

No. 888,026.

PATENTED MAY 19, 1908.

E. MOORE.

CARTON.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 11, 1904.

Fig. 2.

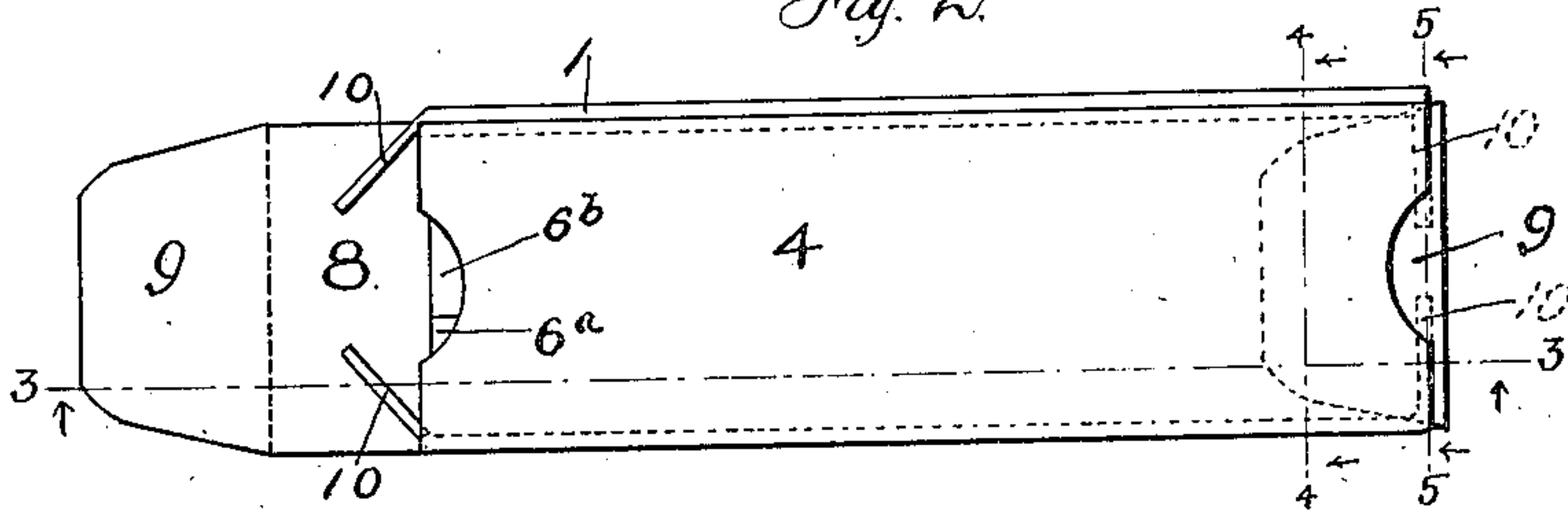
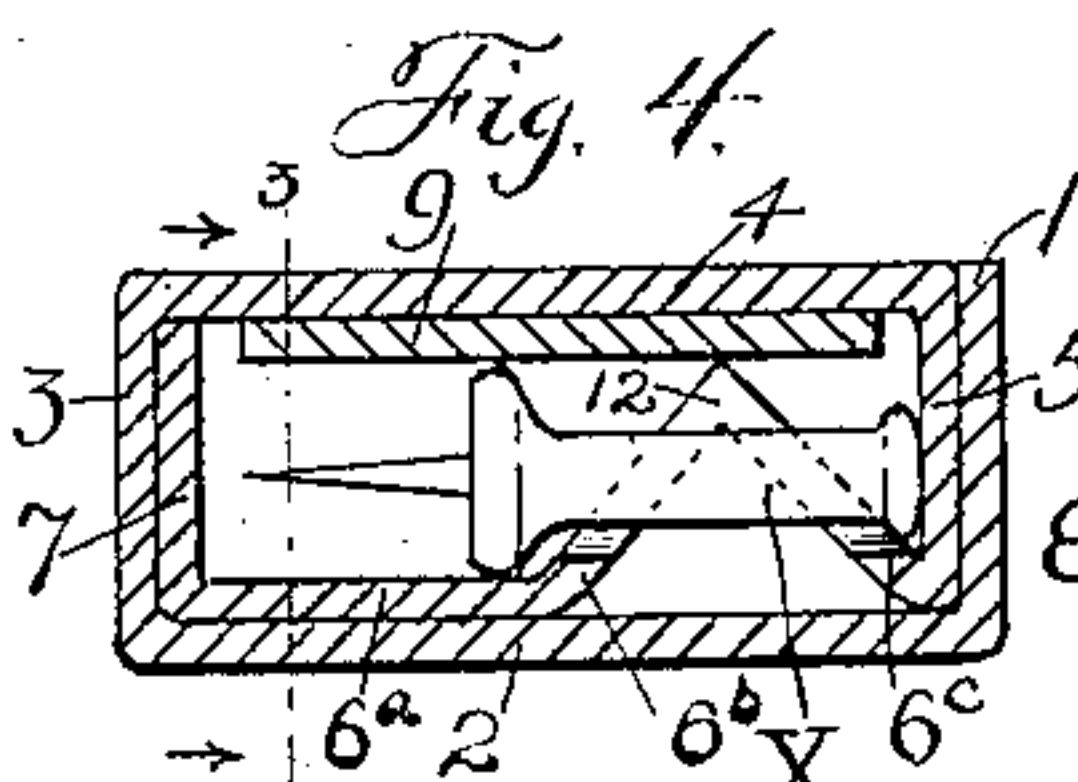
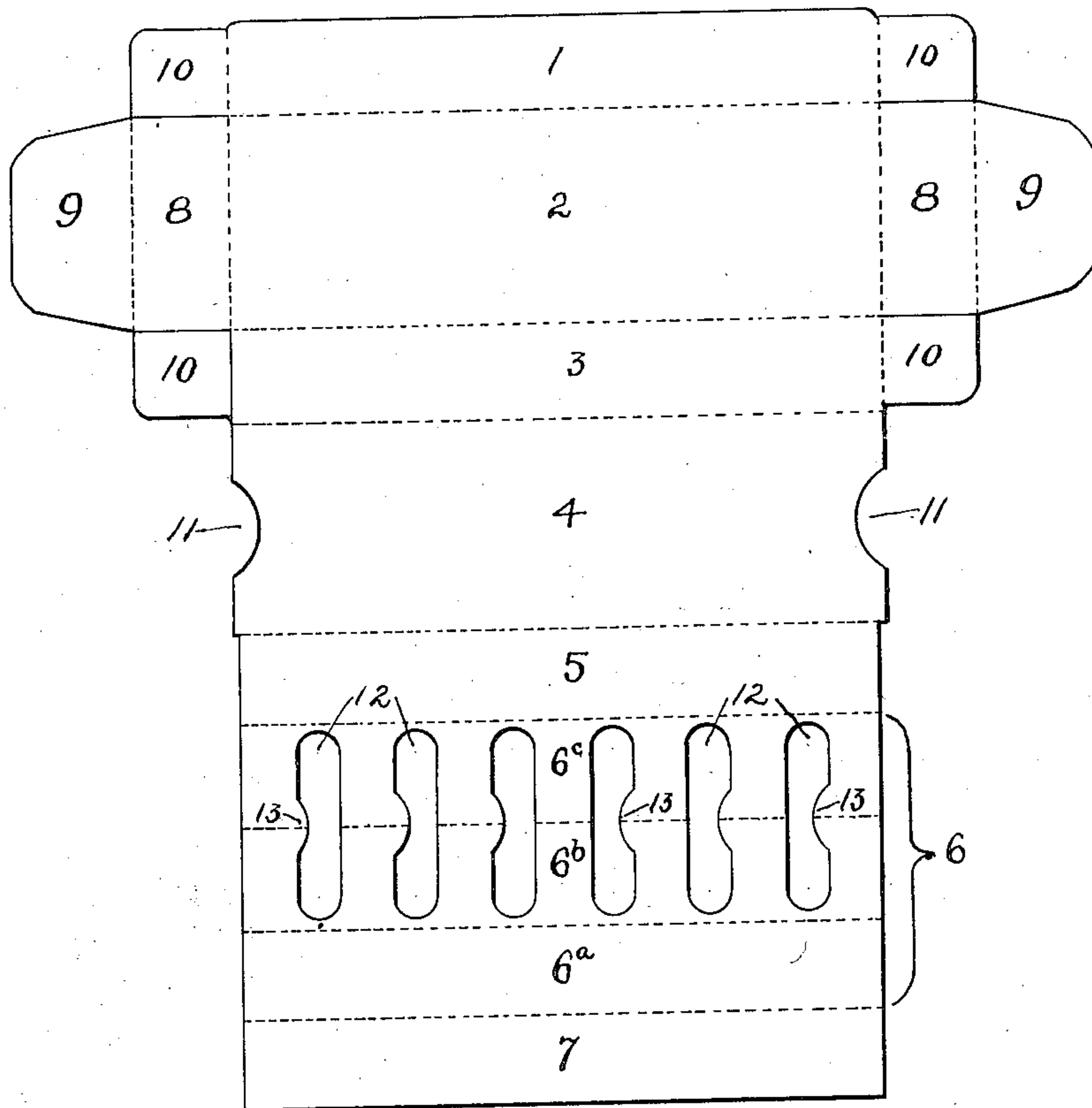


Fig. 1.



