

June 18, 1946.

A. WESSELMAN

2,402,219

BOTTLE CARRIER

Filed April 10, 1945

4 Sheets-Sheet 1

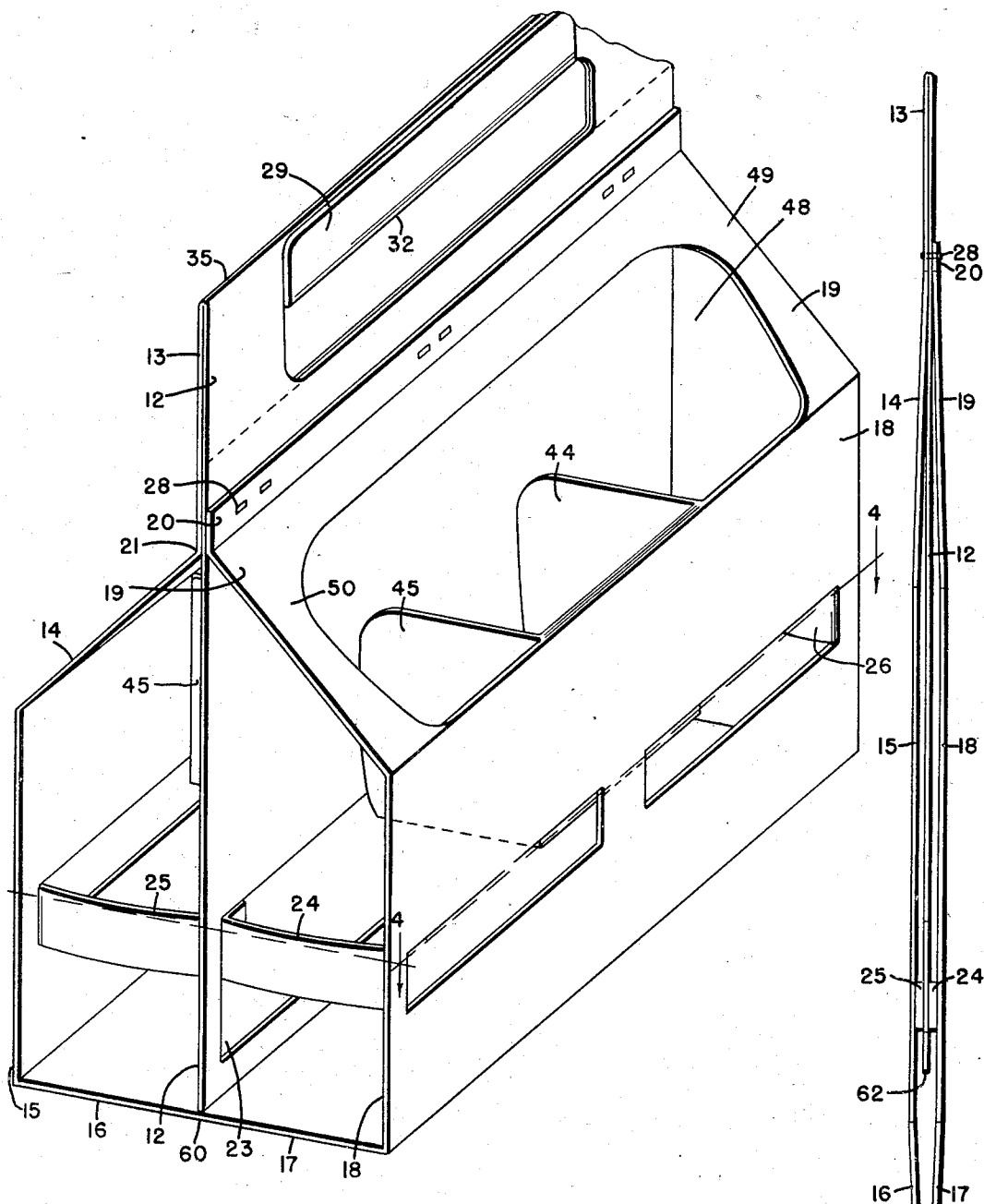


FIG. 1

FIG. 2

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4 Sheets-Sheet 2

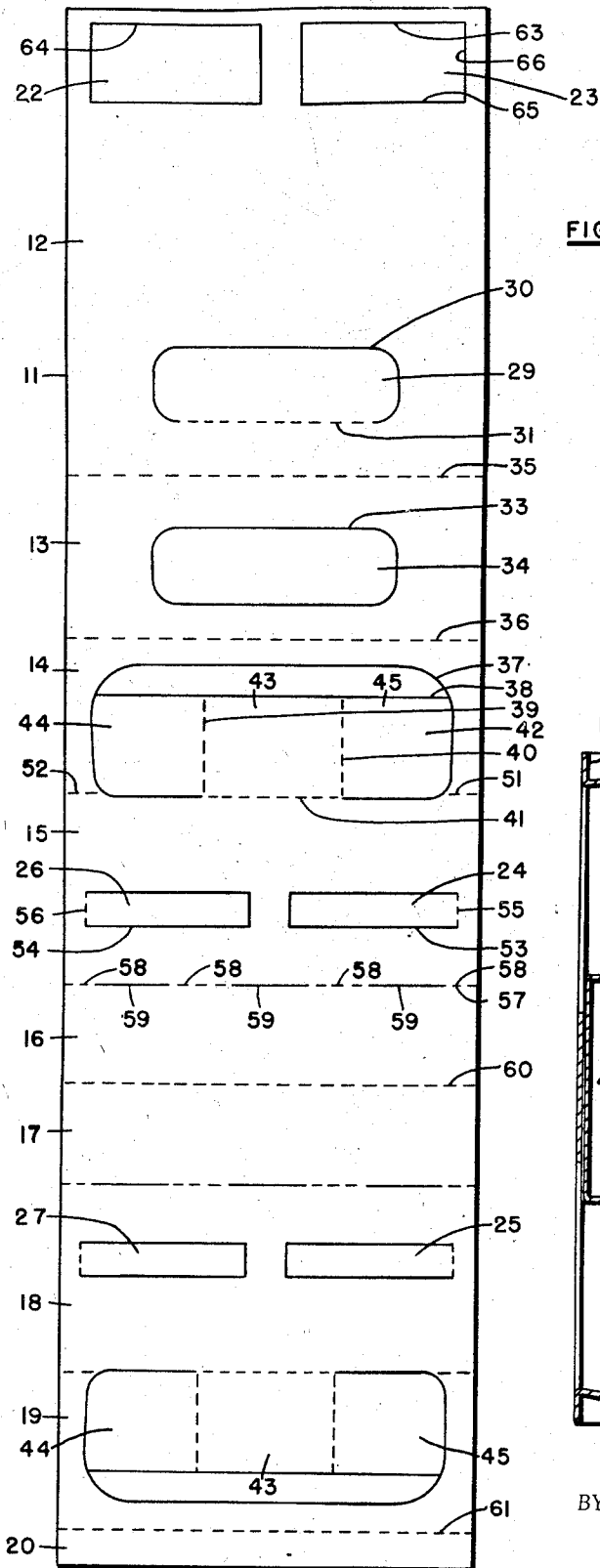
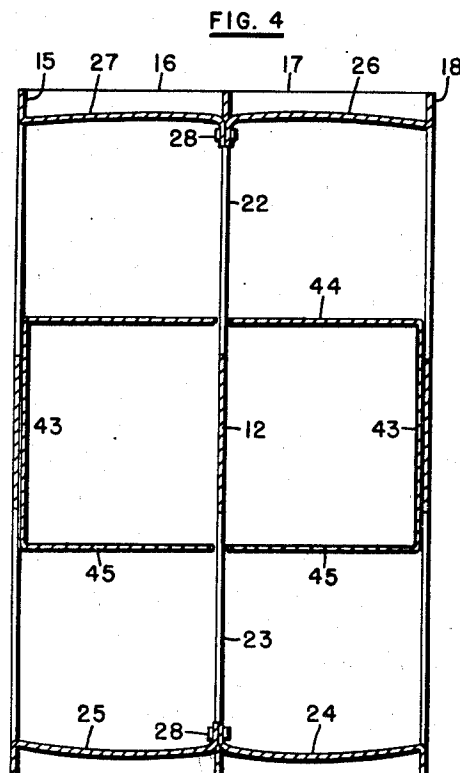


