N. J. GOODMAN.

MERCHANDISE CARTON OR BOX.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 26, 1910.

1,099,294.

Patented June 9, 1914.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

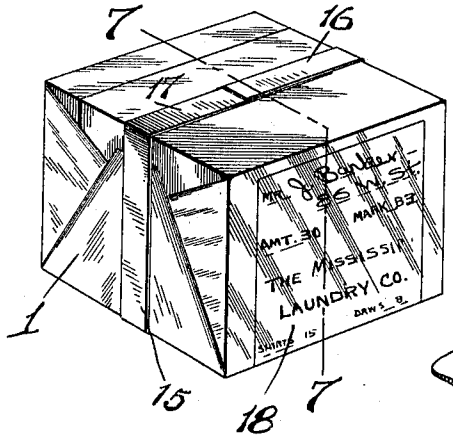
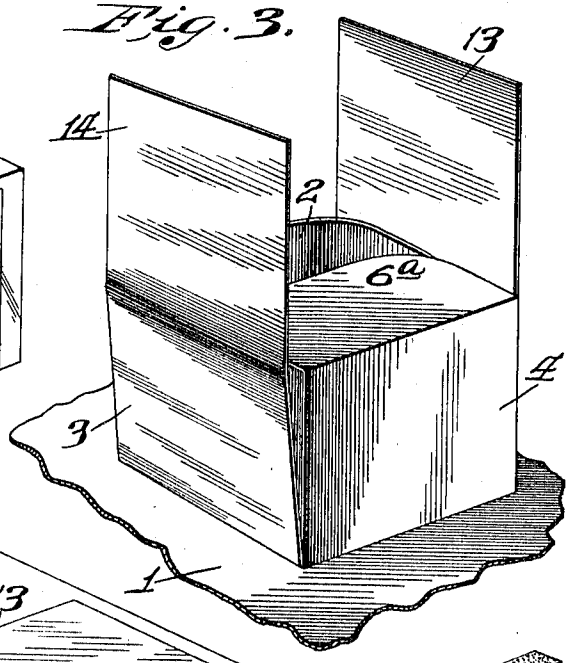


Fig. 3.



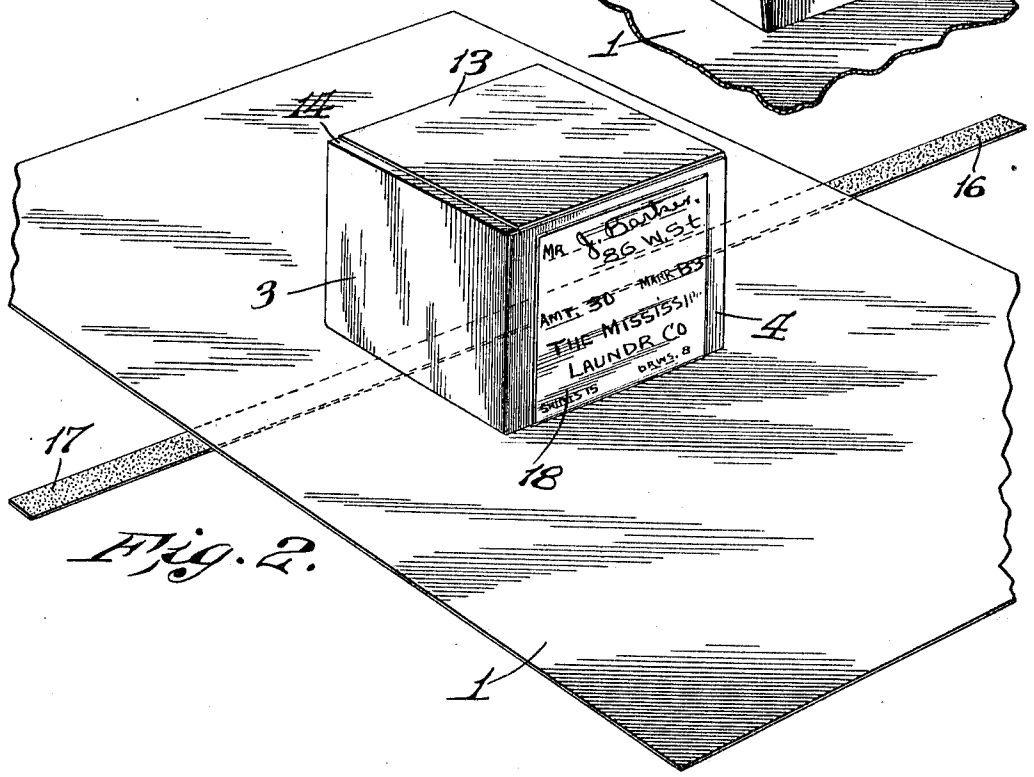


Fig. 2.

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1,099,294.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 4.