Witnesses:  
Frank H. Stewart.  
A. V. H. Moore, Jr.

Fig. 3.

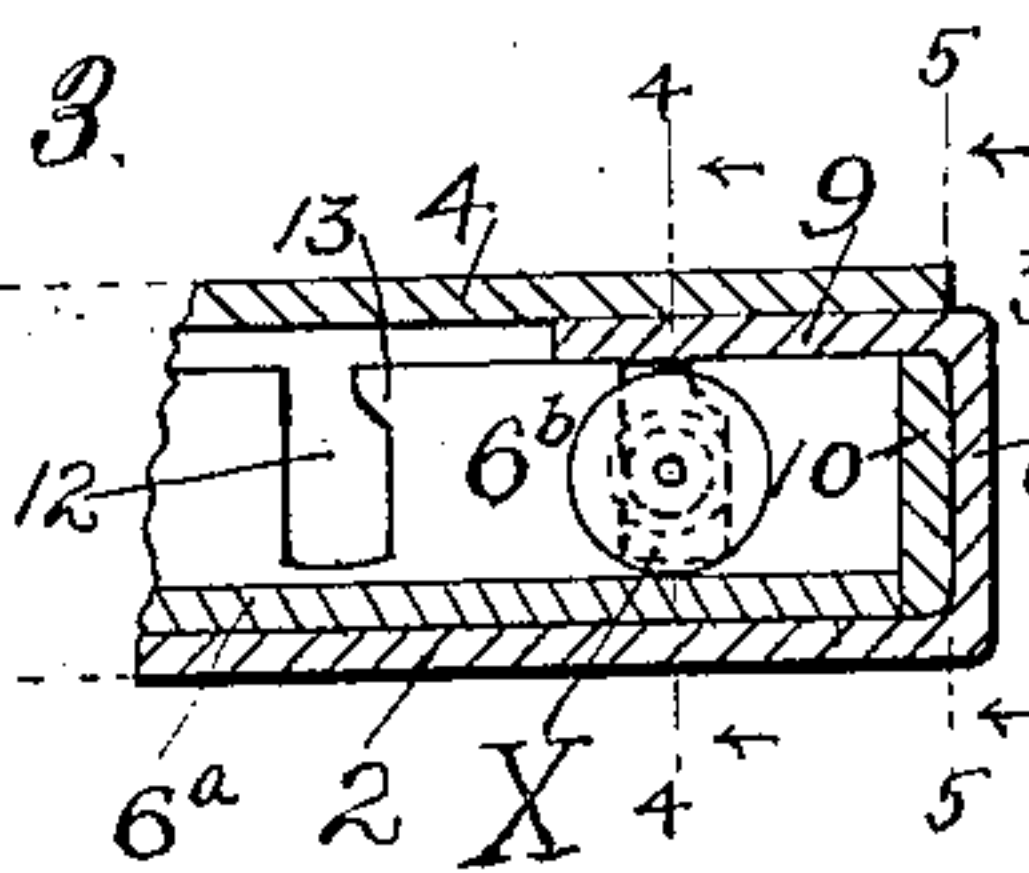
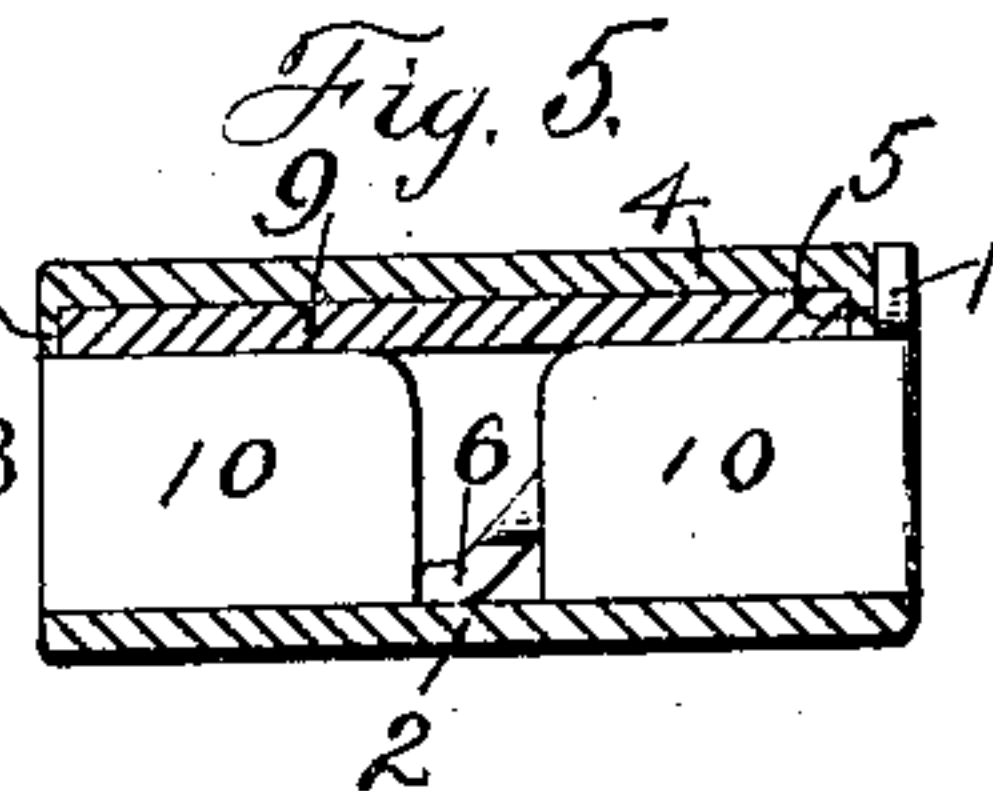


