

Dec. 18, 1956

B. ROUS

2,774,468

CAN DISPLAY PACKAGE WITH LOCKING TABS

Filed Dec. 15, 1954

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1.

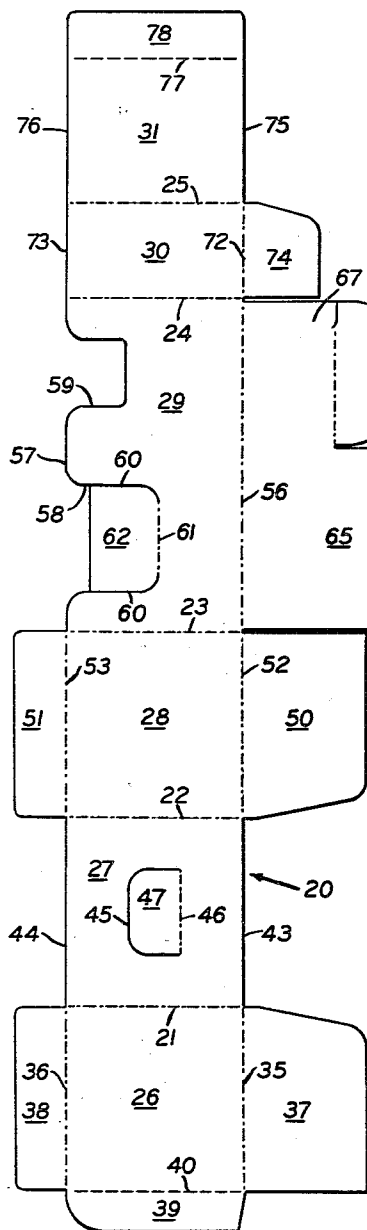


FIG. 2.

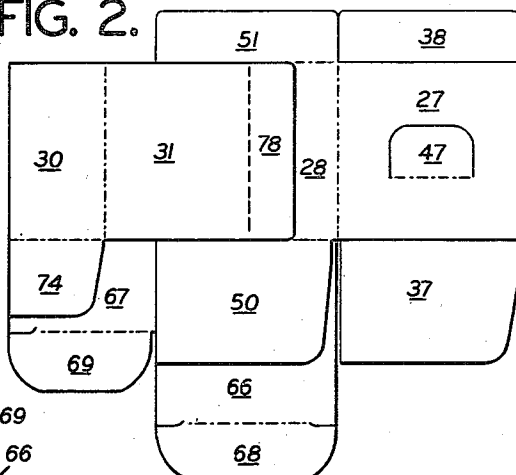


FIG. 3.

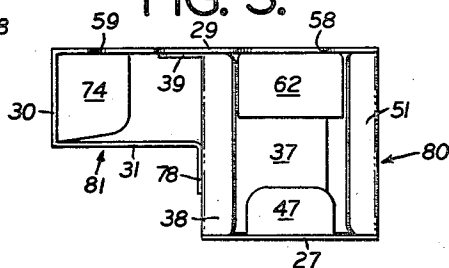


FIG. 4.

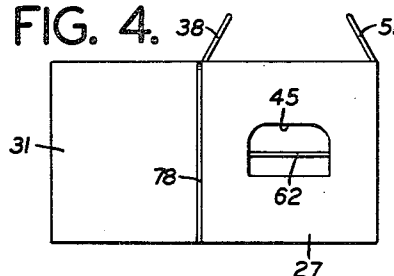
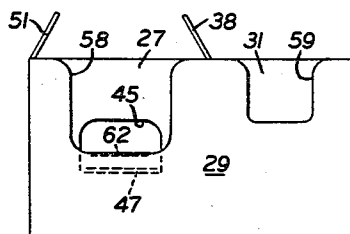


FIG. 5.



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FIG. 6.

