

**SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO
DIVISIÓN DE NUEVAS CREACIONES**

SUPERINTENDENCIA DE INDUSTRIA Y COMERCIO



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Abogado
Nestor Javier González G.
(Apoderado)

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	Folios	018

Patente de Invención

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Patente de Modelo de Utilidad

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Como resultado del examen de fondo, realizado con fundamento en el artículo 85 en concordancia con los artículos 45 y 48 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le comunica:

1. De los documentos estudiados

1.1. Descripción: Folios 4 a 6 como se radicó inicialmente

1.2. Reivindicaciones: Folio 7 como se radicó inicialmente

1.3. Dibujos: Folios 9 y 10 como se radicó inicialmente

2. Del objeto de la solicitud

- Título de la solicitud: *Soporte para empaque portable y apilable*, folio 1.
- El objeto de la presente solicitud de patente de modelo de utilidad consiste en suministrar un soporte en forma de una lámina plana de cartón, plegable, para formar un manguito dentro del cual se encierran uno o más productos, en la cual se forma una manija gracias a unas perforaciones que se encuentran cerca a los dos extremos de la lámina. Uno de estos extremos, además, es plegable en dos porciones laterales, de tal manera que se puede introducir plegado dentro de la perforación que se encuentra hacia el otro extremo de la lámina y luego se despliega para formar el asa o manija del soporte.

El problema planteado en esta solicitud es tener un medio para transportar cómodamente uno o más artículos (que carecen de manijas). Otro problema es

el de tener dicho soporte, sin que ocupe mucho espacio, disponible para su uso.

Para solucionar estos problemas técnicos la solicitud en estudio proporciona un soporte hecho a partir de una lámina de cartón, que tiene unas líneas de quiebre por donde se puede plegar para formar un manguito y que está dotado de unas perforaciones adecuadas para formar una manija cuando está plegado para su uso.

Reivindicaciones 1 y 2: Un soporte portátil y apilable con destino a contener productos o empaques de productos que se caracteriza porque comprende: un cuerpo laminar plano, preferiblemente en cartón, en el cual se practican dobleces y debilitamientos que configuran unas asas o aletas extremas con aberturas a lo ancho de ellas; en donde una de las aletas lleva unos dobleces extremos plegables sobre ella para reducir su ancho y la aleta opuesta presenta una abertura adicional compatible con la anchura de la aleta en la cual se han doblado los extremos para facilitar su introducción a través de ésta abertura; en donde dichas aletas entrecruzadas a través de la abertura adicional conforman planos horizontales que facilitan el apilamiento de varios soportes al constituir un piso de sustentación entre ellos, para su almacenamiento o transporte; y, en donde dichos dobleces y debilitamientos del cuerpo laminar plano conforman igualmente una base o piso de sustentación, para un producto o empaque a contener, y unos flancos o paredes de presión contra dichos productos o empaques durante su transporte manual.

La Clasificación Internacional de Patentes (IPC) asignada es: B65D 71/14, 71/32, \ 71/48, 5/04, 5/18, 5/355, 5/462

3. De la solicitud de Patente de Modelo de Utilidad

3.1 De la descripción (artículo 28 D. 486)

Durante el análisis del texto de la descripción y de las ilustraciones anexadas, se observaron los siguientes defectos:

- 1) En el título o nombre del modelo de utilidad aparece el término *portable* que debe ser reemplazado por *portátil*, cuyo uso es ampliamente admitido y, además, se emplea dentro de la reivindicación 1.
- 2) El título o nombre del modelo no coincide completamente con lo que se reclama en las reivindicaciones.
- 3) En la primera página, folio 4, aparece el encabezamiento *Soporte portable y apilable para productos y empaques* que no coincide con el título o nombre del modelo de utilidad. Se debe emplear una única denominación dentro de la solicitud para designar al objeto de ella.
- 4) En la página 2, folio 5, aparece la expresión *Conforme a la figura 1 (...) Los dobleces 19 (...)* pero, en la figura 1, folio 9, no aparece el número 19, aunque sí se ilustran los dobleces.

- La descripción no cumple con los requisitos de claridad y de completitud que exige el Art. 28 de la Decisión 486.

3.2 De las Reivindicaciones (artículo 30 D 486)

Durante el análisis del texto de las reivindicaciones se observó el siguiente defecto:

En la reivindicación 2, folio 7, no se define el soporte que se está reclamando. El soporte, como es un producto, no un procedimiento, debe ser definido por sus características físicas tangibles, concretas.

Las reivindicaciones no cumplen con los requisitos de claridad, de concisión y de sustento por la descripción que exige el Art. 30 de la Decisión 486.

Se deben presentar, entonces, nuevos capítulos descriptivo y reivindicatorio, ambos completos, junto con un nuevo juego de dibujos, si es el caso, donde se hayan corregido todas las objeciones que se han hecho arriba. Esto con el fin de evitar -cuando solo se presentan algunas páginas sueltas corregidas- que el lector tenga que desplazarse desde un sitio a otro de la solicitud y luego regresar a donde estaba antes sin perder la ilación de la lectura, porque esto produce confusión y afecta negativamente la claridad de dichos capítulos.

4. De la determinación del estado de la técnica

- La fecha que se ha tenido en cuenta para determinar el Estado de la Técnica es la

Fecha de presentación de la solicitud nacional 03-10-08

Durante la búsqueda de anterioridades se encontraron los siguientes documentos, que forman parte del estado de la técnica más cercano al objeto de la solicitud:

n.º	Documento	Título	Fecha de publicación
D1	Patente US 1 910 168, cuyo inventor es Daniel C. Jacobs	«Carrier for cups and like receptacles» (Un transportador para tazas y recipientes similares)	33-05-23
D2	Patente US 2 202 153, cuyo inventor es Kenneth B. Jones, quien le cedió sus derechos a la Barrett & Hilp	«Carton» (Una caja de cartón)	40-05-28
D3	Patente US 3 166 235, cuyo inventor es Edward W. Schroeder, quien le cedió sus derechos a la Marriott-Hot Shoppes, Inc.	«Flat-foldable food box» (Una caja para alimentos que se puede plegar hasta quedar plana)	65-01-19
D4	Patente US 4 331 289, cuyo inventor es Earl J. Killy, quien le cedió sus derechos a la Manville Service Corporation	«Four-ply handled carton» (Una caja de cartón con manija hecha con cuatro pliegues)	82-05-25
D5	Patente US 4 895 295, cuyos inventores son H. Curtis Montgomery y David J. McKenna, quienes le cedieron sus derechos a la Weyerhaeuser Company	«Multiple product wraparound carrier» (Un transportador envoltorio de múltiples productos)	90-01-23
D6	Patente US 6 390 299, cuyos inventores son Mark Mellon y William Roger Rigby, quienes le cedieron sus derechos a la Westvaco Corp.	«Paperboard carrier for prepared food» (Un transportador de cartón para alimentos preparados)	02-05-21

Se anexan las copias de las páginas pertinentes

NOTA: No se realizó una evaluación de los demás requisitos de patentabilidad, porque se objetó la definición de las reivindicaciones. Una vez hayan sido superadas las objeciones establecidas en este Concepto Técnico, se podrán hacer los exámenes correspondientes.

No obstante lo anterior, dado el contenido técnico de lo divulgado por los documentos citados como anterioridades, no se prevén objeciones respecto a la novedad del modelo solicitado.

5. De las conclusiones:

Los requisitos de patentabilidad de la presente solicitud se encontrarían afectados negativamente por la falta de claridad de la descripción y las reivindicaciones y por la falta de concisión de estas últimas.

En cumplimiento del artículo 85 en concordancia con el artículo 45 de la Decisión 486 de la Comisión de la Comunidad Andina, se le indica al solicitante que debe dar respuesta dentro del término de treinta días contados a partir de la fecha de notificación de la presente comunicación. En caso de no dar respuesta al presente requerimiento, o si a pesar de la respuesta subsistieran los impedimentos para la concesión, se denegará la patente.

