

No. 616,392.

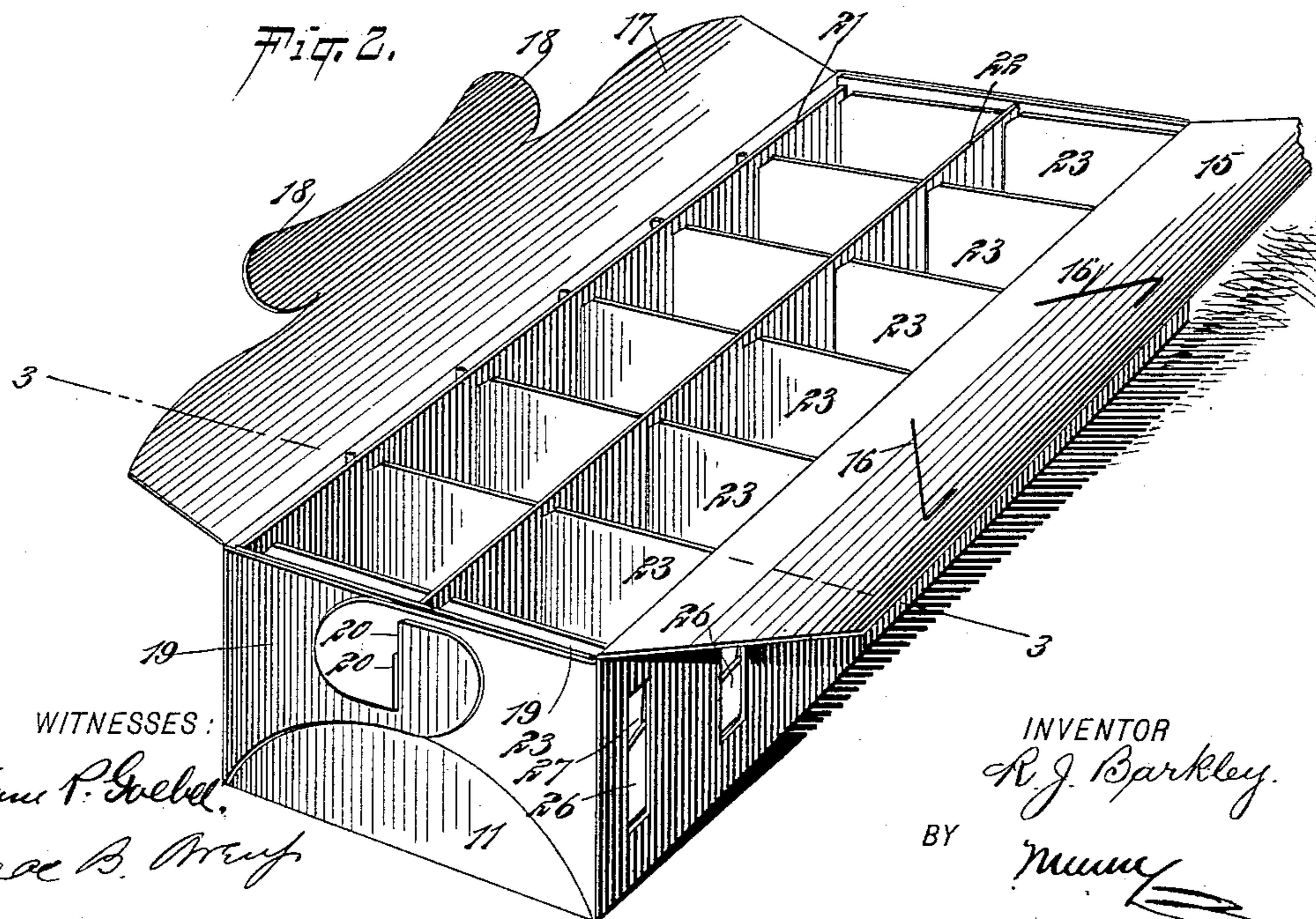
