding same upon the front edge of one of the aforesaid wall portions into parallelism with the supporting wall portions, the third wall portion having an interlocking association with one of the first mentioned end wall portions, said interlocking connection being formed by seating the third wall portion between the aforesaid other two wall portions.

14. A paper board box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell, including a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, each being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having interconnection, a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body and tiltable forwardly for box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, the front wall and bottom each being of dual thickness and of spaced character with spacing portions along two opposite sides and integral therewith, the inner wall portion of one of the front and bottom walls being of lesser width at least equal to the thickness of the spacing to allow the front wall to nest between the front edges of the end walls.

15. A paper board box structure adapted for telescopic inclusion within a sleeve-like shell, in-

cluding a bottom forming body portion, a back wall and end walls, each being connected to the body portion, the back and end walls having interconnection, a front wall hingedly connected at its lower edge to the body and tiltable forwardly for box formation into platform position when the structure is separated from the shell for content display purposes, the front wall and bottom each being of dual thickness and of spaced character with spacing portions along two opposite sides and integral therewith, the inner wall portion of one of the front and bottom walls being of lesser width at least equal to the thickness of the spacing to allow the front wall to nest between the front edges of the end walls, and inwardly directed rim means on each of the first three mentioned walls, the front ends of the end wall rim means overlying the front wall when in container formation.

MARTIN ULLMAN.