C. SCUDDER.

RECEPTACLE.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 25, 1913.

1,147,650.

Patented July 20, 1915.

3 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1

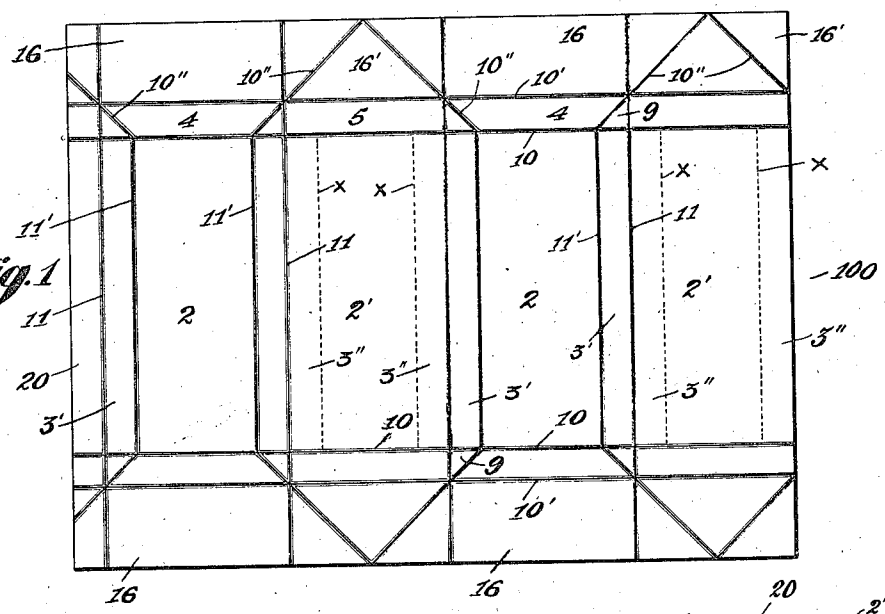


Fig. 2

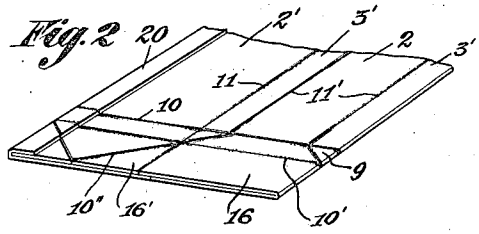


Fig. 3

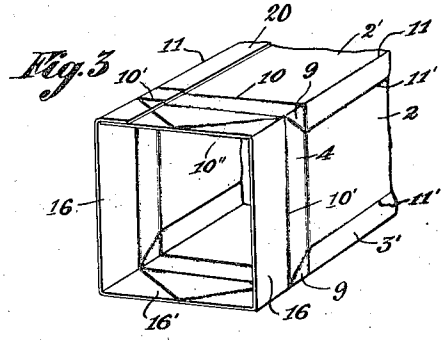
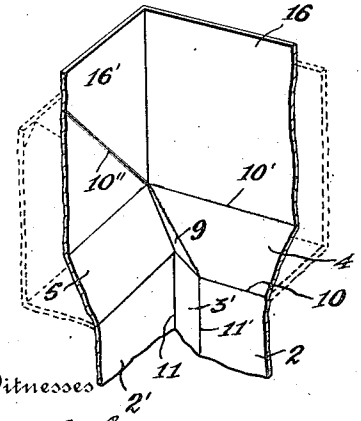


Fig. 4

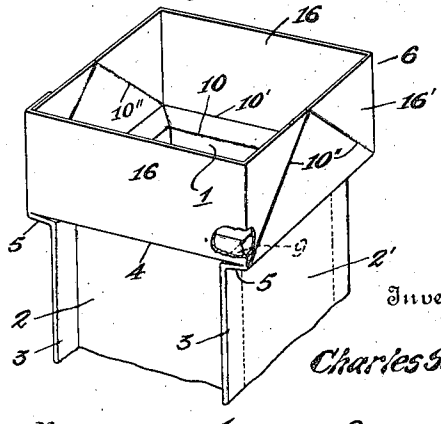


Witnesses

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Fig. 5



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3 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 6

