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2,643,814

CARTON FOR ROUND-ENDED ARTICLES

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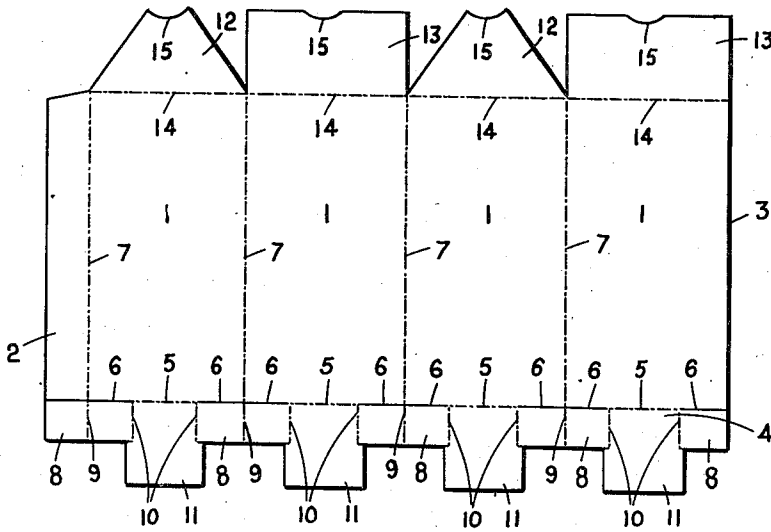


FIG. 1.

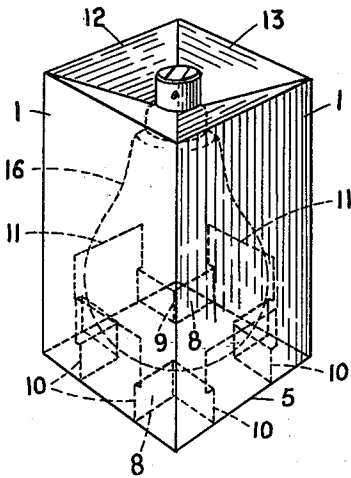


FIG. 2.

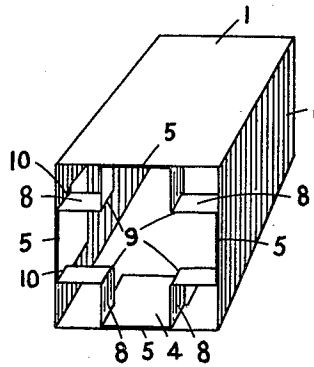


FIG. 3.

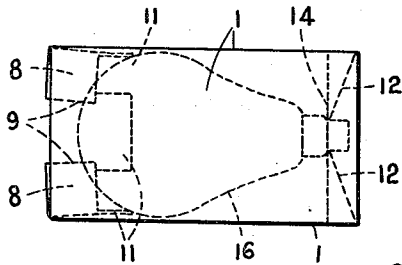


FIG. 4.

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CARTON FOR ROUND-ENDED ARTICLES

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1 Claim. (Cl. 229—37)

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This invention relates to cartons and like containers, and has for its chief object to provide a new or improved construction of carton which is collapsible for packing or transport purposes when empty, and is capable when erected of supporting as well as enclosing an article placed therein.

A further object of the invention is to provide a carton or like container which is eminently suitable for wrapping or packaging articles such as electric lamps.

A still further object is to provide a carton or container for electric lamps which is virtually shockproof so that electric lamps can be stored or transported whilst in the carton or the like with little likelihood of damage.

According to the invention the carton or the like is constructed from a blank which when folded and erected affords a carton having inwardly projecting supports at one end upon which an article placed in the carton can rest. The supports will preferably be portions of a peripheral flap which is formed integrally with the body blank and is capable of being folded inwardly so as to lie against the inner faces of the carton sides, sections of the flap score or crease adjacent the ends of the body blank corner folds or creases being cut through, whilst the flap portions of the same length as said cuts are transversely scored or creased both centrally in line with the body blank corner folds or creases and at their ends whereby on erection of the carton these flap portions form the supports.

The peripheral flap may be provided with integral extensions or tongues which extend from the flap edge between the supports, and lie centrally close to the inner faces of the carton side when it is erected.

Preferably at the other end of the carton will be provided a hinged or pivotal flap integral with each body side, these flaps being adapted to incline inwardly from the sides and end of the carton to encircle a portion of, and have a gripping or holding effect upon an article placed therein.

