

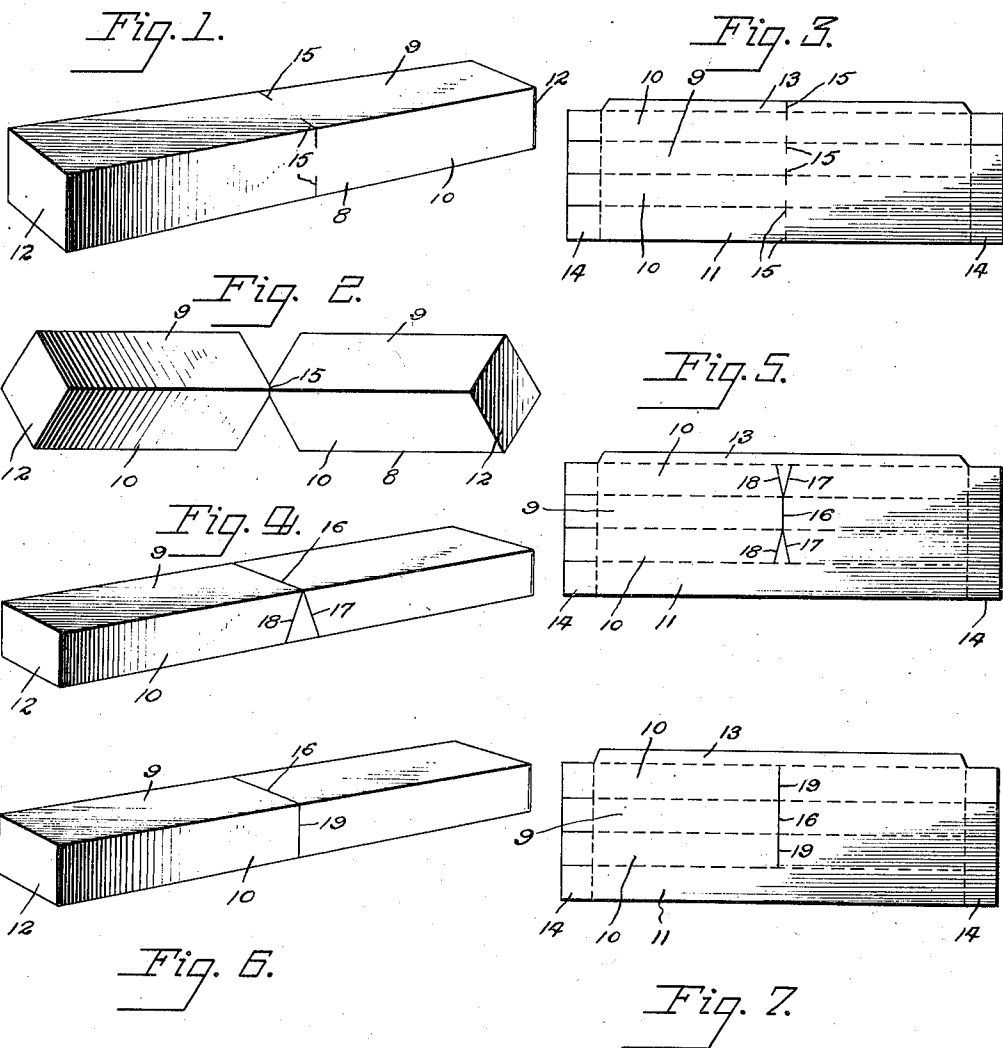
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PACKAGE

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2,113,886

PACKAGE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 229—51)

This invention relates to improvements in packages; and more particularly, those designed to contain powdered substances, such as chocolate or cocoa.

It has been common in the past to use envelopes as containers for such powdered products, these envelopes containing small quantities of the product which enables the user to place the same in a cup, add a suitable hot liquid, and make the beverage. Due to the flat ends, invariably the contents will work up into those portions, and in tearing the envelope open, the contents will be spilled. This results in waste and inefficient handling of the product.