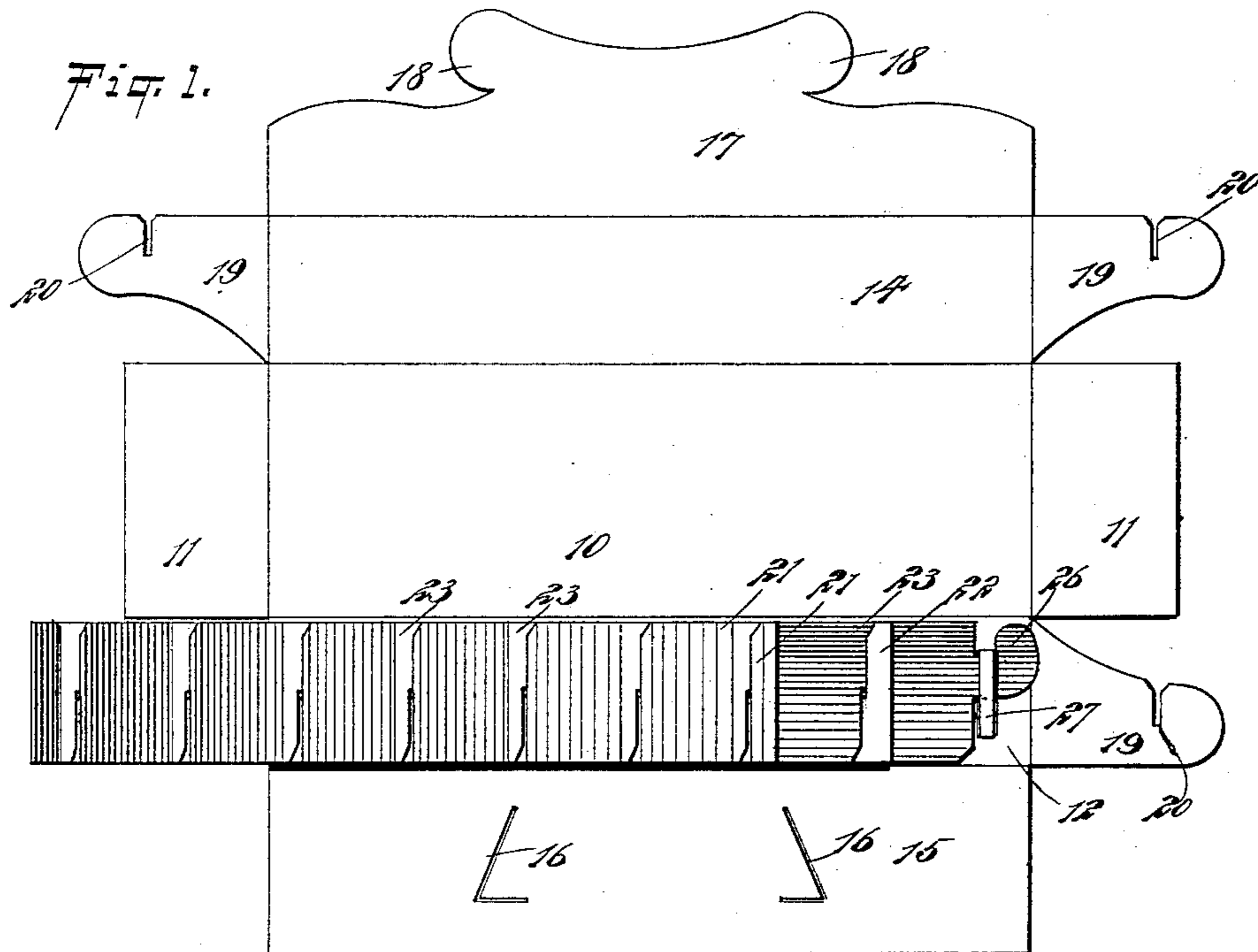
Patented Dec. 20, 1898.

