Sept. 30, 1930. L. SUGERMAN 1,776,844

TWIN SECTION EGG CARTON

Filed July 30, 1927

Fig: 1

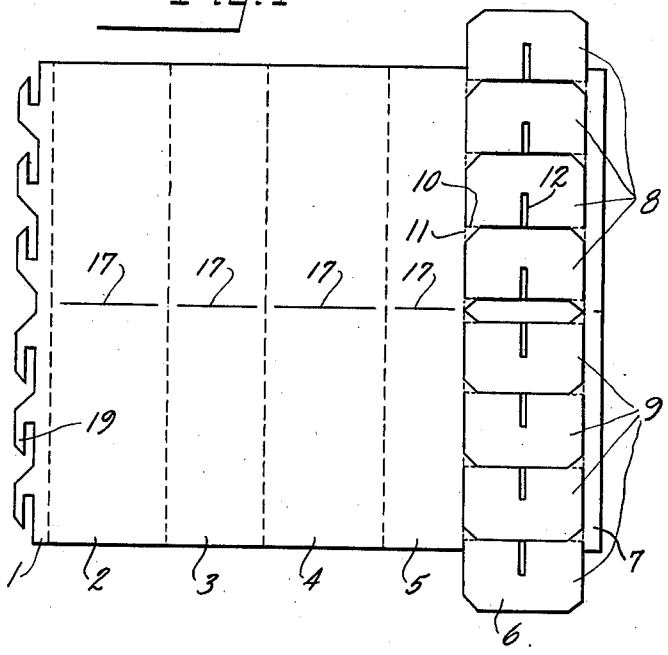


Fig: 2

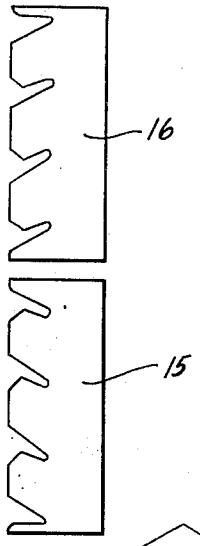


Fig: 5

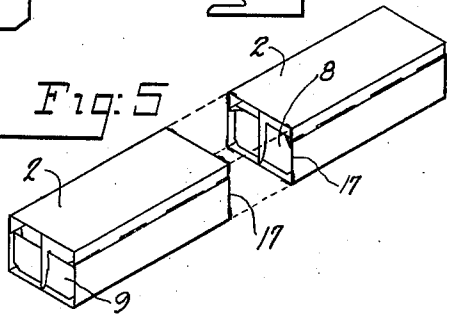


Fig: 3

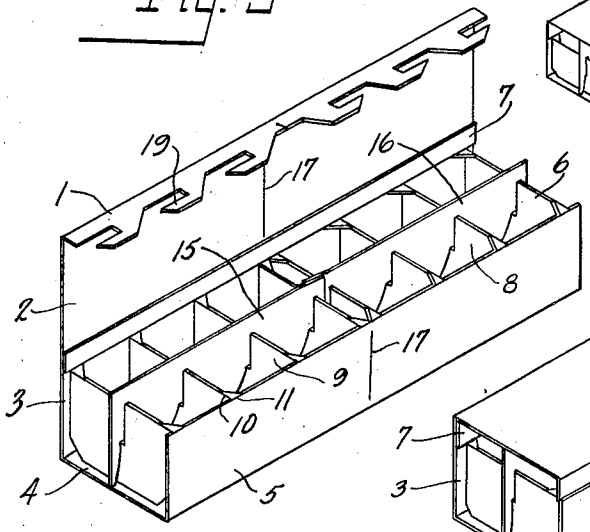
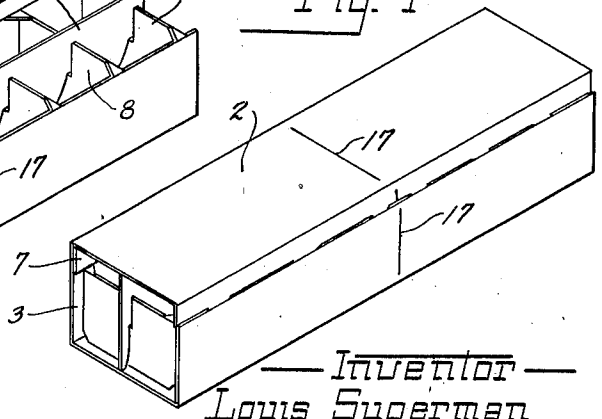


Fig: 4



Inventor

Louis Sugerman

Morris Spector, Atty.

Patented Sept. 30, 1930

1,776,844

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

LOUIS SUGERMAN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

TWIN-SECTION EGG CARTON

REISSUED

Application filed July 30, 1927. Serial No. 209,494.

