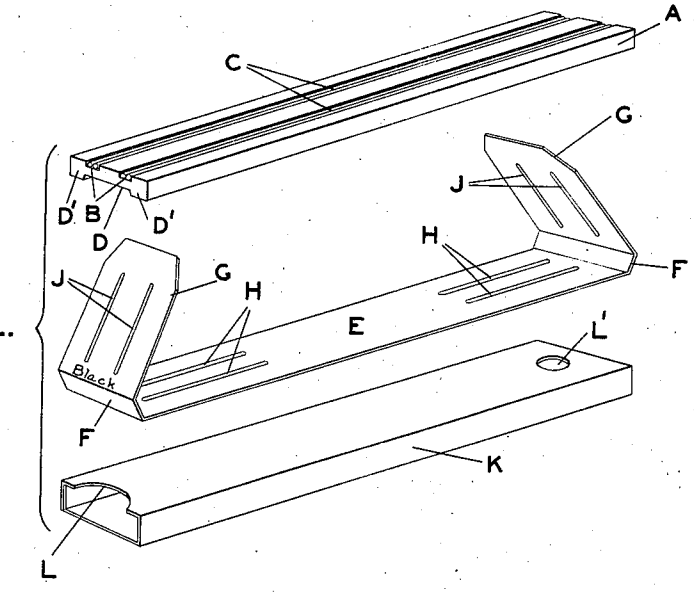
Dec. 19, 1944. P. S. HAUTON 2,365,191

CONTAINER FOR PENCIL FILLERS

Filed July 15, 1937

Fig. 1.



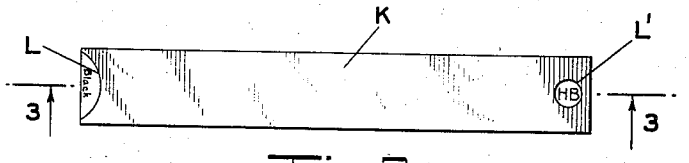


Fig. 2.

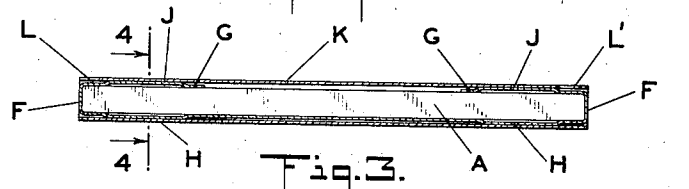


Fig. 3.

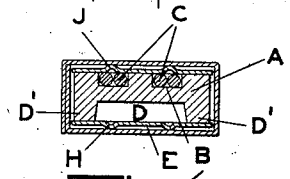


Fig. 4.

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CONTAINER FOR PENCIL FILLERS

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Application July 15, 1937, Serial No. 153,726

3 Claims. (Cl. 206—46)

This invention relates to containers for pencil fillers and has more particular reference to a container for packaging pencil markers or fillers.

The object of the invention is to provide a lighter and more generally simplified package for pencil markers which will protect the markers more especially of the long thin type from breakage, and permit them to be quickly and easily removed from the package.

Comprehensively stated the invention comprises a receiving element for pencil markers or fillers with end closures separate from the receiving element to close off the ends of the receiving element, the closure being held in place against the opposite ends of the filler receiving element by means separate from the end closures and adapted to be moved relatively thereto while the closures are in operative position.

More specifically stated the invention comprises a receiving element preferably in the form of a block having one or more grooves for receiving pencil leads or fillers, the leads being retained in the container by end closure members having projecting portions adapted to overlie and underlie the receiving block with means for holding the end closure portions in position. The last named means preferably takes the form of an open ended jacket adapted to be slipped over the receiving block and projecting portions of the end closures, to hold the latter in place. The end closures are connected to each other by a narrow connecting part forming with the end closures a continuous strip, the connecting part being positioned between the receiving block and jacket, when the container is closed or partly closed, so as to retain the end closures in a position, particularly when the container is partly open, so that access to the markers may be readily obtained and the end closure easily locked in position when the container is to be closed.