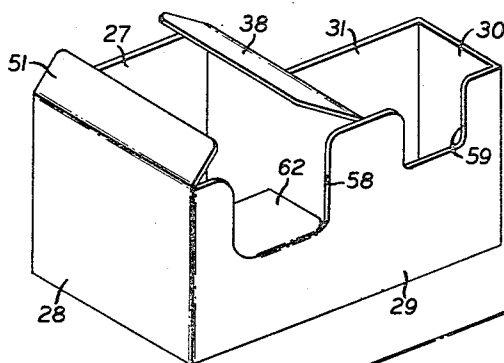


FIG. 8.

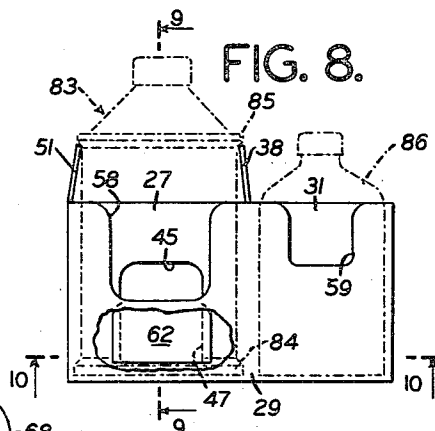


FIG. 7.

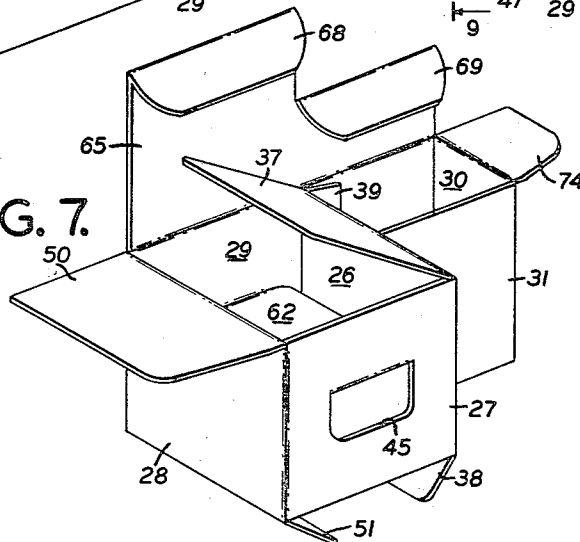


FIG. 10.

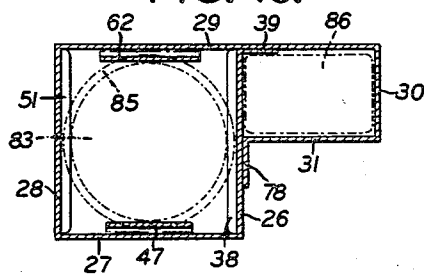
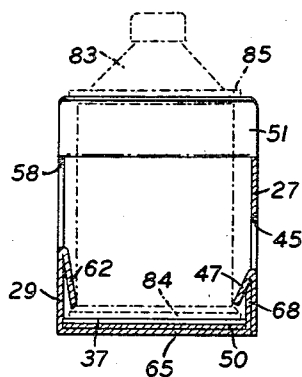


FIG. 9.



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Application December 15, 1954, Serial No. 475,528

3 Claims. (Cl. 206—45,14)

This invention relates generally to packaging, and is particularly directed to display type cartons for use in packaging articles of merchandise.

The particular embodiment of the present invention, which is illustrated in the drawings and which will be described hereinafter in greater detail, comprises generally a carton having bottom and side walls, and means interiorly of the side walls engageable with an article seated on the bottom wall for holding the article in position on the bottom wall.

As is well known to those versed in the art, cartons intended to both hold and display merchandise present numerous problems, primarily those of supporting the merchandise in a logical position, preventing inadvertent withdrawal of the merchandise from the carton, and adequately protecting the merchandise in the carton while exposing a maximum of its surface area to view. For example, it was heretofore impossible or impractical to provide a display carton for holding a can in an upstanding position with a substantial portion of the can extending beyond the top of the carton, and wherein the can would be firmly retained in the carton and there afford adequate protection during handling.

