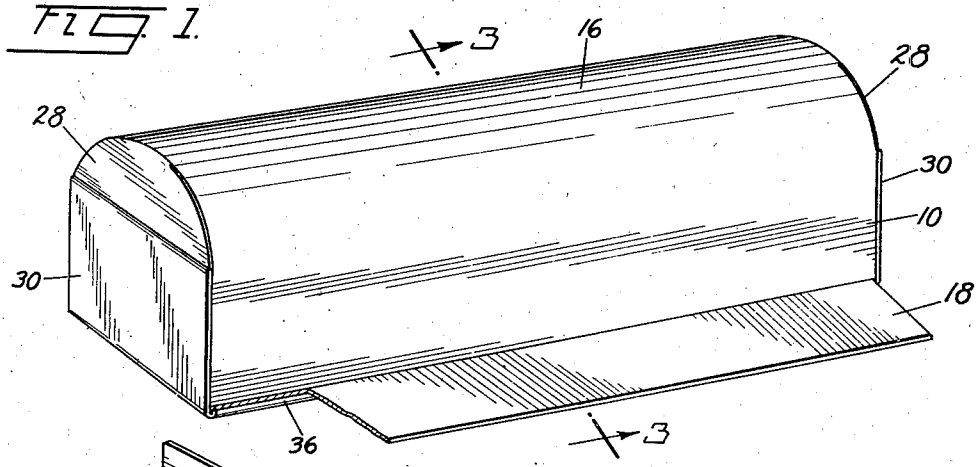
Dec. 4, 1945. C. H. N. R. WILLIS 2,390,407

DISPENSING CONTAINER FOR ROLL PAPER

Filed Jan. 29, 1943

Fig. 1.



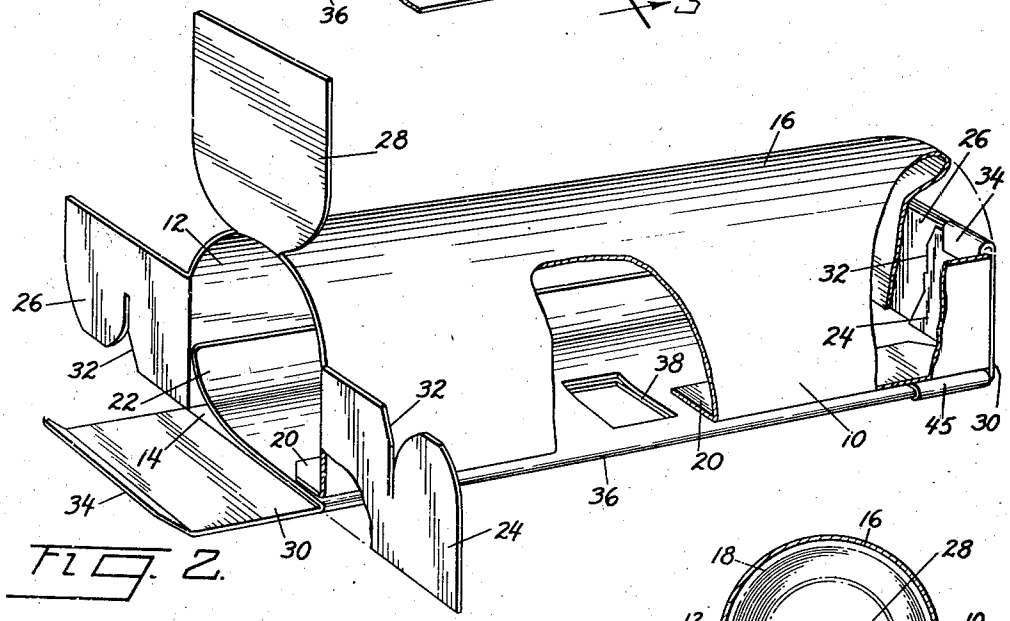


Fig. 2.

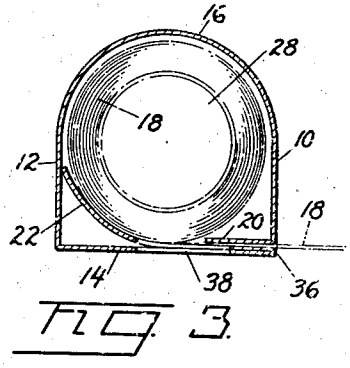


Fig. 3.

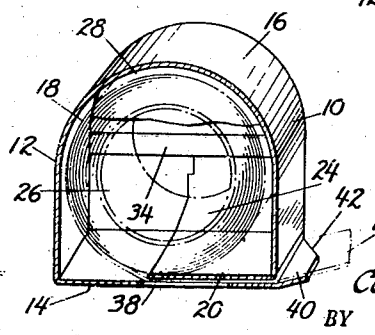


Fig. 4.