Notifíquese el presente oficio conforme a lo dispuesto en el artículo 8 de la resolución reglamentaria n.º 00210 del 15 de enero de 2001, advirtiéndole que contra él no procede recurso alguno en la vía gubernativa.



ALIX CARMENZA CÉSPEDES DE VERGEL
Jefe de División de Nuevas Creaciones

El anterior requerimiento fue notificado por fijación en lista, de fecha
19 JUN. 2008

CONCEPTO TÉCNICO n.º 1630	EXAMINADOR TÉCNICO Código n.º 202009
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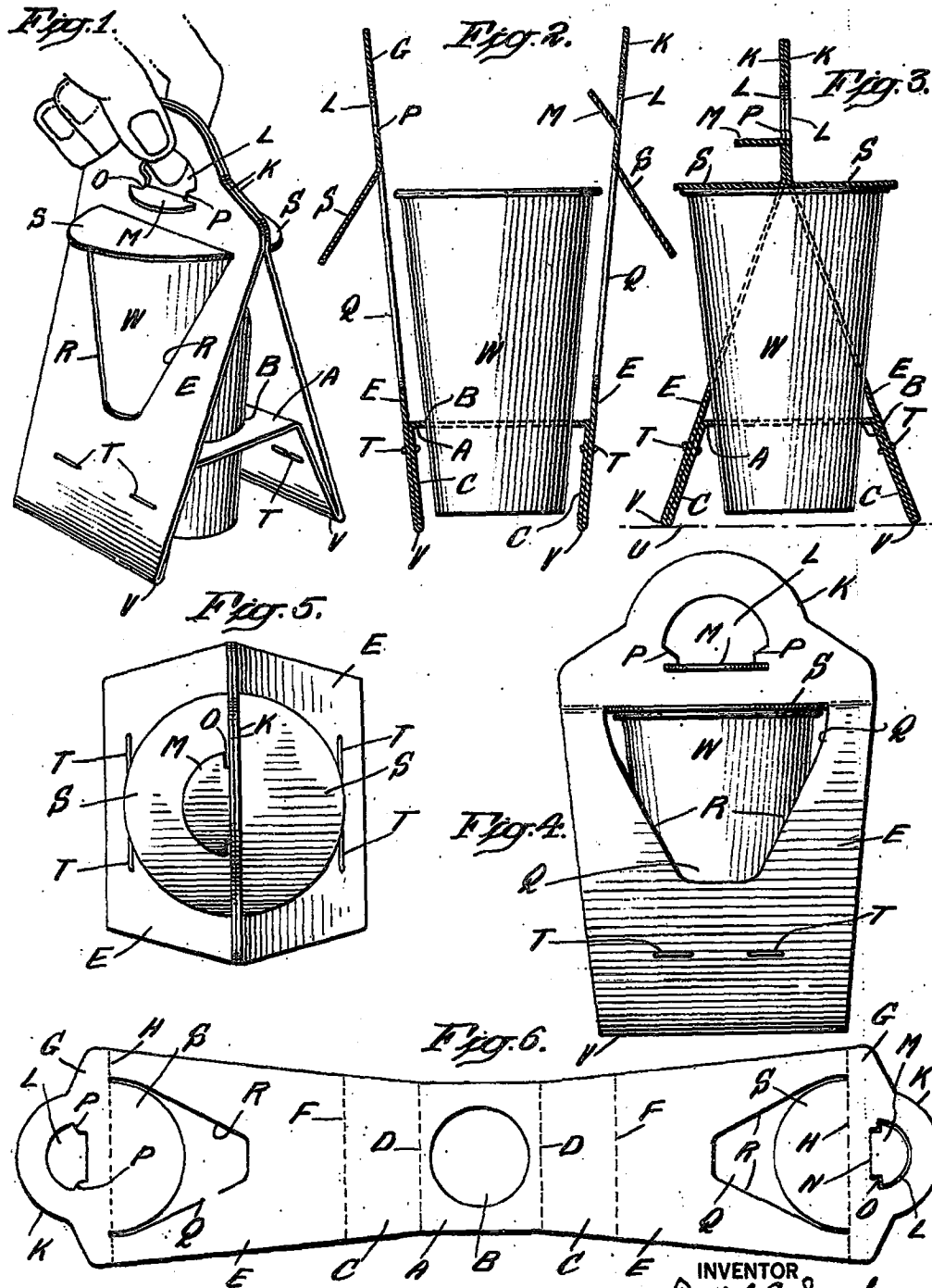
May 23, 1933.

D. C. JACOBS

1,910,168

CARRIER FOR CUPS AND LIKE RECEPTACLES.

Filed Aug. 15, 1931



INVENTOR
Daniel C. Jacobs
BY *M. H. Lockwood*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

DANIEL C. JACOBS, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

CARRIER FOR CUPS AND LIKE RECEPTACLES

Application filed August 15, 1931. Serial No. 557,214.

This improvement relates to a novel device for carrying filled paper cups or similar receptacles when it is desired to take out drinks or beverages from soda fountains, bars or restaurants or other places, or to take out soups and other liquid or semi-liquid foods which may be transported in the ordinary paper cups or like receptacles, which ordinarily are not readily carried.

At the beaches and along roadsides, customers frequently desire to carry drinks out to parties on the beach or waiting in cars, and it is something of a juggling proposition to do this with filled paper cups carried in the hands, the usual way. Likewise, in taking out liquid foods and/or drinks from restaurants or eating places, paper cups or open receptacles are inconvenient and it is sometimes customary to deliver or carry the drinks out in cylindrical containers having a close-fitting cap cover, which is unhandy to carry and difficult to open. Lidded cups or containers are frequently used for carrying drinks from soda fountains and bars, for which there is usually an additional charge for the container, but such containers are not so convenient to drink from; therefore, most patrons prefer to have the drinks served in the ordinary paper cup.

It is to meet this preference of patrons for drinks served in the paper cup that the present improvement has been devised and, therefore, the primary object of this improvement is to provide a simple device that will readily and safely support filled paper cups or like receptacles and provide handy means for their transportation in sanitary condition and without the ordinary hazards of spilling the contents.

A further object is to provide simple and efficient means for covering the cup so as to properly protect the contents, while being transported, the cover or lid in the present instance being preferably formed as part of or as an integral portion of the carrier and so arranged as to be removed therewith and without difficulty when the carrier is open to remove the filled cup. With inserted lid cups and capped containers there is always diffi-

culty in getting them open when filled, for fear of spilling the contents.

It is preferable to form the carrier from a single blank of paper, cardboard or similar material properly punched out and scored to be folded to form supports for the bottom and sides of the cup and to include the cover or lid for the receptacle and a suitable handle with a finger hold or opening for suspending and carrying the device. Obviously, like in a pail, liquid in a suspended receptacle can be carried more readily without spilling.

Another important feature of the improvement is the means employed for locking the parts (supporting sides) together so that there will be less chance of the carrier coming open, thus preventing exposure of the contents of the cup and also facilitating holding the parts in closer contact. The preferred form of the locking means comprises a notched tongue piece punched out of one of the finger openings in the handle, although other locking devices may be arranged. It is also quite possible to do away with the special locking feature, for the finger openings in both side pieces naturally hold the sides together.

One form of the improved receptacle carrier is shown in the accompanying drawing, in which Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the carrier, with a cup enclosed therein; Fig. 2 is a vertical section, centrally of the carrier, which is shown partially open; Fig. 3 is a similar vertical section through the carrier in closed position over the cup; Fig. 4 is a side view of the carrier with the cup enclosed; Fig. 5 is a top plan view of the closed carrier and Fig. 6 is a view of the single blank from which the receptacle carrier is formed.