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

It is an object of this invention to provide a collapsible carton which may be easily unfolded and set up, and which when set up is provided with a number of cells or compartments. It is a particular object of the invention to provide such a carton which may be severed into two or more cartons, each carton to be a complete unit and each to receive a plurality of eggs.

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 dotted lines indicate the lines along which the blank is creased for folding, 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 partitions 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. 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. When the partitions 8 and 9 have been folded into the position shown in Figure 3 the two longitudinal partitions 15 and 16 are inserted into place. The longitudinal partitions have a series of notches or slots 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 on the bottom of the box when the longitudinal partition is inserted into the slots 12 formed in the transverse partitions.

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 parts, 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 3 and 5 to the left as seen in Figure 3 until the side 5 rests on the bottom 4. The top portion 2 may also be folded so that it lies on the section 6.

In compliance with the requirements of the patent statutes I have herein described a preferred embodyment 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:

1. A paper carton having a top wall, a bottom wall, and two longitudinal side walls, each of the walls being slit transversely at their center, the slit in each wall extending to within a short distance of the edge of the wall, a series of transverse partitions on each side of the center of the carton, said partitions being connected to the carton so as to permit the partitions to swing downward from positions in a common horizontal plane to positions in separate vertical planes, the partitions on one side of the center of the carton being arranged to swing in one direction and those on the other side of the center of the carton being arranged to swing in the opposite direction, means on each side of the center of the carton for retaining the transverse partitions in their respective vertical planes, said carton being severable into two complete cartons by cutting the respective walls in two along the line of the respective slits.

2. A paper carton having a top wall, a bottom wall, and two longitudinal side walls, the walls of the carton being weakened along the transverse center line of the carton, two transverse vertical walls adjacent one another and located one on each side of the transverse center line of the carton, additional transverse vertical walls on each side of the center of the carton spaced from the first mentioned walls and from each other, thereby forming a plurality of compartments on each side of the center of the carton, there being two more transverse vertical walls than there are compartments, two additional longitudinal walls, one on each side of the transverse center of the carton, said last mentioned walls dividing each of the compartments into two cells, the carton being severable into two complete cartons by tearing the top, bottom, and first mentioned longitudinal walls along their weakened portion.

3. A paper carton having a top wall, a bottom wall, and two longitudinal side walls, the walls of the carton being weakened along the transverse center line of the carton so that the carton may be there torn into two parts, a plurality of spaced transverse vertical walls on each side of the transverse center line of the carton dividing the carton into a plurality of sections, two of the transverse vertical walls being adjacent one another and on opposite sides of the transverse center line of the carton so that upon tearing the carton in two, said last mentioned walls each constitute one of the end transverse walls of one of the parts, the parts each being a complete carton.

4. As an article of manufacture, a paper carton having a top wall, a bottom wall, and two longitudinal side walls, the walls of the carton being weakened along the transverse center line of the carton so that it may there be readily torn into two similar cartons, and a plurality of cells formed in each of said two similar cartons, there being two back to back cell walls on the opposite sides of the weakened transverse center line.

5. As an article of manufacture, a paper carton having a top wall, a bottom wall, and two longitudinal side walls, the walls of the carton being weakened along the transverse center line of the carton so that it may there be readily torn into two similar cartons, a plurality of cells formed in each of said two similar cartons, there being two back to back cell walls on the opposite sides of the weakened transverse center line, and locking means on each side of the center of the top of the first mentioned carton for locking the top in the closed position.

6. As an article of manufacture, a paper carton having a top wall, a bottom wall, and two longitudinal walls, a cell forming wall connecting the longitudinal walls intermediate the top and bottom walls and dividing the carton into a number of cells, all of said walls being weakened along the transverse center line of the carton so that it may there be readily torn into two similar cartons, and locking means on each side of the center of the first mentioned carton for locking the top in the closed position, the locking means on the two sides of the center being oppositely directed, so that the locking means on one side prevents longitudinal movement of the top wall in one direction and the locking means on the other side prevents longitudinal movement in the other direction.

7. As an article of manufacture, a paper carton having a top wall, a bottom wall and two longitudinal side walls, a cell forming wall between the side walls, and locking means on each side of of the center of the top

wall engaging cooperating means on the cell forming wall for locking the top in the closed position, said locking means on the two sides of the center being oppositely directed so that the locking means on one side prevents longitudinal movement of the top wall in one direction and the locking means on the other side prevents longitudinal movement in the other direction.

8. The method of forming a carton which comprises, blanking a sheet of paper to form a top, bottom, longitudinal side walls and a wall parallel to and intermediate the top and the bottom wall, blanking the last mentioned wall symmetrically about a transverse center to form transverse cell forming tongues including two back to back tongues formed at the center and extending transversely of the carton, weakening the walls between the two back to back tongues to facilitate tearing of the carton in two, and permanently securing the longitudinal walls together by means of the intermediate wall.

In witness whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name this 27th day of July, A. D. 1927.

LOUIS SUGERMAN.