FIG. 3



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4 Sheets-Sheet 3

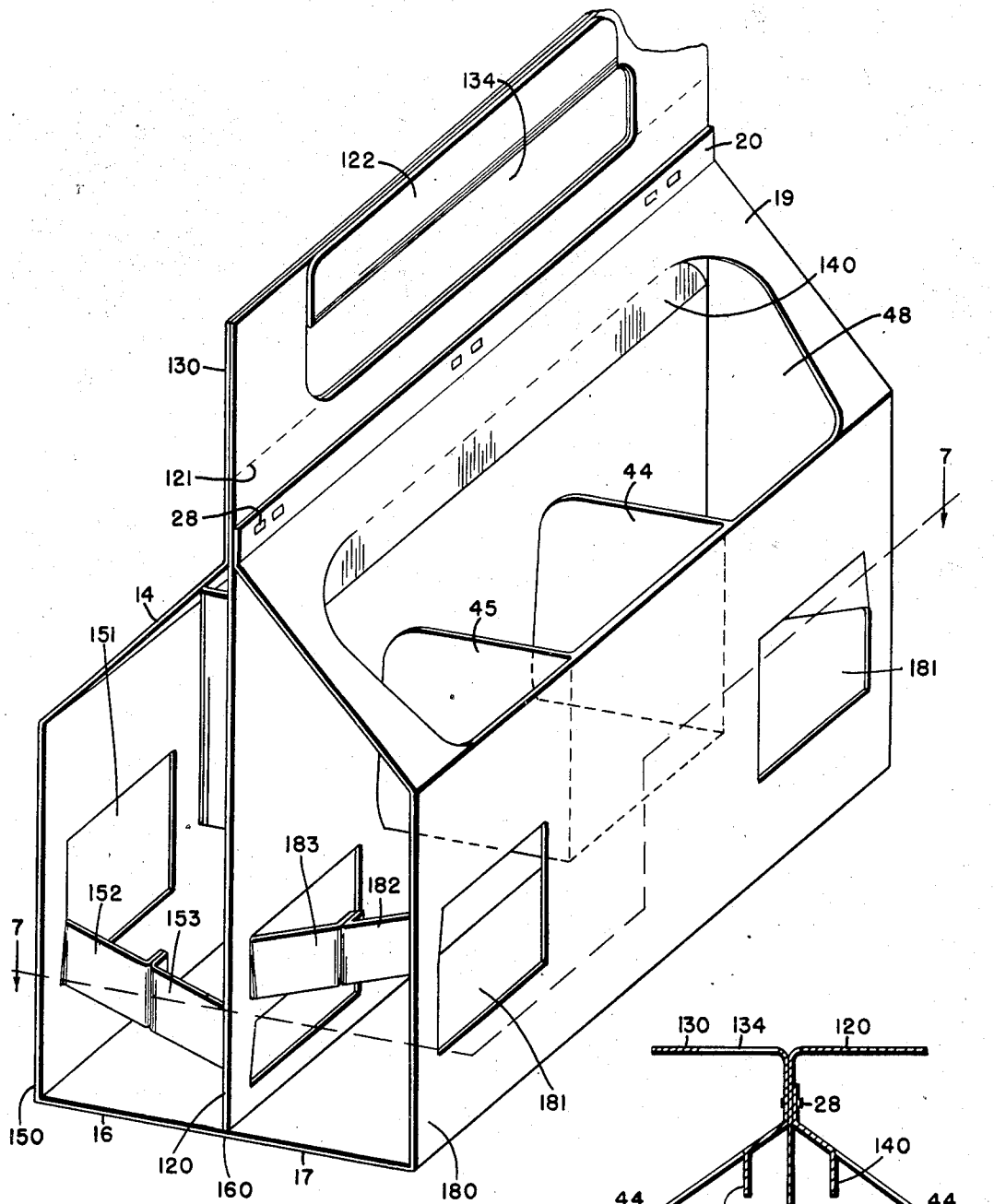


FIG. 5

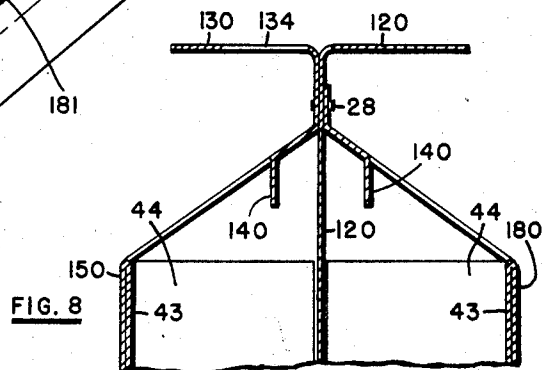


FIG. 8

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4 Sheets-Sheet 4

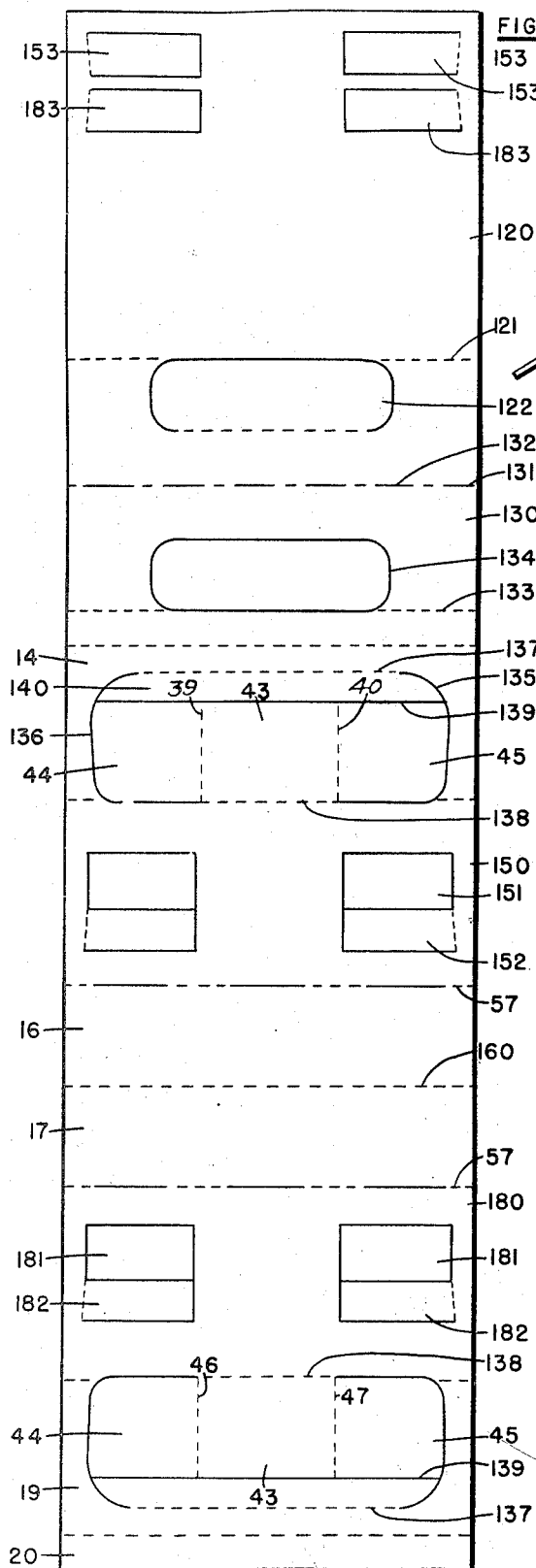


FIG. 6

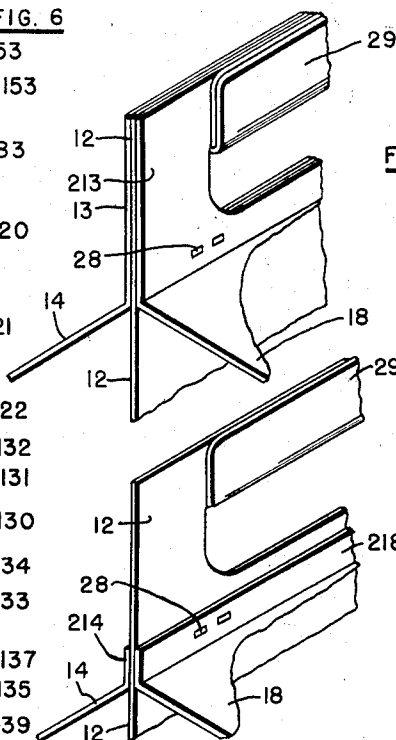


FIG. 9

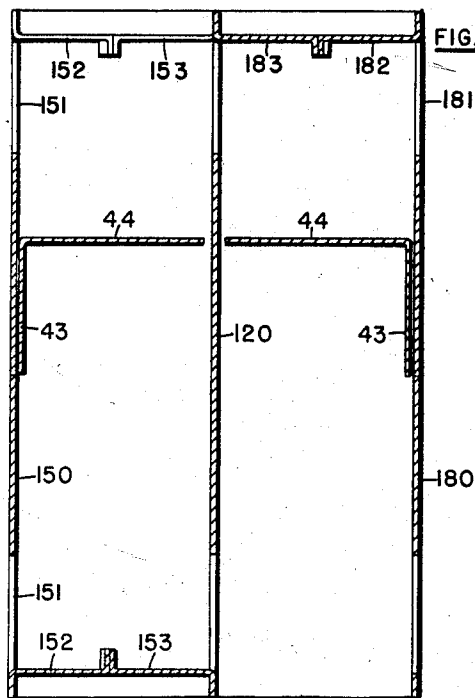


FIG. 7

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,402,219

BOTTLE CARRIER

Albert Wesselman, Cincinnati, Ohio

Original application December 30, 1942, Serial No. 470,614. Divided and this application April 10, 1945, Serial No. 587,457

5 Claims. (Cl. 224-45)

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This application is a division of my copending application Serial No. 470,614, filed December 30, 1942, for a Bottle carrier.

This invention relates to composite packages of merchandise wherein the merchandise or vendible commodity or product is contained in several separate or independent primary receptacles or holders such as bottles, and a plurality of such primary holders are associated or assembled in a group in a secondary container or carrier intended to thereby provide composite units, each unit comprising several primary holders and a secondary container that may be readily assembled, carried, stacked, handled and merchandised, and wherein the peculiarities of form or shape, dimension and specification of the primary holders and secondary containers are utilized to the fullest and best advantage, to attain various desirable objectives that will be subsequently explained herein.

This invention relates to secondary containers, as previously explained, and which are of the category of devices of the general character shown in my Patents No. 2,171,615 and No. 2,276,129, and my copending patent applications Serial No. 193,723, filed March 3, 1938; Serial No. 200,952, filed April 8, 1938; and Serial No. 210,212, filed May 26, 1938, and this application is a continuation in part of some of said applications and patents.