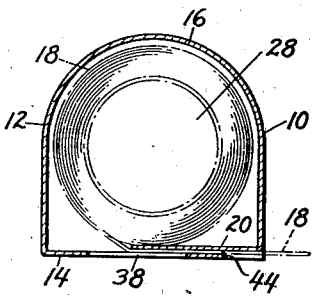


Fig. 5.

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DISPENSING CONTAINER FOR ROLL PAPER

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Application January 29, 1943, Serial No. 473,902

2 Claims. (Cl. 206—58)

This invention relates to an improved dispensing container for roll paper. It pertains particularly to that type of container commonly used to package waxed paper, shelf-paper, and the like, and which is found generally in household and kitchen use.

This container is formed, as such containers commonly are, from a single blank of sheet material, such as stiff paper. The blank is shaped to form a box adapted to receive a roll of paper and to protect the paper roll against soiling through storage, mechandising and use. The box is so constructed that paper may be readily withdrawn from the roll in any desired length through a discharge passage-way formed in the box and the withdrawn paper may be severed against the cutting edge with which the box is provided.

This improved container is simple, compact, of rugged construction and requires a minimum amount of material for its fabrication. It is so constructed as to effectively protect the contained roll of paper against soiling. It is further so protected that the end of the paper roll may be readily gripped for withdrawal.

The container is provided with a paper discharge passage-way between its front and bottom walls. The front margin of the bottom wall is adapted to serve as a cutting edge against which paper withdrawn from the roll may be severed. This cutting edge may be reinforced by metal or hardened by application of a chemical if the same is desired. This cutting edge may be provided on the lower margin of the front wall instead of the front margin of the bottom wall, if such is desired.

A meritorious feature resides in providing the container with a curved top which closely follows the contour of the contained roll which shape reduces the amount of material in the blank as compared with a box of rectangular cross sections. Such a shape is also readily grasped by the user and the front and top wall thereof is responsive to inward gripping pressure to exert a braking action on withdrawal of paper from the roll.

Another meritorious feature resides in the provision of means to maintain the bottom wall in passage-way defining relationship and to support the same firmly through severance of the paper against its front edge.

Another feature resides in providing the bottom wall with an overlapping flap in-turned underneath the roll and extending rearwardly thereof and adapted to exert a braking pressure on the withdrawal of paper from the roll.

Another feature resides in the provision of a bottom flap on the front wall in-turned to overlap the bottom wall and to form therewith a discharge passage-way through which paper is withdrawn from the roll and which discharge passage-way exerts a frictional resistance upon the paper preventing too rapid withdrawal.

Another feature resides in the provision of a container of the character described having a bottom wall provided with a cutting edge which may be spaced rearwardly of the front wall, flush therewith, or forwardly therebeyond.

Another characteristic of importance is that the bottom wall is provided with an aperture through which the paper may be frictionally engaged for unrolling.

Other objects, advantages and meritorious features will more fully appear from the following description, appended claims, and accompanying drawing, wherein:

Fig. 1 is a perspective of a dispensing container embodying this invention.

Fig. 2 is a perspective of the same container partly broken away and partly disassembled.

Fig. 3 is a vertical sectional view taken on line 3—3 of Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 is a vertical sectional view through a slightly modified form of container taken on the same line as Fig. 3.

Fig. 5 is a vertical sectional view through a second slightly modified form of container taken on the same line is Fig. 3.

This improved container is fabricated from the single blanket of sheet material such as stiff paper cut to the shape illustrated in Fig. 2, which figure shows the blank folded almost to the point of completion.

Blank used to form the container shown in Fig. 2 differs in slight detail from the blanks used to form containers shown in Figs. 4 and 5, but these differences are readily apparent. The container is assembled without the use of adhesive or stitching but merely by interlocking and folding the parts into engagement as illustrated.

The container comprises the front wall 10, rear wall 12, bottom wall 14, and a curved top section 16, which connects the front and rear walls together. In Figs. 3, 4 and 5 a roll of paper 18, is shown within the container. The curved wall 16, closely follows the contour of the roll as shown. The front wall is provided with a bottom flap 20, extending inwardly underneath the paper roll as shown particularly in Figs. 4 and 5. This inturned flap overlaps the bottom wall 14.

