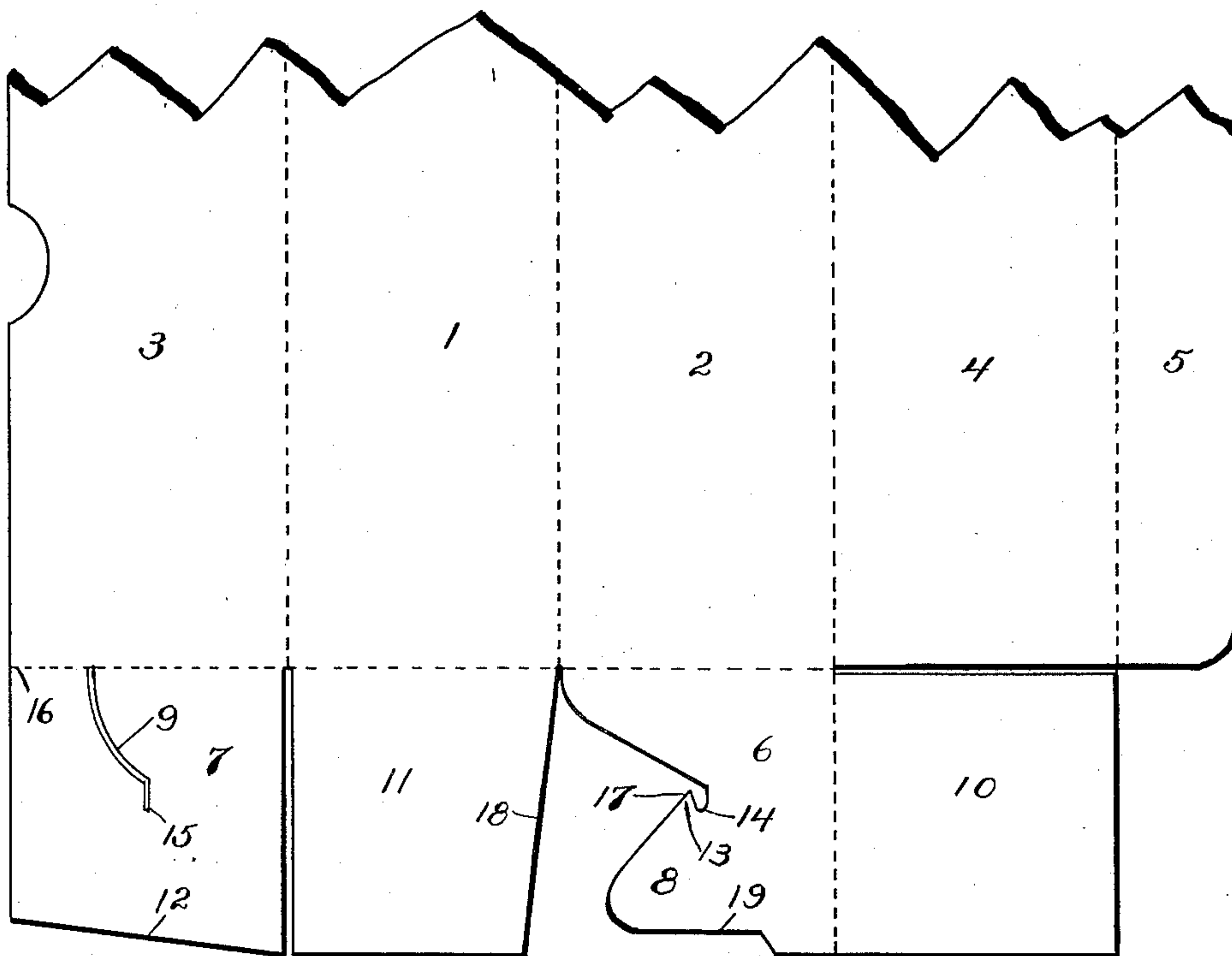


*Fig. 1.*



*Fig. 2.*