Referring to the drawing, it will be seen that the receptacle carrier is formed from a single blank, having a middle portion A adapted to form the bottom of the carrier, this bottom portion being provided with an opening B, which in the present instance, is shown as circular and adapted to fit an ordinary conical paper cup, (10 oz. or other size) such as is well known and used for serving drinks at soda fountains and other places where beverages are dispensed to the

May 28, 1940.

K. B. JONES

2,202,153

CARTON

Filed Oct. 3, 1938

FIG. 1

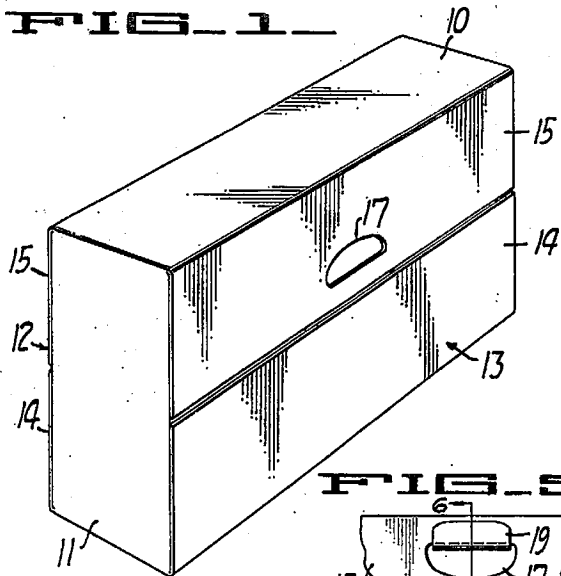


FIG. 5

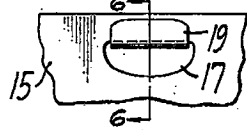


FIG. 2

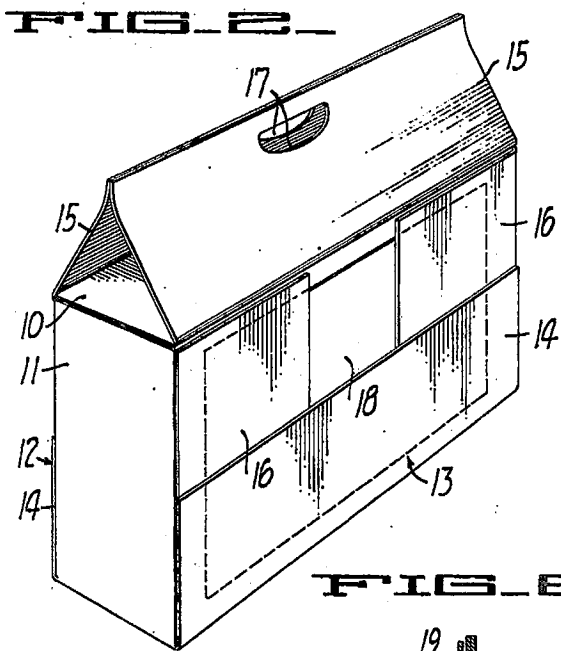


FIG. 6

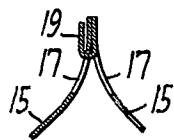


FIG. 3

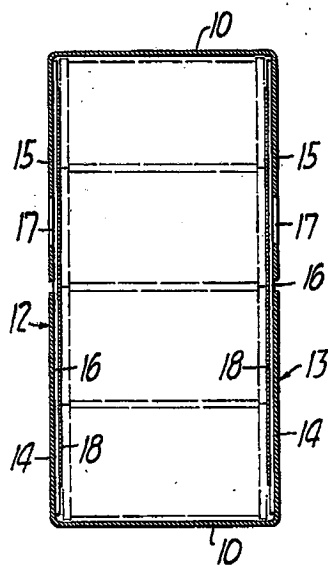
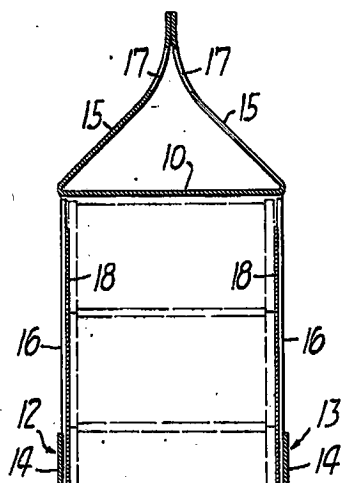


FIG. 4



INVENTOR
Kenneth B. Jones

BY *Paul W. Flehr*
ATTORNEY

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,202,153

CARTON

Kenneth B. Jones, San Francisco, Calif., assignor to Barrett & Hilp, San Francisco, Calif., a copartnership composed of J. Frank Barrett and Harry H. Hilp

Application October 3, 1938, Serial No. 232,914

2 Claims. (Cl. 229—37)

This invention relates generally to packaging cartons of the type commonly made from fibreboard stock, and which are used for the purpose of shipping and storing various articles, such as canned or bottled goods.

It is an object of the invention to provide a carton of the above character which will serve all of the normal purposes of a packaging and shipping container, but which will have provision for forming a convenient carrying grip for use by the consumer either before or while the articles are being removed from the carton.

Further objects of the invention will appear from the following description in which the preferred embodiment of the invention has been set forth in detail in conjunction with the accompanying drawing.

Referring to the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view illustrating a carton incorporating the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the same carton shown in Fig. 1, with certain flaps being bent back from closed position to form a carrying grip.

Fig. 3 is a transverse cross-sectional detail through the carton as illustrated in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a transverse cross-sectional detail taken through the carton as it appears in Fig. 2.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary elevational view showing a modified construction.

Fig. 6 is a cross sectional view taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 5.

The carton comprising the present invention is made of suitable fibreboard stock, which may be either corrugated or solid. In accordance with conventional designs, a single sheet of the fibreboard stock can be cut to suitable shape and scarfed to form lines of bend, whereby a simple rectangularly contoured container can be assembled as illustrated in Fig. 1. Briefly the assembled carton as illustrated includes the side and end walls 10 and 11, together with what normally constitutes the top and bottom walls 12 and 13. These top and bottom walls are formed of the several flaps 14, 15 and 16, which are attached to the edges of the side and end walls 10 and 11. In a typical assembly flaps 14 and 15 are folded down upon top of the flaps 16, and are secured thereto by the use of a suitable glue or adhesive.

In carrying out the present invention the two flaps 15 are provided with openings 17, and when these flaps are swung back to bring their free edges into contact as illustrated in Fig. 2, the openings 17 are brought into registry to form a convenient carrying grip. In connection with Fig. 2 it should be noted that after stripping flaps 15 from the flaps 16, to form the hand grip as illustrated in this figure, the lower longitudinal

flaps 14 may remain attached to flaps 16, thus lending sufficient strength to the carton to avoid sagging under the weight of the contents. Furthermore when the flaps 16 are proportioned substantially as illustrated, a slot or opening is formed between their free edges by means of which one may have partial access to the interior of the carton, for the removal of the articles. If desired at the time the carton is packed with goods, insert sheets 18 may be laid adjacent the inner surface of the flaps 16, thus affording a temporary closure after stripping back the flaps 15, which may be readily removed when desired to permit free access to the interior of the carton.

Figs. 5 and 6 illustrate a further embodiment for the purpose of forming a more comfortable type of hand grip. In this instance in forming an opening 17 in one of the flaps 15, a tongue 19 is provided which can be bent to extend through the other opening 17, when the flaps are positioned as illustrated in Fig. 2. By this arrangement a rounded and smooth surface is presented to the fingers, in contrast to sharp edges which may be presented by the edges of the fibreboard with the arrangement of Fig. 4.