R. J. BARKLEY.
EGG CARTON.

(Application filed Aug. 16, 1898.)

(No Model.)

2 Sheets—Sheet I.



WITNESSES:

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2 Sheets—Sheet 2.

Fig. 3.

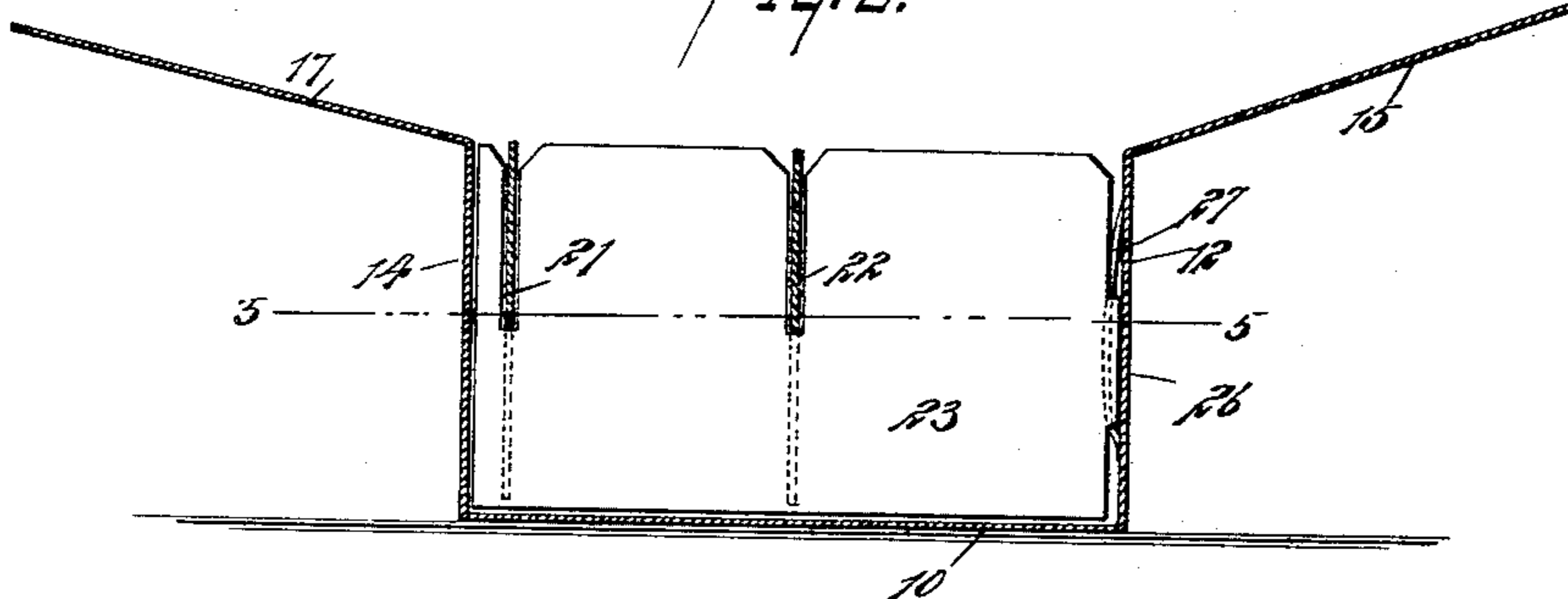


Fig. 4.