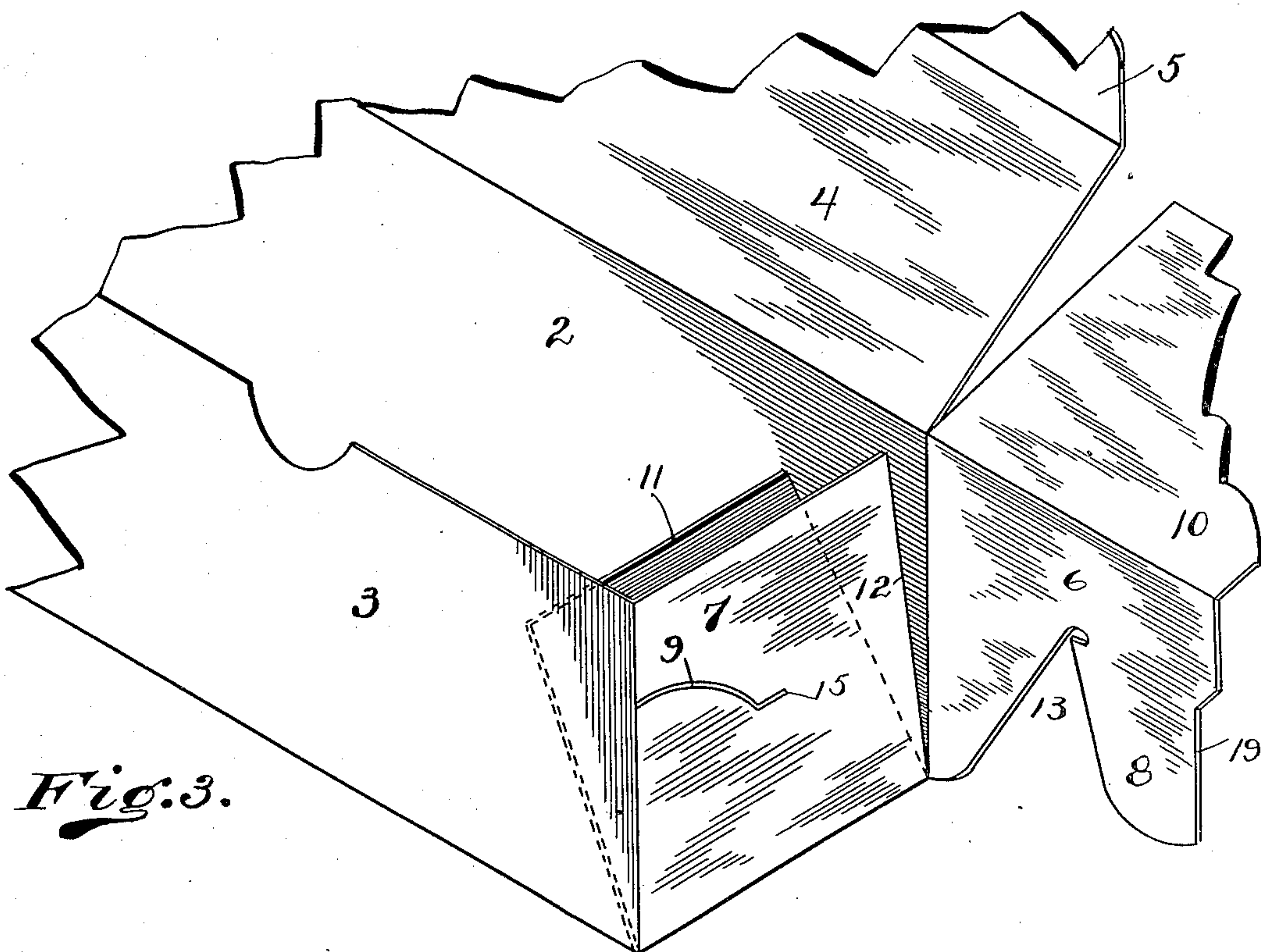
*Witnesses*  
*C. M. Palmestock*  
*Geo. A. Drentel*

