

June 12, 1956

R. E. JACKE
REWRAP CONTAINERS

2,750,101

Filed Nov. 7, 1952

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

FIG-1.

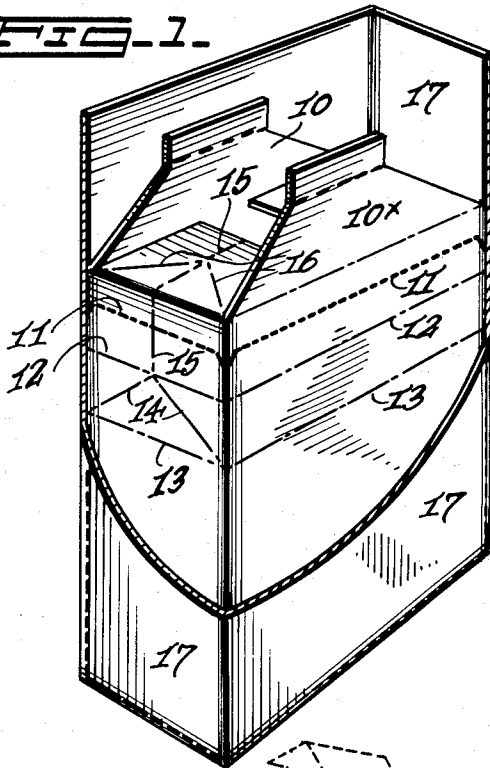


FIG-2.

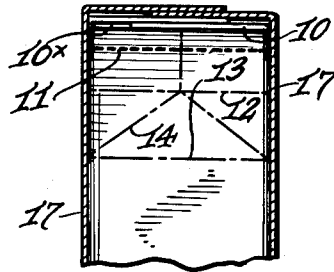


FIG-3.

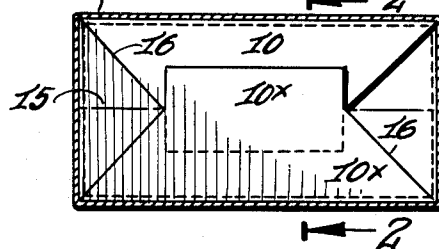


FIG-4.

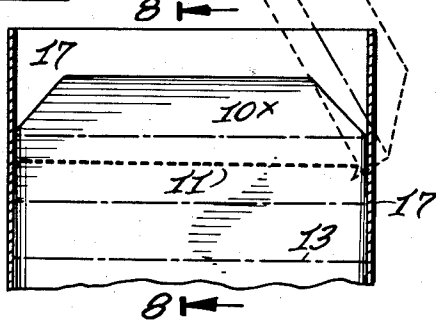


FIG-5.

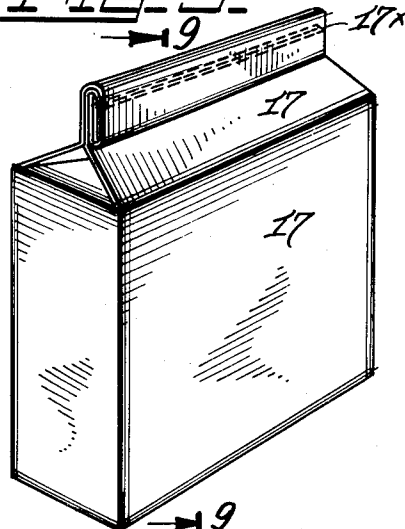
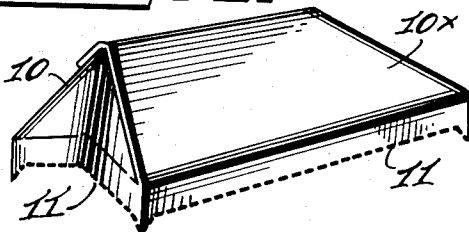


FIG-6.