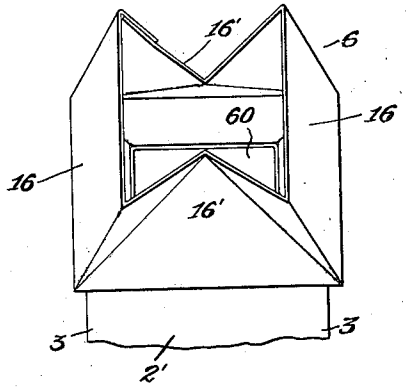


Fig. 7

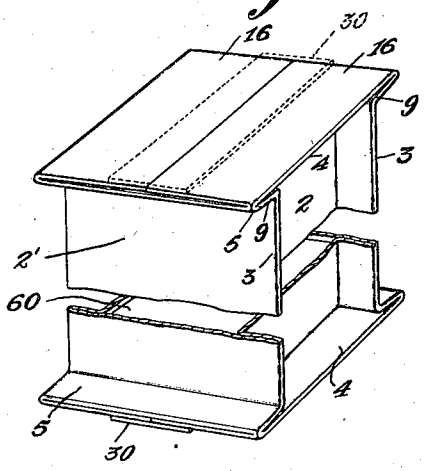


Fig. 8

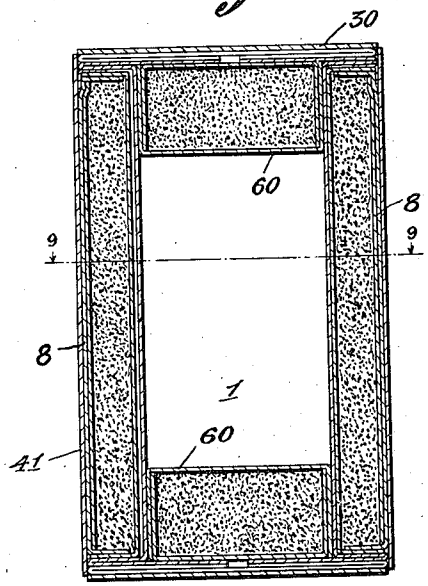


Fig. 9

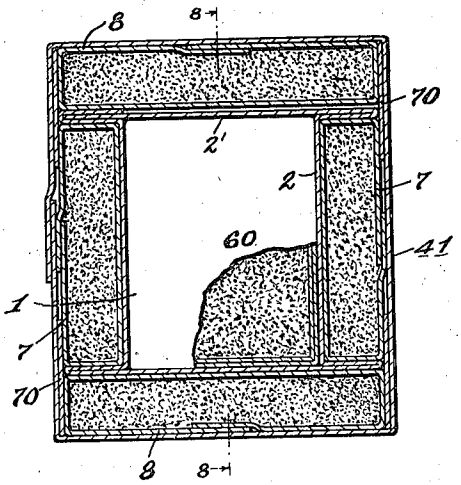
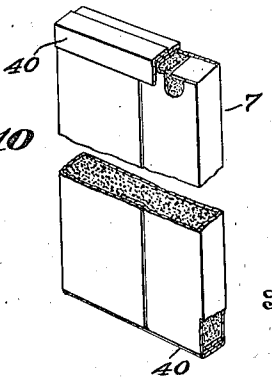


Fig. 10



Witnesses

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3 SHEETS—SHEET 3.

