

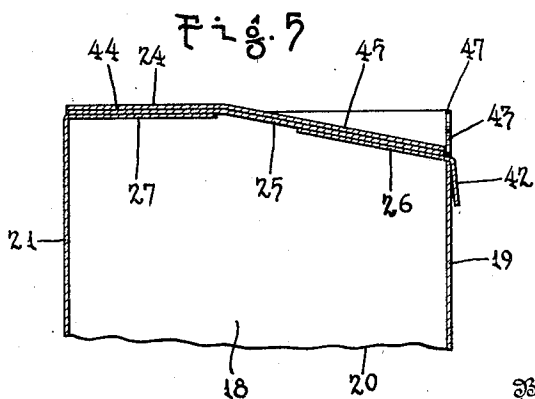
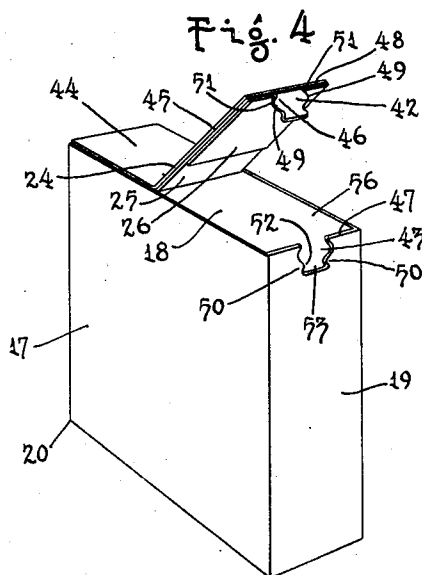
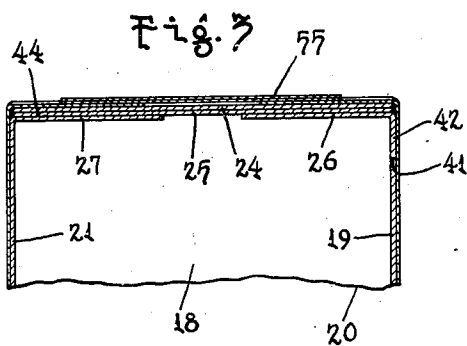
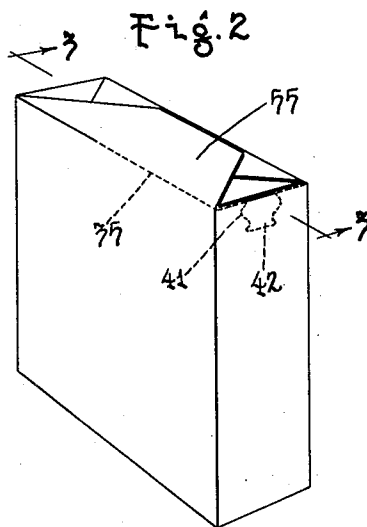
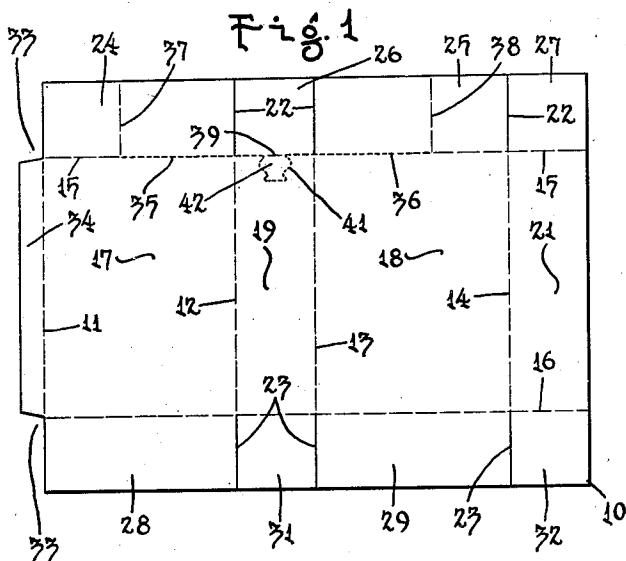
Sept. 26, 1944.

