May 19, 1936. R. A. DORSEY 2,041,170

CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

Filed Dec. 12, 1934

Fig. 2.

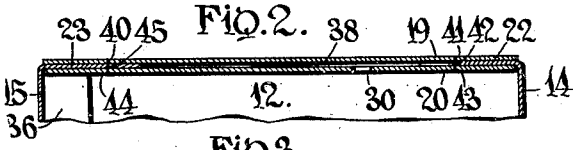


Fig. 3.

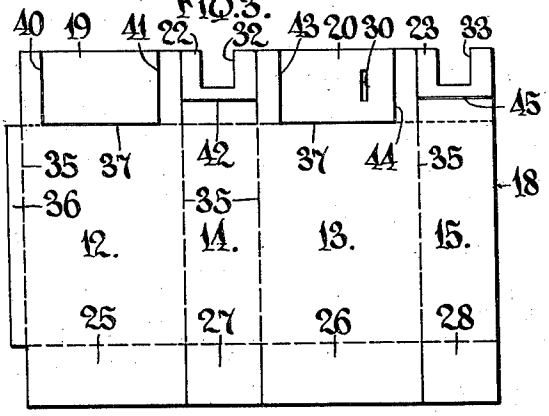


Fig. 1.

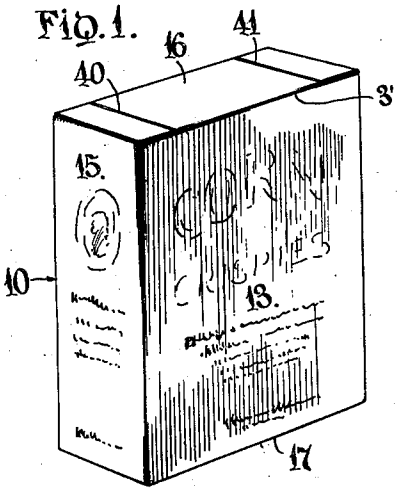


Fig. 4.

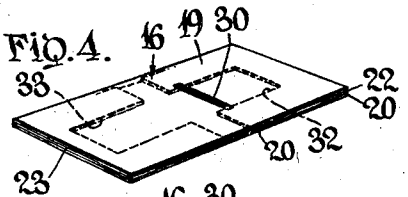


Fig. 5.

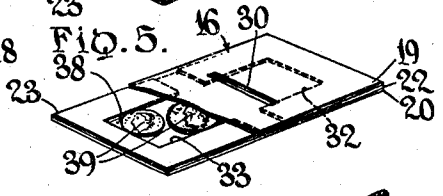


Fig. 6.

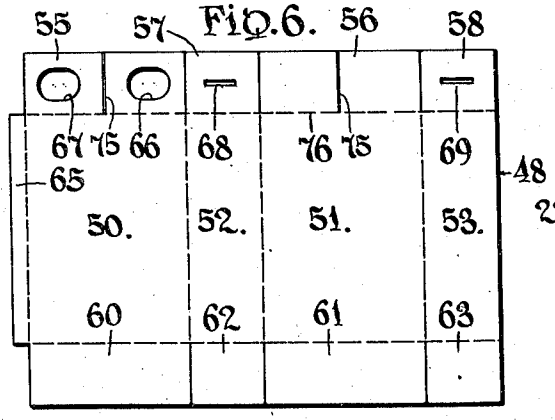


Fig. 7.

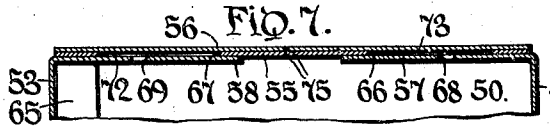


Fig. 8.