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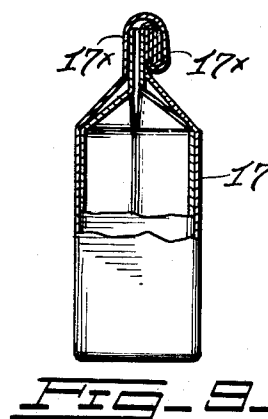
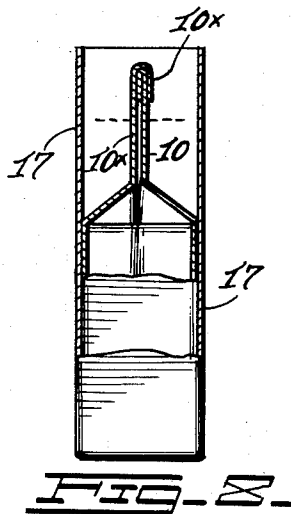
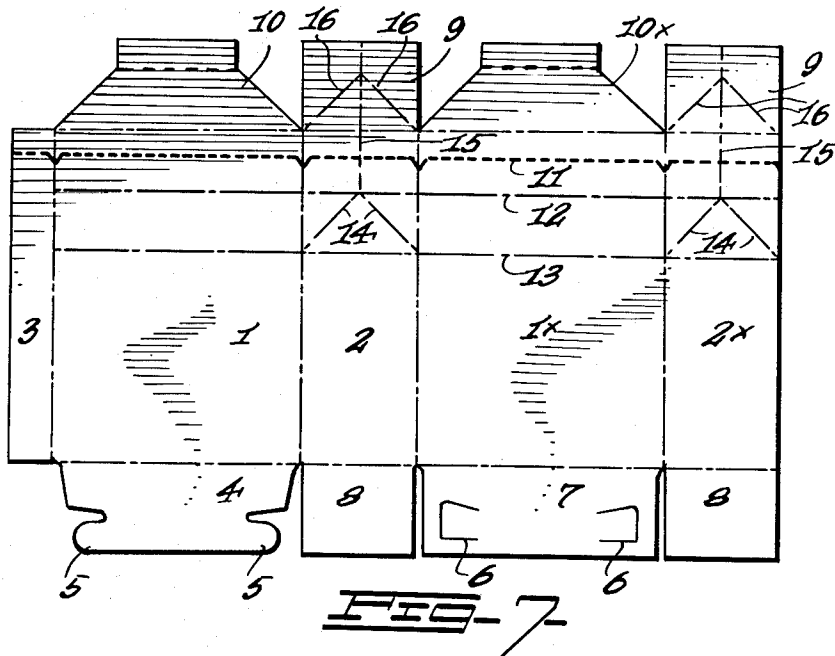
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2 Sheets-Sheet 2



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REWRAP CONTAINERS

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Application November 7, 1952, Serial No. 319,245

2 Claims. (Cl. 229—51)

The present invention relates to that class of containers embodying a rectangular cardboard primary container member and a wrapper which may be metal foil or composite paper and foil.

The object of the invention is to provide a container of such character which will have a flat top when the package is filled and closed, and which will have a special form at the top so arranged that when the folds of the outer wrap are released at the top of the package and moved upwardly, the package may be grasped and the top pressed inwardly with an action upon the cardboard inner body which projects its top upwardly in gable formation. The projecting gable end may be grasped by the operator and the entire top area, initially provided with a cut score or other tearing line, will be torn away from the underlying body for dispensing of contents of the body for immediate use.

After a desired removal of partial contents of the container, the projected wrap portion may be folded into sealing relation with the contents and in order to preserve the latter.

By means of the invention, a flat top rectangular container is provided which has all of the advantages of rewrap gable top containers heretofore proposed.

The invention will be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of the invention, showing the outer wrap partially torn away;

Fig. 2 is a view in section showing the upper portion of the closed container, the section being on the line 2—2, Fig. 3;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the closed cardboard container body, with the encircling wrap in section;

Fig. 4 is a schematic view in vertical section showing the upper portion of the container ready for pressure-collapse of the cardboard inner member to project its upper end in gable formation convenient for tearing away the entire top of the package, and the cardboard top being shown partly torn away by dotted lines;

Fig. 5 is a perspective view showing the form of the package after the outer wrap, which may be of foil or foil and paper, has been folded to re-seal the package;

Fig. 6 is an isometric view showing the torn-away top of the package still in its gable form after collapse thereof;

Fig. 7 is a plan view showing the blank from which the cardboard container body is formed;

Fig. 8 is a sectional end view, reduced in size, the section being taken on the line 8—8, Fig. 4; and

Fig. 9 is a reduced sectional elevation taken generally on the line 9—9, Fig. 5.

Referring to Fig. 7 of the drawings, it will be seen that the blank therein shown is that of a cardboard body, and consists of the major face panels 1, 1x, the narrower side panels 2, 2x, and the lateral sealing lip 3. At the base of the blank merging into panel 1 is a bottom wall member 4 having locking tabs 5 adapted to be projected into slots formed by the U cuts 6 in a corresponding wall member

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7 carried by the face panel 1x. Merging into each narrower side panel 2 is a bottom closure flap 8.

Each side panel 2, 2x is provided with a top closure flap 9 adapted to underlie top closure members 10, 10x.

Extending completely across the cardboard body blank is a weakened line at 11, which may be provided by spaced cuts so that the area above the cuts may be torn away. Below tear line 11 are two spaced weakened lines 12 and 13, the purpose of which will be hereinafter described. On each side panel 2, 2x above line 13 (when the blank is formed up) are two score lines at 14 which lines merge and meet score lines 12 at their tops. The apex of the meeting score lines 14 on each side panel 2, 2x meets a score line 15 extending transversely of the blank and intersecting score lines 16 which are identical with those of 14.

