Feb. 24, 1931. L. SUGERMAN 1,794,125

TWIN SECTION EGG CARTON

Filed April 9, 1928

Fig: 1

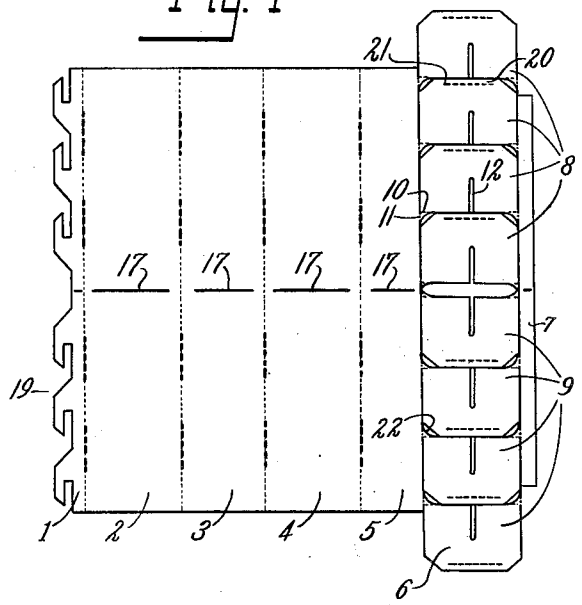


Fig: 2

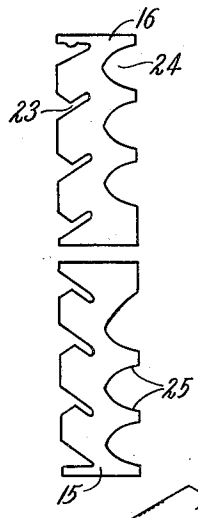
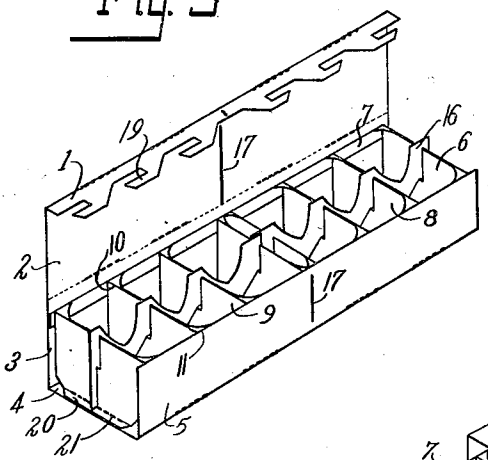


Fig: 3



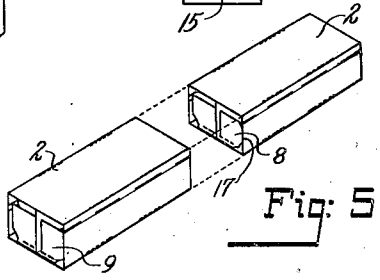
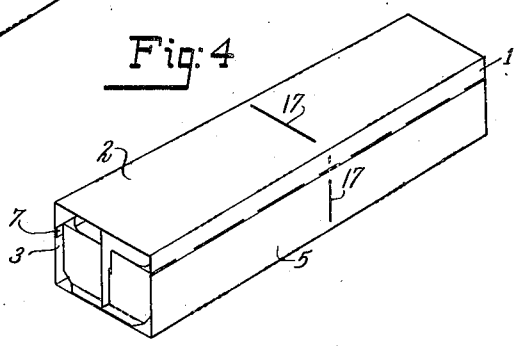


Fig: 5

Fig: 4



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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TWIN-SECTION EGG CARTON

Application filed April 9, 1928. Serial No. 268,769.

This invention appertains to cartons and similar receptacles and more particularly to a structure of the character usually employed in connection with the packing of eggs for the retail market.

In the folding of a blank piece of pasteboard from which cartons are made it has been necessary in the past, to fold the paper first in one direction and then in the other in order to break the paper at the edge where it is to be folded. If this were not done the edges of the carton would be rounded rather than square. It is an object of this invention to eliminate this folding and unfolding operation by either perforating or slitting the paper at intervals along the corners where it is to be folded.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a number of cells by a plurality of tongues struck from a portion of the carton and pushed into the body of the carton, said tongues being so shaped that upon being pushed into the body portion they are wedged in place.

It is a further object of this invention to provide a carton which when open will expose to view a maximum amount of the surface area of each egg.

The attainment of these and further objects of the invention will be apparent from the following specification taken in conjunction with the drawing forming a part thereof.

Referring to the drawing, Figure 1, shows a blank piece of pasteboard from which the carton is made. Figure 2, shows two partitions used in subdividing the compartments. Figure 3, is a view of the complete carton ready to receive the eggs. Figure 4 is a view of the carton shut. Figure 5 is a view, drawn to a smaller scale than the other figures, showing the carton separated to form two complete cartons.