My invention is designed to overcome this problem and ensure efficient and expedient dispensing of such powdered ingredients.

The prime object of my invention is to provide a container which will quickly dispense the contents without waste, and particularly, will overcome the prevalent objection found in envelopes of having the powdered ingredients collect at the ends.

Another object is to provide a container which provides protection against the atmosphere, and at the same time, may be readily opened for dispensing the contents.

Still another object is to provide a container which may be quickly broken open with the least effort so that the contents will not be unduly scattered during the opening process, and at the same time, provide protection against the atmosphere prior to the dispensing.

Other objects will be disclosed in the specification and claims forming a part hereof.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective of one form of the invention;

Figure 2 is a side elevation showing the container broken for dispensing;

Figure 3 is a blank of the carton shown in Figures 1 and 2;

Figure 4 is a perspective of a modified form of the invention;

Figure 5 is a blank of the modified form shown in Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a perspective of a further modification; and

Figure 7 is a blank of the form shown in Figure 6.

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

Numerical 8 designates an elongated carton having a top 9, sides 10, bottom 11, and ends 12. In the preferred form of the invention, as shown in

Figures 1, 2, and 3, the carton is formed in the usual manner by securing the bottom 11 to a flap 13 by adhesive and securing the end flaps 14, which overlap each other, by adhesive or similar means. The end closures may take the form of flaps, which are tucked in if desired. Prior to assembly, score marks 15 are made on the corners of the carton 8 intermediate the ends 12. In assembly, the carton 8 will take the position shown in Figure 1, with the strongest portion of the carton weakened. Upon the carton being filled with a powdered ingredient, such as chocolate or the like, and the ends closed, the carton is ready for commercial use.

The user desiring to dispense the contents will grasp the two ends of the carton exerting a pressure on one of the weakened corners. By having the strongest portion of the carton weakened, that portion being similar to an angle iron, the carton may be readily severed or ruptured and the contents dispensed into a container ready for use. By weakening the corner much less force is necessary to rupture the container, thus lessening the chances of scattering the contents upon the rupture taking place, and at the same time only a small portion of the surface of the carton is weakened so that there is less chance of the package breaking during transit, and also, the possibility of air entering the container. Under this construction, rupturing of the package is greatly facilitated with a minimum weakened surface.

By breaking the corner first during the rupturing operation, if desired a measured quantity of the ingredient, under control, may be dispensed, or the complete rupture of the package may be completed by continued force.

In the modified form shown in Figures 4 and 5, a score line 16 extends across the upper face of the carton equi-distant from the ends 12. Score lines 17 and 18 extend divergently down the sides 10 from the score 16 terminating at the lower edges of the sides 10. Under this construction, upon force being exerted on the ends of the carton 8, the carton will start to rupture along the line 16. Often, however, a greater force will be exerted on one end than the other, with the result that if a single score line was continued down the side, as shown in Figures 6 and 7, although the box would rupture, the greater force on one end would have a tendency to spill or scatter the contents.

In the form shown in Figures 4 and 5, the greater force exerted will continue from the score line 16 down either leg 17 or 18, depending upon

at which end the greater force is exerted, and thus the excess force is largely absorbed in the corresponding diverging score, preventing the scattering of the contents.

5 The modified form shown in Figures 6 and 7 is the same as that shown in Figures 4 and 5, except score 19 extends along the sides 10 from the score 16 in the top surface.

10 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 claims.

What I claim is:

1. A container comprising top, side, bottom and end walls, one face having a weakened line extending across said face, divergent weakened lines meeting said line and diverging therefrom across the adjacent faces. 5

2. A container comprising a top, sides, bottom and end walls, a weakened line extending across one face, said line being substantially midway the two ends, divergent weakened lines meeting in said first mentioned line and extending across the adjacent faces of said carton, said lines terminating at the lower side of the faces in which they occur. 10

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