Aug. 21, 1934. E. P. HERRMANN 1,971,071

PAPER CONTAINER

Filed Sept. 10, 1932

FIG. 1.

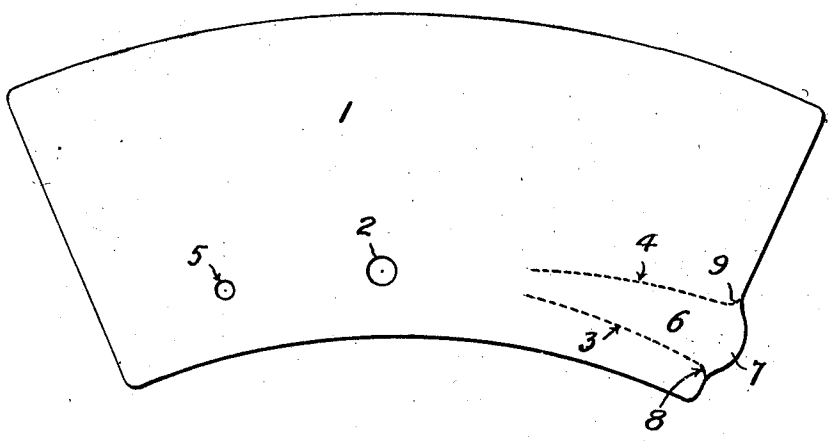


FIG. 2.

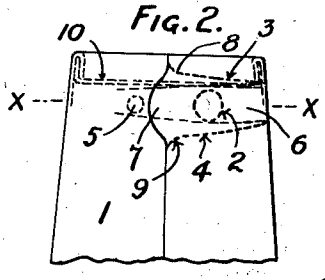


FIG. 3.

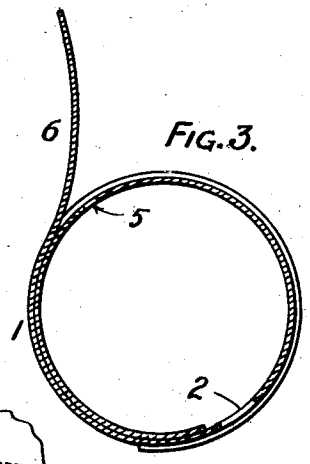


FIG. 4.

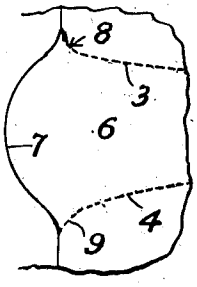
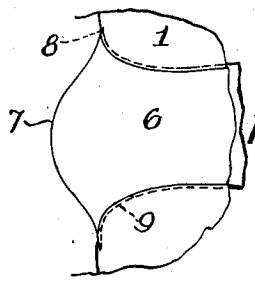


FIG. 5



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Patented Aug. 21, 1934 1,971,071

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

1,971,071

PAPER CONTAINER

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Application September 10, 1932, Serial No. 632,599

3 Claims. (Cl. 229—51)

This invention relates to paper containers such as are described in the application for patent Serial No. 586,383 filed 13th. January 1932 by Elmer Zebley Taylor, and which were specially intended for use in cafeterias and elsewhere for containing milk, orange juice, or other drink, and from which the liquid was to be withdrawn through a straw.

The object of the present invention is, while still permitting the container to be used for drinking from through a straw, to enable the contents to be freely poured out into a glass or other vessel if desired. Further in the improved container the covering strip which normally closes the hole through which the liquid is to be withdrawn can be replaced after partly emptying the container.

The improved arrangment is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, in which Fig. 1 is a plan view of the blank for the body of the container, Fig. 2 a side elevation of the upper part of a completed container, and Fig. 3 an enlarged horizontal section on the line X—X of Fig. 2, and showing the container opened for the contents to be poured out. Fig. 4 is a detail view of the closing arrangement. Fig. 5 is a similar view showing the strip in restored closing position after having been opened.

In carrying out the present invention the blank 1 constituting the double-walled conical body of the container is provided, as in the prior application of Elmer Zebley Taylor above referred to, with a hole 2 in that part thereof immediately below the end closure 10 which forms the inner wall of the container, and also with weakening lines or indentations 3, 4, but according to this invention a second hole 5 is formed in such blank at a position which when the blank is rolled up will be at the opposite side of the container to the hole 2, and the weakening lines or indentations 3, 4, are extended sufficiently far round the blank to enable this second hole to be uncovered when the strip 6 between such lines 3, 4, is torn. Such second hole 5 therefore constitutes a vent and enables the contents of the container to be poured out freely when the strip has been torn sufficiently far round the container to uncover both holes.

The end of the strip 6 is formed with a tab 7 extending beyond the edge of the blank 1, which tab can be grasped when it is desired to open the container, as shown in Fig. 4, and to enable the strip to be replaced if all the contents have not been emptied out, the ends of the weakening lines 3, 4, are curved outwardly at an angle as shown at 8, 9. In rolling up the blank arrangements are made that these corners shall not be pasted down to the inner layer, and the tab itself is also preferably left free. The result of this arrangement is that in the event of the container not being emptied, and it being desired to keep it practically closed until again required, the angular portions on the end of the strip 6 can be caught and locked under the unpasted corners 8, 9, of the outer edge of the body, the outer edge of the tab 7 and the annular portions 8, 9 on the end of the strip being shown in this position in Fig. 5. The shortening of the strip due to its not fitting so closely as it did before will cause it to be securely held from springing out again, thus effectually keeping both holes 2 and 5 closed.

In the manufacture of the improved container the means for applying adhesive to the blank 1 about to be rolled may be arranged so that no adhesive is applied to the strip 6 between the weakening lines 3, 4, in which case the wax or other material employed to render the container waterproof would be relied to give sufficient adhesion to the strip 6 until the container is to be opened. If desired however the strip 6 may be partially coated with adhesive, or a weaker adhesive may be used for this part than for the remainder of the blank.

Although the accompanying drawing shows the invention as applied to the smaller end of the container, it will be readily understood that same can be equally well applied to the larger end.

The weakening lines or indentations 3, 4, may be produced by any suitable means and be of any desired form, such for instance as that shown in the detail view, Fig. 4, in which it will be seen that each row consists of a line of short indentations in close proximity to each other. Another method would be to apply sufficient pressure by means of a scoring rule to perish the paper to a certain extent without actually perforating it.

What I claim and desire to secure by patent is:—

1. A paper container comprising a double-walled body and suitable end closures, having a hole through that part of the blank for the body which forms the inner wall, a second hole also disposed in the inner wall but on the opposite side of the container to such first-mentioned hole, and weakening lines or indentations in the outer wall to enable the strip of material between such weakening lines or indentations to

be readily turned back to uncover the holes, as set forth.

2. A paper container comprising a double-walled body and suitable end closures, having a hole through that part of the blank for the body which forms the inner wall, a second hole also disposed in the inner wall but on the opposite side of the container to such first-mentioned hole, and weakening lines or indentations in the outer wall to enable the strip of material between such weakening lines or indentations to be readily turned back to uncover the holes, and a tab on the end of the blank between such weakening lines or indentations, as set forth.

3. A paper container comprising a double-walled body and suitable end closures, having a hole through that part of the blank for the body which forms the inner wall, a second hole also disposed in the inner wall but on the opposite side of the container to such first-mentioned hole, and weakening lines or indentations in the outer wall to enable the strip of material between such weakening lines or indentations to be readily turned back to uncover the holes, and a tab on the end of the blank between such weakening lines or indentations, such tab being formed with angular portions adapted to engage under the unpasted angular corners left by the removal of the said strip, as set forth.

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