The bottom wall may be provided, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, with an overlapping flap **22**, extending inwardly underneath the roll of paper and angularly upwardly rearwardly of the paper roll and bearing against the back wall of the box. This flap, as shown in Figs. 2 and 3, bridges the angle between the back and bottom walls of the box and bears against the roll so as to hold the same forwardly within the box and also exert a frictional resistance upon withdrawal of paper from the roll. The front and back walls are provided with end flaps, **24** and **26**, and the top wall is provided with end flaps **28**, and the bottom wall with end flaps **30**.

In assembling the box the end flap **28**, of the top wall is folded down across the open end of the box and the end flaps **24** and **26**, of the front and back walls are folded across such end in overlapping relationship and interlocked together through cut-out portions **32**. The bottom flap **30**, is then folded upwardly to overlap the connecting end flaps **24** and **26**, and the tuck-in portion **34**, of such bottom flap is then folded over the upper edges of the end flaps **24** and **26**, into position as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. It is understood that before this assembly is completed the roll of paper is put in position.

In Fig. 3 the bottom wall which is hinged to the back wall, as shown, has a front folded margin **36**, against which paper **18**, withdrawn from the roll may be severed. If desired this folded margin may be hardened through the use of chemicals or reinforced by metal or through suitable material. The flap **20** on the front wall and the flap **22** on the bottom wall engage opposite sides of the paper web **18** being withdrawn from the box and frictionally resist any tendency toward too rapid unrolling of the web. The bottom wall is provided with an aperture **38**, through which the user may frictionally engage the paper with thumb or finger to institute the unwinding operation.

In Fig. 4 the bottom wall is shown as projecting forwardly beyond the front wall **10**, as at **40**. This projecting portion **40** has a margin which is adapted to serve as a cutting edge. One end may be bevelled as at **42** to facilitate commencing on the severance. This structure possesses the further advantage that if the paper web is severed across the front edge of the projecting portion **40**, a short end will be exposed to grasp for the next withdrawal. This container also may be provided with the gripping aperture **38**, as illustrated.

The container illustrated in Fig. 5 shows the bottom wall terminating at **44** rearwardly of the front wall and this edge **44** may serve as a cutting edge on the box and the paper web **18** may be drawn downwardly thereover for severance.

In this modification there is also shown a gripping aperture **38**. In this modification, as in the structure of Fig. 3, the paper may also be turned upwardly against the folded lower margin of the front wall and severed thereagainst. If the paper is severed against this lower margin of the front wall there will be left exposed in the structure of Fig. 5 a short length of paper beyond the front margin of the bottom wall which may be readily gripped to institute the next withdrawal of paper.

As shown at **45** in Fig. 2 a metal reinforcement may extend only a short distance at one end of the cutting edge to assist in instituting the severing operation.

What I claim is:

1. A dispensing container for roll paper fabricated from a single blank of sheet material to form a box having a front wall, a back wall, a top wall, a bottom wall, and two end walls, said box provided with a passageway between the bottom margin of the front wall and the front margin of the bottom wall through which paper may be withdrawn from the roll and severed against a margin of one of said walls extending along said passageway, said front and back walls connected across the top by a top wall, said front wall and back wall each provided with a flap at each end having a slit extending partially thereacross, said flaps folded into overlapping relationship across the ends of the box with the slitted portions interlocked connecting said front and back wall together, said top wall having a flap at each end folded over the end of the box inside of the end flaps of the front and back walls, said bottom wall having a flap at each end folded over the flaps of the front and back walls across the end of the box and having tab means inserted into the box over and behind said flaps securing the several flaps in position across the ends of the box and holding the bottom wall upwardly in passageway defining position with respect to the lower margin of the front wall.

2. A dispensing container for a roll of paper fabricated from a single blank of sheet material folded to form a box having a front wall and a back wall connected by a top wall, said front and back wall each provided at opposite ends with end flaps folded across the ends of the box in overlapping relationship and interlocked together, said top wall having an end flap at each end folded downwardly over the end of the box inside the connected end flaps of the front and back walls, said box having a bottom wall extending forwardly from the back wall and folded upon itself in proximity to and spaced below the bottom margin of the front wall providing an overlapping flap inturned underneath the roll of paper within the box and following the curvature thereof and bearing against the back wall of the box exerting a braking pressure upon the paper withdrawn from the roll, said folded margin of the bottom wall together with the bottom margin of the front wall defining a discharge passageway for paper withdrawn from the roll, said bottom wall provided at each end with a flap folded upwardly over the connected end flaps of the back and front walls and having a tuck-in portion folded over the upper edges of said connected end flaps and downwardly into the box between said connected end flaps and the end flap of the top wall supporting the bottom wall with respect to the bottom margin of the front wall.

CECIL H. N. R. WILLIS.