An object of the invention is to provide a carrier of the type previously referred to herein as a secondary container, that may be economically fabricated, stored and shipped, and for the use of which a minimum of time and labor is required for filling and for placing the container in position or condition for filling same with primary receptacles, for example, bottles.

Another object is to provide a carrier of the class described, wherein the several primary receptacles or bottles are spaced or separated, one from the other, whereby to avoid abraiding and chipping thereof, while in the carrier.

Another object is to provide a device of the class described, wherein the several relatively movable parts thereof, are automatically moved incident to opening up or setting up of the carrier and incident to filling or loading of the carrier, so that such parts are positioned to provide separate pockets each having partition members which space the individual bottles and which prevent the bottles from falling out of or through the otherwise open ends of the carrier.

Another object of the invention is to provide a factory completed or assembled carrier of the

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class described, which may be collapsed in a flat form, in which such carriers can be stored and shipped and during which operations a minimum of space is required for such carriers.

Another object is to provide a device of the class described, wherein there is required a minimum of labor in manufacture and in initial use thereof.

Another object is to provide a relative strong and sturdy carrier, the structural parts of which are so related, that those parts will support and reinforce one another, to the end that relatively cheap sheet material, such as various types or kinds of cardboard, may be satisfactorily employed in the production of carriers.

Another object is to so relate various structural parts of the carrier, that such parts and the bottles when assembled therein, cooperate with each other for firmly gripping and holding the bottles against chattering and at the same time, sustain such parts of the sheet material that were weakened incident to the provision or creation of bottle receiving, spacing and holding features of the carrier.