It will be evident from the foregoing that my carton accomplishes the result of affording a convenient carrying grip, without in any way materially increasing cost of manufacture, and without adding additional parts or elements to the carton. The longitudinal flaps 15 may be said to perform two functions, one being the usual function of cooperating with the remainder of the flaps to form the closed top and bottom walls of the carton, and the other being to form the convenient carrying grip for the carton, when the carton reaches a consumer.

I claim:

1. In a packaging carton, fibreboard stock forming a rectangularly contoured carton having six walls, the top and bottom walls being formed by fibreboard flaps attached to the side and end walls, two of the flaps attached to a common side wall being provided with openings adapted to be brought in registry to form a carrying grip when said flaps are bent back to a position with their free edges substantially in contact.

2. In a packaging carton, fibreboard stock forming a rectangularly contoured carton formed of six walls, the top and bottom walls being each formed of four flaps which are attached to the side and end walls, two flaps which are attached to a common side wall being of a length sufficient to enable their free edges to be brought substantially in contact when bent back to closed position, said flaps being provided with registering openings to form a carrying grip for the carton.

KENNETH B. JONES.

Jan. 19, 1965

E. W. SCHROEDER
FLAT-FOLDABLE FOOD BOX

3,166,235

Filed April 3, 1964

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG. 1

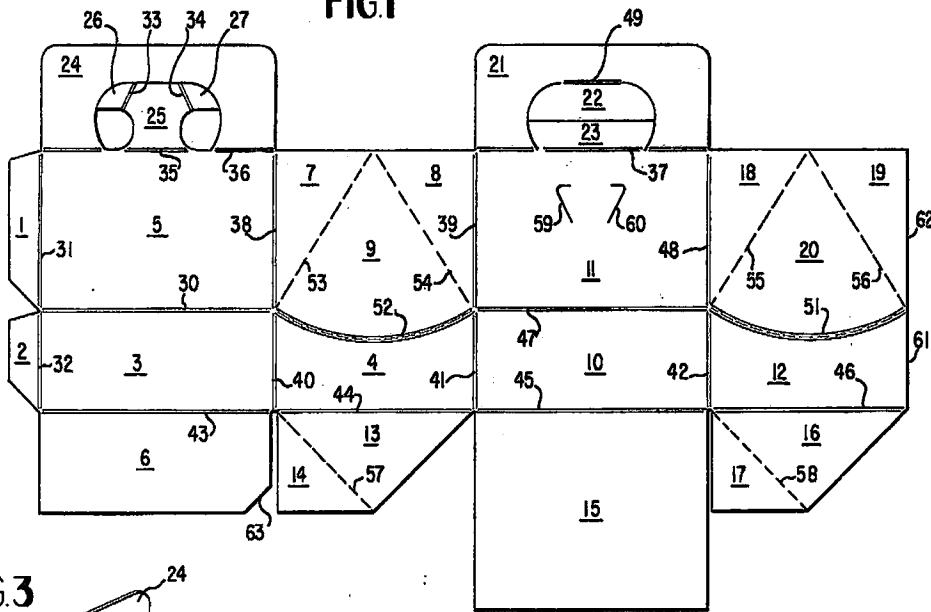


FIG. 3

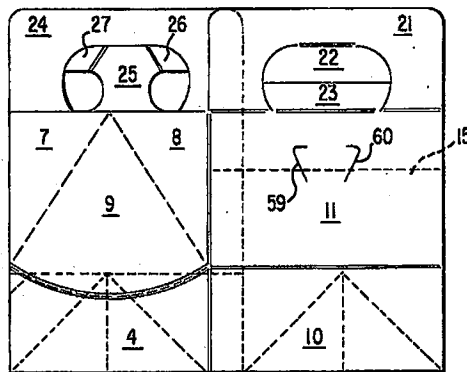
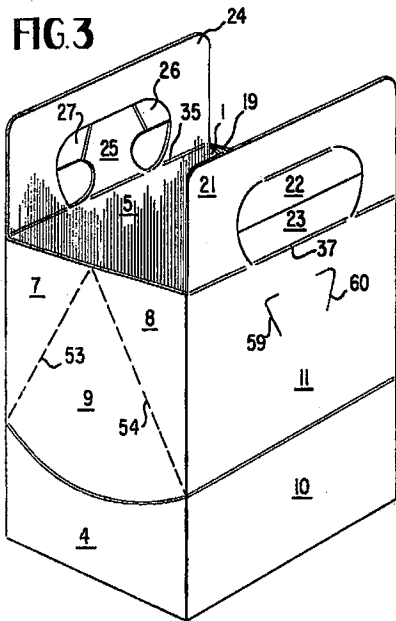


FIG. 2

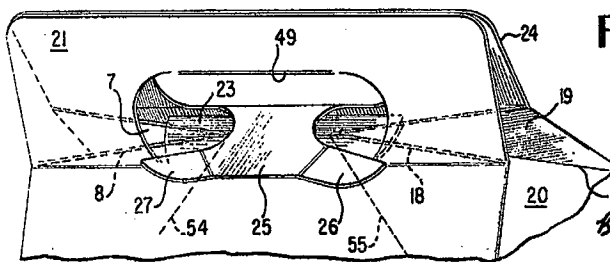


FIG. 4

INVENTOR.

EDWARD W. SCHROEDER

BY
Browne, Schuyler and Beveridge
ATTORNEYS

Jan. 19, 1965

E. W. SCHROEDER
FLAT-FOLDABLE FOOD BOX

3,166,235

Filed April 3, 1964

2 Sheets-Sheet 2

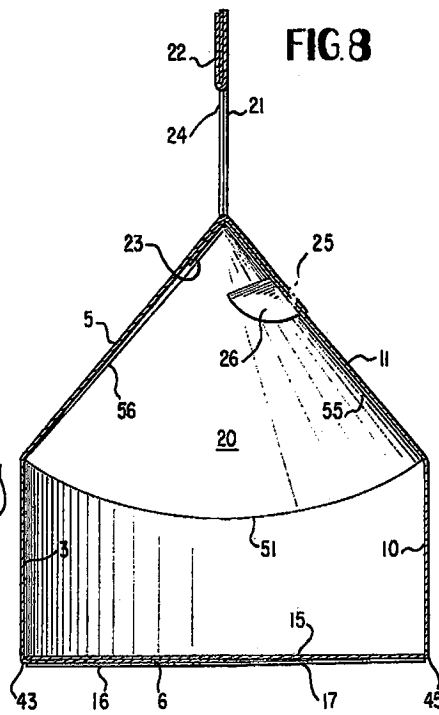
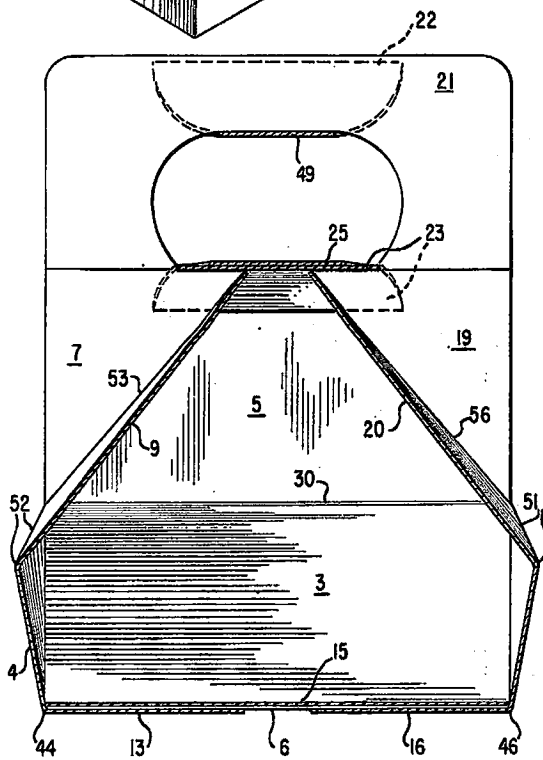
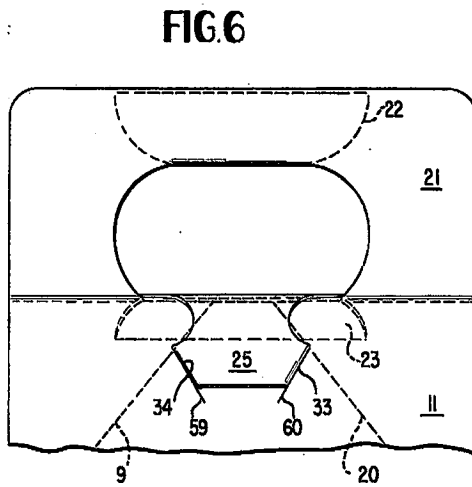
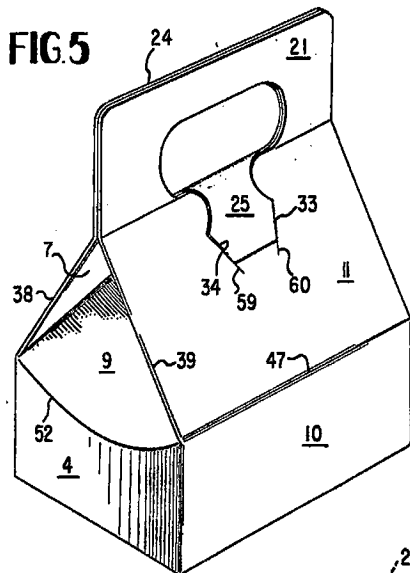


