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CONTAINER FOR PULVERULENT MATERIALS

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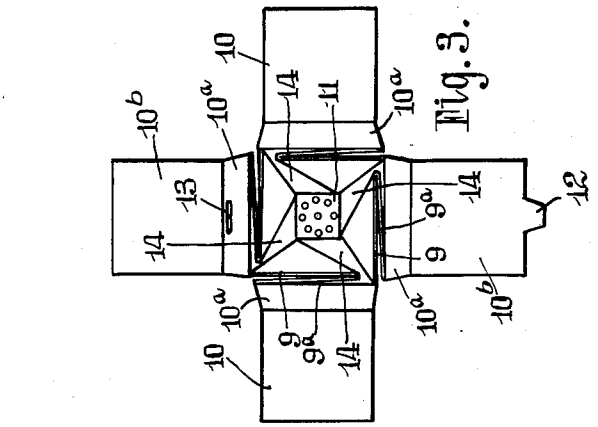


Fig. 3.

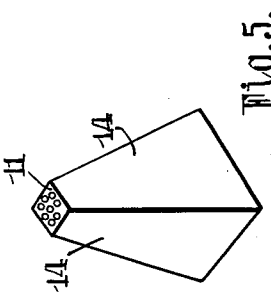


Fig. 5.

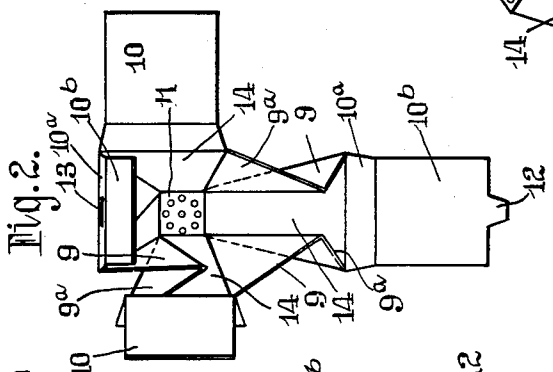


Fig. 2.

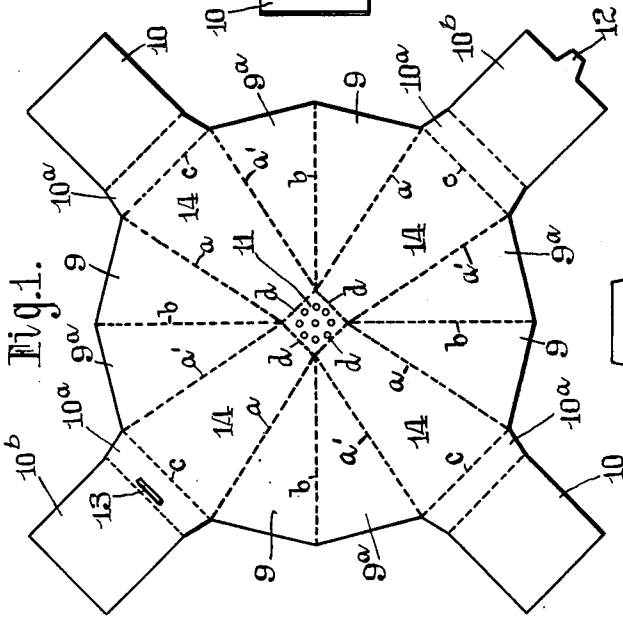


Fig. 1.

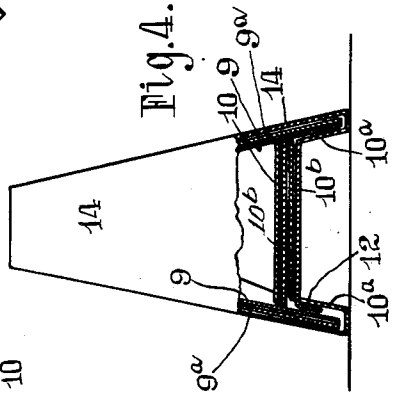


Fig. 4.

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CONTAINER FOR PULVERULENT MATERIALS

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Application September 20, 1935, Serial No. 41,440

2 Claims. (Cl. 229—17)

This invention relates more particularly to containers for table salt or other pulverulent material that can be dispersed in the manner that table salt is dispersed.

Another object of the invention is to produce such a container from a single piece of thin paper board or the like, cut so that it can be bent and folded into a form contemplated and held intact for use without the aid of added paste, glue or other adherent or fastening devices.

Another object of the invention is to provide a container of the kind stated that can be manufactured so cheaply that they can be given away to restaurants, hotels, dining cars and other eating places yet a good profit realized from the sale of space on the container for advertising matter applied thereto.

Other objects of the invention will appear from the disclosure.

The invention is embodied in the example herein shown and described, the features of novelty being finally claimed.