In order that the invention may be clearly understood and readily carried into effect, the same will now be more fully described with reference to and by the aid of the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a plan view of the flat blank from which a four-sided carton is erected.

Figure 2 is a perspective view of a carton erected from the blank shown in Figure 1, with the contents.

Figure 3 is a perspective end view of the carton.

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Figure 4 is a side elevation of the carton with contents.

Referring to Figure 1 in which scores or creases impressed or otherwise formed to facilitate folding of the blank are shown by long and short dotted lines, the blank is scored or creased to form four carton sides, 1, and one of the free edges is formed with a flap 2 which can be glued or otherwise secured to the corresponding edge 3 at the other side of the blank. One end of the carton blank is formed with a flap 4, creased at 5 so that it can be folded to lie closely to the sides 1, and sections 6 of the crease adjacent the ends of the body corner creases 7 are cut through whilst the flap portions 8 of the same length as said cuts 6 are transversely scored or creased both centrally at 9 in line with the body corner creases 7, and at 10 at their ends.

At the other end of the blank, each carton side 1 is provided with an integral flap, two flaps 12 being triangular in shape, and two flaps 13 being rectangular, the different shaped flaps being alternate so that opposite sides of the carton have the same shape of flap.

Each flap 12 or 13 can hinge or pivot about its crease or score 14, and an arcuate recess 15 is formed in the free end of each flap.

The blank is folded over the centre crease or score 7, and the flap 2 secured to the corresponding edge 3 by gluing or the like, the overlapping end portions 8 of the flap 4 also being similarly secured. The carton is still in flat condition and suitable for packing or transport purposes.

Referring also to Figures 2, 3 and 4, the carton is erected for use from this collapsed condition by manipulating it to form a rectangular tubular body, and folding the flap 4 about its crease 5 into the interior of the carton so that the flap 4 and extensions 11 lie close to the inner faces of the sides 1. The action of folding in the flap 4 causes the flap portions 8 to fold about their creases 9 and 10 and assume the function of inwardly projecting supports (see Figures 2 and 3), at that end of the carton, and as shown in Figures 2 and 4, wherein said supports lie in vertical planes parallel to the longitudinal axis of the carton, an article such as the electric light bulb 16 illustrated will rest upon these inwardly projecting supports, and be retained in the carton although the end of the carton is virtually open. The electric lamp engages the extensions or tongues 11 which extend from the flaps 4 (see particularly Figure 4), the action of these tongues 11 being to prevent the supports 8 and flap 4 being pushed out from the interior

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of the carton by the careless or rough insertion of the bulb in the carton.

The flaps 12 and 13 may be folded inwardly about their creases to close partially the other end of the carton, either before or after the insertion of the electric lamp 16, and in the former event as soon as the glass portion of the lamp has passed the flaps, they ride along to the cap of the lamp and grip the cap about its sides as illustrated most clearly in Figure 4. In either connection, it is preferable that the rectangular flaps 13 should be folded inwardly first, and the triangular flaps 12 arranged on the outside to ensure the maximum gripping and holding effect of the flaps upon the lamp cap, due to the overlapping of the flaps.

Whilst in the described embodiment, a four-sided carton has been described, the invention is applicable to three-sided cartons, or even cartons having more than four sides, without departing from the features of construction characterising the invention.

It will be seen that this invention provides a carton which is eminently suitable for electric lamps or valves, whereby they are completely protected, being at the same time adequately supported in the carton and visible through one or both ends, moreover the carton enables the cap end of the lamp to project sufficiently from the recess afforded by the turned in flaps to allow the lamp to be tested for light efficiency without the necessity of removing the lamp from the carton.

I claim:

A carton for round-ended articles, such as electric light bulbs, having a four-sided body

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open at one end, a peripheral flap having hinged connections with only the central part of one end of each of at least two of the four sides and folded into the body of the carton at said open end, the flap being separated from the sides between the hinged connections adjacent to at least two of the corners of said body end by slits in line with the hinged connections of the flap to the said sides, the separated portions of the flap being folded inwards about scored lines parallel to the longitudinal axis of the body of the carton to provide supports for the rounded end of the article, the peripheral flap also being provided with extensions in substantial longitudinal alignment with said hinged connections and extending beyond the separated portions of the flap into the body of the carton parallel to its sides to engage the periphery of the rounded end of the article and thereby insure that the flap remains in folded position.

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