In forming up the blank into a cardboard container body, lip 3 is glued to side panel 2x under the same and the rectangular body thus provides closing the bottom wall by first folding in the flaps 8, then flap 7, and finally by inserting the tabs 5 in the U cuts 6, which completes the bottom closing operation. The cardboard body member is then ready for filling or may be initially provided with an outer wrap 17, and the latter may be of foil, although preferably of foil and paper. Thus the inner face of the foil may carry a heat sealing medium.

After the cardboard container body is filled with material, the flaps 9 are folded inward, followed by the flap 10 and finally by the flap 10x which will be sealed down by glue or any suitable sealing material, the closure then being as shown in Figs. 2 and 3.

The outer wrap 17 may consist of foil with an inner layer of porous tissue, and heat sealing wax being disposed between the two sheets. Thus when the top of the wrap is folded down upon the top of the cardboard container, the folds of the wrap may be sealed by heat and pressure. At the same time the wax, although affording an excellent impermeable seal, still would enable the folds at the top of the wrap to be pulled apart so that these folds may be raised to the position at Figs. 1, 4 and 8.

When it is desired to open the package, the outer wrap having been raised at its top, it is only necessary for the user to simultaneously press the major face walls 1 and 1x toward each other and at the same time to press the side walls together, both of these pressures being at the top of the cardboard body. By this action, the top areas of the narrower side walls 2, 2x collapse on the vertical lines 15, and the peaked area of each flap 9 is projected inwardly on the fold lines 16 which act as hinged lines, causing that area at the top covered by members 10, 10x to rise as a gable member to the position of Fig. 4, Fig. 6 showing the resulting formation.

Reference to Fig. 4 will show that the gable formation of the cardboard body top and its projection upwardly enables the user to grasp the top area and tear it away on the tear lines 11. The foil or foil and paper wrap may be folded, as shown in Fig. 5, after the contents of the container have been partially removed for use. Thus, as shown in Figs. 5 and 8, the wrap 17 may be folded inwardly at the narrow sides of the container and then rolled down in the manner indicated at 17x.

After the normally flat and rectangular top area of the cardboard container has been torn away, the container walls, due to the provision of the lines of collapse at 14, 15 and 12, may be brought together into gable formation, as shown in Fig. 9, and the rolled over outer wrap will maintain the sealing abutment of the cardboard top layers. As the container is repeatedly used in gradually dispensing the contents, it may be re-sealed in the manner described until the contents are exhausted.

It will be understood that, if desired, one of the closure

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flaps 9 may be dispensed with and that in such case generally the opposite flap 9 will be made longer to extend across the top of the body member. It is preferred, however, that two flaps 9 be employed.

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

1. A blank for a resealable carton consisting of a rectangular body portion divided into four rectangular panels of equal height, two alternate panels being of major width and adapted to serve as front and back face walls of said carton, and the other two panels being of minor width and adapted to serve as side walls of said carton, a sealing lip extending from the side edge of one said face wall panel, a bottom closure flap extending from the base of each said panel, and a top closure flap extending from the top thereof, said face panel top flaps being generally wedge-shaped, and said side panel top flaps being rectangular, said blank having a weakened tear line near the top thereof and extending horizontally thereacross, and said body portion having two spaced weakened lines of collapse below said tear line and extending horizontally thereacross, each said side panel having two diagonal score lines extending inwardly from the side edges thereof and upwardly from the lowermost of said collapse lines, and meeting at their top at the uppermost collapse line midway between the side edges of the panel, and each said side panel top flap having two diagonal score lines extending inwardly from the side edges thereof, and upwardly from the inner edge thereof, and meeting at a point midway between the side edges and short of the outer edge of the said flap, each said end panel and flap having a central score line extending from the uppermost of said collapse lines to the outer edge of said flap.

2. A normally flat topped carton having a front face panel, a back face panel, and side panels, one of the said face panels carrying a side sealing lip, at least one of the said side panels carrying a foldable extension providing

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an inner closure, each of said face panels carrying a wedge-shaped closure folded down upon the inner closure and providing therewith a multi-ply top closure having a generally triangular weaker inner closure area at each side thereof, each of said side panels and extensions thereof being longitudinally scored along a central line, and each of said extensions having diagonal score lines thereon, to provide weakened inward action gusset folds, whereby pressure collapse of said gusset folds will project said wedge-shaped closures upwardly as a peak, said carton being provided with a continuous weakened tear-line extending laterally around the walls thereof below the said wedge-shaped closures, and said carton being further provided with two continuous weakened parallel collapse lines extending laterally around the walls thereof below said tear-line, each of said side panels having diagonal score lines extending between said collapse lines and meeting at a point on the uppermost collapse line, whereby said peak may be torn away at said tear-line, and said panels may then be brought together into a gable formation having two upwardly extending face-to-face sealing lips, for the purpose of re-sealing.

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