No. 780,662. PATENTED JAN. 24, 1905.

H. B. JESSUP.

CANDY CARTON.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 16, 1904.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

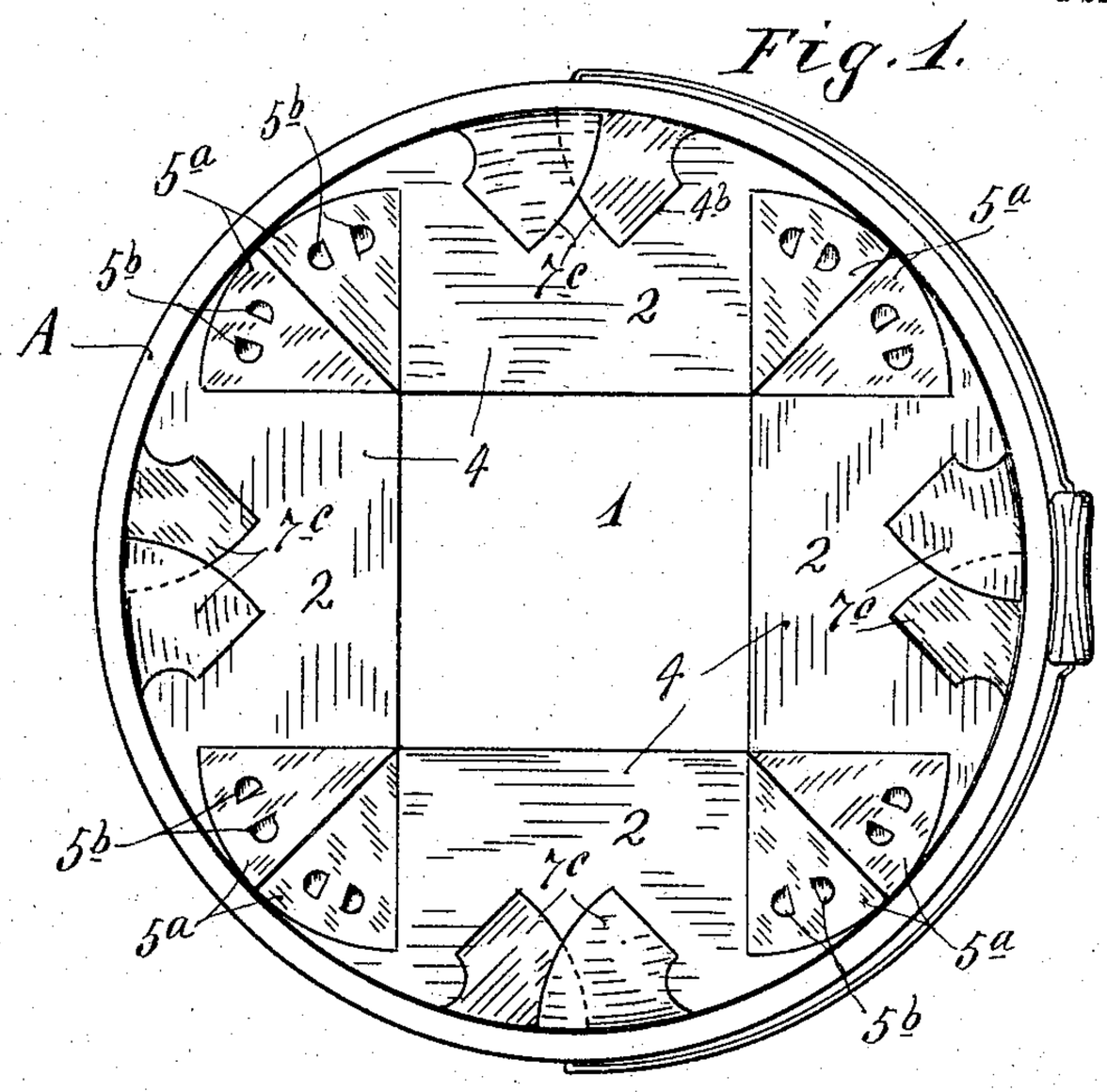
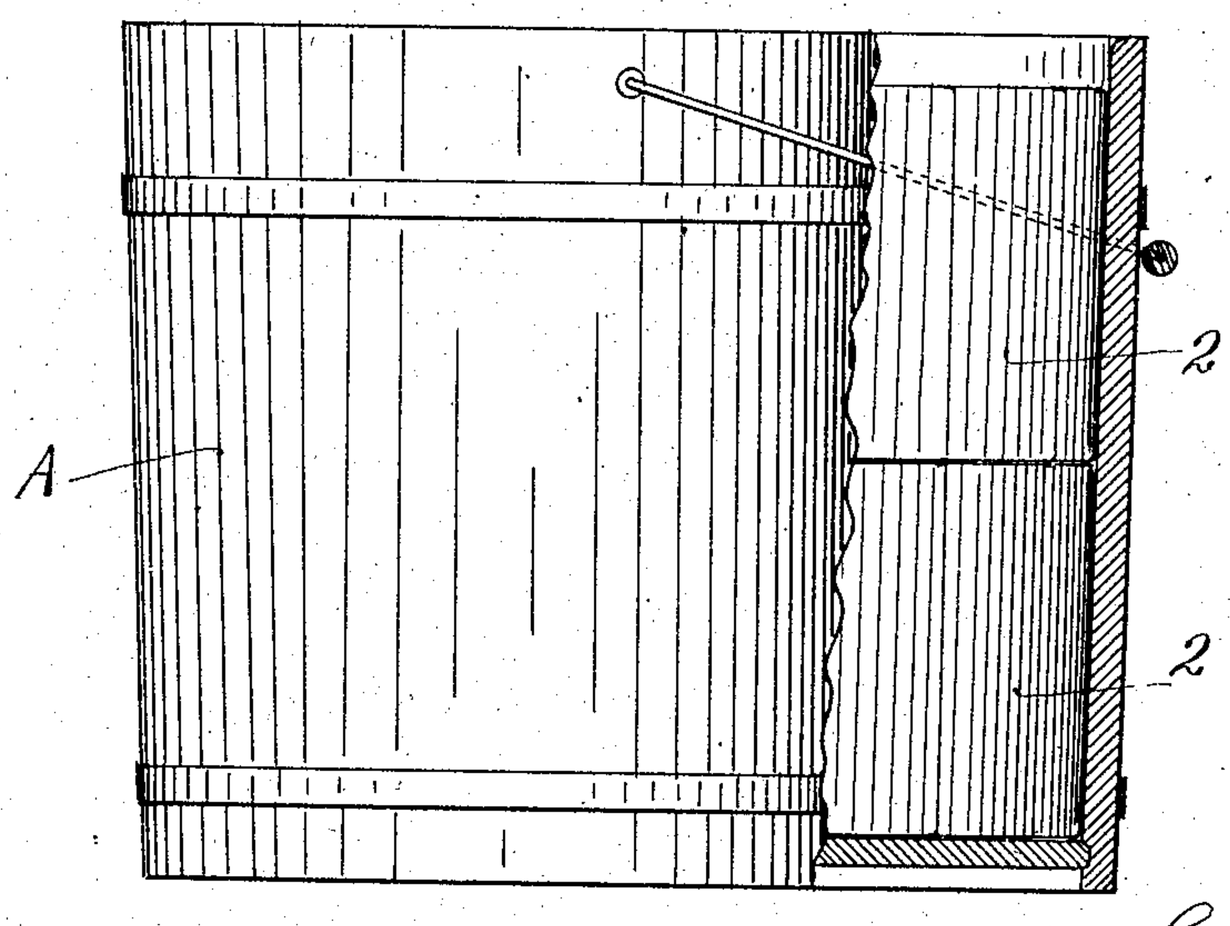