Accordingly, it is a general object of the present invention to provide a package and container for use therein, which overcome the above mentioned difficulties, and wherein articles of merchandise may be neatly and attractively displayed, exposing a substantial portion of the articles, and which may be subjected to relatively abusive handling without damage to the package.

It is a more particular object of the present invention to provide a display container of the type described having the advantageous characteristics mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, which is completely collapsible when not in use to effect substantial savings in shipment and storage, which may be readily erected or set up, either manually or automatically, and permits of quick and easy filling or insertion of articles of merchandise, and which is adapted to firmly retain therein a can or other article disposed in upstanding relation with a major portion of its surface exposed.

It is a further object of the present invention to provide a container of the type described, and blank therefore, which are simple and staunch in construction, reliable in use, and which can be economically manufactured by conventional box making machines.

Other objects of the present invention will become apparent upon reading the following specification and referring to the accompanying drawings, which form a material part of this disclosure.

The invention accordingly consists in the features of construction, combinations of elements, and arrangements of parts, which will be exemplified in the construction hereinafter described, and of which the scope will be indicated by the appended claims.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 is a plan view showing a one piece blank

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which is adapted to be formed into a carton constructed in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a plan view showing a carton construction of the present invention, wherein the carton is in its fully collapsed condition;

Fig. 3 is a top plan view showing the erected carton of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a rear elevational view of the carton of Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a front elevational view of the carton illustrated in Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a top perspective view showing the carton illustrated in Fig. 3;

Fig. 7 is a bottom perspective view showing the carton of Fig. 6 with the bottom flaps open;

Fig. 8 is a front elevational view showing the carton of the present invention partially broken away for clarity of understanding, and illustrating in dot-and-dash outline articles of merchandise contained within the carton;

Fig. 9 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially along the line 9—9 of Fig. 8; and

Fig. 10 is a horizontal sectional view taken substantially along the line 10—10 of Fig. 8.

The carton construction of the present invention has been primarily developed and employed in connection with a two compartment or double carton, and is illustrated in the drawings and will be described hereinafter with particular reference to such embodiment. However, it is appreciated that the invention is not limited to a double carton construction, but may be employed in cartons having more or less compartments, as desired.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, and specifically to Fig. 1 thereof, the embodiment of the invention illustrated therein comprises an integral blank of foldable sheet material, such as paper board or the like, adapted to form a carton in accordance with the present invention. The blank includes an elongated, generally rectangular main portion 20 scored or creased along a plurality of transversely extending, parallel spaced lines 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25. Such creases subdivide the main blank portion into a plurality of generally rectangular, hingedly connected panels 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31.

Extending oppositely outwards from the panel 26 and hingedly connected to the latter by a pair of longitudinally disposed, parallel creases 35 and 36, are a relatively large flap 37 and a relatively small flap 38, both longitudinally coextensive with the panel 26. A glue flap 39 is hingedly connected to the panel 26 by a transversely disposed perforate line 40 extending parallel to the crease 21 and terminating at the creases 35 and 36.

The panel 27 is defined between the parallel creases 21 and 22, and a pair of parallel edges 43 and 44 extending between the last mentioned pair of creases and disposed in alignment with the creases 35 and 36. Centrally of the panel 27 is formed a U-shaped cut or severance line 45 which faces or opens toward the panel edge 43. The ends of the cut 45 are connected by a crease 46 extending substantially parallel to the panel edge 43, so that the portion 47 defined between the cut 45 and crease 46 provides a tab extending from its secured end to its free end generally parallel to the creases 21 and 22 toward the panel edge 44. Upon swinging movement of the tab 47 about the crease 46 out of the plane of the panel 27, for reasons which will appear more fully hereinafter, the free end of the tab extends toward and is spaced from the panel edge 43.

Extending from opposite edges of the panel 28, which panel is spaced from the panel 26 by the panel 27, are a relatively large flap 50, and a relatively small flap 51. More particularly, the flap 50 corresponds in size and shape to the flap 37, and is hingedly connected to the panel 28 by a crease 52 in alignment with the crease 35.

The relatively small flap 51 corresponds in size and shape to the flap 38 and is hingedly connected to the panel 28 by a crease 53 which is in alignment with the crease 36.