These and other objects are attained by the means described herein and disclosed in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a fully distended or set up carrier embodying my invention.

Fig. 2 is an end view, partly distended, of the device shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a plan view of an extended sheet material blank, as fabricated preparatory to producing a device as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Fig. 4 is a horizontal cross sectional view of the device shown in Fig. 1, along line 4-4 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a distended or set up carrier embodying a modification of the invention.

Fig. 6 is a plan view of a blank used for producing a device as shown in Fig. 5.

Fig. 7 is a sectional view on line 7-7 of Fig. 5.

Figs. 8, 9 and 10 show variant forms of construction that may be provided at the apex of the carrier, whereby to provide variable ply handle members making possible conservation of sheet material, extra strength in the handle element and other variations that may be indicated by reason of the nature or inherent properties of the sheet material, the weight of the articles to be loaded in the carrier, the resistance to lateral or end pressure or strain that may be imposed on the carrier, etc.

In connection with the various features of the invention, it is to be understood that in so far as

any one or more of the features may be illustrated and explained in any one of the forms of the invention, same is to be understood as being also applicable to other forms thereof. For example, in Fig. 1, it will be observed that the finished carrier is formed of a single, elongated piece of sheet material having various parts thereof scored, folded and bent in various fashions. A separate ply of sheet material may be used to provide a medial partition member extending transversely of the device. In that regard it is to be understood also, that the use of a single or plural number of plies of sheet material projecting upwardly and forming the handle member is contemplated and that use of such variant forms is dependent upon the strength and rigidity that are to be incorporated in various commercial embodiments of the invention.