*Inventor*  
*Lewis G. Reynolds*  
*by Aquila M. Allen*  
*Attorney*

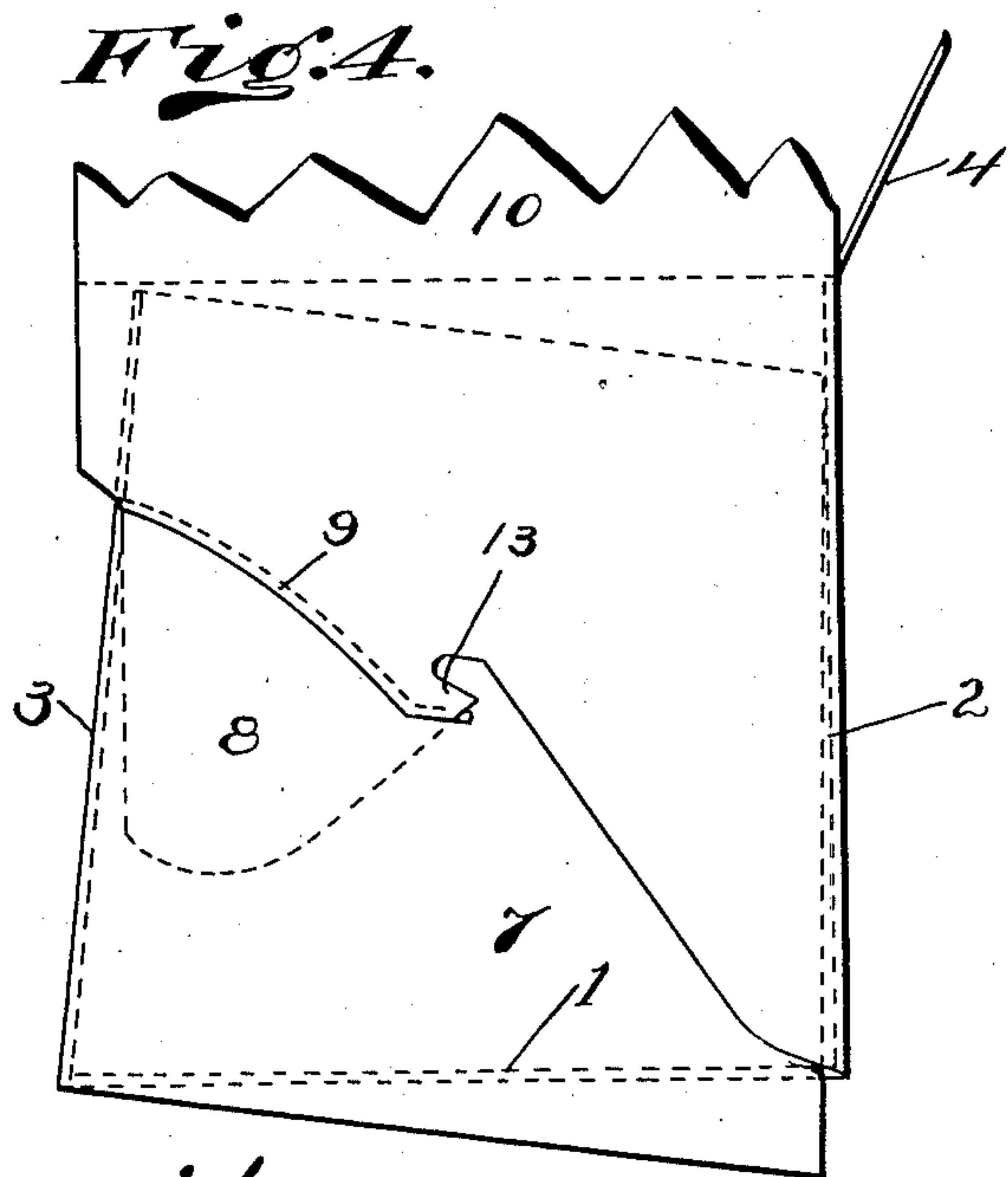
L. G. REYNOLDS.  
CARTON.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 4, 1906.