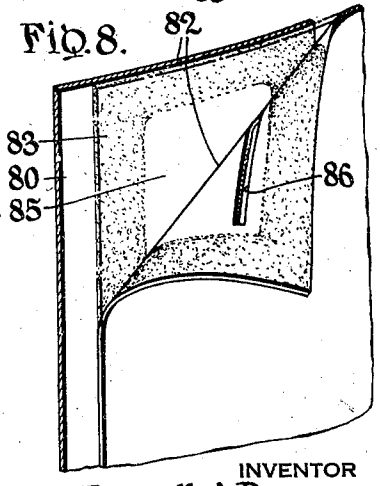


Fig. 9.

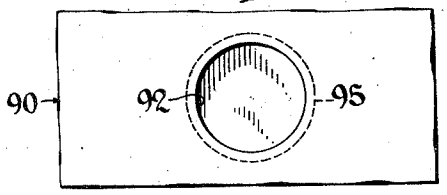
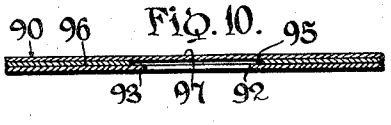


Fig. 10.



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CONTAINER CONSTRUCTION

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Application December 12, 1934, Serial No. 757,210

5 Claims. (Cl. 229—37)

This invention relates to cardboard container structure and it has particular relation to an article of manufacture in the nature of a container or package for food stuffs.

The container or package is box-like in appearance and can be made in a variety of desired shapes and proportions. By providing the container with coin receiving recesses, a seller of the container package of merchandise is enabled to facilitate the business practice of offering premiums to customers and of collecting payments for such premiums. This practice, at the present time is very popular and an important adjunct to the primary business of many manufacturers. For example, a number of breakfast cereal manufacturers are doing a tremendous business including premiums in the form of certain items which are advertised by the manufacturer and can be acquired by the consumer upon the return to the manufacturer or jobber of a portion of a container of the merchandise, such as a coupon plus one or more coins.

It has been the experience of manufacturers to receive from the purchaser Government postage stamps instead of coins; even though in some cases the purchaser has been especially urged to send coins instead of stamps. This situation is the result of a widespread reluctancy on the part of the public to place coins loosely in an envelope for fear that they will break through the envelope and become lost in the mails. For this reason stamps instead of coins are frequently included with the order for a premium. It has been found that the receipt of large numbers of stamps by the manufacturers has caused a new and serious problem for them by way of finding a suitable means for disposing of the stamps. The United States Post Office Department does not follow the practice of re-purchasing loose stamps; and in a large number of cases the mailing requirements of the manufacturer are not so extensive as to provide for utilization of the stamps thus obtained.

By providing a package or container with coin carrying recesses formed in that portion of the container which is to be detached by the purchaser of the goods for the purpose of sending an order for a premium to the manufacturer, many advantages are obtained. One of these advantages is that a larger number of premiums are ordered because a method more convenient to the consumer for transmitting the order has been provided.

Another advantage is that the consumer thereby finds it more convenient to send coins instead of stamps, and this in turn results in a great advantage to the manufacturer because there is no problem in connection with the disposition of the coins.

In practicing the invention I provide a package or container of any of the usual types and structures into the proper members of which, appropriate openings are formed so that when the container is in its assembled and finished condition one or more coin carrying recesses is provided in the top or other portions, whichever is to be designated for coupon use.

One object of the invention is to provide a container for food stuffs and the like which is formed of cardboard, or other suitable material, having its side walls and end walls, and wherein one or more of the walls is formed in such manner as to provide one or more recesses suitable for holding coins.

In the drawing:

Fig. 1 is a perspective of a container as it appears when assembled and sealed after merchandise has been placed therein and is ready for distribution to consumers.

Fig. 2 is a fragmentary section of the top portion of the container and taken substantially along the line II—II of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a plan of a sheet of material cut, perforated, and in suitable form for folding and sealing into a completely assembled container.

Fig. 4 is a perspective of a top wall portion after it has been removed from the container shown in Fig. 1.