Fig. 11

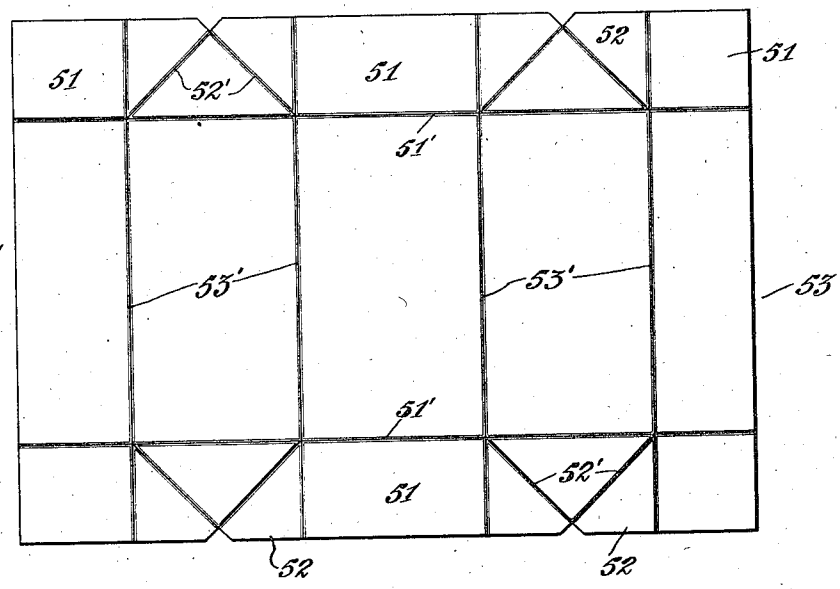


Fig. 12

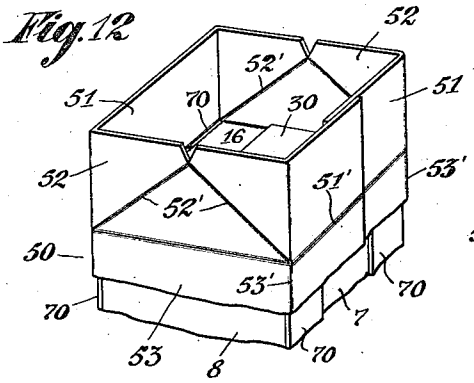


Fig. 13

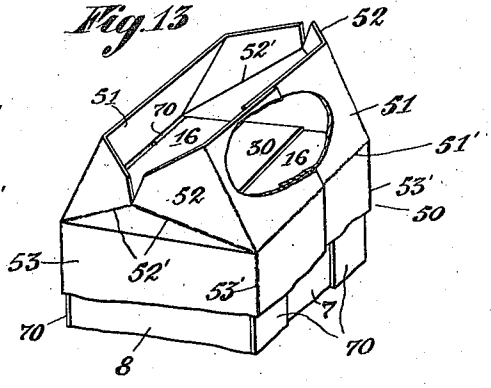


Fig. 14

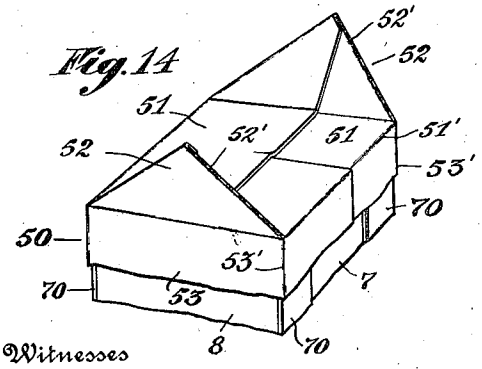
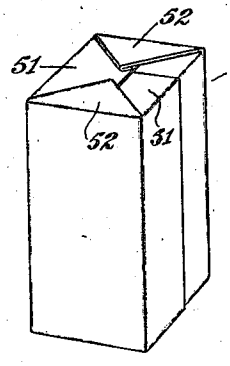


Fig. 15



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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RECEPTACLE.

1,147,650. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented July 20, 1915.

Application filed February 25, 1913. Serial No. 750,578.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CHARLES SCUDDER, a citizen of the United States of America, and a resident of the city of Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Receptacles, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has for one of its objects the provision of a durable, and improved structure of the above type which is comparatively simple, the same being designed primarily for carrying or preserving articles or commodities against injury due to action of the external temperature.

A further object resides in the provision of a receptacle body having supplemental wall sections.

Further, the invention has for its object to provide a receptacle body structure wherein the walls are joined and equipped with flanges for movement in a novel manner during the setting up thereof.

With the above and other objects in view to be referred to as my description progresses, my invention resides in the features of construction, arrangements and combinations of parts hereinafter described and succinctly defined in my annexed claims.

Referring to the accompanying drawings illustrating a preferred embodiment of my invention and wherein like characters of reference indicate like parts throughout: Figure 1 is a plan of the blank for the body of the receptacle. Fig. 2 is a plan of the blank illustrating the same folded centrally in a transverse direction and the adjacent edges adhesively joined as in the initial step in the setting up of the receptacle. Fig. 3 is a fragmentary perspective of one end portion of the receptacle body prior to the formation of the flanges thereof. Fig. 4 is a fragmentary perspective of one corner portion of the receptacle body partly folded. Fig. 5 is a perspective of one end portion of the receptacle body with the flanges set up, a portion of the closure being broken away. Fig. 6 is a perspective showing the closure partly folded. Fig. 7 is a perspective of the receptacle body completely folded and the end closures thereof in closed position, a portion of the body being removed. Fig. 8 is a longitudinal section of the receptacle complete, taken on line 8—8 of Fig. 9. Fig. 9 is a transverse section taken on line 9—9 of Fig. 8. Fig. 10 is a fragmentary perspective of one of the supplemental wall sections. Fig. 11 is a plan of a blank for an outer or inclosing case which may be utilized. Figs. 12, 13 and 14 are perspectives of one end portion of the receptacle illustrating successive steps in the folding of the case, and Fig. 15 is a perspective of the receptacle inclosed in the case.