The panel 29 is relatively large, as compared to the panels 26, 27 and 28, and is defined between the parallel creases 23 and 24, a crease 56 in alignment with the crease 52, and edge 57 in alignment with the crease 53. The panel edge 57 is formed with a pair of spaced cutout portions or notches 58 and 59 adjacent to the creases 23 and 24, respectively. Further, a pair of spaced cuts or severance lines 60, 60 extend inwards from the notch or cutout 58 generally towards the crease 56 and terminate at opposite ends of a crease 61 disposed generally parallel to the crease 56. Hence, the cuts 60, 60 and the crease 61 combine to define a tab 62 extending from its secured end to its free end generally parallel to the creases 23 and 24 toward the panel edge 57. Upon swinging movement of the tab 62 out of the plane of the panel 29 about the crease 61, the free end of the tab will extend toward and be spaced from the crease 56, as described in connection with the tab 47 of panel 27. It will now be seen that the alternate panels 27 and 29 are each formed with a swingable tab 47 and 62, respectively.

Hingedly connected to the panel 29 by the crease 56, and coextensive therewith, is a flap 65, which has a relatively large portion 66 disposed opposite to the flap 62 and extending outwards beyond the flap portion 67, which is disposed opposite to the cutout 59. The distal edges of the flap portions 66 and 67 are provided, respectively, with insertion tabs 68 and 69.

The panel 30 is defined between the parallel score lines 24 and 25, a score line 72 in alignment with the crease 56, and an edge 73 in alignment with the edge 57. Hingedly connected to the panel 30 by the crease 72 is a flap 74.

The panel 31 is hingedly connected to the panel 30 by the crease 25 and defined between or bounded by a pair of parallel edges 75 and 76 in alignment with the crease 72 and edge 73, respectively, and a perforate line 77 parallel to the crease 25 and extending between the edges 75 and 76. Hingedly connected to the panel 31 by the perforate line 77 is a securing flap 78.

In order to form a carton from the blank of Fig. 1, the main blank portion 20 is first folded along the crease 22 to bring the securing flap 39 into facing engagement with a central portion of the panel 29. After gluing or otherwise securing the flap 39 to the panel 29, the main blank portion 20 is folded along the crease 24 to bring the securing flap 78 into facing engagement with a central portion of the panel 26, to which it is secured by any suitable means. The carton is then in its folded or collapsed condition of Fig. 2, from which it may be readily opened by moving the panels 27 and 31 outwards away from the panel 29, to the position illustrated in Fig. 7. Erection of the carton is completed by merely folding under the flaps 37, 50 and 74, and subsequently folding under the flap 65 and inserting the tabs 68 and 69 upwards.

Thus, the flaps 37 and 50 are swung into overlying relation with respect to each other, see Fig. 9, and the flap 65 is swung into underlying relation with respect to the flaps 37 and 50, and combine with the same to define a bottom carton wall. Further, the panels 26, 27, 28 and 29 extend upwards from the carton bottom wall and are disposed in rectangular relation to form side walls for the relatively large carton compartment 80.

Similarly, the smaller portion 67 of the flap 65 combines with the inturned flap 74 and underlies the latter to define a bottom wall for the smaller carton compartment 81. Further, the panels 31 and 30, the adjacent portion of panel 29, and a portion of panel 26, combine to define upstanding side walls on the bottom wall of the compartment 81.

The flaps 38 and 51 extend generally upwards from the upper ends of the opposed side walls 26 and 28; and,

the creases 36 and 53 are formed so as to bias the flaps 38 and 51 inwards toward each other.