Fig. 5.



Inventor:

Edwin Moore

# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

EDWIN MOORE, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

## CARTON.

No. 888,026.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented May 19, 1908.

Application filed January 11, 1904. Serial No. 188,444.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, EDWIN MOORE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Philadelphia, county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cartons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My present invention relates to cartons.

My primary object is to provide a carton of simple and inexpensive construction which can be quickly and readily made up.

A second object is to provide a carton which can also be employed as a display card for the article or articles packaged by the carton; and a third object is to provide a carton which presents a large amount of space which can be utilized for carrying printed matter, such as advertising, directions, etc.

To these ends, and also to improve generally upon devices of the character indicated, my invention consists in the various matters hereinafter described and claimed.

The present carton is primarily used for packaging push-pins, such as disclosed by my Patent No. 654,319, granted July 24, 1900, but it will be readily apparent that it can be employed for packaging many other articles.

In the accompanying drawings Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank spread flat; Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the carton, one end being shown open and the other end closed; Fig. 3 is a fragmentary view (on a larger scale) partly in side elevation and partly in vertical section on about the line 3—3 of Figs. 2 and 4; Fig. 4 is a sectional elevation on about the line 4—4 of Figs. 2 and 3; and Fig. 5 is an elevation, chiefly in section, on about the line 5—5 of Figs. 2 and 3.

For convenience of description a certain part of the carton will be arbitrarily designated as its top, another as its bottom, another as its front side and another as its rear side, although it will be apparent that the carton need not necessarily rest in any given position.

Referring now more particularly to the drawings, it will be seen that the several

parts of the carton can be presented in a single blank. As herein illustrated, at one end of this blank is the outer rear side section 1, adjacent this is the outer bottom section 2, adjacent this is the outer front side section 3, adjacent this is the top section 4, adjacent this is the inner rear side section 5, adjacent this is the inner bottom section 6, and adjacent this is the inner front side section 7, each of these various parts of the carton being connected to the adjacent carton parts at its side edge or edges and the blank being scored along the meeting lines between adjacent sections in a manner which is well known and well understood. The end sections 8 preferably extend from the ends of the outer bottom section 2, and extending from the outer end of each said end section is a tuck flap 9. End flaps 10 are also provided, and these preferably extend from the ends of both the outer rear side section 1 and the outer front side section 3.

In making up the carton the blank is simply bent at the lines of scoring and folded as shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings, considering for the moment that the tuck flap 9 were not shown by said figure. After this has been done the end flaps 10 are bent over into the positions shown in Fig. 5 and, by dotted lines, in Fig. 2, the end sections 8 are folded up against the end flaps, the tuck flaps being simultaneously tucked in beneath the ends of the top section 4, as indicated most clearly in Fig. 3, and the carton is then in its completed form. If the carton were filled in such manner that its contents extended from the inner bottom section to substantially the top section, as, for example, if the carton were filled with pellets, tablets, or the like, the tuck flaps would lie between the contents and the top section and would thus be kept in place, the holding of the tuck flaps in closed position preventing opening movement of the top section with relation to the outer bottom section. The end flaps 10 upon the outer rear side section are held closed by the end sections 8 folded up against them and by the tuck flaps 9 which lie over what may be termed the upper edges of said end flaps, the outer rear side section being thus effectively held in the proper position. Therefore, the present carton can be readily made up in a very simple manner