Fig. 2.

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2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

*Fig. 3.*

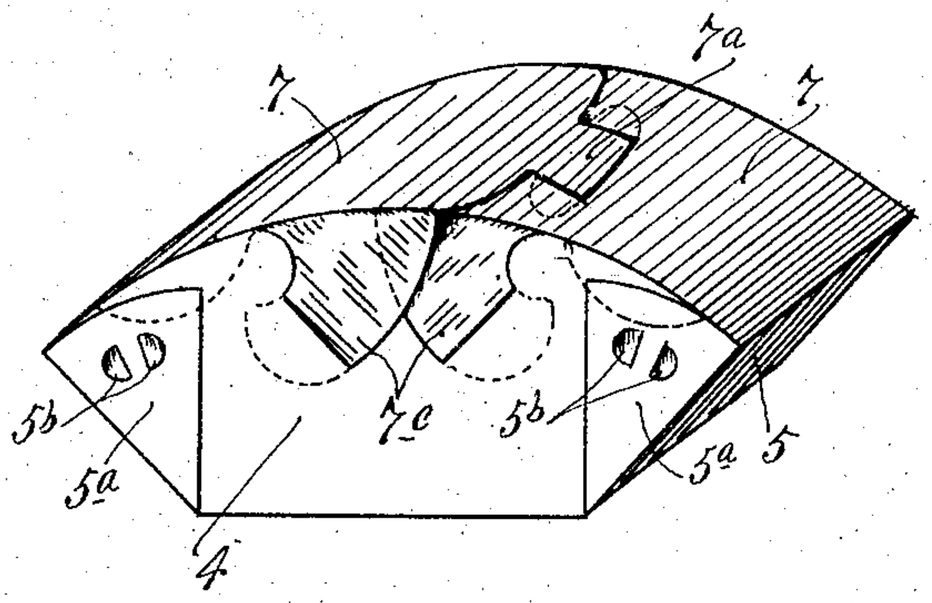



*Fig 4.*

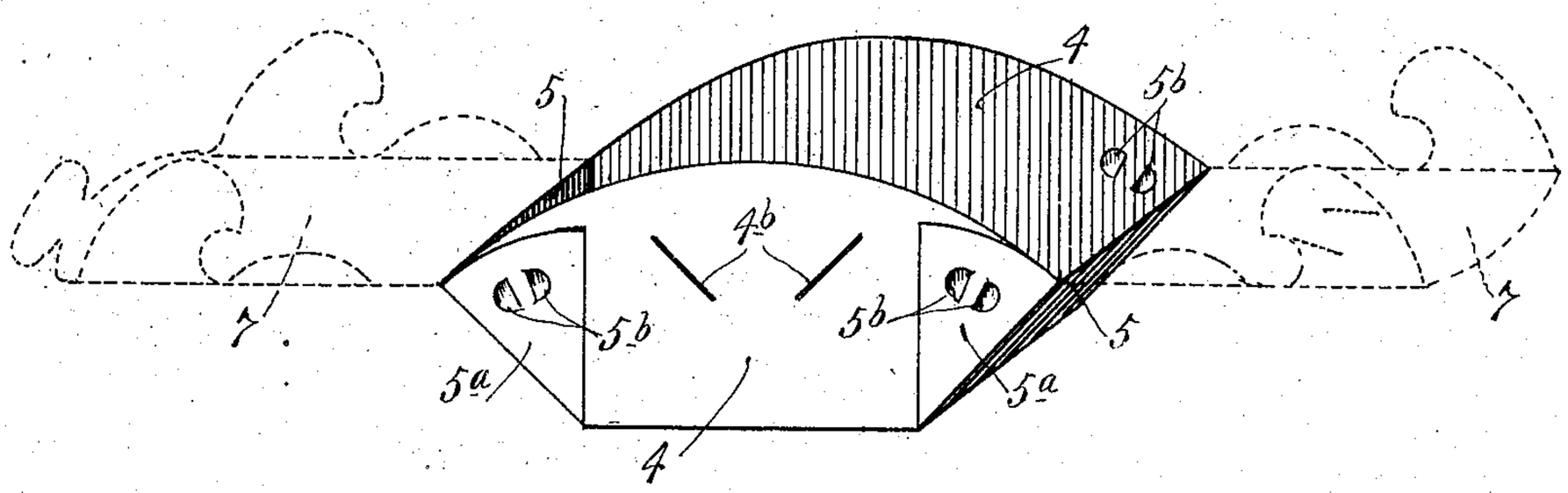
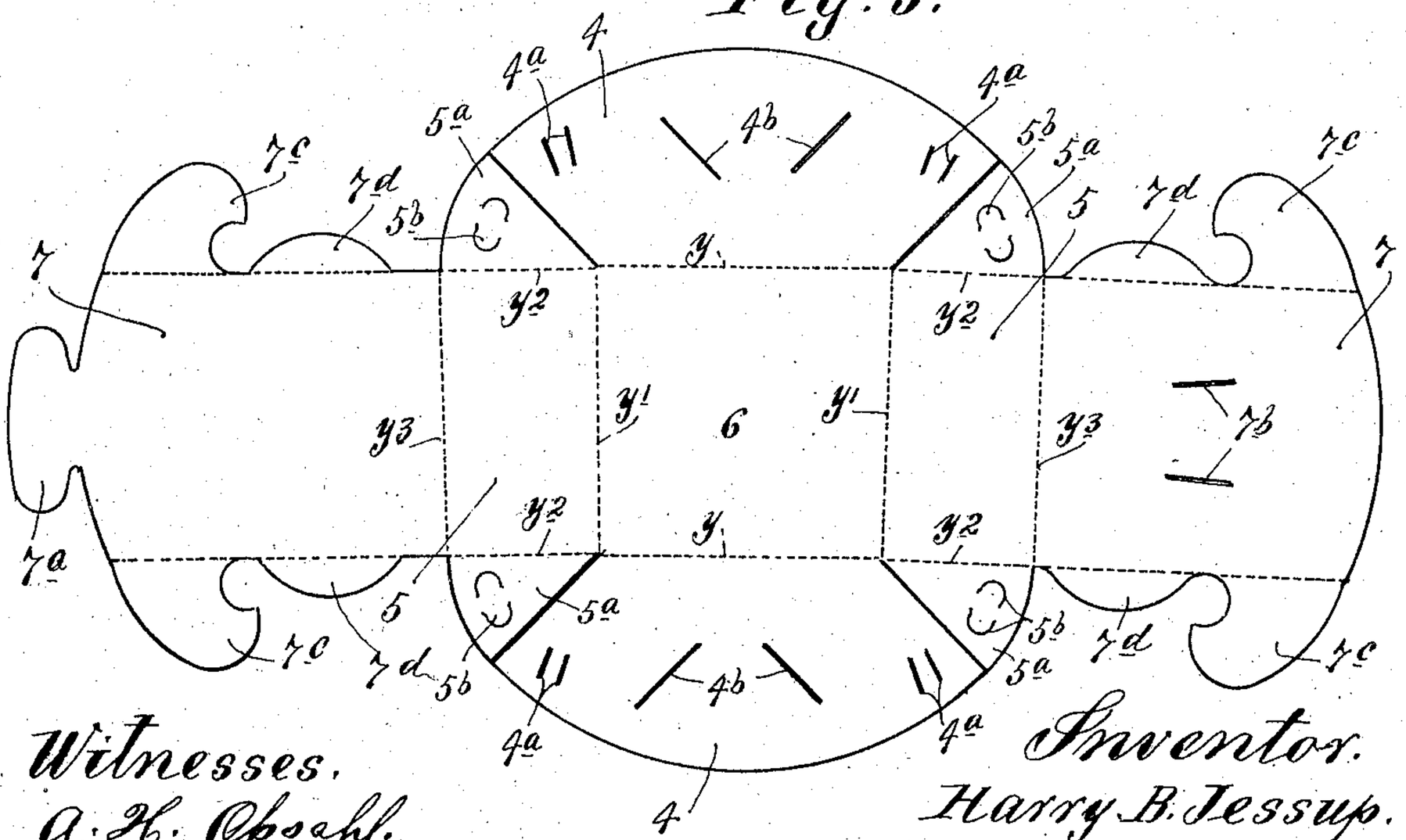