Referring to the drawings by characters of reference, 1 indicates the chamber of the receptacle body, 2, 2′, the side walls, 3 foldable side edge flanges of said walls and 4 and 5 end edge flanges joined to walls 2, 2′ respectively.

Reference numeral 6 indicates foldable closures joined to end flanges 4 and 5 for folding thereon and comprising outer sections 16 and inner sections 16′, the latter being foldable upon themselves, as will be hereinafter set forth. These side flanges 3 which act both as reinforcements and as retaining members for supplemental wall sections, as 7 and 8 are parallel with the adjacent walls 2′ and at right angles to walls 2. Therefore side walls 2 are bounded on all sides by flanges projecting from the faces thereof and forming therewith pockets or seats for snug reception of the supplemental wall sections 7.

The other supplemental wall sections 8 are snugly arranged between the flanges 5 of walls 2′ and are of greater width than sections 7 so as to extend over and seat on flanges 3. Flanges 5 have their end portions overlapped by flanges 4 and connected thereto by walls 9.

Reference numeral 100 indicates a blank of paper or other suitable material from which the receptacle body is formed. This is provided with longitudinal score lines or lines of fold 10, 10′ and transverse lines of fold 11, all of which extend entirely across the blank.

Between lines 10, 11 occur the side walls 2, 2′ and flange sections 3′, 3″, the former of which are bounded on one side by lines of fold 11′ extending between lines 10, while the latter comprise integral side extensions of walls 2′ and are of a width corresponding to that of the sections 3′ as indicated by broken lines X in Fig. 1.

Reference numeral 20 indicates an edge flap which, in practice is adhesively secured to the flange section 3″ occurring at the op-

posite edge of the blank, the blank being folded upon itself, at such time, as illustrated in Fig. 2.

Lines 11, 10, 10′ define end flanges 5, while end flanges 4 are defined by lines of fold 10, 10′ and 10″ the latter of which extends from the adjacent score line 11′ through the point of intersection of lines 11, 10′, defining in conjunction with lines 10, 11 the walls 9, and thence continuing on to the edge of the blank, to divide the closure sections 16′, as shown. Closure sections 16, 16′ which occur along the longitudinal edge portions of the blank are bounded by lines 10′ and 11.

After the blank has been folded upon itself and flap 20 secured as hereinbefore set forth, the body is opened to the position shown in Fig. 3, being folded on lines 11. Next, the blank is folded on lines 11′, 10″, during which flanges 4, 5 will fold outwardly on lines 10. In this connection it will be observed that through the peculiar connection of flanges 5 with flanges 4, walls 2′ will be forced toward one another, as the flanges are moved to their normal position.

The closures 6 are folded, in the following manner: Wall sections 16′ break inwardly on lines of fold 10″ and draw closed the external wall sections 16, following which an adhesive seal, as 30, can be applied over the meeting edges of the latter.

Supplemental wall sections 7 and 8, as shown, are hollow, consisting of an envelop of paper or other suitable material having closure flaps 40 and adapted to contain a suitable filling, as for example, a poor conductor of heat, see Figs. 8, 9 and 10.

A convenient method of securing supplemental wall sections 7 and 8 consists in providing a wrapper 41 which is passed tightly around the body and then has its end portions overlapped and united, as by adhesive material.

I have illustrated another form of wrapper in Figs. 11 to 15 inclusive, this consisting of a case 50 of paper or the like which snugly receives the body of the receptacle and its supplemental side walls. The end portions of this case are provided with closures comprising wall sections 51, 52, the former of which are flat and normally overlapped by the latter, which are foldable upon themselves. The blank 53 from which case 50 is formed, when passed around the receptacle body will be folded on the transverse lines 53′. These lines which extend from edge to edge of the blank are intersected by lines 51′ to provide the closure wall sections 51, 52. Sections 52 are provided with diagonal fold lines 52′, these extending to the free edges of the sections. After the blank has been passed around the receptacle body and its overlapping end portions sealed together, the closures are folded on lines 51′, the sections 51 swinging inwardly to their horizontal and overlapping or closed position while the sections 52 swing outwardly on their lines 51′ and simultaneously fold upon themselves or their lines of fold 52′. Following this the folded sections 52 are folded inwardly upon sections 51 and then secured, as by being adhesively secured to the sections 51.