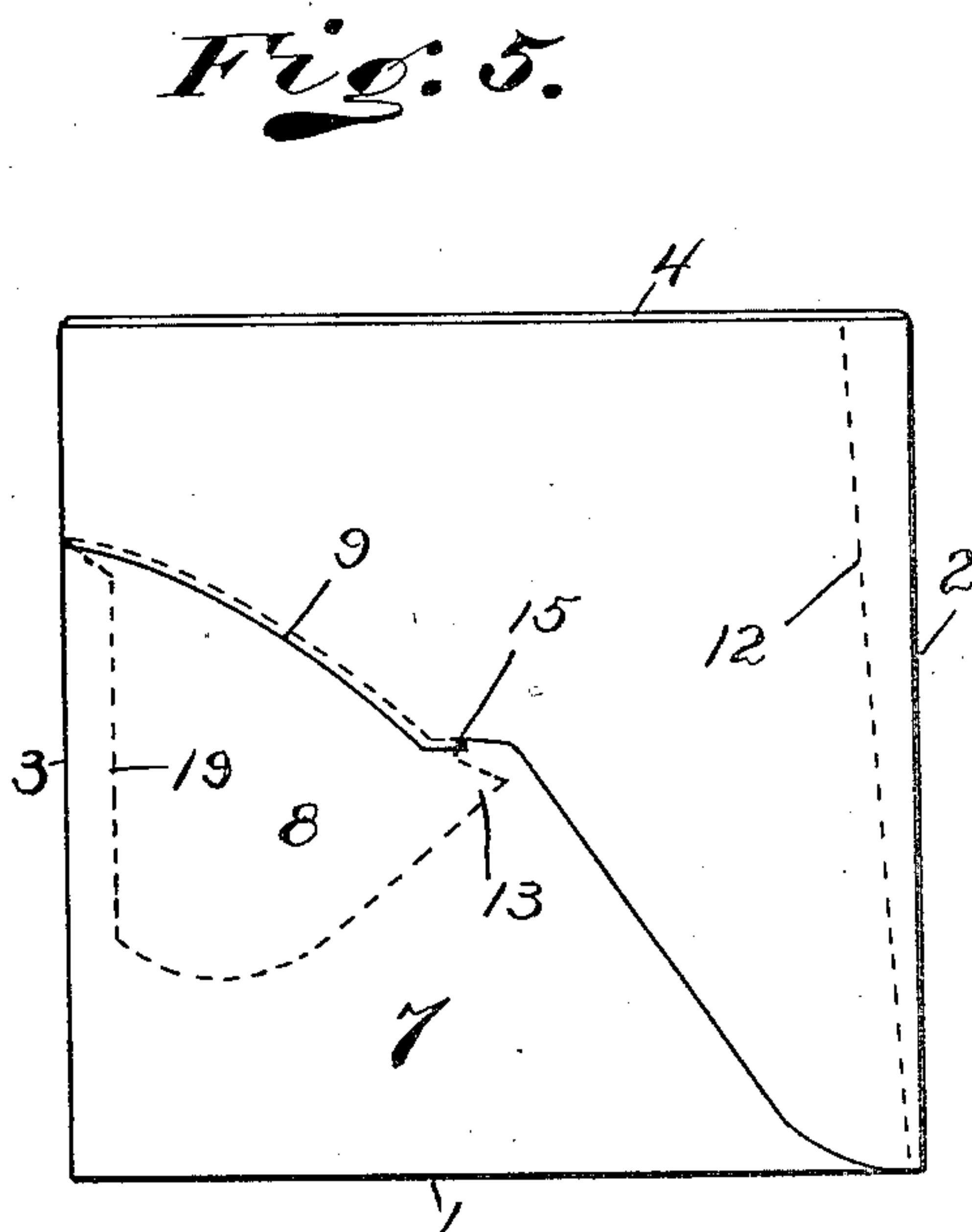
2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.



*Fig. 3.*



*Fig. 4.*



*Fig. 5.*

Witnesses  
C. M. Palmstedt  
Jno. A. Seckel

Inventor  
Lewis G. Reynolds  
by Alfred M. Allen  
Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

LEWIS G. REYNOLDS, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

## CARTON.

No. 894,396.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented July 28, 1908.

Application filed September 4, 1906. Serial No. 333,228.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, LEWIS G. REYNOLDS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cartons, of which the following is a full, clear, and exact description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming part of this specification.

My invention relates to cartons made of suitable paper material, and particularly intended for the packing of bakers' products, such as crackers, biscuits, wafers and the like and in which the carton is usually provided with a paper lining to envelop the goods to prevent their injury from the air and moisture but while particularly designed for such uses the invention can be equally well applied to cartons for other purposes.

The particular class of cartons to which my invention is applied is that in which integral flaps are provided for the side walls of the carton which flaps are interlocked to form the ends of the receptacle and one of the chief objects of my invention is to provide a construction in which when these interlocking ends are once secured together and the carton is packed with the goods, it will be impossible for the interlocking ends to open out or pull apart.

Another object of my improved construction is to provide a carton which by its construction will hold the loose paper lining in place in the carton, before the same is filled, without the necessity of interfolding the lining with the carton blank.

In the drawings Figure 1, is a perspective view of my improved carton. Fig. 2, is a plan view of one end of the blank from which the carton is constructed. Fig. 3, is a perspective view of one end of the carton partially folded. Fig. 4, is an end elevation showing the hook on the tongue flap in position to pass the locking slit. Fig. 5, is a similar end elevation showing the position of interlocking flaps when the carton is packed and ready for shipping.

In the drawings I have illustrated in detail only one end of the carton, as it will be understood that with the ordinary carton both ends will be of similar construction and a description of one end will apply to the construction of the other end.

A blank of suitable paper material is cut and scored as indicated in Fig. 2, to form

a rectangular box in which 1 is the bottom 2, 3, the side walls, 4 the top cover and 5, a flap integral with the top cover to tuck in along the side wall to close the package.