*Fig. 5.*

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No. 780,662. Patented January 24, 1905.

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY B. JESSUP, OF MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.

## CANDY-CARTON.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 780,662, dated January 24, 1905.

Application filed January 16, 1904. Serial No. 189,244.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, HARRY B. JESSUP, a citizen of the United States, residing at Minneapolis, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Candy-Cartons; and I do hereby declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same.

My invention relates to cartons or paper boxes especially adapted for use to contain candies and to be placed within a pail or similar shipping-receptacle, and has for its object to improve the same in the several particulars hereinafter noted.

The invention consists of the novel devices and combinations of devices hereinafter described, and defined in the claim.

As is a well-known fact, it is the common practice to employ cartons to hold candies and to pack these cartons in a pail for shipping, and it is of course very important that the entire space of the pail be utilized, and hence it is desirable to have a plurality of boxes of such shape that they will fit together and completely fill the pail. It is also desirable to have a carton of such form that when removed from the pail and opened up it will afford a tray adapted to contain the candies. These desirable features I accomplish in my invention, which is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, and wherein like characters indicate like parts throughout the several views.

Figure 1 is a plan view of a candy-pail filled with my improved cartons. Fig. 2 is a side elevation of the said pail with some parts broken away. Fig. 3 is a perspective view showing one of my improved tray-forming cartons. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the carton shown in Fig. 3 converted into a tray, those portions thereof which are torn off being indicated by dotted lines; and Fig. 5 is a plan view showing the flat paper blank from which the convertible carton-tray is constructed.

The numeral 1 indicates the candy-pail, which, as is usual, flares slightly toward its top.

I will first describe the cartons or boxes with regard only to their general form and without regard to the manner in which they are put together and made up. To fill the cross-section of the pail, I provide five cartons, the central member 1 being rectangular in cross-section and the surrounding cartons 2 being segmental and duplicates one of the other. More specifically stated, the four surrounding cartons 2 have segmental outer surfaces that fit the interior surface of the pail, have flat bottoms which correspond in extent to and fit against the adjacent sides of the square central carton 1, and have diverging end walls that radiate from the corners of the rectangular central box or carton.

Two layers of the above-noted supplemental cartons are employed to fill the pail, and as a tapered flaring pail is usually employed the marginal or supplemental box-sections 2 are tapered slightly in a vertical direction to conform to the tapered pail. This taper of course will necessitate the making of the marginal cartons 2 of the lower layer slightly smaller than the corresponding cartons of the upper layer. The central rectangular cartons 1 of both layers may be of the same size, and these central cartons may be made up in any suitable way, not necessary for the purposes of this case to further consider.

By reference to Fig. 1 it will be noted that the ends of the marginal cartons 2 lie in planes which radiate from the axis of the pail, or, in other words, lie in radii of the arc of the cylindrical outer walls of the said marginal cartons.

Aside from the novel relation of the supplemental cartons the outer or marginal cartons 2 involve novel features of construction, which will now be more fully considered. These cartons in view of their form described and in view of certain features presently to be noted are after they are opened up adapted to afford trays for holding the candy or other material. Each carton 2 is preferably made up from a single blank of quite light but tough paper, which is formed with flaring segmental sides 4, flaring end-forming sections 5, and an approximately rectangular bottom-forming section 6. The end sections 5 are formed with cover or lid extensions 7 and with segmental corner-folds

5ª. The segmental sides 4 are adapted to be turned upward at the dotted lines $y$, while the ends 5 are adapted to be turned upward on the dotted lines $y'$. The corner-folds 5ª are adapted to be bent or folded on the dotted lines $y^2$, while the lid-sections 7 are adapted to be folded on the lines $y^3$ when the box or carton is made up as shown in Fig. 3. The folded sides 4 are preferably interlocked with the folds 5ª by lips 5ᵇ on the latter, which engage slits 4ª of the former.

One of the cover-sections 7 is formed at its end with a head 7ª, which is adapted to engage with slits 7ᵇ of the underlapped top section to interlock the said two top sections 7. The said folded top sections 7 are also preferably provided with lateral interlocking heads 7ᶜ, which engage with slits 4ᵇ in the sides 4 to interlock the said sides to the said cover-sections. The cover-sections 7 are further preferably provided with downturned lips 7ᵈ, which are adapted to be interlapped with the edges of the sides 4 on the inner sides thereof. As is evident, the carton made up and interlocked as above described and as illustrated in Fig. 3 will be very securely held and will be comparatively rigid.

On the dotted lines $y^3$ in the preferred construction are rows of perforations, which adapt the cover-sections 7 to be easily torn off when it is desired to convert the carton into a tray, such as indicated by full lines in Fig. 4. In Fig. 4 the parts which are torn off are indicated by dotted lines. It is evident that the tray shown in Fig. 4 will afford a very convenient device to hold candies and will, in fact, hold all of the original contents of the filled carton.

The entire device is extremely cheap to make, will leave no waste space in the pail, and the fact that the cartons are adapted to be used as trays and that the filled cartons themselves have ample bases on which to rest will recommend them to the trade generally. It will of course be understood that the device described is capable of modifications within the scope of my invention as herein set forth and claimed.

In some instances the folds 5ª would be secured to the sides 4 by adhesive material or by wire fastenings.

What I claim, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States, is as follows:

A carton having a flat bottom, diverging ends and bulging top, said top being formed by extensions of said ends, and having interlocking engagement with each other and with the sides of the carton, substantially as described.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

HARRY B. JESSUP.

Witnesses:
E. H. KELIHER,
F. D. MERCHANT