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L. V. YOUNG

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DISPENSING CARTON

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Fig. 1.

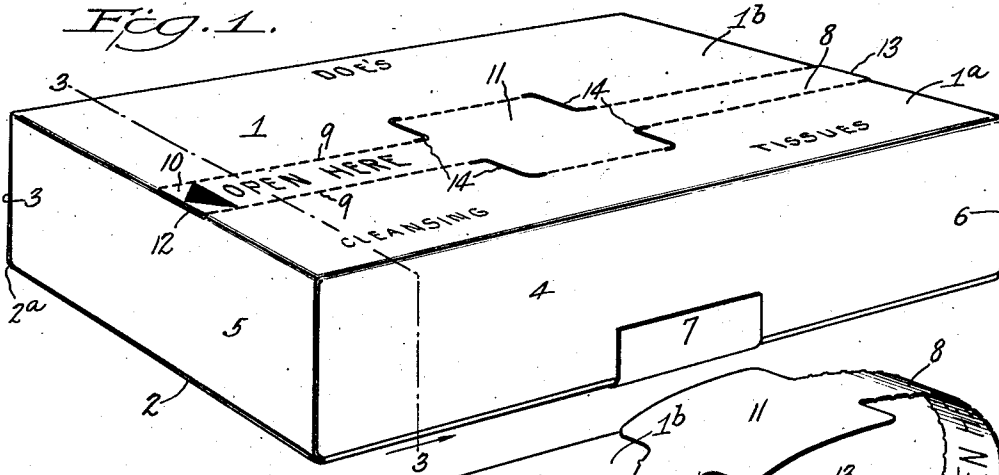


Fig. 2.

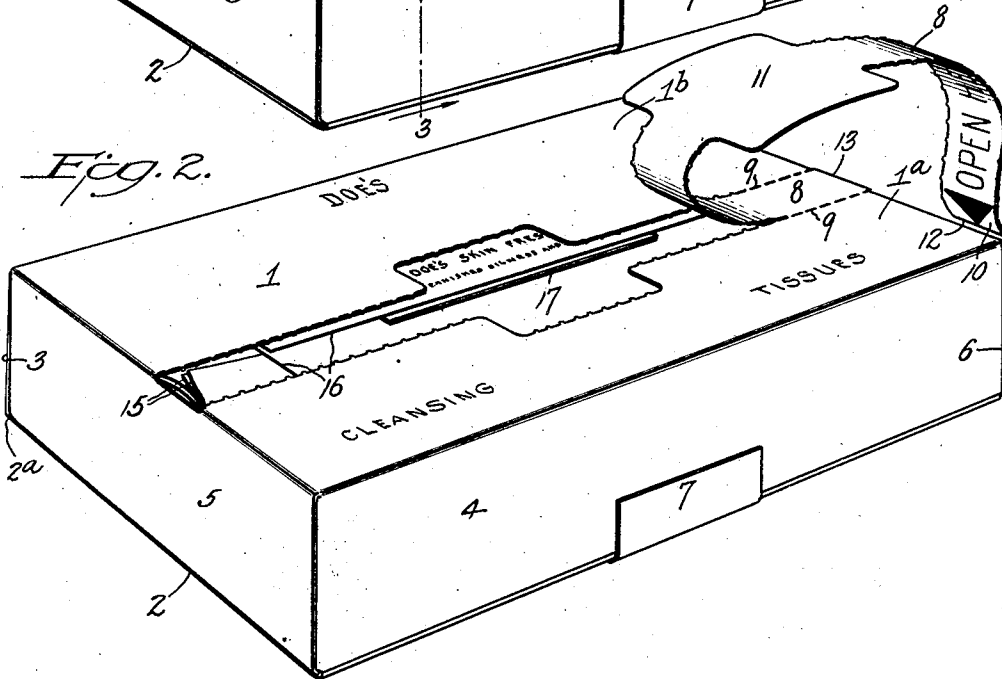
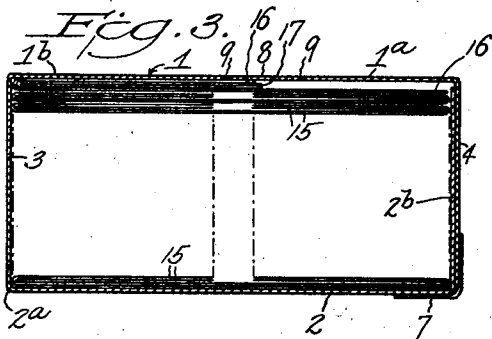


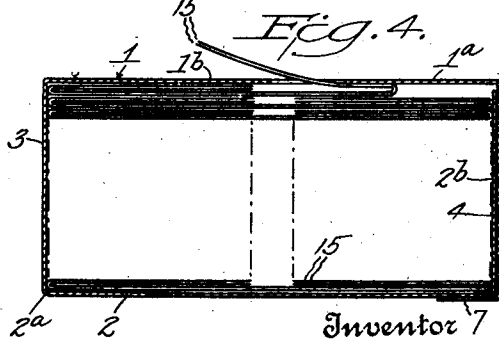
Fig. 3.



WITNESS

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Fig. 4.



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DISPENSING CARTON

Application filed December 12, 1929. Serial No. 412,531.

This invention relates to dispensing cartons of paper, cardboard, or other tearable material, and has for its object to provide an improved construction whereby the goods contained in such cartons may be made accessible by tearing away a portion of the cartons to expose the goods and permit their withdrawal, but without destroying or seriously impairing the cartons as storage receptacles.