6, 7, are integral flaps secured to the side walls, 2 and 3, one of which is formed with a tongue 8, and the other with a slit 9, to receive the tongue. In the construction illustrated, I also show a flap 10 integral with the tongue 6 and a flap 11 integral with the bottom 1. The flaps 10 at either end fold down over the top of the package inside the cover 4 and the flaps 11 fold up inside the interlocking flaps, but these flaps 10 and 11 are not essentials of my present invention and may be omitted or changed as desired. The flaps 11 may be cut so as to interfold between the interlocking flaps, or may be omitted altogether, but when employed they serve to stiffen the carton at the ends and to close the bottom edge.

In order to permanently interlock the tongue and slit flaps so that when once locked together and the goods filled into the carton, the ends cannot slip open under any circumstances, I provide as follows: The flap 7 is cut with an outer diagonal edge 12 so that when folded across the end the outer edge of this flap will be narrower than the inner edge and a hook 13 is formed at the inner edge of the tongue 8 so that the distance from the base 14 of the hook is the same as the distance from the end of the slit 9 at 15 to the opposite corner of the flap at 16. The point 17 of the hook 13 extends beyond the end of the slit 9, so that the tongue cannot be inserted therein, except when the sides of the carton are pressed inwards beyond the vertical, that is, the sides of the carton must be pressed together so that the ends of the carton will assume a trapezoidal shape, and the top of the carton will be narrower than the bottom. When the flap 11 is used to stiffen the ends, this flap is also cut with the diagonal side 18 to permit pressing in the sides to enable the hook on the one end flap to enter the slit on the other end flap. Furthermore, to permit the tongue to enter the slit, the tongue itself is cut away at 19, otherwise the outer edge of the tongue would come in contact with the side edge of the carton and prevent its insertion.

In forming the carton preparatory to lining and filling, the sides 2 and 3 are first erected, and the tongue and slit end flaps brought towards each other at each end, but in order



that the hook on the tongue may pass the slit, it is necessary to press the sides of the box towards each other at the top, as illustrated in Fig. 4, causing the slit flap and the tongue flaps to swing towards each other to bring the hook on the tongue in a line with the end of the slit. Then the hook may be passed within the slit, and the inner edge of the hook on the tongue will engage the end of the slit. When the goods are packed into the box the side walls of the carton will be pressed out into vertical position, and it will be evident that as long as the goods are in the box, and it has this rectangular shape, the ends will be permanently locked together, for the construction is such that the interlocking flaps cannot be locked together or separated, except when the sides are pressed in so that the top is narrower than the bottom. In addition to thus obtaining a construction of carton with permanently locked ends, when a loose lining is placed in the box preparatory to filling with bakers' goods, the box being empty will tend to maintain a position with the sides pressed in slightly at the top, and the top being thus narrower than the bottom, the loose lining will be more effectually held in place, and will not readily drop out, even if the lined carton is held upside down.

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

1. A paper carton, made from a blank of suitable paper material, scored to form bottom and side walls, with interlocking end flaps integral with the side walls to close the package, said flaps being cut narrower at the top than at the bottom, with locking tongue and slit for said flaps, so disposed that the side walls must be pressed in at the top to permit engagement of the tongue and slit.

2. A paper carton, made from a blank of suitable paper material, scored to form bottom and side walls, with flaps integral with the side walls, to form the ends, one of said flaps being provided with a tongue, and the other with a slit to receive the tongue, said tongue being provided with a hook at its inner end, the distance of the point of the hook from the pivotal corner of the flap being less than the distance of the end of the slit therefrom when the carton is erected, whereby to lock the tongue within the slit the side walls must be pressed inward at the top.

3. A paper carton, made from a blank of suitable paper material, scored to form bottom and side walls, with flaps, integral with the side walls, to form the ends, one of said flaps being provided with a tongue, and the other with a slit to receive the tongue, said tongue being provided with a hook at its inner end, and the slit flap with a diagonal outer edge whereby the side wall of the carton carrying the tongue flap may be pressed in to permit the inner end of the tongue to engage the slit.

4. A paper carton, made from a blank of suitable paper material, scored to form bottom and side walls, with flaps, integral with the side walls, to form the ends, one of said flaps being provided with a tongue, and the other with a slit to receive the tongue, said tongue being provided with a hook at its inner end, the slit flap and the tongue flap being both cut away on their outer edges to permit the side walls to be pressed in at the top in order to engage the hook of the tongue within the slit.

LEWIS G. REYNOLDS.

Witnesses:

CHARLES H. HANAUER,  
W. L. CATEN.