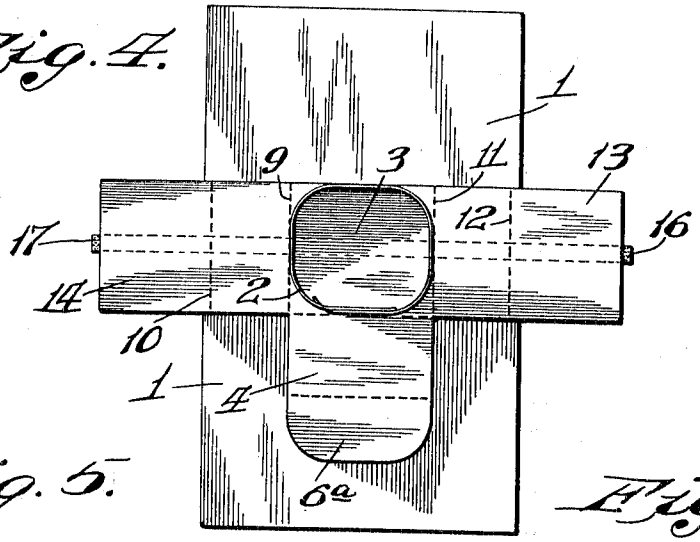


Fig. 5.

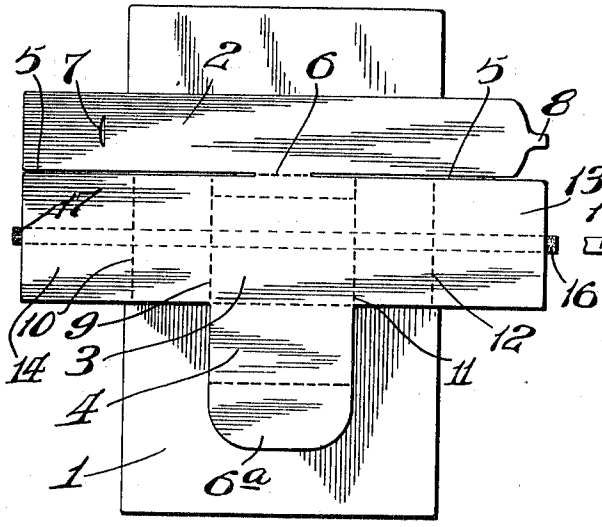


Fig. 6.

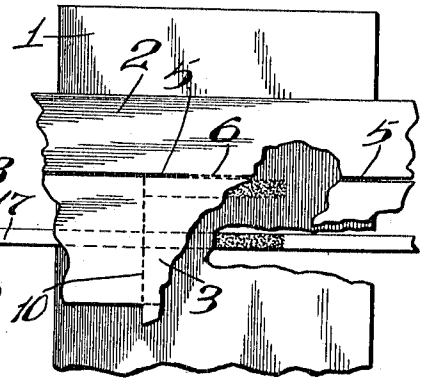


Fig. 7.

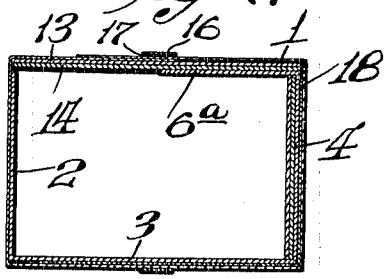
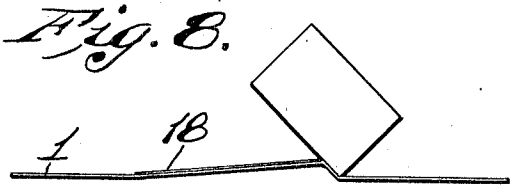


Fig. 8.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

NATHAN J. GOODMAN, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, ASSIGNOR TO SIMPLEX SELF-HOLDING CARTON COMPANY, OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, A CORPORATION OF MISSOURI.

MERCHANDISE CARTON OR BOX.

1,099,294. Specification of Letters Patent. **Patented June 9, 1914.**

Application filed February 26, 1910. Serial No. 546,142.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, NATHAN J. GOODMAN, a citizen of the United States, and resident of St. Louis, Missouri, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Merchandise Cartons or Boxes, of which the following is a specification containing a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part hereof.

My invention relates to a merchandise carton or box, especially adapted for the holding of collars, and the object of my invention is to construct a carton which may be furnished the consumer in knock-down form, and can be readily assembled and packed by the consumer.

To the above purposes, my invention consists in certain novel features of construction and arrangement of parts which will be hereinafter more fully set forth, pointed out in the claims, and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view, showing the carton completely assembled; Fig. 2 shows a portion of the carton completely assembled, the outside wrapping paper, and the band for holding the wrapping paper around the assembled carton; Fig. 3 is a perspective view, showing some of the flaps of the carton open, the wrapper being partly broken away; Fig. 4 is a plan view of the wrapper and the flaps of the collar receptacle opened up; Fig. 5 is a plan of the outside wrapper and the carton proper unfolded; Fig. 6 is a plan view with parts broken away, showing the method by which the carton wrapper is secured to the carton proper, and also showing the method of securing the fastening band to the wrapper section; Fig. 7 is a section taken on the line 7—7 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 8 is a view illustrating the manner of inserting the laundry ticket between the carton proper and the wrapper section.