Fig. 5 is a fragmentary perspective of the structure shown in Fig. 4;

Fig. 6 is a plan similar to Fig. 3 and illustrating another form of cut and perforated sheet to be assembled into container form;

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary section similar to Fig. 2 and illustrating the top structure of a container constructed from the form of sheet material shown in Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a fragmentary perspective of a curved wall structure provided with a slot and recess for receiving coins;

Fig. 9 is a fragmentary plan illustrating a portion of the wall structure of a container having another form of coin receiving recess; and

Fig. 10 is a section along the line X—X of Fig. 9.

In one form of the invention (Figs. 1 to 5), an improved container 10 comprises side walls 12, 13, 14 and 15 and end, or top and bottom walls 16 and 17, all formed of a single sheet 18 of cardboard or other suitable material, and is so

cut that it can be folded and glued in a relatively few number of operations to form a completely enclosed container.

The top 16 is formed of overlapping flaps 19 and 20 that extend integrally from the side walls 12 and 13, and additional flaps 22 and 23 of the same length extend integrally from the other side walls 14 and 15, respectively. The bottom wall 16 is formed of similar overlapping flaps 25, 26, 27 and 28 extending integrally from walls 12, 13, 14 and 15 respectively. A slot 30 is formed in the flap 20 and recesses or notches 32 and 33 opening outwardly are formed in the flaps 22 and 23 respectively.

In assembling the sheet of material 18 into its container form it is bent along the lines 35 to form right angled corners and a suitable flap 36 of the side 12 is glued to the outer side wall 15 to form a four wall inclosure. One flap 20 containing the slot 30 is bent along the line 37, such as a scoring line, at right angles to the wall 13 and then the two notched flaps 22 and 23 are similarly bent along the same line 37 (which extends entirely across the sheet 18) in such manner that their notched edges are disposed in slightly spaced opposed relation. Then the other flap 19 is bent to lie upon the flaps 22 and 23. Suitable adhesive is applied to the flaps 22 and 23 incidentally to their assembly with the other flaps, and all of the flaps are thus glued or cemented together.

It will be observed that the opposing edges of the flaps 22 and 23 are spaced only a short distance or they may be in substantially abutting relation. Thus a chamber or recess 38 is formed between the walls of the flaps 19 and 20 and is defined substantially by the notches 32 and 33. The slot 30 opens into the recess 38 and is adapted to receive coins 39 to be deposited in the recess.

All of the flaps 19, 20, 22 and 23 are provided with lines or scoring 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45 and in the assembled relation of the elements forming the top 15 the lines 41, 42, 43 register with each other (Fig. 2) adjacent one side of the container, while the lines 40, 44 and 45 register with each other adjacent the other side of the container. These markings indicate locations where the top can be cut or split to form a laminated coin receiving wall. It is to be understood that this container can be cut along the lines of scoring 37 defining the bases of the flaps to separate the coin receiving wall sections. The flaps 25, 26, 27 and 28 are provided with suitable adhesive and are glued together to form the bottom of the container. It is apparent that the container may be reversed, that is, the recess 38 and the slot 30 of the notched flap can be disposed at the bottom instead of at the top of the container. The flap 19 can also be so disposed as to form the inner wall of the container, and the flap 20 can be disposed to form the outside wall with the slot 30 facing outwardly.

In the form of structure shown in Figs. 6 and 7 a sheet of material 48 similar to that already described, is provided with side walls 50, 51, 52 and 53, top flaps 55, 56, 57 and 58, and bottom flaps 60, 61, 62 and 63, together with a side flap 65 which is adapted to be glued to the side wall 53. In this arrangement the flap 55 is provided with a pair of openings 66 and 67 of suitable form and the flaps 57 and 58 are formed with slots 68 and 69.