FIG. 7

INVENTOR

EDWARD W. SCHROEDER

BY
Browne, Schuyler and Bevington
ATTORNEYS

1

2

3,166,235

FLAT-FOLDABLE FOOD BOX

Edward W. Schroeder, Silver Spring, Md., assignor to Marriott-Hot Shoppes, Inc., a corporation of Delaware
Filed Apr. 3, 1964, Ser. No. 357,213
4 Claims. (Cl. 229-52)

This invention relates to flat-folded boxes and more particularly to food containers which are erectable into a relatively vaporproof, heat-retaining form for packaging take-out foods at a counter.

A number of prior packages are known in which the box is formed of precut sections stamped from a single sheet of cardboard, or the like, with formed fold lines so that the packages may be readily erected prior to use. It is also known to supply flat folded boxes which unfold to form side walls, a bottom, a top and a handle. Prior boxes of this type have been found deficient in requiring too much time for erecting the box. A further deficiency is that the bottom and cover sections are not sufficiently tight to maintain heat therein. One prior art form has a fixed bottom and up-folding sides and is tight at the bottom but does not lend itself to quick assembly as required for hot counter-packed foods. Another prior art box of flat-folded form which is easily erected uses a down-folding multipiece bottom, but this form of box has been unsatisfactory for heat retention and for the carrying of larger quantities of food having substantial weight. A further difficulty in top closures of prior packages has been that slots remain open at the top of the container so that vapors are permitted to escape, thereby to cool the contents too rapidly for hot take-out food use, and with objectionable food aromas during transportation from the sales area.

It is accordingly an object of this invention to provide a quick-erecting tight paper box.

Another object is to provide a flat-foldable box having a bottom section of improved strength and heat-sealing characteristic.

A further object of the invention is to provide a food package closure which is rigid and tight after its erection from a flat-folded condition.

Another object is to provide an economical construction for a quick-erecting package having a reinforced handle and a tight reinforced gable roof cut from a single piece of box material.

A still further object of the invention is to provide an instantly assembled paper box of pleasing proportions for the attractive display of appropriate advertising printing thereon.

These and other objects of the invention will become more apparent as the description proceeds in connection with the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 illustrates a cut blank cardboard piece from which the box is formed;

FIG. 2 illustrates the blank of FIG. 1 joined and flat-folded in storable condition;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of the blank of FIG. 1 formed into an open box;

FIG. 4 illustrates the box of FIG. 3 partially closed at the top;

FIG. 5 illustrates the completely closed gable roof construction of the box in perspective;

FIG. 6 illustrates the interlocking features of the closure of FIGS. 4 and 5;

FIG. 7 is a longitudinal sectional view of the closed box showing the tight closure features; and

FIG. 8 is a transverse sectional view through the center of the box showing bottom and roof reinforcement and locking features.

These objects are achieved by first forming a box blank from a sheet of flat stock of thin cardboard or the like

as in FIG. 1. Fold lines are formed therein, preferably by pressure creasing, and by partial perforation along certain lines. The outer edges are cut according to a predetermined plan so that the blank may be preassembled in an open box condition and two opposite edges joined, thus to form four sides of the box. Bottom flap or panel portions are shown at the bottom of FIG. 1 extending below the straight line across the lower edges of side panel portions. Top closure panels are formed adjacent the side panels to be assembled as a gabled roof closed at both ends. Two handle portions are hinged at the outer edges of the top panels, as will be described in detail. A box according to this invention is made generally in the manner of previously known foldable boxes except that improvements in the bottom structure, in ease of erection and assembly, in a better fitting closure for the gabled roof, locking means, and other features have been added to meet the objects of this invention.

In order to facilitate description, the box parts will be described beginning at the left of FIG. 1. Strip portions 1 and 2 are integral extensions, respectively, of a side panel 3 and a roof panel 5 which in turn connect along fold lines to one end panel 4 and a foldable gable end closure comprising three foldable panels 7, 8 and 9. These portions connect along further fold lines to the second side panel 10 and to a roof portion 11, which also connect along fold lines to the second end panel 12 and the foldable gable end closure portions 18, 19 and 20. Two handle portions 24, 21 connect at the upper edges of the gable roof portions 5, 11 and four bottom flaps 6, 13-14, 15, 16-17 connect at the lower edges of the side and end panels. Side panel 3 is a rectangle formed adjacently to end panel 4, rectangular roof panel 5, and rectangular bottom panel 6. End panel 4 is rectangular except at its arcuate upper edge which meets gable end portions 7, 8 and 9, and has along the edge opposite panel 3 a second side panel 10, being generally identical to panel 3. At the upper edge of panel 10 is a second rectangular roof panel 11 and at a side edge thereof end panel 12 identical with end panel 4. Fold lines 30-48 are preferably pressure-creased lines hingedly connecting adjacent panels for folding.

At the lower edge of panel 4 is a second bottom panel comprising portions 13 and 14. Panels 13-14 and 6 have a width approximating one-half the widths of the finished box. Panel 15 is hinged along the lower edge of panel 10 and has a width approximately equal to the full width of the finished box. At the lower edge of panel 12 is a panel comprising portions 16 and 17 which are identical to portions 13 and 14. A cutaway portion of narrow and preferably parallel dimensions separates panels 6 and 14 and a similar cutaway portion separates panels 15 and 17 which facilitate folding and unfolding. Panels 6, 13, 15 and 16 are creased along the lines 43, 44, 45, and 46, respectively, to fold at right angles to panels 3, 4, 10, and 12. Panels 13 and 16 are of isosceles triangular shape folding along the base thereof and are joined to portions 14 and 17 which are of triangular shape being foldably attached to panels 13 and 16 along the hypotenuse of the right triangles extending from crease lines 44 and 46 to the centers of panels 13 and 16 so that a 45° angle fold is made between panels 13 and 14 and between panels 16 and 17, for reasons which will later appear. Panels 18, 19 and 20 are similar to panels 7, 8 and 9 and form the closure for the opposite end of the gable.