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2,358,923

CARTON

Filed April 30, 1941



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,358,923

CARTON

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Application April 30, 1941, Serial No. 391,021

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—45)

My invention relates to re-closing cartons and has for an object to provide a carton having a top normally connected to the lateral walls of the carton and adapted to be severed therefrom to provide a discharge opening in the carton and a closure for closing the same.

An object of the invention resides in providing latching means for holding said closure in closing position.

Another object of the invention resides in providing a tab on the closure having a neck with shoulders adjacent the same and in providing in one of the walls of the carton an open eye for the reception of said neck.

A feature of the invention resides in forming said eye and tab by means of a cut-out arranged in the portion of one of the lateral walls adjacent to one of the severable edges of the top.

An object of the invention resides in forming the neck and shoulders at the end of the cut-out nearest the edge of the lateral wall to which the closure is connected and in forming the eye in the portion of the cut-out farthest from said edge.

Another object of the invention resides in the specific form and construction of the tab and aperture with which the same cooperates.

Other objects of the invention reside in the novel combination and arrangement of parts and in the details of construction hereinafter illustrated and/or described.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a developed view of a blank from which a carton constructed in accordance with my invention is formed.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a closed carton constructed from the blank shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is an elevational sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the carton with the portion of the top forming the closure severed from the lateral walls of the carton and illustrating the closure in open position.

Fig. 5 is a view similar to Fig. 3 showing the closure in re-closed position.

My improved carton is constructed from a blank shown in Fig. 1 which is indicated in its entirety by the reference numeral 10. This blank is formed from paper board or any other suitable material from which cartons are usually constructed and is formed with four spaced parallel scores 11, 12, 13 and 14, and with two longitudinally extending scores 15 and 16. These scores divide the blank into two lateral side walls 17 and 18, and two lateral end walls 19 and 21. The portions of

the blank outwardly of the scores 15 and 16 are sheared along lines 22 and 23, which lines lie in continuation of the scores 12, 13 and 14, and divide the marginal portions of the blank into end flaps 24, 25, 26 and 27 at the upper end of the carton, and similar flaps 28, 29, 31 and 32 at the lower portion of the blank. In addition, the corners of the blank are cut away between the scores 15 and 11 and the scores 11 and 16, as designated at 33, to leave a marginal portion 34 on the blank which forms a glue flap by means of which the wall 17 may be connected to the wall 21 in the customary manner.

For the purpose of the invention the two flaps 24 and 25 are provided with transverse scores 37 and 38 which extend from the outer edges of the said flaps up to the score 15. In addition, the carton is perforated along the portions of the score line 15, indicated by the reference numerals 35 and 36. These perforations extend from the scores 37 and 38 past the lines 22 and fall short of one another to leave a scored portion 39 between the flap 26 and the end wall 19 which will be subsequently more fully described.

In the wall 19 of the blank 10 is formed a cut-out 41 which terminates at the junctures between the perforations 35 and 36 and the score 39. This cut-out is arranged to form a tab 42 severable from the end wall 19, and when severed leaves an aperture 43 in the said end wall, as clearly shown in Fig. 4.

The carton is erected and filled in the usual manner. In erection the flaps 24, 25, 26 and 27 are secured together in overlying position by means of glue or other adhesive to form a top for the carton, indicated by the reference numeral 44. Similarly the flaps 28, 29, 31 and 32 are secured together to form a bottom for the carton. The erected carton is indicated by the reference character 20 in the drawings. The two scores 37 and 38 in the flaps 24 and 25 are so arranged in the blank that said scores are disposed in overlying position so that, when the top of the carton is severed along the perforations 35 and 36 and the cut-out 41, a closure 45 is formed which is hingedly connected to the remainder of the top 44 along said scores 37 and 38. When the closure 45 is severed from the carton, the upper edge 47 of the wall 19 becomes free and similarly the outer edge 48 of the closure 45 becomes free.