While one embodiment of this invention is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, it is to be understood that this embodiment merely serves as an illustration of the underlying principle of the invention so that that may be readily comprehended by those skilled in the art and is not intended as limiting the invention to the specified form disclosed therein.

In said drawing:

Fig. 1 shows the several elements of the invention disassembled and in perspective.

Fig. 2 is a top plan view of the invention showing the enclosed portion.

Fig. 3 is a section of Fig. 2 on the line 3—3 and Fig. 4 is a section of Fig. 3 on the line 4—4.

Continuing now by way of a more detailed description of the specific embodiment illustrated in the drawing, a pencil filler receiving element or block A has a plurality of parallel grooves or recesses B preferably adapted to receive and support one or more pencil elements or markers C. For the purpose of decreasing the weight of the marker receiving element, a groove D is cut or otherwise formed on the side of the block opposite to that on which the marker receiving recesses are located. The formation of the groove D leaves a pair of oppositely disposed footing or edging strips D' on the lower face of the block A as shown. In order to prevent the markers C from falling from the open ends of the grooves or recesses B, an elongated strip E substantially of the same width as the block has oppositely disposed closure ends F bent upwardly so as to abut against the ends of the marker receiving element A and close off the ends of the recesses B. The upper ends of the closure ends F terminate in tabs or flaps G projecting toward each other, when the container is closed, along a portion of the top of the marker receiving element or member A. The tabs G when locked in place to the top of the lead receiving element A hold the connecting strip E to the lower face of lead receiving block A and at the same time retain the leads in the recesses B. The strip E and flap G have preferably longitudinally scored lines H and J for permitting a frictional fit with the associated parts as will be evident from an inspection of the drawing. In order to assemble the device the body of the strip E is placed in position against the lower face of the lead receiving element A with the upstanding ends F of the strip adapted to abut against the ends of the element A and the flaps G adapted to bear on the top surface of a portion of the lead receiving block A. In this position the strip and lead receiving block A are pushed into one end of an open ended jacket K so that the flaps G are held between the walls of the jacket K and the top of the lead receiving element, thereby holding the upstanding ends F against the ends of the lead receiving block and closing off the ends of the recesses B.

The jacket K is cut out as at L at one end and at the other end has a circular orifice as at L' to afford access to suitable imprinting surfaces on the flaps G, which surfaces will be in register with the cut away portions when the container is closed, as indicated in the drawing. The cutout at L also serves to facilitate the pushing out of the block A with its enclosed ends to gain access to the leads or fillers. The scored

lines H and J provide a friction hold while permitting a slight clearance at the ends of the scored lines, between the flaps G and connecting part E and the walls of the jacket, to facilitate insertion in the jacket.

It is claimed:

1. A container for pencil fillers comprising a filler receiving element, means to close off the opposite ends of the filler element, including a scored flap partly overlying a portion of the filler receiving element, an open ended jacket adapted to be slipped over the filler receiving element to hold the last named means in contact with the filler element, the scoring on the flap frictionally holding the flap against the inside of the jacket.

2. A container for pencil fillers comprising a filler receiving element having a plurality of longitudinally disposed recesses on one face of a depth corresponding to the diameter of a marker, an auxiliary recess on the side of the receiving element opposite to the marker receiving recesses, a strip having a body portion adapted to underlie the filler receiving element and having its opposite ends adapted to be folded upwardly over the ends of the filler element, the ends terminating in flaps adapted to partly overlie a portion of the filler element, the flap and strip being oppositely scored, and an open ended jacket adapted to be slipped over the filler receiving element, the body portion of the strip and flaps, to hold the body portion and flaps in contact with the filler element, the jacket having an opening to expose the flap to view.

3. An end closure for containers for pencil fillers comprising a connecting part, a closure end and a flap, the flap being scored to provide projecting ribs, the ribs terminating short of the ends of the flap so that the flap is thinner at its ends to facilitate initial insertion of the flap between spaced surfaces the ribs frictionally engaging the surfaces when the tab is fully inserted.

PAUL S. HAUTON.