In Fig. 3, the carton is ready to be filled or packed, the tabs 47 and 62 being bent inwards, toward each other, out of the planes of their respective side walls 27 and 29. A can, as at 83, which may be generally cylindrical in configuration, having lower and upper external, peripheral beads 84 and 85, respectively, is inserted vertically downwards into the larger compartment 80. That is, with the can in its proper, vertically disposed or upstanding position, the flaps 38 and 51 are spread apart sufficiently to permit the lower beaded end of the can to pass downwards through the open upper end of the compartment 80. Upon continued downward insertion of the can into the compartment 80, the tabs 47 and 62 are depressed to a vertically depending position until the lower bead 84 passes the free ends of the tabs and seats on the compartment bottom wall. The inherent resilience of the tab connections or creases 46 and 61 then causes the tabs to spring inwards toward the body of the container. In this condition, the free edges of the tabs 47 and 62 will engage with the lower container bead 84 and prevent withdrawal of the container upwards from the carton. Further, the inwardly biased flaps 38 and 51 have their free edges in engagement with spaced portions of the upper container bead 85. This will prevent removal of the can 83 from the container in the downward direction, should the carton bottom wall become open, and will alleviate stresses imposed on the carton bottom wall by the container 83 to prevent damage to or inadvertent opening of the carton bottom wall.

An additional container 86 may be inserted downwards in the smaller carton compartment 81, if desired, and additional tabs may be provided (not shown) for retaining or anchoring the container 86 in its compartment.

From the foregoing, it is seen that the present invention provides a packaging device which fully accomplishes its intended objects, and which is well adapted to meet practical conditions of manufacture and use.

Although the present invention has been described in some detail by way of illustration and example for purposes of clarity of understanding, it is understood that certain changes and modifications may be made within the spirit of the invention and scope of the appended claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A package comprising a cylindrical container having transversely outwardly extending, peripheral end beads, and a carton for packaging and displaying said container, said carton being generally rectangular and comprising a bottom wall and four side walls attached to said bottom wall, said container being mounted within said carton with one of its end beads resting upon said bottom wall, the upper end portion of said container extending above said side walls, bottom tabs hingedly connected to opposed side walls and extending downwardly and inwardly from their respective hinge lines, the lower edges of said bottom tabs frictionally engaging the upper surface of the bottom bead, said hinge lines being formed to urge said tabs into said inwardly extending positions, and top tabs hingedly connected to opposed side walls at the respective upper edges thereof, said top tabs extending upwardly and inwardly from their hinge lines and frictionally abutting the lower surface of the upper bead, the hinge lines of said upper tabs biasing them to said inwardly extending positions.

2. A package comprising a cylindrical container having transversely outwardly extending, peripheral end beads, and a carton adapted for packaging and displaying said container, said carton being generally rectangular and comprising a bottom wall and four side walls connected to said bottom wall, said carton being open at its top, said container being mounted within said carton with one of its beads resting upon said bottom wall, the upper end portion of said container extending above the side walls of

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said carton, opposed walls having bottom tabs hingedly connected thereto and extending downwardly and inwardly from their hinge lines into frictional engagement with the upper surface of the lower bead, opposed walls having upper tabs hingedly connected to their upper edges and extending upwardly and inwardly into frictional engagement with the lower surface of the upper bead.

3. A package comprising a cylindrical container having vertically spaced, transversely outwardly extending peripheral end beads, and a generally rectangular carton adapted to be shipped in collapsed condition and to be erected for reception of said container, said carton comprising front, rear and side walls hingedly connected to each other to form a collapsible sleeve, bottom inner flaps hingedly connected to the respective bottom edges of said side walls, an outer bottom flap hingedly connected to the lower edge of said rear wall and underlying said inner bottom flaps, a tuck flap hingedly connected to the front edge of said outer bottom flap and frictionally tucked between the front edges of said inner bottom flap and the inner face of said front wall, said container being mounted within said carton with one of its beads resting upon

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the bottom structure thereof, the upper end portion of said container extending above said walls, bottom tabs respectively cut out from opposed walls and hingedly connected thereto, said tabs extending downwardly and inwardly from their hinge lines with their lower edges frictionally abutting the upper surface of the lower bead, and upper tabs respectively hingedly connected to the top edges of respective opposed walls, said upper tabs extending inwardly and upwardly from their hinge lines, the upper edges of said upper tabs frictionally abutting the lower surface of the upper bead.

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