The cut-out 41 is so constructed that the tab 42 is provided with a neck 46 at the locality of the issuance of the same from the free edge 48 of the closure 45, and so that shoulders 49 are formed adjacent said neck which have surfaces 51 di-

verging outwardly from said neck. The cut-out 41 is also constructed so that a constriction 52 is formed in the aperture 43 near the lower end thereof and an enlargement 53 is formed below said constriction, which construction results in an open eye accessible through the free edge 47 of the wall 19. The constriction 52 also produces projections 50 extending into the aperture 43. The width of the neck 46 is substantially equal to the width of the enlarged portion of aperture 43 or the eye 53.

In the use of the invention with cartons for food products, it is frequently customary to wrap the carton in a paper wrapper. One such wrapper is shown in Fig. 2 and is indicated by the reference numeral 55. This wrapper may be removed prior to the opening of the carton for use, or the said wrapper left thereon and the carton opened while the same is in place. In the opening of the carton pressure is placed upon the tab 42 which severs the same from the wall 19 and forces the tab inwardly into the interior of the carton. If the wrapper 55 is in place the same is torn in severing the flap. This permits of grasping the top 44 at the locality of the tab 42 and of raising the portion of top 44 formed by the closure 45 to sever the said closure from the lateral walls of the carton along the perforations 35 and 36. Upon such movement of the closure 45 the same swings about the scores 37 and 38 as hinges. In Fig. 4 the carton is shown as open sufficiently to permit of pouring the contents out of the opening 56 formed in the upper end of the carton by the removal of the portion of the top 44 constituting closure 45 to its open position. When the closure 45 is in open position the contents may be poured out of the opening 56. When it is desired to reclose the carton the tab 41 is held outwardly in co-planar relation with respect to the closure 45 and the closure swung downwardly. The neck 46 of said tab is then directed into the aperture 43 and to the eye 53. During such movement the neck is forced past the projections 50 formed in the aperture 43 which causes the tab to be locked in place within the eye 53. As will be noted in Fig. 5 the closure 45 when in reclosed position becomes arranged obliquely with respect to the surface of the top 44. Since the closure is normally of the length equal to the distance between scores 37 or 38 and edge 47 such disposition of the closure 45 produces a tension between the tab 42 and the wall 19 which serves to draw the tab 42 into the neck 53. The shoulders 49 are preferably arranged in diverging relation so that, as

the closure 45 is drawn toward the wall 19, the said shoulders are urged against the wall 19 at the locality of the eye 53. This further prevents the tab from becoming accidentally disengaged and limits the movement of the closure away from the wall 19. After the closure has been reclosed the tab 42 may be folded down along the outer surface of wall 19 as shown in Fig. 5.

The advantages of my invention are manifest. An extremely simple and practical construction is provided whereby cartons such as used for breakfast food and the like may be readily opened and whereby the same may be readily reclosed. The entire structure may be formed from the material from which the carton proper is constructed so that no additional material is necessary. The device is easy to operate and the intended use is apparent from a superficial examination of the carton.

Changes in the specific form of my invention, as herein disclosed, may be made within the scope of what is claimed without departing from the spirit of my invention.

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

A carton having front, rear and two side walls, four sealing flaps each integral with one of said walls along a fold line at its top edge, said flaps being folded inwardly and secured together to form a top wall of the carton, the front wall having a potential opening and closing tab formed therein by a readily fracturable line along three sides of the tab, the fourth side of the tab being a part of the integral fold line between said front wall and its top flap, tear lines extending from the ends of the top edge of the tab along the fold line joining the front wall and its top flap to the opposite edges thereof, tear lines extending from the ends of said first tear lines along the fold lines joining the top edges of the two adjacent side walls to the top sealing flaps, said tear lines terminating at a score line extending across the carton and adapted to form a hinge, the line defining the end of the tab being substantially parallel and equal to the line foldably connecting the tab to the top, the lines defining the sides of the tab extending upwardly from the line defining the end, and converging inwardly then outwardly beyond the width of the tab end, and then inwardly to the ends of the said fold line connecting the tab to the top, thus forming a tab with a medial locking portion.

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