In those instances where less than three plies of sheet material are to be embodied in the handle portion of the device, various of the plies may be attached together in the proximity of the apex of the carrier in substantial conformity with Fig. 1, or if desired, resort may be made to various other forms of attachment of the various parts at and adjacent to the apex, a few variant forms of which are shown in Figs. 5, 8 and 10, or the structure may conform with the disclosures in my previously referred to patents and patent applications. Also, it is to be understood that all or some of the material displaced for providing the various bottle receiving and hand hold openings may in some instances be completely eliminated or detached from the carrier whereas in other instances only portions thereof may be eliminated. For example, as shown in Fig. 3, some material has been retained and some has been eliminated. In other forms all such displaced material may be retained and put to various uses. It is also to be understood that various connections at the apex of the carrier may be resorted to whereby to permit utilization of detachable wire handles and the like, in substantial conformity with disclosures in various of my previously referred to patent applications.

In Fig. 1, a continuous or elongated piece of sheet material of a generally rectangular configuration conforming with the disclosure in Fig. 3 has been folded upon itself, and various portions thereof have been connected together whereby to produce a completed bottle carrier as disclosed.

The blank of sheet material as illustrated in Fig. 3 is identified by the reference character 11. The elongated blank is scored and cut at various places as indicated, whereby to set off a central partition 12, a handle panel 13, a cover or top panel 14, a side wall or panel 15, a pair of bottom sections or panels 16 and 17, a second side panel 18, a second cover or top panel 19 and an attachment flap 20. The identical parts are similarly indicated in Fig. 1.

By reference to Fig. 1, it will be observed that a portion of the partition panel 12 projects through and above the apex 21 of the carrier. Near the lower end of the partition 12 there are provided a pair of apertures or openings 22 and 23. These openings, 22 and 23, are provided at such positions and are of such size that there may be connected through them, end strap members such as 24 and 25 and which end strap members are formed from opposed portions of the side walls or panels 15 and 18. A pair of such end straps is provided at each of the transverse ends of the carrier, from opposed side walls of the carrier, whereby to provide means at each of the

open ends of the carrier for preventing bottles or other similar articles from slipping laterally through and from the carrier. The end strap members constituting the cooperating pair thereof and disposed at the far end of the disclosure in Fig. 1, are indicated at 26 and 27 of Fig. 3. A suitable attachment means, for example a flat wire staple, such as is indicated at 28, may be employed for joining the detached or severed ends of the straps 24 and 25 and the free or detached ends of straps 26 and 27.

Reverting to the partition section 12, the upper portion thereof may be provided with a suitable hand hold opening 29 by severing a portion of the material originally disposed within that hand hold area, from adjoining material along the line 30. The material 29 normally disposed within the indicated hand hold area may remain attached to the partition member along a scored line 31. This arrangement conforms substantially with disclosures in prior patents and the elimination or the retaining of such hand hold flap material 29 is optional. There are certain manufacturing reasons because of which it is preferable to permit the flap 29 to remain attached to the adjoining material. Also, by permitting the flap to remain so attached, the flap may be turned along the score line 31 whereby to transversely enlarge the hand contact area indicated at 32 so as to make same more comfortable as a handle for carrying the article. In Fig. 1, the said flap is illustrated as being turned to the right so as to extend upwardly immediately adjacent the contiguous portion of the partition member 12. If desired, the flap 29 may be turned in the opposite direction whereby to project at the left hand side of the hand hold opening 32 and whereby to extend over the raw edge formed at 33 incident to providing a similar hand hold opening in the handle panel 13, and from which the material indicated at 34 may be displaced. The material indicated at 34 may be either wholly detached or it may likewise be permitted to have attachment along a scored line similar to the scored line 31.

The partition panel 12 is integral with but is set off from the handle panel 13 by means of a weakened or scored transverse line indicated at 35. Such lines indicated as 35 throughout the various drawings indicate scored lines as distinguished from cut lines, a specimen of the latter being indicated at 30.

The handle panel 13 is connected with the top or cover panel 14 along a transverse score line 36. The material originally within the limits of the top panel 14 has been cut along the lines 37 and 38 and has been scored along the lines 39, 40 and 41. The material that was disposed between the cut line 38 and the portion of the line 37 disposed between said cut line 38 and the score line 36, has been eliminated or removed in order to permit the remainder of the material formed within the limits of said line 37 to be turned inwardly and downwardly along the scored line 41 whereby to provide partition members disposed substantially parallel with one another and intermediate the partition member 12 and the side walls 15 and 18, as illustrated in Fig. 1. It will be observed that this flap material 42 that has just been referred to, comprises a central flap member 43 and a pair of end flap members 44 and 45. The end flap members 44 and 45 are set off from the intermediate or central flap portion 43 by score lines 39 and 40 whereby to define the lines of relative fold of those various

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members upon one another and in relation to other parts of the carrier. It will be noted that the severing line 37 continues along the upper edge of the area within which the flap 42 was originally disposed and that such line of severance continues along the lateral edges of the flap 42 and along the lower edges of the side or end flap members 44 and 45, terminating at the score line 41, whereby the central panel 43 of the flap 42 is connected to the side panel 15.

The over-all dimensions of the opening provided by displacement of the flap 42 is intended to permit insertion downwardly through the top member 14, of bottles to be carried in the container. The opening must be large enough to permit ready insertion and removal of the bottles so that the bottles may be brought to rest upon the inner face of the bottom comprising panels 16 and 17, as well as to permit ready removal of the bottles from the carrier. By reason of the provision of the elongated opening indicated generally at 48 in Fig. 1, incident to providing the described structure, the lateral portion of the top or cover member is developed into a pair of comparatively narrow connecting members or straps 49 and 50, extending between the side wall or partition 15 and the handle panel 13. By reason of the nature of the material from which carriers of this type are produced, such strap members 49 and 50 constitute relatively weak members upon which some of the task of supporting the load of the carrier falls when the loaded carrier is suspended from the handle. It will be observed that the elongated opening 48 constitutes a single opening extending across the greater portion of the width of the top panel 14 and of the carrier.