In the accompanying drawing—

Figure 1 is a plan view of the blank of card board paper as prepared for bending and folding.

Fig. 2 is a plan view looking toward the lower end of the interior of the article partly bent.

Fig. 3 is a plan view looking into the interior of the container with the side walls completely positioned but with the portions constituting the bottom yet to be bent and forced into position.

Fig. 4 is a side elevation of the container in erect position, the lower end being in section to illustrate the resulting construction at that end.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view, on a smaller scale, of the completed container.

The container, according to the illustrated example, is to be made in the form of a truncated quadrilateral pyramid having a square base and for this purpose a piece of paraffinized thin paper board is primarily cut, preferably with a suitable die, to form a blank or structure having the outline of approximately a regular duodecagon except where it is provided at four equidistant sides with square bottom-forming pieces in opposed pairs 10b connected with such sides by linking trapezoidal portions 10a.

At the central portion of the duodecagon is indicated by broken lines or scoring a square portion 11 constituting the top of the container, said top being perforated to permit the discharge of the contents of the container when it is inverted and, if necessary, shaken as usual with salt shakers

The radial and other broken lines on the diagram, Fig. 1, indicate scoring or bending lines. The broken lines *a—a'* that extend from the corners of the central square 11 to the extremities of the base of the trapezoidal portions 10a constitute the bending lines to form the four lateral imperforate walls 14 of the truncated pyramid while the intermediate radial lines *b* indicate bending lines for the sectors of material 9 and 9a that are to be folded together and bent inward to lie flat against the inner faces of the imperforate walls 14.

As the sectors 9 and 9a are bent inward the portions 14 are bent downwardly on the bounding lines *d* of the central square 11 because the bending and folding of said sectors involve this. The partially bent sectors are shown in Fig. 2 and the folded sectors are shown in Fig. 3.

The members of one of the opposed pairs of the square bottom pieces 10b having latching members, one with a tongue 12 and the other with a slot 13 in the hinging member 10a thereof. The members of the other pair of square bottom pieces 10 are both imperforate and without such tongue and slot. The latter pair 10 of bottom pieces are first turned inward and pressed into the cavity of the lower end of the pyramid and the members of the former pair 10b are afterwards turned inward and pressed upward, the tongue 12 having been first passed into the slot 13, as shown in Fig. 4 to aid in holding the bottom and folded sectors in place.

The square bottom pieces 10 and 10b hold the several bent and folded sector portions 9—9a against a contiguous inner wall of the pyramid so that said bent and folded sector portions virtually constitute a liner for the inner lateral faces of the container. Said square pieces 10 are made of such dimensions as to require force to spring them into place so as to insure a tight junction all around and prevent leakage of the contents of the container. The elongated trapezoidal portions 10a that are connected at bending lines *c* with the larger end of the walls 14 link the bottom-forming pieces 10 and 10b to the respective lateral walls 14 of the container, permit said pieces 10 and 10b to occupy an elevated position in respect to the lower base of the container when they are pressed up into wedged and held position.

The container can be used for sprinkling any sort of pulverulent material.

The forms of the parts can be changed without departing from the gist of the invention as claimed.

What I claim is:

1. A shaker container for pulverulent material in the form of a truncated pyramid constructed of a blank of suitable bendable material and having a perforated central upper base portion, imperforate lateral wall portions extending from the edges of said upper base portions, folded sector portions between said lateral wall portions in the formed pyramid lying entirely against the inner faces of said lateral walls, and a pair of bottom imperforate portions similar in form to the interior of the lower base of the pyramid, trapezoidal portions hingedly connecting said bottom-forming portions to the lower ends of opposite walls of the pyramid whereby said bottom-forming portions and said trapezoidal hinging portions can be pressed upward into wedging engagement with said folded sector portions and lateral walls.

2. A shaker container for pulverulent material in the form of a truncated pyramid constructed of a blank of suitable bendable material and having a perforated central upper base portion, imperforate lateral wall portions extending from the edges of said upper base portions, folded sector portions between said lateral wall portions lying entirely against the inner face of said lateral walls, and a pair of bottom imperforate portions similar in form to the interior of the cross section of the lower base of the pyramid, trapezoidal portions hingedly connecting said bottom-forming portions to the lower ends of opposite walls of the pyramid whereby said bottom-forming portions and said trapezoidal hinging portions can be pressed upward into wedging engagement with said folded sector portions and lateral walls, and a second pair of supplementary bottom-forming portions similar to those first described and similarly hingedly connected to the lower ends of opposite walls of the pyramid, said last named bottom-forming portions having a tongue and slot engagement, and adapted to be pressed upward into wedging engagement with the interior of the pyramid below said first mentioned bottom-forming portions.

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