Handle portion 21 hingedly attaches to the upper edge of panel 11 at 37 and has partially cutout portions 22 and 23 to permit formation of a hand hole therein. A similar portion 24 hingedly attaches to gable portion 5 and has a tongue portion 25 precut therefrom along lines corresponding to the cut lines between panels 22, 23 and

- [54] **FOUR-PLY HANDLED CARTON**
- [75] Inventor: Earl J. Killy, Monroe, La.
- [73] Assignee: Manville Service Corporation,
Denver, Colo.
- [21] Appl. No.: 262,885
- [22] Filed: May 13, 1981
- [51] Int. Cl.³ B65D 5/46
- [52] U.S. Cl. 229/52 B; 229/37 R;
229/52 BC; 206/141; 206/427
- [58] Field of Search 229/37 R, 52 B, 52 BC,
229/DIG. 6, 17 B; 206/427, 141, 161, 162, 172
- [56] References Cited

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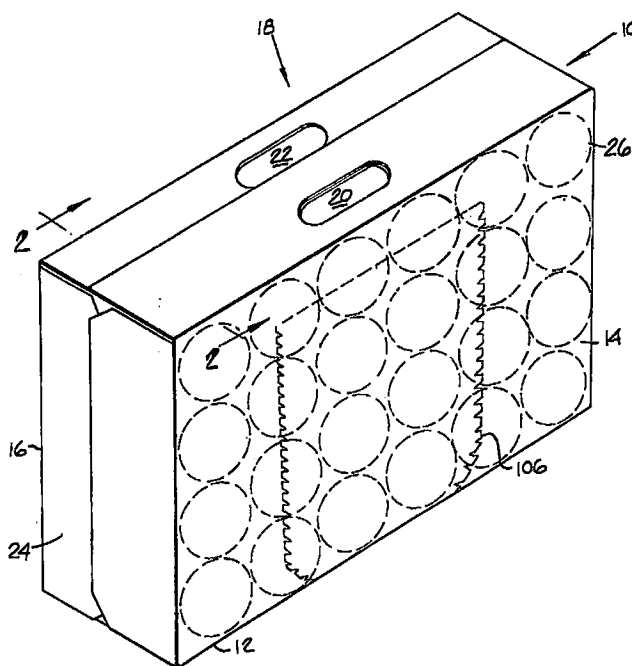
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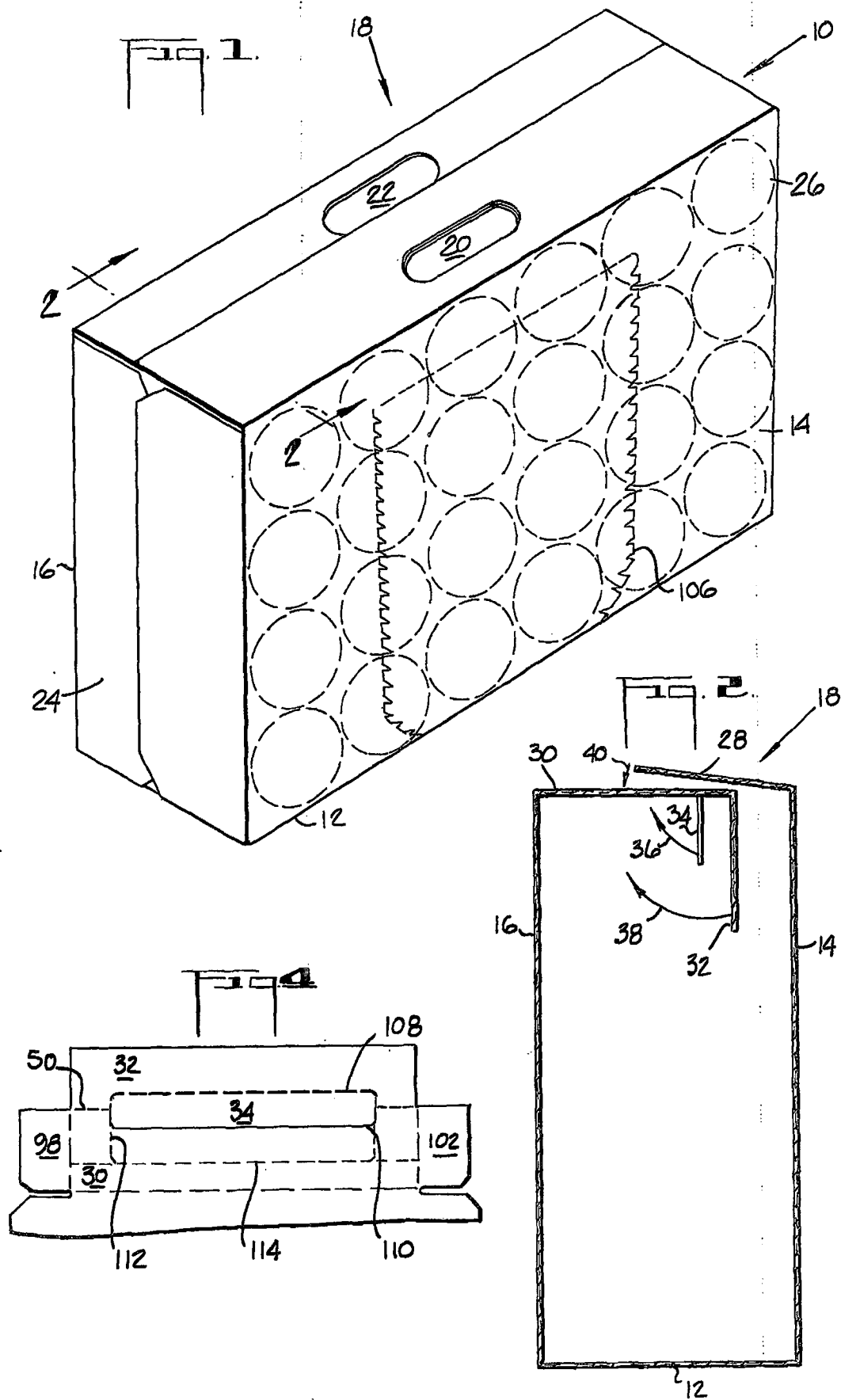
Primary Examiner—Stephen Marcus
Assistant Examiner—Gary Elkins
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Robert M. Krone; Joseph J. Kelly; Norvell E. Von Behren

[57] ABSTRACT

A four-ply handled carton for packaging a plurality of cans or bottles such as beer or soft drinks or the like is disclosed. The four-ply handle is formed by the use of three top handle panel sections used in conjunction with a fourth top handle panel section which is formed partially out of two of the top handle panel sections. The four-ply construction permits added strength to be incorporated into the top section of the carton in the vicinity of the normal handle openings used with a carton such as is disclosed in the subject application.

7 Claims, 4 Drawing Figures





United States Patent [19]
Montgomery et al.

[11] Patent Number: 4,895,295
[45] Date of Patent: Jan. 23, 1990

- [54] **MULTIPLE PRODUCT WRAPAROUND CARRIER**
[75] Inventors: H. Curtis Montgomery; David J. McKenna, both of Lacey, Wash.
[73] Assignee: Weyerhaeuser Company, Tacoma, Wash.
[21] Appl. No.: 257,131
[22] Filed: Oct. 11, 1988

Related U.S. Application Data

- [63] Continuation of Ser. No. 34,462, Apr. 3, 1987, abandoned.
[51] Int. Cl.⁴ B65D 5/42; B65D 5/46
[52] U.S. Cl. 229/9; 229/40; 229/117.15
[58] Field of Search 229/9, 19, 40, 52 B, 229/23 R; 206/499

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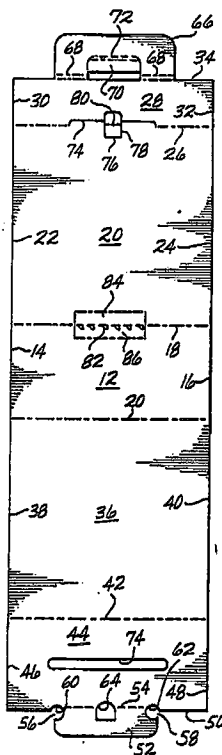
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Primary Examiner—Gary Elkins