The top panel 14 is set off from the side wall or panel by scored lines 51 and 52 disposed at the lower extremities of the straps 49 and 50 and which may be aligned with one another and with the score line 41. A slight variation in the alignment of the score line 41 with the score lines 51 and 52 is immaterial.

The side wall 15 is provided with the straps 24 and 26 previously referred to. The straps are cut or severed from the adjoining material along continuous lines 53 and 54 and have integral and hinged connection along scored lines 55 and 56 to the contiguous side wall material adjacent to or in proximity to the lateral edges of the side walls. The straps at the same end of the carrier are integrated either by direct connection thereof as shown in Fig. 4 or by the intermediation of the strap segments 153 and 183 as shown in Fig. 5. It will be observed that in the set up or bottle holding position of the carrier, the hinged connections of the straps are disposed in substantially vertical planes, thereby exposing the larger vertical faces of the straps to the bottles for providing an extended contact surface for supporting and sustaining the bottles against lateral movement through the otherwise open ends of the carrier. Such positioning of the straps assists in compact, minimum overall width carrier structure for attainment of the desired objective.

The side wall 15 is set off from the bottom panel 16 along line 57. Along the line 57 a portion of the material is scored as indicated at 58 and is cut in other portions as indicated at 59. This combination score and cut arrangement is used in order to facilitate flexing or bending along the line 57, incident to setting up the carton preparatory to loading thereof with bottles. The slit or cut sections 59 also serve to relieve pressure upon the side walls, and which sometimes results from

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slight manufacturing variations both in bottle carriers and in bottle dimensions. It is desired that a snug fit be provided between the side walls of the carrier and the bottles to be carried therein, and this relieving feature is particularly useful in that connection. The bottom or base of the carrier comprises two identical panels 16 and 17 which are set off from one another by a medial score line 60. This medial score line permits a slight sagging or bending of the bottom panels along the median portion thereof whereby to attain a gripping or holding effect for not only restraining the bottles but also for minimizing any chattering of the bottles in any instances where any contact between bottles might be attained. The sagging function related is in a measure transmitted to the bottles whereby the bottles sag toward each other and are thus held in position as well as caused to impinge upon the center partition 12. In this manner, some of the weight of the load of the loaded carrier is taken up by the partition through the apex to the handle of the carrier. Thus the strain upon the relatively narrow straps 49 and 50 is relieved to some extent.

In the foregoing explanation, the various parts of the device were explained in the order in which same occur, beginning at the top of the disclosure in Fig. 3. In continuing downwardly along Fig. 3 beyond the median score line 60, the previous explanation given to the various parts of the device constituting the bottom or base, the side wall and top or cover partition, applies equally to those portions of the device lying between the median score line 60 and the score line 61, which sets off the attachment flap or strip 20 from the top member or panel 19.

By reference to Fig. 1, it will be noted that the attachment flap or strip 20 is comparable to a section of the handle panel 13 and that said strip 20 is made sufficiently large to permit attachment thereof by means of staples such as are indicated at 28, or by means of gluing or any other attachment means throughout substantially the width of the carrier.

At the time carriers such as illustrated in Figs. 1, 2 and 3 are fabricated, they are in substantially flat form as indicated in Fig. 2. At such time, the large flap 42 as well as the various smaller flaps and straps indicated at 29 and 24 to 27 inclusive, are disposed within the recesses or openings that were formed in the carrier blank in order to set off those flaps and straps. Also, at that time the partition 12 has its lower end 62 spaced a distance from the median score line 60 in the base, as shown in Fig. 2. During such time that the parts are so related, the straps 24 and 25 are connected together through the large opening 23 in the partition and those straps lie near the lower edge 63 of that opening. In like manner, straps 26 and 27 have their free ends connected and they lie adjacent the lower edge 64 of the opening 22.

Incident to extending the carrier from the collapsed position shown in Fig. 2, to the form or position shown in Fig. 1, the partition 12 moves relative to the straps 24 to 27 inclusive, because of the lateral expansion of the carrier so that by the time the side walls of the carrier are fully distended, the lower end 62 of the partition substantially rests upon the bottom of the carrier at substantially the median line 60 therein. By the time the partition has moved as indicated, the straps such as 24 and 25, have moved relative to the partition 12 so that in the set up or fully

distended carton, those straps are disposed at approximately the upper edge 65 of the opening 63. Incident to the lateral distending or spreading of the side walls of the carrier, the ends of the straps 24 and 25 that are connected together are automatically moved centerward. The plane of contact of the adjacent faces of the straps 24 and 25 is substantially aligned with the partition 12. A slight pocket is formed incident to the divergence of the straps 24 and 25 from their place of connection with one another and that pocket receives the adjacent edge of the wall 66 of the aperture or opening 23. This serves to center the lower portion of the partition and by reason of the centering and contacting thereof upon and in the referred to pocket at the junction of the straps 24 and 25, the straps and partition cooperate in sustaining and supporting one another. The partition serves also to limit the extent to which the straps may move outwardly toward the open end of the carrier.