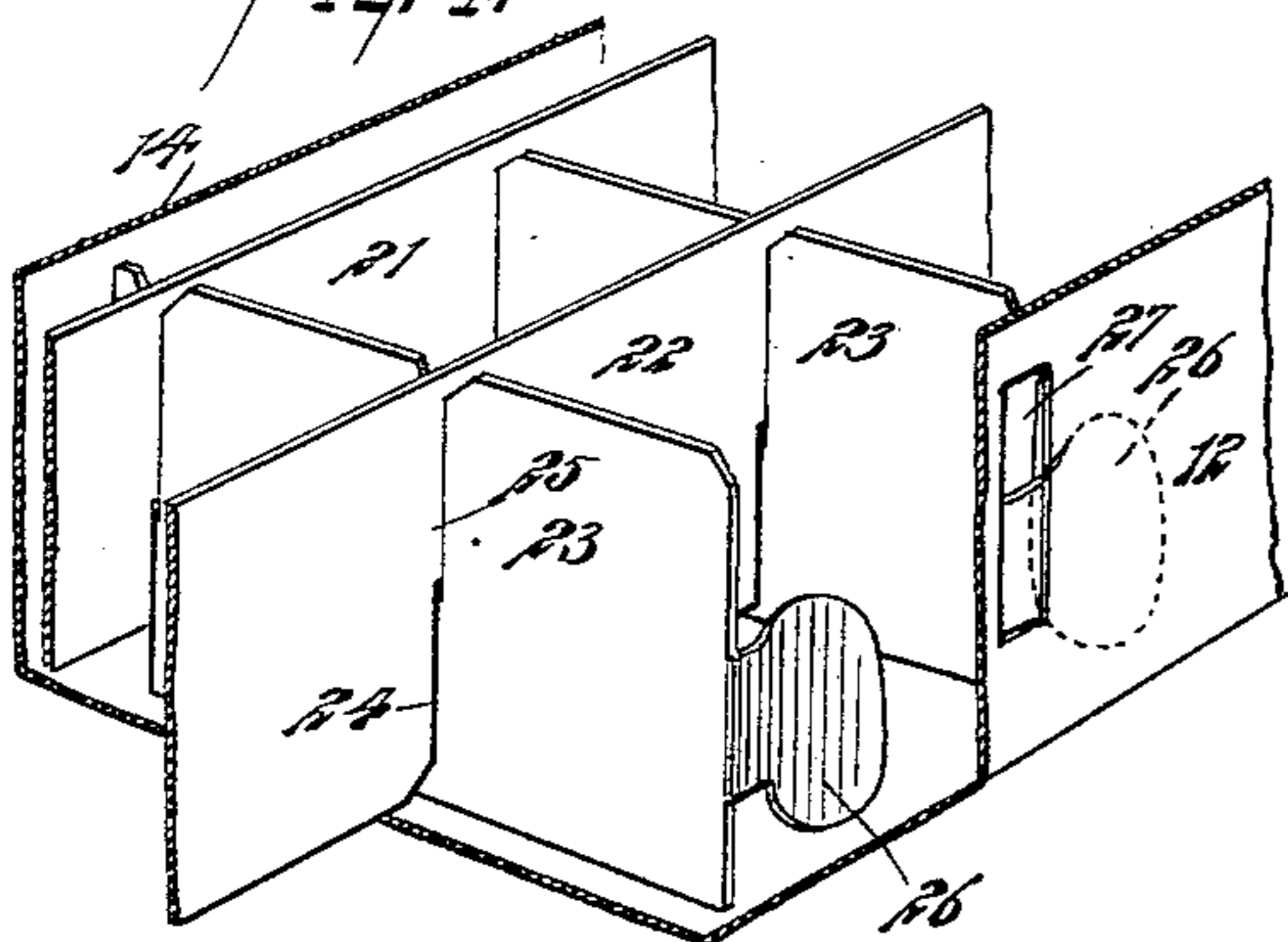


Fig. 5.