The invention resides in the improved structure of the cartons and, when used for dispensing paper or other material in the form of sheets, the invention resides further in an improved manner of packing the goods in relation to the tear-out means.

In the drawings there is shown by way of illustration a carton containing cleansing tissues of absorbent paper, but it will be understood that the form of the carton is not of the essence of the invention, except as hereinafter pointed out, and it is adapted for use in dispensing a wide variety of articles and loose materials.

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a filled, unbroken carton;

Figure 2 is a similar view of the same carton with the tear-out strip partly removed and the contents of the carton exposed;

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view on the line 3—3 of Figure 1, and showing the carton in its unbroken state; and

Figure 4 is a transverse section, similar to Figure 3, but with the tear-out strip removed and a portion of the contents withdrawn, another portion being partially withdrawn.

In its general features the carton may be of any known or suitable construction, and may be fabricated in any suitable manner. The example shown in the drawings comprises a blank folded to provide a top 1, a bottom 2, side walls 3, 4, and end walls 5, 6. Preferably, and as shown in the drawings, the top is integrally joined along its four edges with the adjacent side and end walls, and the bottom is hinged along one of its longer edges 2^a and has a deep flap 2^b at the opposite edge which lies against the

inside of front side wall 4. Additional flaps are provided on the side and end walls where required and as well-known in this art. The carton is packed from the bottom and the hinged bottom 2 is then closed and fixed in position by means of an adhesive seal 7. It is intended that this seal shall remain unbroken, and that the contents shall be removed from time to time through a suitable aperture in the top 1, now to be described.

The top 1 is provided with a tear-out strip 8, which is defined by parallel lines of weakness, produced in any suitable manner. As shown, the lines of weakness are formed by spaced perforations 9. The tear-out strip 8 for the greater part of its length is made as narrow as the requisites of strength and convenience of handling permit, thus keeping to a minimum the weakening effect on the carton as a whole, which is caused by tearing out the strip 8. Intermediate its ends, strip 8 has a transverse enlargement 11 to provide adequate working room for the fingers when with-drawing the contents. One end of the tearing strip, for example the left end 10, bears an appropriate symbol or legend to indicate that the tearing operation starts at that end. Along the transverse boundaries of the strip, 12, 13 at the ends and 14, 14 at the enlargement 11, the strip is completely severed from the top 1. This facilitates tearing out the strip 8. While the tearing operation will readily follow the lines of perforations 9 in the longitudinal direction, unsatisfactory results would be obtained if the line of tear should change direction upon meeting and leaving the enlargement 11 and upon reaching the end 13. The transverse boundaries of the strip being completely severed enables the strip to come free without difficulty and without danger of destroying the strip or damaging the carton. Severance at the end 12 facilitates starting the tearing operation.

It will be observed that the tear-out strip 8 runs lengthwise of the carton, and is disposed not on the median line of the top 1 but near the front edge thereof. When the carton is packed with sheets of paper or other material, as for example cleansing tis-

sues 15, the sheets are preferably folded toward the median line from each of two opposite edges, and are piled one upon the other with the folded margins uppermost. Preferably both margins are folded in order to give the pile substantially uniform thickness, but, as shown in Figures 3 and 4, the folds do not quite meet the median line, and the edges of the right hand folds are disposed directly beneath the tear-out strip 8 or beneath the slit formed by removing the strip. On top of the pile of folded sheets advertising matter may be placed, for example, the folded circular 16 having an edge exposed in the slit, and a smaller circular 17 partially enclosed in the larger circular and similarly exposed.

When the tear-out strip is removed as heretofore described, the advertising circulars 16 and 17 may readily be removed by grasping their exposed edges within the enlarged portion of the slit, and the cleansing tissues may be similarly withdrawn by grasping the exposed marginal edges of the uppermost pair of sheets and drawing them first rearwardly through the slit to free one side and then forwardly to free the other side. The location of the tear-out strip somewhat nearer the front of the carton facilitates this operation of withdrawal, particularly for the first few pairs of sheets, since the front section 1^a of the top, which resists the initial backward withdrawing movement, is of less width than the rearward section 1^b. Since the initial movement of the sheets rearwardly is necessarily attended by a certain amount of buckling in the sheets themselves, a decided advantage is attained in thus reducing to a minimum that marginal portion of the sheets which is held down by the front section 1^a.

I claim:—

1. A dispensing carton having an elongated tear-out strip which is transversely enlarged in a portion of its length, the wall of the carton being weaker in the transverse portions of the lines defining said enlarged portion than in the longitudinal portions thereof.

2. A dispensing carton having an elongated tear-out strip which is transversely enlarged in a portion of its length, the wall of the carton being severed in the transverse portions of the lines defining said enlarged portion and unsevered in the longitudinal portions of the strip.

3. In combination, a dispensing carton having a tear-out strip and containing a bundle of sheets, each sheet having an edge aligned beneath the tear-out strip.

4. In combination, a dispensing carton having a tear-out strip and containing a bundle of sheets, each sheet having a marginal portion folded upon its upper side, the

free edge of the folded portion being aligned beneath the tear-out strip.

5. A dispensing carton having a tear-out strip which is transversely enlarged in a portion of its length, and containing a bundle of sheets, each sheet having, an edge aligned beneath the tear-out strip.

6. A dispensing carton having a tear-out strip in one of its walls and laterally spaced from the median line of said wall and a bundle of sheets within the carton, each sheet having a marginal portion folded upon its upper side, the free edge of the folded portion being aligned beneath the tear-out strip.

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