After the carrier has been distended, the large flaps 40 are turned outwardly in relation to the interior of the carrier in order to permit insertion of two bottles into the carrier through the large opening 48. The two bottles so inserted at each side of the partition 12 are then moved to their limits laterally of the carrier so as to dispose a bottle adjacent each of the straps 24 to 27 inclusive, thereby leaving a space between the two bottles disposed on a common side of the partition 12. The third bottle for each of said pockets is then pressed against the flap 42 causing the flap to pass through the opening 48 and assume the position of such flap as shown in Fig. 1. Coincident to that turning movement of the flap, the lateral ends 44 and 45 thereof are brought into engagement with the bottles already placed in the carrier and disposed at the opposite ends thereof, consequently the end flap portions 44 and 45 are turned approximately to right angle position as shown in Fig. 1, and serve as spacers or partition members between the bottles in each row of three bottles disposed on opposite sides of the partition 12.

The composite package comprising a carrier and two rows of three bottles, each of which rows is disposed on opposite sides of the partition 12, provides an arrangement wherein each of the bottles is shielded or guarded from each of the other bottles in the carrier. The various partition members provided by the flaps 42 and their lateral extensions 44 and 45, space the bottles in one row from one another transversely of the carrier while the central flap 12, extending between the two rows of three bottles each, provides a buffer or protector between the bottles in one row as against the bottles in the adjacent row. Particularly should it be observed that by reason of the disposition of the lower end of the partition 12 at or immediately above the median score line 60 in the carrier, the bottom edges or bases of the bottles are spaced so as to prevent sanding or chipping that would otherwise occur if the bases of those bottles should contact one another and should vibrate in relation to one another incident either to transportation of loaded bottle carriers in trucks or wagons, or while being transported by the purchaser by way of the handle member associated therewith. It will also be noted that any sagging of the bottles toward each other incident to the function of the median score line 60, as previously explained, serves to cushion the grip of the bottles in that the bottles contact opposite sides of the lower

portion of the partition 12. Thus the benefit of the sagging of the bottles and the ensuing gripping action incident to sagging of the bottles is attained, but the central partition 12, by being interposed between the lower extremities of the bottles, prevents chipping or sanding of the bottles by reason of their cooperative gripping and positioning coaction incident to sagging as explained.

In Figs. 5 and 6 there is shown a structure wherein approximately the same coaction of parts and the same result is attained as is accomplished by the structure disclosed in Figs. 1 and 3. In explaining the modification shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the explanation will be limited only to those features or elements which differ from the parts previously explained in connection with Figs. 1 and 3.

In Fig. 6 the central partition member 120 is provided with a score line 121 at approximately the lower edge of the handle grip flap 122. The partition 120 is set off from the handle panel 130 as indicated at 131 by an arrangement such that upon turning the partition 120 to an arc of approximately 180, the partition will be detached from the handle panel 130. This is accomplished by providing a plurality of cuts or slits 132 transversely of the blank, and sufficient uncut material is left between the various slits 132, as will retain the unity thereof in ordinary handling of the blank but which connecting portions of material will be wholly inadequate to withstand a turning action as indicated. Arrangements or structures of the character indicated are commonly used in the carton industry and in explaining the indicated feature, it is to be understood that it is intended that the function to be attained will be accomplished in accordance with such practice in the carton industry. The score line 121 is provided at or immediately adjacent to the place at which provision is made for a hand hold opening, in order to permit the upper extremities of the handle member to be turned laterally as shown in Fig. 8, so that bottle carriers may be stacked without interference of the handle members, for example, as shown in my Patent No. 2,171,615. In order to permit such stacking arrangement, a similar score line 133 is provided adjacent the hand hold opening provided at 134.

The material defined within the slits 135 and 136 and therewith registering score lines 137 and 138 is utilized to provide flaps of the same character as explained in connection with Figs. 1 and 3. It will be noted, however, that no part of the material lying on opposite sides of the line of cut 139 is removed. The material lying intermediate the line of cut 139 and the score line 137 is turned inwardly and downwardly along the score line 137 thereby serving a function as a strengthening strut adapted to resist the endwise stresses or pressures exerted upon the carrier. Such flap members 140 are free to pivot about their hinged connections to the adjacent material and consequently offer no obstruction to the loading of the carrier.

A particular feature of distinction between the disclosures in the first herein described form of the invention and the form now being described, is concerned with the end strap arrangement for providing means at the open ends of the carrier for preventing lateral displacement of the bottles through the open ends of the carrier. In the particular form of invention now being described, these straps embody portions of the

central partition 120 and portions of the side or wall members 150 and 180. In this form of the invention it is necessary to rather carefully determine the relative movements of the partition member 120 and the side walls 150 and 180 so that the angularity of connections of the strap members with the partition and side wall members will permit such relative movements of the indicated parts without rupturing the straps or their connections to the contiguous material. These angular relationships will necessarily vary in different devices, contingent upon the diameters of the bottles to be accommodated, the relative movements of partition and side wall members in view of the height of the bottles and the carrier elements and the positions at which the straps are disposed vertically of the carrier. There is no special formula that can be prescribed although little calculation is required to determine the particular places at which score lines and lines of severance shall be laid out upon the blank in order to accomplish the desired coaction of the parts.

Particular attention is directed to the fact that carriers of the type herein considered are ordinarily manufactured under conditions such that the blank is folded and in a collapsed form at the time that the various staples are applied for connecting the strap ends and for joining the various parts at the apex of the carrier. Consequently, in order to produce a device of the character shown in Fig. 5, it is advisable for expeditious fabrication of such device, to make available to the staple applying machines, the ends of straps disposed in different planes. Consequently, it is advisable to provide enlarged openings such as are indicated at 151 and 181. It will be noted that the straps such as 182 and fabricated from the side wall 180, have connection with the side wall along the upper side edge of the opening 181, whereas the corresponding strap 152 formed from the side wall 150, has connection with the side wall 150 along the lower side edge of the opening 151. The material cut from the openings 151 and 181, and which is not required for providing or creation of the straps 152 and 182, is necessarily removed prior to the connecting of the straps 152 and 182 with their respective cooperating straps 153 and 183 formed from the central partition 120.

