(No Model.)

C. H. BATES.

CANDY PACKING TRAY.

No. 438,906. Patented Oct. 21, 1890.

Fig. 1.

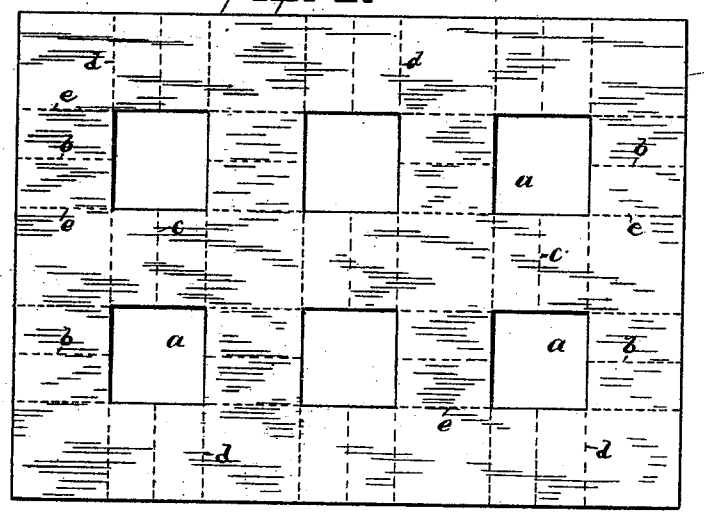


Fig. 2.

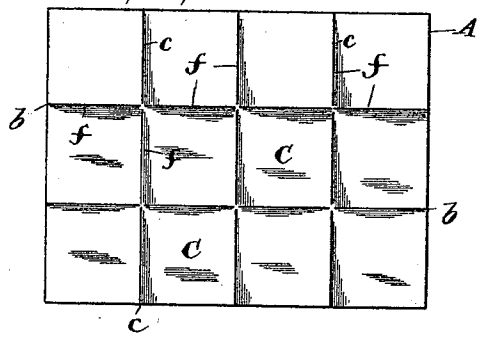


Fig. 3.

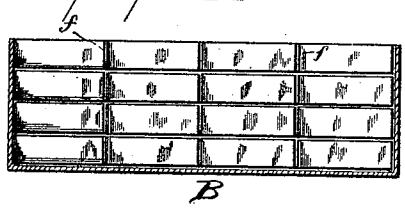
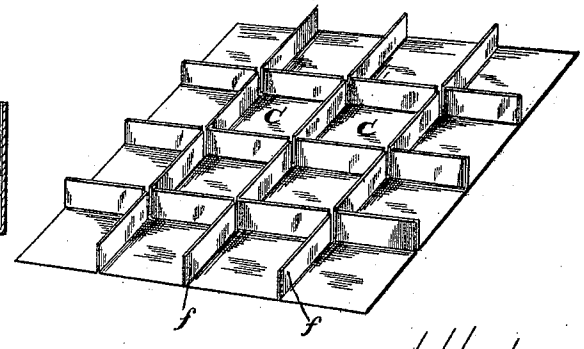


Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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CANDY-PACKING TRAY.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 438,906, dated October 21, 1890.

Application filed June 7, 1890. Serial No. 354,653. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES H. BATES, a citizen of the United States, residing at Williamsport, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Candy-Packing Trays; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, which will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to various new and useful improvements in paper packing-trays which are especially adapted for use in packing candy for shipment, but which may be conveniently used for shipment of other articles, such as eggs, bottles, pill-boxes, &c.

The principal objects of my invention are to provide and produce a paper packing-tray which may be formed of a single piece of paper, and whereby a tray may be produced having a number of rectangular compartments separated from each other for the reception of the separate pieces of candy or other articles.

The principal novelty in the invention consists in taking a rectangular sheet of paper or other material, in cutting therein a number of square holes or openings, properly arranged, and in folding the paper in a novel manner, such as will be described hereinafter, so that the various compartments will be formed thereby.

For a better comprehension of my invention attention is invited to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a piece of paper having the holes therein and showing the creases in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a similar view of the paper in a folded condition. Fig. 3 is a sectional view showing a number of trays arranged in the box. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one of the folded trays, varying from the tray of Fig. 2 only in the number of compartments.

In all the above views corresponding parts are designated by the same letters of reference.

A represents a sheet of paper made rectangular, as shown, and having the square openings *a a a* cut therein, arranged in a regular order, as shown. These openings may be cut by hand with scissors, or may be punched out by means of any suitable machine, as may be desired; but the manner of making these openings is not important in this connection, since it is secondary to the main spirit of my invention. When the paper is thus prepared, with these openings arranged one above the other and side by side, it is creased either by hand or by suitable machinery, as follows: A number of upright folds *b b*, extending parallel with each other, are made from one end of the sheet to the other, so as to run directly through the center of the openings *a a*. Similar parallel folds *c c* are also made in the paper and extend from side to side, so as to also extend through the center of the holes and at right angles to the folds *b b*. Smaller creases *d d* are made in the paper and extend from side to side thereof, so as to be in line with the side of the holes or openings *a a*, and corresponding creases *e e* are formed at right angles thereto in line with the tops and bottoms of the holes or openings and extending from end to end. When the paper has thus been folded, it will be seen that the folds *b b* and *c c* will be elevated from the main portion of the sheet so as to form walls *f f*, and the creases *d d* and *e e* will be brought together. When the paper is thus folded, the sides *f f* will be in contact with each other, so that from a top elevation the holes *a a* will have entirely disappeared. By first providing the papers with these holes *a a* it is possible to thus fold the same, whereas were the holes not formed in the paper the sides *f f* could not be produced.

When a number of sheets have thus been folded, they are used in the packing of candy in a manner substantially as follows: A single sheet is placed within a box B of a proper size to receive it and at the bottom thereof. Within each of the compartments C C, formed between the various walls *f f* of the paper, a piece of candy is placed so that it will be separated from its neighbor by one or more of the walls *f f*. When all of the compartments have been filled, another piece of paper similarly folded is placed upon the first sheet in the

box and the compartments of this second piece is filled in the same manner. This successive building up is carried on until the box is entirely filled. In this way the different pieces of candy will be held entirely separated from each other, and it will therefore keep them from running or melting during shipment.

By first preparing the paper with a waxed surface for this purpose much better results might be obtained; but I do not wish to be limited in any way to the use of waxed paper for my invention.

The paper when thus folded and prepared may be used again and again, for the reason that there is no wear thereon, and it will be extremely cheap to manufacture.

If heavier paper is used in this form, convenient trays or holders may be produced for holding eggs and bottles during shipment and for other purposes.

It is not absolutely necessary that the paper when being folded should be rectangular in form, since it may be of any shape desired; but the form mentioned is preferable.

Having now described my invention, what I claim as new therein, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is as follows:

A tray for packing articles for shipment, consisting of a sheet of paper having openings *a a* therein and having crossing folds *b b* and *c c* running through these openings, so that when folded a number of compartments C C will be formed, substantially as set forth.

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