

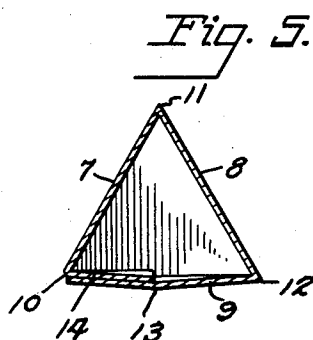
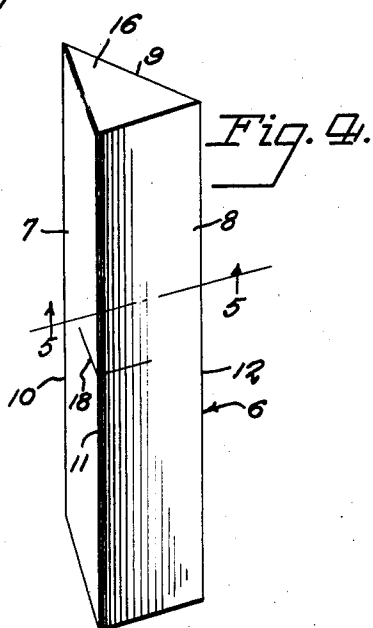
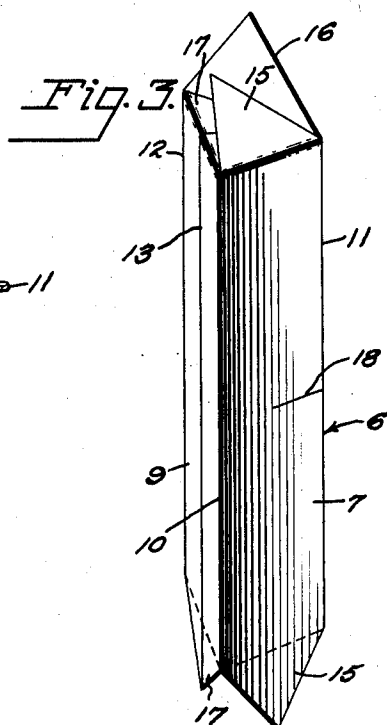
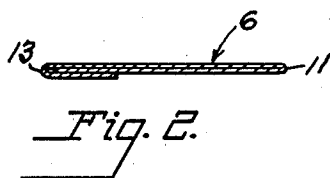
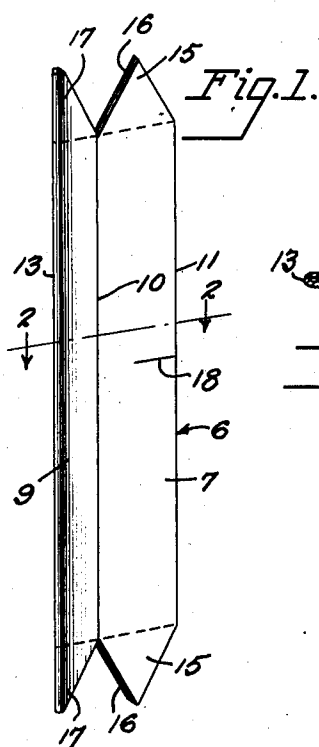
Dec. 31, 1940.

G. W. GREENWOOD

2,227,341

PACKAGE

Filed Aug. 30, 1937



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,227,341

PACKAGE

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Application August 30, 1937, Serial No. 161,655

1 Claim. (Cl. 229—22)

This invention relates to improvements in cartons; and more particularly, a package designed to dispense chocolate, cocoa, and the like in powdered form.

It is highly desirable that the package have sufficient overlapping surface so as to prevent the contents from sifting through, and at the same time, enable the instant dispensing of the contents of the package. The package must be sufficiently durable and rigid when filled to sustain the strain of shipment, and at the same time, be quickly assembled from a collapsed position for filling.

Other objects will become apparent as the detailed description thereof proceeds.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a side elevation showing the carton in collapsed position, with the side edges secured ready for expanding and filling;

Figure 2 is a horizontal section taken on the line 2—2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a perspective showing the carton expanded and one end partly closed;

Figure 4 is a perspective showing the carton filled and in closed position; and

Figure 5 is a horizontal section taken on the line 5—5 of Figure 4.

Referring to the drawing, in which similar parts are designated by like numerals:

Numeral 6 designates a carton of cardboard, or the like, having three sides 7, 8 and 9. The carton 6 is formed by folding a blank along lines 10, 11, 12 and 13. The side 7 has a tab 14 to which is secured the side 9. The side 9 has the fold line 13 which permits the carton to be collapsed after the side 9 has been secured to the tab 14. Extending from each side are triangular end pieces 15, 16 and 17, which act as closure members, 15 and 17 being first folded in and 16 folded over the top of the other two. A weakened line 18 extends from side 7 over creased line 18 into side 8. This permits the package to be

broken along the weakened line 18 and the contents of the package readily dispensed.

As actually used, the side 9 will be secured to the tab 14 and folded along line 13 to a collapsed position. The cartons can be shipped in large packages in this condition and when used expanded into the position shown in Figure 3, end pieces 15 and 17 being folded over each other, and end piece 16 folded over the other two, the whole being secured together by metal clips, adhesive, or other suitable securing means. The package is then inverted, filled, and the other end closed and secured in a similar manner.

When it is desired to dispense the contents, pressure is exerted on opposite sides of the weakened line 18, which causes the package to break at this point, and the contents are thus dispensed. By having the package triangular, and the weakened line extending part-way down adjacent sides and over one edge, maximum strength is retained and at the same time, the package may be readily broken open at the desired point without extending the weakened line all the way around the package.

Numerous variations may doubtless be devised by persons skilled in the art without departing from the principles of my invention. I, therefore, desire no limitations to be imposed on my invention, except such as are indicated in the appended claim.

What I claim is:

Carton having the form of a triangular prism, one side having an outwardly extending median longitudinal fold permitting the carton to be shipped flat, the other sides having lines of weakness starting from a common point in the apex of the dihedral angle of the prism opposite the side with the fold, and extending toward the side with the fold.

GEORGE W. GREENWOOD.