Referring now to Figure 1, the general shape of the blank piece of paper, cardboard, pasteboard, or the like from which the carton is made, is shown. The light dotted lines indicate the lines along which the blank is creased for folding, the heavy dotted lines indicate perforations or slits made in the paper, while the full lines indicate the lines along which the blank is cut.

The sections along which the pasteboard is divided upon folding have been numbered 1 to 7. The strip 1 constitutes the locking member, 2 the top, 3 and 5 the longitudinal sides, and 4 constitutes the bottom of the carton. The strip 6 is divided into a number of transverse tongues 8 and 9, connected at their upper front corners to the front side of the carton, and at their upper rear corners to the longitudinal strip 7, which, in the assembled carton, is pasted or otherwise secured to the inner side of the rear wall 3 as may be seen in Figure 3. The partitions 8 and 9 may be folded from a horizontal plane parallel to the plane of the bottom portion 4 to a plane at right angles thereto. The folding is done along the lines 10 and 11. The portion of the paper at 10 is perforated, and the diagonal between the sides 10 and 11 is cut inward along a concave curve as shown at 22. In the construction illustrated it is to be noted that there are four transverse partitions 8 on one side of the center of the carton and four transverse partitions 9 on the other side of the center of the carton, the partitions being arranged so that when they are folded into position as shown in Figure 3, the innermost partition 8 and the innermost partition 9 are adjacent one another. The tongues 8 and 9 are slitted at 20, the distance from the slit 20 to the edge of the tongue pivoted at 10 is equal to the width of the wall 5. It may therefore be seen that when the tongues are folded into the body portion the end 21 beyond the slit 20 will fold along the bottom of the carton. The frictional engagement of the end 21 with the bottom of the carton is sufficient to overcome any tendency of the tongues to unfold, thereby making the carton more rigid.

When the tongues 8 and 9 have been folded into the position shown in Figure 3 the two longitudinal partitions 15 and 16 are inserted into place, or the tongues may be pushed into place by forcing the partitions 15 and 16 downward upon them with the slits 23 in line with the edge of the tongue pivoted at 10. The longitudinal partitions have a series of

notches or slots 23 therein spaced apart a distance equal to the distance between the transverse partitions 8 or 9, and of a depth to permit the lower edge of the longitudinal partition to rest upon the bottom of the box when the longitudinal partition is inserted into the slots 12 formed in the transverse partitions. The partition strips also have a number of notches 24 on the upper side. By providing these notches a larger portion of the surface area of the egg is exposed to view when the cover is opened. The ends 25 serve to support the cover 2 at its center and to space the cover from the eggs. If desired, the projections 25 may be cut off. In the center of each of the sides, 2, 3, 4, and 5, there is formed a slit 17. The slit in each of the sides extends to within a short distance of the edge of the side, and not the entire width of the side. The cut 17 in each section may be one continuous cut or it may consist of a number of perforations. The section 7 may also be cut at its center for a portion of its width, although that cut may be dispensed with.

The cover of the carton seen in Figure 3 may be locked in its closed position by engaging the locking projections 19 beneath the triangular corners 10—11. The complete closed carton is shown in Figure 4.

Should a customer desire only six eggs, the merchant may split the carton in half, each half to form a complete carton as may be seen in Figure 5. The splitting of the carton is accomplished by passing a knife through the slits 17, and cutting the slits 17 through the entire sides of the carton. It is to be noted that the longitudinal dividing strip is provided in two pieces 15 and 16 and upon dividing the carton in two, each division retains its longitudinal dividing strip. The locking projections 19 on each side of the center of the strip 1 point in the opposite directions. This tends to maintain the carton against unintentional opening during handling, especially when the carton shown in Figure 4 is being cut in two.

The empty carton shown in Figure 3 may be collapsed for shipment by removing the longitudinal strips 15 and 16 and folding the transverse partitions 8 and 9 so that they lie in a horizontal plane parallel to the plane of the bottom of the carton. The portion of the carton formed by the sides 3, 4, 5, and 6, may then be collapsed by folding the sides 4 and 5 in a counter clockwise direction as seen in Figure 3 until the bottom 4 rests on the side 3. The portion 6 will then lie on the top 2.

In compliance with the requirements of the patent statutes I have herein described a preferred embodiment of my invention. It is, however, to be understood that the same is shown for illustrative purposes only, and I do not wish to be limited to the precise construction shown.

What I consider new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

A carton comprising front, rear, bottom, and top walls, an intermediate wall between the top and bottom walls, tongues struck from the intermediate wall and adapted to be pushed into the carton transversely thereof towards the bottom wall to divide the carton into a plurality of cells, said tongues being longer than the distance between the intermediate wall and the bottom, the excess portion being folded along the bottom, said tongues being perforated along the folding edge to facilitate folding.

LOUIS SUGERMAN.