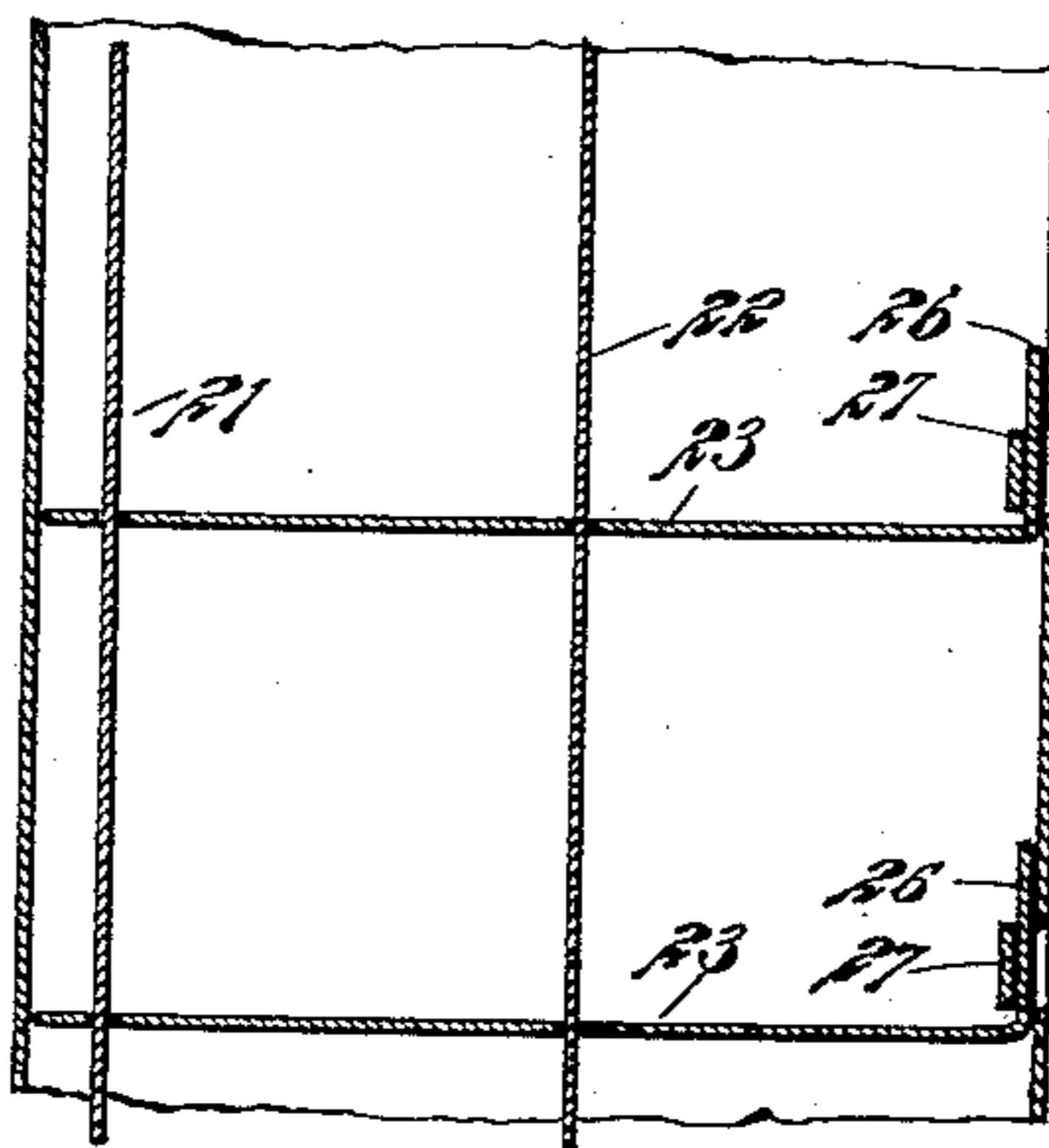


Fig. 8.

