This invention relates to a can carrying receptacle in the form preferably of a carton. The primary object of this invention is to provide a can carrying carton which can be stacked without tilting, each of the cartons being provided with a means whereby the handles thereof can be readily and easily moved by the customer from a position substantially flat against the top of the carton to a vertical or carrying position without in any way interfering with the rigidity of the carton.

A further object of the invention is to provide a can carrying carton which is simple and attractive and which can be inexpensively manufactured from a blank that can be readily folded and secured to produce the final carton.

These and other objects of the invention will become more apparent as the following description proceeds in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the receptacle shown in its carrying position;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the receptacle shown in its stacking position;

Figure 3 is an elevational view of the receptacles shown as stacked;

Figure 4 is a plan view of a blank from which the receptacle is fabricated;

Figure 5 is a sectional view taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 6;

Figure 6 is a sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Figure 5; and

Figure 7 is a sectional view taken on the line 7—7 of Figure 5.

Specific reference will now be made to the drawings wherein similar reference characters are used for corresponding elements throughout.

Referring first to Figure 4, the present receptacle comprises a blank 10 preferably fabricated of internally corrugated carton cardboard and similar materials.

The blank includes a substantially rectangular central portion 12 which is provided with longitudinally spaced, transversely extending fold or weakened lines 14, 16, 18 and 20. The outer longitudinal margins of the central portion 12 constitute fold or weakened lines extending along the entire length of said portion 12, the fold lines 14, 16, 18 and 20 extending transversely between said longitudinal margins.

The areas between the fold lines 14, 16, and 18, 20 constitute side panels 22 and 24 of the receptacle. Each of said side panels is preferably provided with cut-out portions or windows 26 through which the cans 28 may be seen.

The areas of the central portion 12 between the fold lines 16, 18 and 20 and the opposite end 30 of the portion 12 constitute the end panels 32 and 34. Connected to the central portion 12 at the fold line 14 is a flap 36 which is adapted to be adhered to the outer surface of the panel 34 when the blank is erected into its three-dimensional rectangular position.
can use the flaps 86 and 88 to pull back on the panels 74 and 76 and break their adhesive bonds with the panels 54 and 56. The top of the carton can then be opened for access to the cans therein.

While a preferred embodiment of the invention is shown and described hereaboe, it will be understood that skilled artisans may make minor variations without departing from the spirit of the invention and the scope of the appended claims.

1. A blank for a can carrying receptacle comprising a central substantially rectangular panel having spaced transverse fold lines dividing the same into alternate side and end panels, a first longitudinal fold line along the length of said central panel at one side thereof, panels connected to said first longitudinal fold line constituting the bottom of the receptacle, a second longitudinal fold line along the length of said central panel on the other side thereof, panels connected to those portions of said second longitudinal fold line at said side panels constituting side portions of the top of the receptacle, a pair of spaced longitudinal fold lines at the free longitudinal edge of each of said side portions of the top, a generally U-shaped handle panel connected to each of said pair of spaced longitudinal fold lines, further panels connected to those portions of said second longitudinal fold line at said end panels and constituting end portions of the top of the receptacle, further longitudinal fold lines along the longitudinal ends of said further panels and flaps connected to said further longitudinal fold lines of said further panels, each of said flaps including a central transverse slot extending from said further longitudinal fold line and opening through the free edge of said flap.

2. A can carrying receptacle comprising a substantially rectangular carton including a bottom wall, side walls, end walls and a top, said top comprising longitudinal panels pivoted to the upper ends of said side walls and transverse panels pivoted to the upper ends of said end walls overlying and being secured to said longitudinal panels, the free edges of said longitudinal panels extending adjacent each other centrally of the carton, cooperating handles pivoted to said longitudinal panels at their free edges and adapted to be moved from an upstanding position to a position flat against said longitudinal panels, and means connected to said transverse panels to releasably retain said handles flat against said longitudinal panels, said means including flaps perpendicularly pivoted to the free edges of said transverse panels, each flap including a central slot extending longitudinally from the free edge of said transverse panel and opening through the free edge of said flap, each of said flaps being of such width as to normally bear flat against a portion only of said handles when the latter are flat against said longitudinal panels so that the handles when moved to the upstanding position will raise the flaps until end portions of the handles slip into said flap slots.

3. The receptacle of claim 2 wherein said handles are generally U-shaped and rounded at their corners, said flaps normally bearing against the rounded corners of said handles, the rounded corners facilitating the raising of said flaps when said handles are raised to the upstanding position.

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