Reference numeral 60 indicates removable hollow plugs which can be inserted into chamber 1 if desired, these being adapted to contain material of like character to that forming the filling of supplemental wall sections.

The commodity, as for example, ice cream or water ices, can be placed directly in chamber 1 between plugs 60 either in wrapped or unwrapped condition.

Prior to applying either case 50 or wrapper 41, supplemental wall sections 7 and 8 are preferably secured against accidental displacement by adhesive strips 70, these overlapping the meeting edges of the wall section, as clearly shown in Figs. 8, 9 and 12 to 14 inclusive.

Having thus described my invention, what I claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent of the United States of America, is:—

1. In a receptacle, a body including a pair of side walls, a sectional corner flange connecting the adjacent edges of the side walls and consisting of a fixed section and a movable section, the movable section being foldably joined to the fixed section and the edge of the adjacent side wall.

2. In a receptacle, a body comprising side walls having end and side flanges, the side flanges of said body consisting of opposite parallel pairs, supplemental wall sections extending over certain of said body side walls and the side flanges thereof, and other supplemental wall sections extending over the other body side walls and fitted between said side flanges thereof.

3. In a receptacle, a body comprising a plurality of walls, corner flange sections interposed between the walls and foldably joined thereto, end flange sections foldably secured to the ends of the walls, and closure elements on the end flange sections.

4. In a receptacle, a collapsible body comprising side walls, and corner flanges composed of sections one of which is foldable on the other and foldably joined to the adjacent side wall to permit of the latter moving inwardly between the side walls on the opposite sides thereof to produce the corner flanges.

5. In a receptacle, a collapsible body comprising side walls joined for relative movement in the setting up thereof, edge flanges joined to said walls by lines of fold, and other walls interposed between the adjacent ends of the edge flanges and foldably joined

thereto whereby the flanges of opposite side walls will have their end portions overlapped by those on either side thereof.

6. In a receptacle, a collapsible body comprising side walls joined for relative movement in the setting up thereof, edge flanges joined to the edges of said walls by lines of fold whereby the flanges are disposed at an angle to the adjacent flange and having their end portions overlapped by those on either side thereof, and means foldably connecting the flanges whereby simultaneous folding movement of the flanges may be obtained when the body is set up.

7. In a receptacle, a collapsible body comprising side walls, external longitudinal corner flanges arranged in pairs projecting from opposite side walls, each flange being composed of longitudinal sections foldably joined to one another and one of said sections being also foldably joined to the adjacent side wall, the other section consisting of a fixed extension of its side wall, end flanges foldably joined to opposite side walls and to the adjacent fixed flange sections, and other end flanges joined for relative folding to the other side walls and to said first named end flanges.

8. In a receptacle, a collapsible body comprising side walls, external longitudinal corner flanges arranged in pairs projecting from opposite side walls, each flange being composed of longitudinal sections foldably joined to one another and one of said sections being also foldably joined to the adjacent side wall, the other section consisting of a fixed extension of its side wall, end flanges foldably joined to opposite side walls and to the adjacent fixed flange sections, other end flanges joined to the other of said side walls and normally overlapping the end portions of said first named end flanges, and connecting walls normally lying between the lapping end portions of said end flanges and joined thereto for relative movement in the setting up of the body.

9. In a receptacle, a collapsible body comprising side walls, external longitudinal corner flanges arranged in pairs projecting from opposite side walls, each flange being composed of longitudinal sections foldably joined to one another and one of said sections being also foldably joined to the adjacent side wall, the other section consisting of a fixed extension of its side wall, end flanges foldably joined to opposite side walls and to the adjacent fixed flange sections, other end flanges joined for relative folding to the other side walls and to said first named end flanges, and closure members foldably connected to opposite ones of said end flanges.

10. In a receptacle, a body comprising a plurality of walls, corner flange sections interposed between the walls and foldably joined thereto for forming corner flanges when the body is set up, a closure for the body, and end flange sections foldably connecting the closure to the ends of the walls and adapted to form end flanges disposed at an angle to the adjacent wall and corner flanges.

11. In a receptacle, a body comprising side walls, end edge flanges thereon, said flanges being joined to the walls for folding outwardly, means foldably connecting the end flanges, and side edge flanges foldably connecting the side walls and joined with said means.

Signed at Seattle, Washington, this 15th day of February, 1913.

CHARLES SCUDDER.

Witnesses:
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JAMES E. SPROLL.