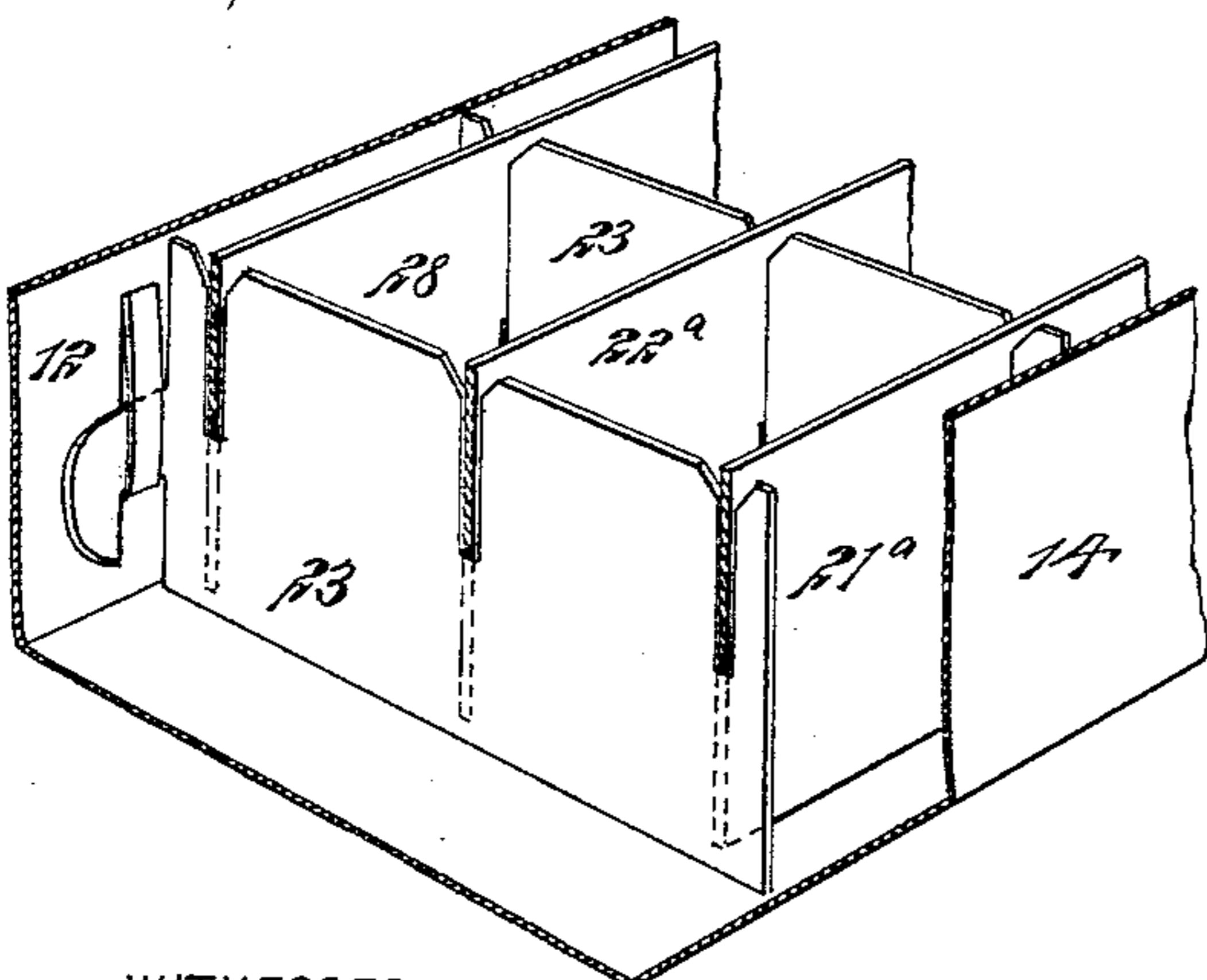


Fig. 7.