[57] **ABSTRACT**

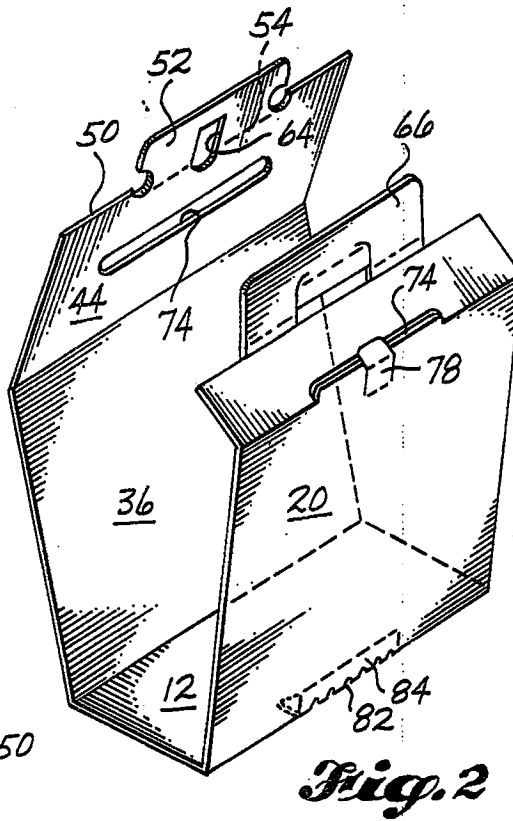
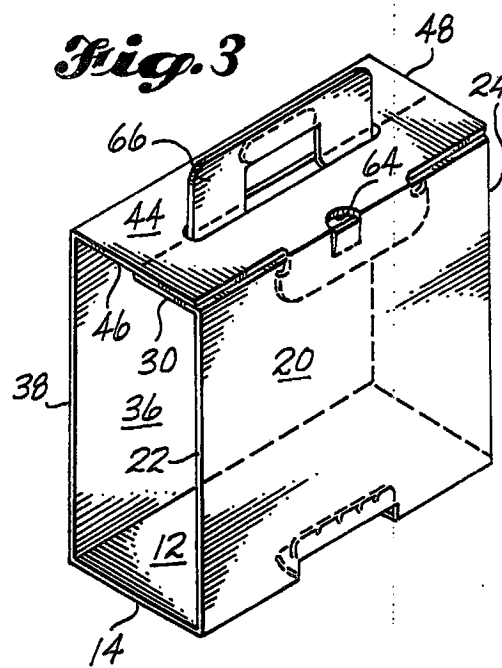
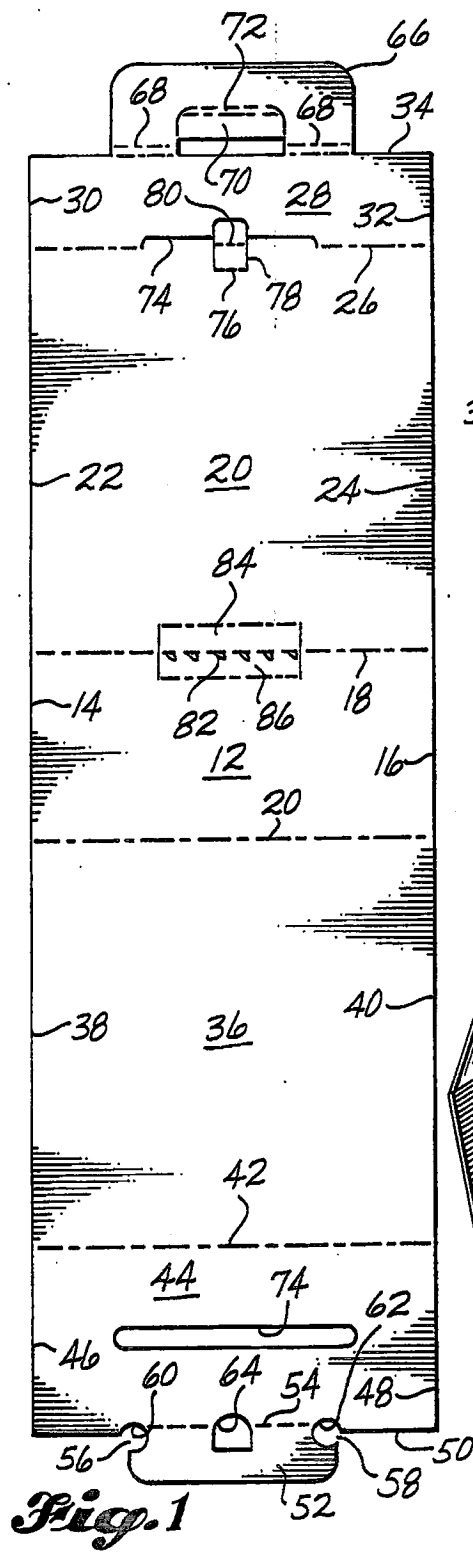
A single piece carrier of the wrap around style is comprised of a plurality of hinged walls that can be wrapped about a plurality of articles such as flats of eggs. The carrier is erected by encircling the articles and at the top of the carrier a hand hold is formed by inserting the hand hold portion through a slot in the top wall. A locking flap is located along one side of the overlying top wall which is then inserted into a corresponding slot in the other top wall portion and locked in place. A locking tab is then forced inwardly through an aperture within the locking flap and when the tab is in the interior it serves as a locking abutment member holding the articles securely in place. An additional locking means consisting of inwardly extending flaps serves to prevent product slideout.

2 Claims, 1 Drawing Sheet



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MULTIPLE PRODUCT WRAPAROUND CARRIER

This application is a continuation of application Ser. No. 034,462, filed Apr. 3, 1987, now abandoned.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to a paperboard container that serves as a carrier for a plurality of packaged goods. More particularly it relates to a paperboard carrier suitable for containing a multiplicity of egg flats and which can be easily loaded at an egg ranch or a retail outlet.

Of course, when packaging eggs the container or carrier must be capable of supporting the eggs in a relatively stationary manner so none break either from being too loosely packed and sliding out or from too tightly packed and the resultant effects of compression. In present day food buying many consumers are electing to purchase in volume in order to effect price savings and consequently, appropriate packaging is needed to contain and hold a plurality of individual boxes holding the particular food items. Packaged eggs represent a particularly difficult containment and carrier problem due to their fragility. When consumers pick up eggs, the package containing them must be capable of supporting the eggs and providing resistance to breakage. The present invention was developed to provide a convenient carrier to hold a plurality of egg flats or boxes so that when the consumers elect to purchase in volume, he or she could simply pick up the carrier and after payment carry it away for ultimate consumption.

Thus, what had become needed was a relatively low cost, easy to assemble paperboard carrier that was functional for holding eggs and other similar items.

One common way of supporting and displaying eggs at the point of purchase is by nesting each individual egg within a molded pulp support tray. These can in effect become the individual packages supporting a plurality of eggs. These individual supporting trays can then be placed within a carrier for convenient carryout. Once the trays of eggs are in the carrier, they should be relatively locked in place and the carrier should have a convenient carryout handle. In addition, the carrier must be easy and quick to load with the packaged goods and attractive at the point of purchase.