The final creation, whether of the specific form shown in Fig. 1 or in Fig. 5, has the same advantages. The median score line 160 in the base substantially registers with the partition 120. The central partition 120 serves to transmit the load imposed thereon occasioned by impinging of the bottles when sagging under their own weight by reason of the functioning of the median score line. The fact that the openings such as 151 and 181 in the side walls may be larger than the openings when using the form shown in Fig. 1, does not impair the over-all strength of the carrier.

As shown in Fig. 9, the central partition 12 is flanked by the handle extension 13 of side wall 14 and a similar handle extension 213 of the side wall 18. In this type of construction the central partition includes a handle forming extension 12, as shown in Fig. 1. The inturned handle flaps 29, corresponding to similar flaps in other figures, are shown as comprising two plies of the sheet material. Whether or not there are provided one, two or three plies of such inturned flap members 29 depends merely upon choice.

In Fig. 10, the handle extension 12 of the cen-

tral partition 12 constitutes the sole handle forming means. In this form the upper ends of the side walls 14 and 18 are provided merely with attachment flaps as indicated at 214 and 218, and which are joined or affixed to the central partition 12 by a suitable staple 28.

I claim:

1. A carrier comprising a sheet material body member having spaced transverse score lines providing a base and a pair of upwardly converging opposed side walls, strap members struck from the material of the side walls near the ends thereof, and at different elevations upon the side walls, presenting free ends directed centerward of the carrier, a partition member connected to the side walls at their apex and depending in bisecting relationship toward the base of the carrier, strap members struck from the material of the partition member at different elevations above the base, the last mentioned strap members having free ends extended in opposite directions from the partition member toward the opposed side walls of the carrier, means connecting the free ends of the uppermost strap members of the partition with those of one side wall, and means connecting the free ends of the lowermost strap members of the partition with those of the other side wall, to provide partial closures for the ends of the carrier, the side walls of the carrier having openings therein above the strap members for the insertion of articles into the carrier.

2. A carrier comprising a sheet material body member having spaced transverse score lines providing a base and a pair of upwardly converging opposed side walls, strap members struck from the material of the side walls near the ends thereof, and at different elevations upon the side walls, presenting free ends directed centerward of the carrier, a partition member connected to the side walls at their apex and depending in bisecting relationship toward the base of the carrier, strap members struck from the material of the partition member at different elevations above the base, the last mentioned strap members having free ends extended in opposite directions from the partition member toward the opposed side walls of the carrier, means connecting the free ends of the uppermost strap members of the partition with those of one side wall, and means connecting the free ends of the lowermost strap members of the partition with those of the other side wall, to provide partial closures for the ends of the carrier.

3. A carrier comprising a sheet material body member having spaced transverse score lines providing a base and a pair of upwardly converging opposed side walls, strap members struck from the material of the side walls near the ends thereof, and at different elevations upon the side walls, presenting free ends directed centerward of the carrier, a partition member connected to the side walls at their apex and depending in bisecting relationship toward the base of the carrier, strap members struck from the material of the partition member at different elevations above the base, the last mentioned strap members having free ends extended in opposite directions from the partition member toward the opposed side walls of the carrier, means connecting the free ends of the uppermost strap members of the partition with those of one side wall, and means connecting the free ends of the lowermost strap members of the partition with those of the other side wall, to provide partial closures for the ends of the carrier, the side walls of the carrier having

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openings therein above the strap members for the insertion of articles into the carrier, and inwardly turned flaps along the lower edges of said openings, including transversely directed wings providing separators for the inserted articles.

4. A carrier comprising a sheet material body member having spaced transverse score lines providing a base and a pair of upwardly converging opposed side walls, strap members struck from the material of the side walls near the ends thereof, and at different elevations upon the side walls, presenting free ends directed centerward of the carrier, a partition member connected to the side walls at their apex and depending in bisecting relationship toward the base of the carrier, strap members struck from the material of the partition member at different elevations above the base, the last mentioned strap members having free ends extended in opposite directions from the partition member toward the opposed side walls of the carrier, means connecting the free ends of the uppermost strap members of the partition with those of one side wall, and means connecting the free ends of the lowermost strap members of the partition with those of the other side wall, to provide partial closures for the ends of the carrier, the side walls of the carrier having openings therein above the strap members for the insertion of articles into the carrier, inwardly turned flaps along the lower edges of said openings, including transversely directed wings providing separators for the inserted articles, and

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flap means along the upper edges of said openings disposed at an angle to the side walls, for resisting endwise stresses exerted upon the carrier.

5. A carrier comprising a sheet material body member having spaced transverse score lines providing a base and a pair of upwardly converging opposed side walls, strap members struck from the material of the side walls near the ends thereof, and at different elevations upon the side walls, presenting free ends directed centerward of the carrier, a partition member connected to the side walls at their apex and depending in bisecting relationship toward the base of the carrier, strap members struck from the material of the partition member at different elevations above the base, the last mentioned strap members having free ends extended in opposite directions from the partition member toward the opposed side walls of the carrier, means connecting the free ends of the uppermost strap members of the partition with those of one side wall, and means connecting the free ends of the lowermost strap members of the partition with those of the other side wall, to provide partial closures for the ends of the carrier, the side walls of the carrier having openings therein above the strap members for the insertion of articles into the carrier, and flap means along the upper edges of said openings disposed at an angle to the side walls, for resisting endwise stresses exerted upon the carrier.

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