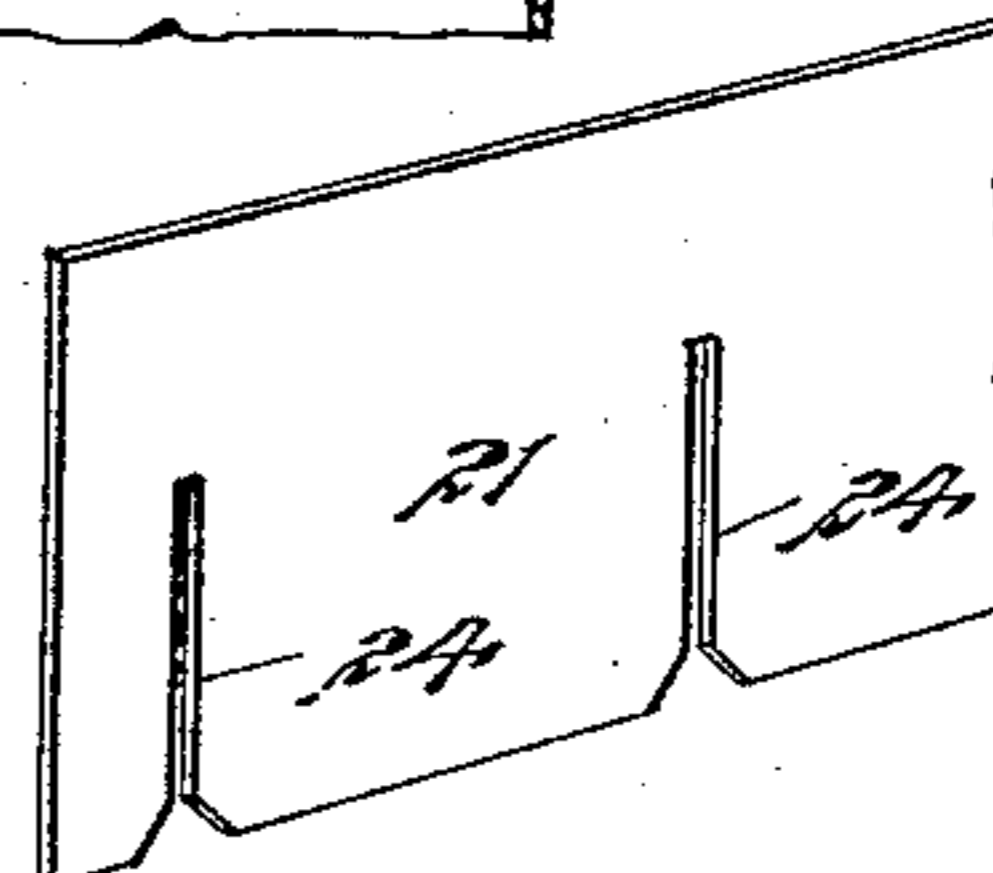
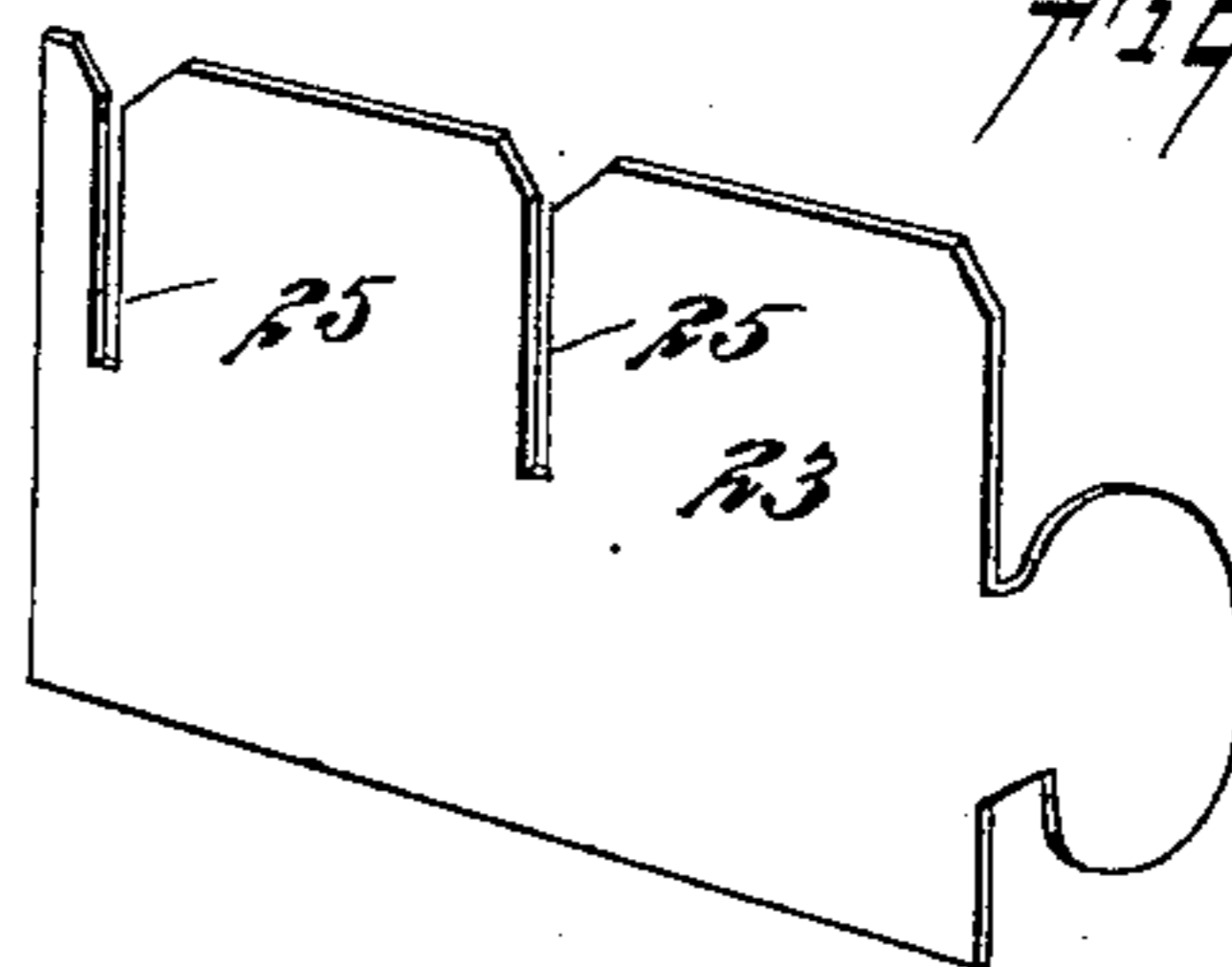


Fig. 6.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

ROBERT J. BARKLEY, OF CHANUTE, KANSAS.

EGG-CARTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 616,392, dated December 20, 1898.

Application filed August 16, 1898. Serial No. 688,668. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ROBERT J. BARKLEY, of Chanutte, in the county of Neosho and State of Kansas, have invented a new and Improved Egg-Carton, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description.

This invention relates to an egg-carton of that class in which the body of the carton is made to fold or knock down and the filler, also foldable, is arranged to be spread in the carton when the carton is in operative position, so as to hold the eggs separated from contact with each other.