The present carrier design provides all of the necessary design features and functionality and has proved to be a very popular carrier design. Yet another advantage of the design is that it can be shipped in a flat condition and then at an egg ranch or the retail outlet workers who are stacking product can easily package a multiplicity of separate product. These and other objects of the present invention will be better understood upon reading the specification to follow in conjunction with the attached drawings.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Briefly stated, the present invention is practiced in one form by a flexible carrier of the wrap-around style which has a first bottom wall, a first and second upstanding side wall and first and second top wall forming portions. The first top wall portion traverses the entire width of the carrier and one portion of it overlies the second wall portion. Within the first top wall portion is a longitudinal slot through which fits the upstanding hand hold which is hinged to the elongated edge of the second top wall portion. Along the elongated edge of

the first top wall portion is an elongated locking tab that fits within a corresponding slot cut within the second top wall portion adjacent its hinge line. A small locking tab is cut in part from the second top forming portion and in part from the second side wall and after the carrier is packed with product, it is pushed inwardly and through a corresponding aperture in the locking tab on the first top wall portion to a position where it acts to in effect lock the contained product within the carrier. An additional product locking means is at the bottom of the carrier and is a cut and scored portion of the bottom wall and adjacent upstanding side wall which is pushed inwardly after the product is inserted and thereafter holds or locks the product in place.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a top plan view looking down at the carrier blank as it is cut from a sheet of corrugated paperboard.

FIG. 2 is an isometric view showing the carrier in its partially erected form.

FIG. 3 is a view similar to FIG. 2 showing the carrier in its completely erected form just prior to having product loaded and the product locking means pushed inwardly.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Referring first to FIG. 1, the carrier blank from which the erected carrier will be formed is generally indicated at 10. Blank 10 will ideally, although it is not absolutely essential, be cut from typical corrugated paperboard. Corrugated paperboard is material having corrugated medium in the center and two liners bonded to the tips of the corrugations. In order to provide vertical wall strength as will be better understood later, the corrugations in the corrugated board will extend in the vertical direction with reference to the blank of FIG. 1.

Blank 10 is substantially an elongated rectangle of flat corrugated material. Formed within blank 10 by common commercially available folding, scoring, perforating and die cutting equipment will be a first bottom portion 12, which is defined by two side edges 14, 16 and two hinged score lines 18, 20. Adjacent score line 18 and extending upwardly therefrom is the first side wall 20 having side edges 22, 24 and further defined by score lines 18 and upper score line 26. Extending upwardly from score line 26 is the second top forming portion 28 which is defined by side edges 30, 32 and score line 26 and upper free edge 34. Extending outwardly from score line 20 is the second side wall 36 defined by side edges 38, 40 and score line 20 and upper score line 42. As will be noted from referring to FIG. 1, the planar areas of the first and second side walls 20 and 36 are substantially equal.

Extending outwardly from score line 42 is the first top wall forming portion 44 which is defined by side edges 46, 48 and score line 42 and upper free edge 50.

Extending outwardly from free edge 50 is an elongated locking flap 52. Flap 52 is hinged to the free edge 50 along score line 54. Spaced cutouts 56, 58 are provided and create side locking edges 60, 62. Cut from locking flap 52 is locking aperture 64 in which will be positioned a locking tab to be described later.

Extending outwardly from the opposite free edge 34 is the hand hold member generally indicated at 66. Hand hold 66 is a common one substantially U-shaped in mature and hinged by way of a double score line 68 to the upper edge 34. The loose flap 70 will be folded



US006390299B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Mellon et al.

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,390,299 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **May 21, 2002**

- (54) **PAPERBOARD CARRIER FOR PREPARED FOOD**
- (75) **Inventors:** **Mark Mellon; William Roger Rigby,**
both of Midlothian, VA (US)
- (73) **Assignee:** **Westvaco Corp.,** Stamford, CT (US)
- (*) **Notice:** Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.
- (21) **Appl. No.:** **09/772,163**
- (22) **Filed:** **Jan. 29, 2001**

Related U.S. Application Data

- (63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 09/518,211, filed on Mar. 3, 2000, now abandoned.
- (51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **B65D 73/00**
- (52) **U.S. Cl.** **206/485; 206/780; 229/117.15; 493/128; 493/162**
- (58) **Field of Search** **206/162, 167, 206/170, 174, 175, 194, 197, 434, 485, 485.1, 486, 490, 780; 229/117.14, 117.15; 294/152; 426/112, 115; 53/397-399, 461, 462, 473; 493/128, 162**

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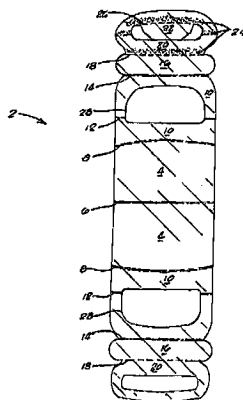
Primary Examiner—Luan K. Bui

(74) **Attorney, Agent, or Firm**—D. L. Bowman; T. B. McDaniel; R. L. Schmalz

(57) **ABSTRACT**

This invention relates to carrier straps for carrying prepared foods, such as rotisserie chickens, roasted turkey, roasted ham, side dishes or deserts. Such structures of this type, generally, employ a one-handed, paperboard strap which is wrapped around the plastic tray and plastic domed lid package in which the prepared food is located. The carrier strap secures the prepared food package and transports it so that the purchaser's hands do not get greasy or hot. Also, the carrier strap functions to provide a printable surface to identify flavor and brand.

8 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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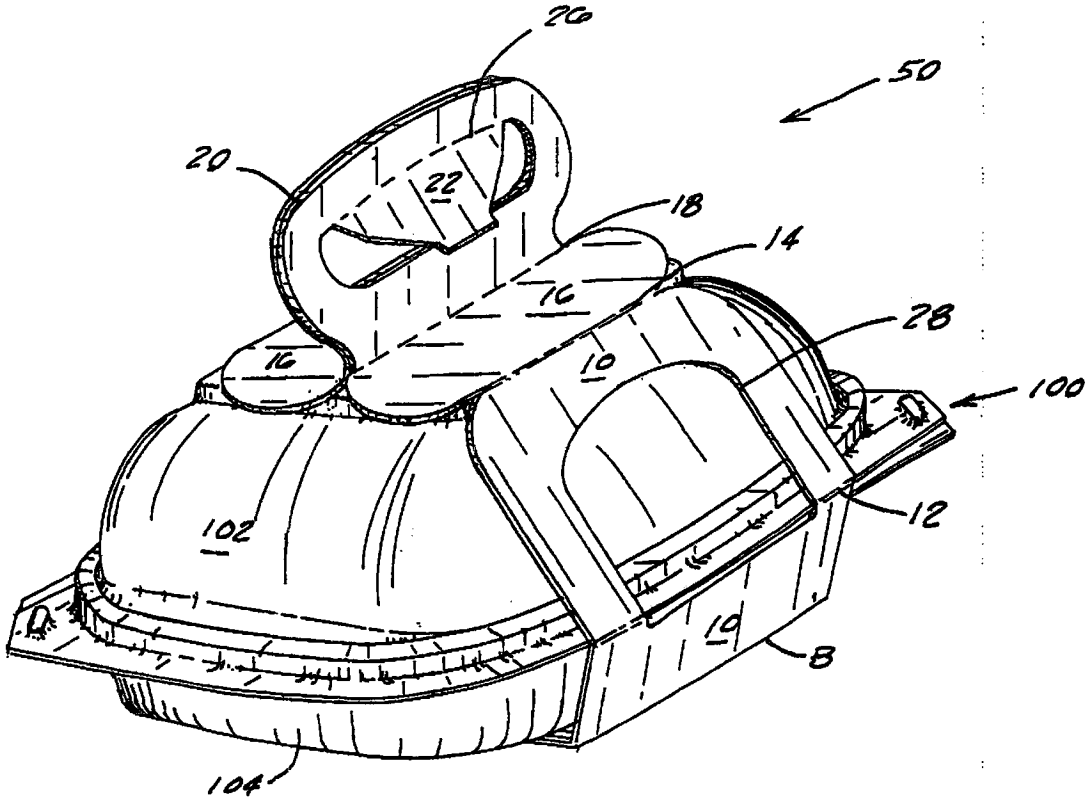


FIG. 4