F. W. DYE.

CARTON.

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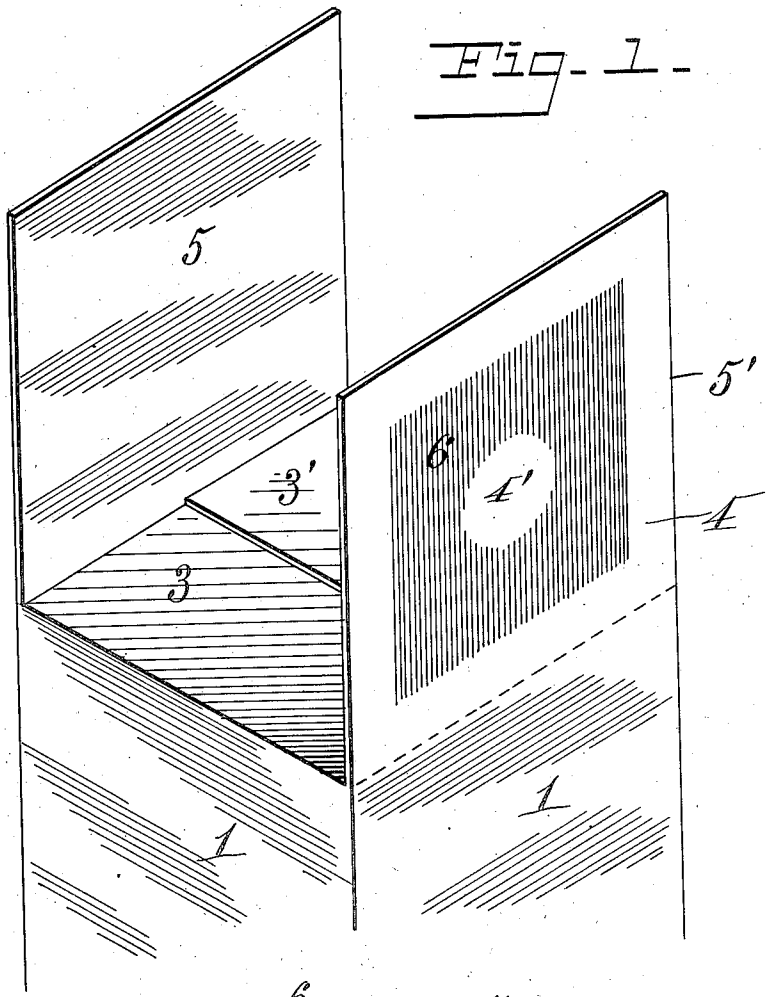
1,103,177.

Patented July 14, 1914.

Fig. 1.



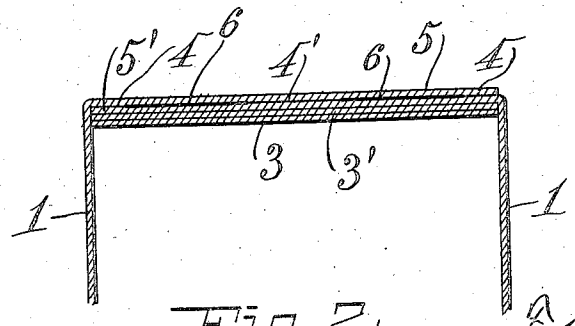


Fig. 2.

Inventor

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Witnesses

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FREDERIC W. DYE, OF DAYTON, OHIO.

CARTON.

1,103,177. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 14, 1914.

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To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FREDERIC W. DYE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cartons; and I do declare the following to be a full, clear, and exact description of the invention, such as will enable others skilled in the art to which it appertains to make and use the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters and figures of reference marked thereon, which form a part of this specification.

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in cartons or containers for cereals such as coffee, etc.

Paper receptacles in which coffee is sold in packages or small quantities are usually rendered useless as containers after they are opened by the consumer; that is to say, in packing the coffee or cereal in the container for distribution, the closures thereof are secured in such a manner that in opening the carton the said closures are mutilated more or less and thus become unserviceable as containers for the cereal after they are opened. This is due primarily to the fact that the outermost over-lapping folds or closures are secured to each other throughout their adjacent surfaces by an adhesive and cannot be separated without mutilating one or the other of said folds.

It is, therefore, the object of the present invention to provide a carton which can be used by the consumer as a container after it is opened. In accomplishing this result, one or the other of the outermost overlapping folds is provided with a surface which resists the adhesive or glue applied thereto and only those portions of the surface will adhere to the adjacent over-lapping fold as are not treated in this manner. That is to say, the outermost over-lapping folds will not adhere to each other throughout their adjacent surfaces, but only at such points that are not treated in a manner to resist the effect of the glue or adhesive, as will hereinafter more fully appear from the following description in connection with the accompanying drawings of which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a carton made in accordance with my invention with the outermost over-lapping closures at one end thereof thrown open; Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view through one or the other of the ends of the carton with the closures folded.

In the specification and drawings, similar reference characters indicate corresponding parts.

The carton is formed of a suitable character of heavy paper or light cardboard in rectangular form with four sides 1 with over-lapping end folds 3—3′ and 5—5′. The inner folds 3—3′ need not necessarily overlap each other throughout their areas and these inner folds are not secured to each other but merely form the innermost closures of the receptacle. The outermost folds 5—5′, however, completely overlap each other over the inner folds and these outer folds are secured by glue or other suitable adhesive so as to complete the closures of the ends of the carton. In carrying out my invention, the portion of the surfaces of one or the other of the outermost folds 5 or 5′ is made to resist the application of the glue or adhesive. For example, the area of this glue-resisting surface is shown at 6 and involves the outer surface of the fold 5′. The surrounding margins 4 are free from this glue-resisting surface as well as a central part of the surface 4′ so that when the outer folds are brought together after the application of glue those portions only of the fold 5′, which have not been provided with the glue-resisting surface, will adhere. The portion or portions of the fold which resists the adhesive effect of the glue or other adhesive are made so by surfacing the parts with wax or other substance similar in effect. In the drawings I have shown the fold 5′ with its outer surface provided with a square portion thereof treated in a manner to resist the adhesive effect of the glue. It will be readily seen, however, that this glue-resisting surface may be applied to the inner surface of the outermost fold 5 instead of the outer surface of the fold 5′. And it will also be clearly seen that the glue-resisting surface may involve other points of the fold, for example, it may be applied at different points leaving other portions of the surface in a condition to be affected by the glue. In either event, there is only a portion of the fold that is affected by the glue, therefore, in opening the carton, this glue affected portion may be separated without destroying the entire fold, the object being to only permit such portions of the outermost over-lapping folds to adhere to each other as may be

necessary to close the carton. In closing the carton for shipment or distribution, the adhesive substance may be applied to the entire inner surface of the outermost overlapping fold or to the entire surface of the next adjacent innermost fold, but the said adhesive substance will not cause the adjacent fold to adhere only at such points where the fold is free from the glue-resisting surfaces.

Having described my invention, I claim—

As a new article of manufacture, a carton constructed from a single blank and having a series of overlapping end closure folds, an adhesive covering the entire surface of one of said folds adjacent to a surface of the other fold, and means to prevent the action of said adhesive on a substantial portion of said other surface, substantially as specified.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature, in the presence of two witnesses.

FREDERIC W. DYE.

Witnesses:
MELLIE GALLOWAY,
MATTHEW SIEBLER.