and is locked closed without the use of paste or other extraneous securing agent or means. To open the carton, the tuck flaps 9 are pulled from closed position (the ends of the top section 4 being preferably cut away, as shown at 11, to expose convenient portions of the tuck flaps and make them readily accessible to the thumbs of the operator), after which the carton blank can be spread out. Both sides of the carton blank can be printed upon if so desired, a large amount of surface being thus available for such purpose. In practice I print advertising matter upon what may be termed the outer surface of the carton blank, while directions, explanatory matter, further advertising, or the like is printed upon the inner surface of the blank. Thus, even when the articles are not attached to the carton blank, this blank can be utilized as a display card for advertising matter.

When the articles to be packaged by the carton are of such a character that they can be attached to the carton blank, I preferably so attach them, so that the articles are prevented from hitting against each other and breaking in transit and the open carton blank can serve as a display card for exhibiting the articles. One manner of so forming the carton that the articles can be readily attached to the blank and held thereby is illustrated in the accompanying drawings, the articles selected for illustration being the beforementioned push-pins. As shown, the inner bottom section comprises three portions, 6<sup>a</sup>, 6<sup>b</sup>, and 6<sup>c</sup>, the combined width of which is greater than the width of the outer bottom section 2, the said inner bottom section being scored in a well understood manner along the meeting edges of these said portions. Slots 12 in the blank extend across the meeting line between the portions 6<sup>b</sup> and 6<sup>c</sup>. In making up a carton having a bottom section formed as just described, the portions 6<sup>b</sup> and 6<sup>c</sup> are bent upwardly as clearly shown in Fig. 4 and the portion 6<sup>a</sup> lies flat along the outer bottom section 2. The articles X are received in the slots 12, as illustrated in Figs. 3 and 4, being preferably retained in the slots by projecting teats 13 which extend from the material at the sides of the slots and are intermediate the ends of such slots, said teats or projections serving to contract the slots intermediate their ends in a manner which will be readily apparent.

To insert or remove an article from its slot notwithstanding the teat, it is only necessary to press the portions 6<sup>b</sup> and 6<sup>c</sup> together and deflect the tongues of material (produced by the slots) at the sides of the slot into which the article is to be inserted or from which it is to be removed. In the carton illustrated the projection formed by the bent-up bottom portions 6<sup>b</sup> and 6<sup>c</sup> extends between the outer

bottom section 2 and the top section 4 and serves to hold the tuck flaps 9 in closed position. Said projection also extends between the inner bottom section (or the portion thereof which lies upon the outer bottom section) and the tuck flaps and thus holds said tuck flaps and said inner bottom section in proper coöperative positions. Furthermore, this bent-up projecting portion forms a brace between the top and bottom of the carton and thus serves to strengthen the carton against crushing strains.

My invention is not limited to the details of construction herein described and illustrated in the accompanying drawings, but many minor changes in the construction, arrangement and combination of the several parts of my carton will readily suggest themselves and can be made without departing from the spirit of my invention.

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

1. A carton comprising a top section, an outer bottom section connected therewith, an inner bottom section intermediate said top and outer bottom sections and connected to said top section, and a tuck flap extending from said outer bottom section and lying intermediate said top section and said inner bottom section, whereby material placed between said inner bottom section and said tuck flap serves to prevent separation between said top section and said outer bottom section when the carton is closed.

2. A carton comprising a top section; an outer bottom section connected therewith; intermediate elements lying between said top section and said outer bottom section and consisting of an inner bottom section connected to said top section, and a tuck flap extending from said outer bottom section and lying between said top section and said inner bottom section; and a part upon one of said intermediate sections and projecting toward the other thereof; whereby said part prevents separation between said top section and said outer bottom section when the carton is closed.

3. A carton comprising a rear side section having a free edge, an outer bottom section connected to said rear side section, a top section connected to said outer bottom section, an inner bottom section connected to said top section and intermediate said top section and said outer bottom section, an end section extending from said outer bottom section, an end flap upon said rear side section and covered by said end section, and a tuck flap upon said end section and lying intermediate said top section and said outer bottom section.

4. A carton consisting of a folded sheet formed with an outer side member terminating in an end flap, an outer bottom member,

an end section thereon, a tuck flap upon said end section, an outer side member also having an end flap, a top member, an inner side member, and an inner bottom member wider than said outer bottom member and having transverse slots and a longitudinal fold line intersecting said slots.

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

EDWIN MOORE.

Witnesses:

WAYNE P. RAMBO,  
F. M. READ.