It will be noted in the beginning that my carton is constructed out of a wrapper section of thin, transparent material, and a carton proper made out of heavier material, the wrapper section being affixed to the carton in any suitable manner, preferably by being gummed thereto.

Referring by numerals to the accompanying drawings: 1 indicates the wrapper section, which is of sufficient size as to completely envelop the carton proper, when assembled. The carton proper is stamped from a single sheet of cardboard, as illustrated in Fig. 5, and comprises the section 2, section 3 and section 4. The section 2 is almost completely separated from the section 3 by means of slits 5, the portion 6 uniting the section 2 to the section 3. The section 4 is integral with the section 3, and is provided with the flap 6^a.

The section 2 is provided in one end with a slot 7 and in the opposite end with a tongue 8, which are for the purpose of uniting these ends together. The section 2 is capable of forming the inner side wall of the carton. This is effected by turning up the section 2, uniting the ends thereof by means of the slot 7 and tongue 8, and positioning the same about centrally on the section 3, which section 3 then forms the bottom of the carton proper, as illustrated in Fig. 4. It must be understood in this connection that the section 2 is not attached to the wrapper section 1. After the inner side wall of the carton has been thus formed, collars and the like may be placed in the same, and to complete the assembling of the carton, the section 4 is bent up along the inner wall of the carton, as illustrated in Fig. 3, and the flap 6^a is bent down on the inner wall of the carton.

The section 3 is scored at 9, 10, 11 and 12, permitting the section to be bent along these lines. The distance between the score lines 9 and 11 is about equal to the diameter of the inner wall of the carton formed by the section 2. The distance between the score lines 9 and 10 and the score lines 11 and 12 is about equal to the width of the section 2. The scoring of the section 3 by means of lines 12 and 10 provides end flaps 13 and 14. After the section 4 and flap 6^a are positioned on the inner wall, as described, the flaps 13 and 14 are bent and positioned on top of the inner wall in a manner as illustrated in Fig. 3, which shows the end flaps in position to be folded down on the top edge of the inner wall. After the carton proper has been assembled as described, the outer wrapper section 1 is folded and interfolded over the carton proper, as illustrated in Fig. 1, which folding proceeds along the lines of the ordinary wrapping up of boxes. After the outer wrapper section 1 has been so folded over the carton proper, the completed carton is then maintained in an assembled condition

by means of the band 15 having gummed ends 16 and 17, the completed carton thus built up and secured being as illustrated in Fig. 1. The band 15 is affixed to the outside of the wrapper section 1 by being gummed thereto. The outer wrapper section 1 is secured to the section 3 of the carton proper along one side thereof by gumming, thus permitting the elevation of the box on one side from the outer wrapper section, as illustrated in Fig. 8, for the insertion of a laundry ticket 18. The laundry ticket 18 is inserted beneath the carton proper, between it and the outer transparent flexible wrapper section 1, and is wrapped up with the assembling of the carton, and can be seen and examined without first dis-assembling the wrapped up or assembled carton, as illustrated in Fig. 1. This permits the dealer to properly identify and deliver the package without dis-assembling and untying it.

A carton constructed according to my invention may be used for various articles of merchandise, and it is especially adapted, as shown and described, for collars, cuffs, belts, etc.

The carton is supplied to the distributers in knock-down form, as illustrated in Fig. 5, and it embraces, as heretofore described, the carton proper, the outer flexible and transparent wrapper section, and the band for holding the same in assembled form. The outer wrapper section 1 is of a thin, transparent material, and when it is folded and wrapped around the assembled box it forms a package which is dust-proof.

I claim:

1. As a new article of manufacture, a carton having an inner cylindrical portion arranged to receive and hold apparel collars and an outer rectangular portion constructed of a single piece of material and comprising two parallel strips joined by a short integral neck, one strip being unbroken and the other being scored at intervals, an integral right angled portion extending laterally from the central section of the scored portion, and integral devices at the ends of said unbroken portion for holding it in cylindrical shape.

2. As a new article of manufacture, a carton having an inner cylindrical portion arranged to receive and hold apparel collars and an outer rectangular portion constructed of a single piece of material and comprising two parallel strips joined by a short integral neck, one strip being unbroken and the other being scored at intervals, and integral devices at the ends of said unbroken portion for holding it in cylindrical shape.

In testimony whereof, I have signed my name to this specification, in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

NATHAN J. GOODMAN.

Witnesses:
E. E. LONGAN,
E. L. WALLACE.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."