In assembling the top structure the flaps 57 and 58 are bent inwardly in opposed relation and the flaps 55 and 56 overlap each other over the flaps 57 and 58 in such manner that the flap 55 contacts the flaps 57 and 58, while the flap 56 overlaps and lies flush against the flap 55. In this arrangement the slots 68 and 69 register with the openings 66, and 67 respectively which are covered by surface areas of adjacent flaps to form recesses 72 and 73. Suitable coins can be inserted into the recesses through the slots. The top flaps 55 and 56 can be scored, as indicated at 75, to facilitate cutting the top between the recesses. Thus, by removing the top and severing it along the line 75, two portions of recessed top, each having a coin receptacle therein, can be provided. Suitable lines or scoring 76 are provided at the junction of the flaps 55, 56, 57 and 58 with the body of the sheet 48 to facilitate removing the top after it has been received by a consumer.

In the form of structure shown in Fig. 8, a section 80 of a cylindrical container is provided with overlapping edge portions 82 which are glued together, as indicated by the stippling 83, and an area 85 of suitable size is not provided with adhesive. A slot 86 communicates with the area 85 and a coin can be inserted into the slot and forced into the recess formed by the wall portions of the section which are not glued together.

Referring to Figs. 9 and 10, an end section 90 similar to the top 16 is provided with a circular opening 92 formed in an outer flap 93 and communicates with a larger opening 95 formed in an intermediate flap 96 which is glued between the flap 93 and an opposite outer flap 97. The smaller opening 92 is so formed as to be slightly smaller than a coin of pre-determined denomination adapted to be forced therethrough and will remain confined in the opening 95 until forced out through the opening 92 which is of such size that the coin will not fall therefrom after it has been forced into the recess.

From this description it will be apparent that various types of coins can be inserted into a removed top 16 of a carton or container, and that either the top, bottom or side walls of the container can be formed with a slot or space for receiving one or more coins. This arrangement greatly facilitates the mailing of coins and insures their proper confinement in the recess.

Although more than one form of the invention has been shown and described in detail it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that the invention is not so limited but that various changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention or from the scope of the appended claims.

It is claimed:

1. In a cardboard container having end and side walls, certain of the walls being in the form of overlapping flaps secured together to complete an inclosed merchandise chamber, one of the flaps having a cut-out portion disposed between other flaps to form a recess for confining a coin therein, one of said other flaps having an opening communicating with the recess for receiving the coin to be confined in the latter.

2. In a cardboard container having end and side walls, certain of the walls being in the form of overlapping flaps secured together to complete an inclosed merchandise chamber, one of the flaps having a cut-out portion disposed between other flaps to form a recess to confine a coin therein, one of said flaps having an opening communicating with the recess for receiving the coin to be

confined in the recess, wall portions of the container being scored about the coin containing recess to facilitate severing a section of container wall adapted to serve as a coin holding mailing card.

3. In a cardboard container, end walls in the form of overlapping flaps having their contiguous surfaces secured together over predetermined areas, two flaps being arranged with adjacent edge portions thereof in opposed relation and having their opposed edge portions notched, said two flaps being disposed between two other flaps whereby the surfaces of the latter form with the notched edge portions a recessed wall of the container, for receiving coins, one of said two other flaps having a slot communicating with the recessed wall of the container for receiving the coins.

4. In a cardboard container, end walls in the form of a plurality of overlapping flaps having their contiguous surfaces secured together over predetermined areas, two flaps of the plurality having cut out portions, said cut out portions being covered by other flaps to form a coin receiving recessed wall, at least one of said other flaps being slotted to provide communication with the recessed wall whereby coins can be forced through the slotted portions into the recessed portion of the wall.

5. In a cardboard container, end walls in the form of a plurality of overlapping flaps having their contiguous surfaces secured together over predetermined areas, flap portions of one end wall having openings formed therethrough, said openings being covered by other flaps to form coin receiving recesses, flap portions adjacent the openings being slotted to provide communication thereto whereby coins can be inserted through the slotted portions into the recesses, the container wall being scored along the flaps between the openings and other portions of the container defining the flaps being scored to mark locations for cutting the recess containing end wall of the container into a plurality of coin holding mailing cards.

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