The invention consists, essentially, in a certain peculiar construction of the filler and of the means by which the same is connected with the body of the carton, so that the two parts are never separated or disconnected from each other, it being possible to fold the carton into either position without disconnecting these two parts.

This specification is the disclosure of two forms of my invention, while the claims define the actual scope of the invention.

Reference is to be had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which similar characters of reference indicate corresponding parts in all the figures.

Figure 1 is a plan view of the carton and filler in knocked-down or unfolded form. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same adjusted to operative position. Fig. 3 is a sectional view on the line 3 3 of Fig. 2. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective view showing the manner of connecting the filler with the body of the carton. Fig. 5 is a fragmentary sectional view on the line 5 5 of Fig. 3. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of one of the transverse panels of the filler. Fig. 7 is a fragmentary perspective view of one of the longitudinal panels, and Fig. 8 is a similar view of a modified construction of the filler.

The body of the carton is formed of an integral sheet of flexible material, preferably paper, and comprises a bottom 10, with ends 11 located oppositely thereon, and with opposite sides 12 and 14. The side 12 carries a top flap 15, provided with two slits 16, and the side 14 carries a top flap 17, having end tabs 18, designed, respectively, to enter the slits 16 to hold the flaps 15 and 17 together when

the box is adjusted into operative position. The sides 12 and 14 are provided at each end with a tab 19, located at each side of the ends 11, said tabs having oppositely-extending slits 20 therein. By means of the slits 20 the tabs 19 at each end of the box may be engaged with each other in pairs, as shown in Fig. 2, whereby to hold the sides 12 and 14 in perpendicular position, and whereby also to hold the ends 11 perpendicular and prevent the ends from bulging outward, the arrangement being such as that shown in Fig. 2. The above-described devices do not form a part of my present invention.

The filler of the form shown in Figs. 1 to 7 consists of two longitudinal panels 21 and 22, constructed, preferably, of cardboard or stiff paper and connected with transverse panels 23, also preferably constructed of similar material. The panel 22 is located at about the center of the filler, so as to be passed transversely across the center of each transverse panel 23, and the panel 21 is located at the outer side of the filler, so as to be passed transversely across each of the panels 23 at or near one end thereof. The panels 21 and 22 are provided with slits 24, running upward from their lower edges to approximately the middle of the width of the panels, which slits coact with slits 25, formed in the panels 23, such slits 25 extending downward from the upper edge of each panel to approximately the middle of the width thereof. By means of these slits the panels 21, 22, and 23 may be engaged with each other, as shown in the drawings, so that the filler may be extended into the position shown in Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5 or folded flat into the position shown in Fig. 1.

The inner end of each panel 23 is joined to the side 12 of the body of the carton by means of headed tabs 26, formed one at the inner end of each panel 23 and respectively engaged with straps 27, produced on the side 12 of the body of the carton by means of a series of pairs of parallel slits, the members of each pair being immediately adjacent to each other, so that the straps are given the proper width. When the filler is extended into operative form, the tabs 26 are disposed at right angles to the panels 23, as may be best seen in Figs.

4 and 5, and when the filler is folded the tabs lie approximately in the plane of the several panels 23, as shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 8, showing a modified form of the filler, 5 differs from the other figures in that the filler is provided with three longitudinal panels 21^a, 22^a, and 28. These panels are all similar to the panels 21 and 22. The panels 21^a and 22^a occupy the same relative positions as 10 the panels 21 and 22, while the panel 28 is located at the inner extremities of the filler 23. This construction is stronger, and therefore more durable, than the other, though in some cases it may not be necessary to resort 15 to this form.

This carton is particularly intended to be packed in the ordinary wooden egg cases or crates now in common use in the egg trade.

Having thus described my invention, I 20 claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent—

1. An egg-carton formed with a series of

pairs of parallel slits producing straps on the carton, and a folding filler having transverse and longitudinal panels, the transverse panels 25 having each a headed tab respectively adapted to engage with the straps of the carton.

2. An egg-carton, and a filler, the carton having a series of pairs of parallel slits produced therein forming straps on the body 30 portion, and the filler being provided with a series of headed tabs adapted to engage with the straps.

3. An egg-carton, having a folding body portion formed with a series of slits therein, 35 and a folding filler provided with headed tabs locking with the walls of said slits, whereby to removably attach the filler to the body portion.

ROBERT J. BARKLEY.

Witnesses:

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CHAS. AXCELL.