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SINGLE AND MULTIPLE CONTAINER BODIES FOR FOODSTUFF

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Fig. 1

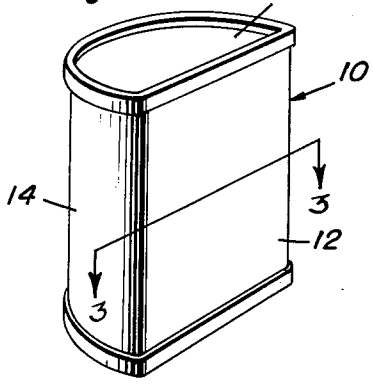


Fig. 2

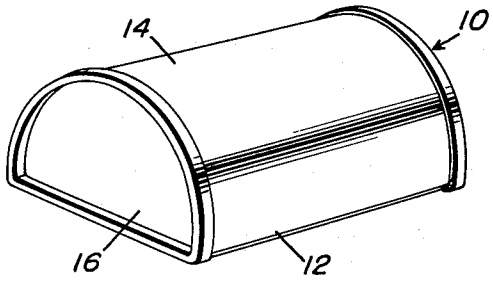


Fig. 4

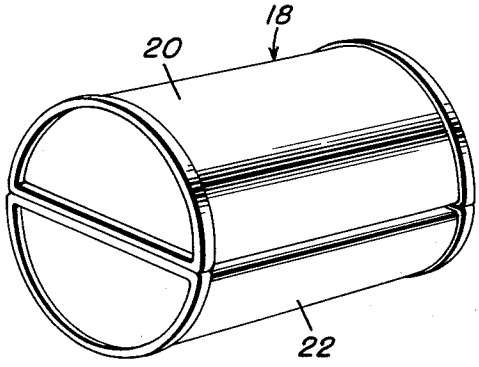


Fig. 5

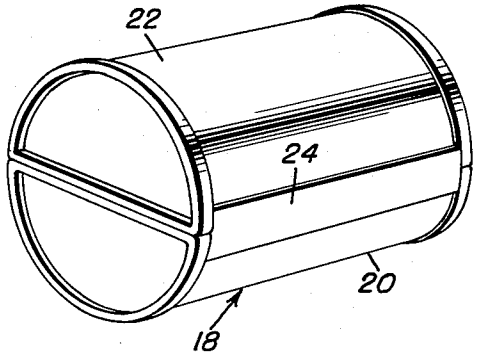


Fig. 3

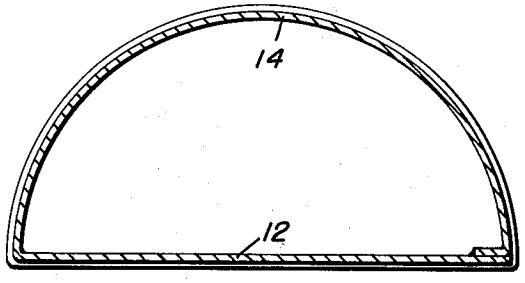
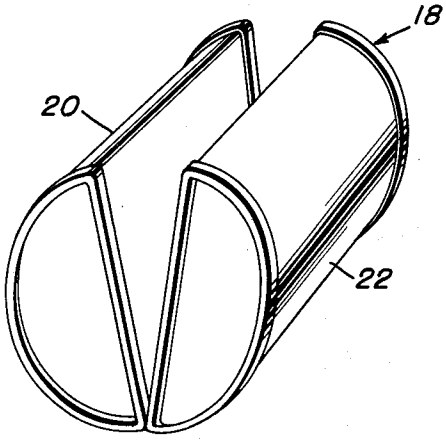


Fig. 6



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Fig. 8

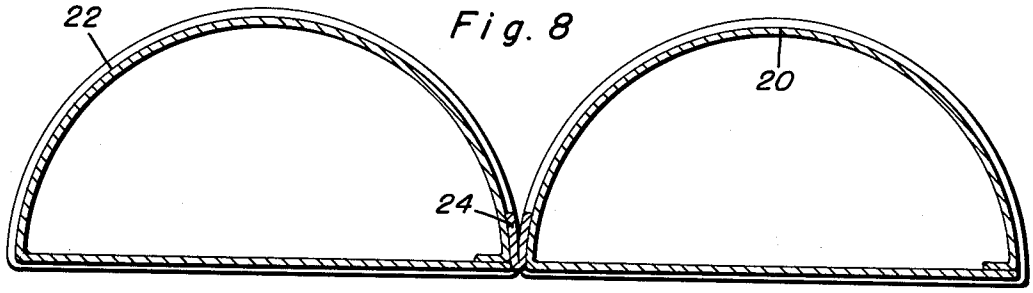


Fig. 9

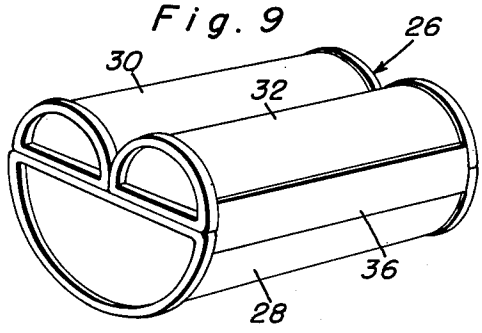


Fig. 7

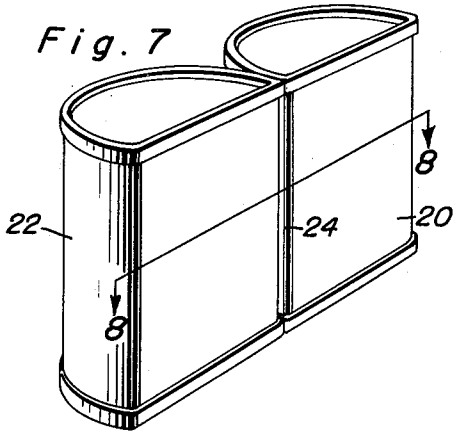


Fig. 11

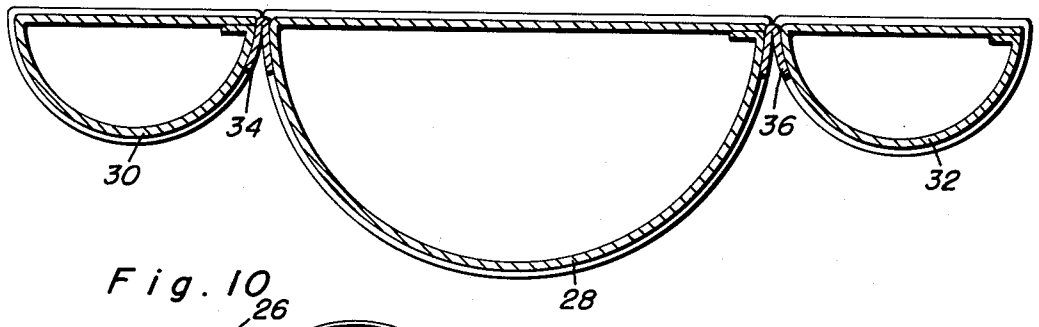
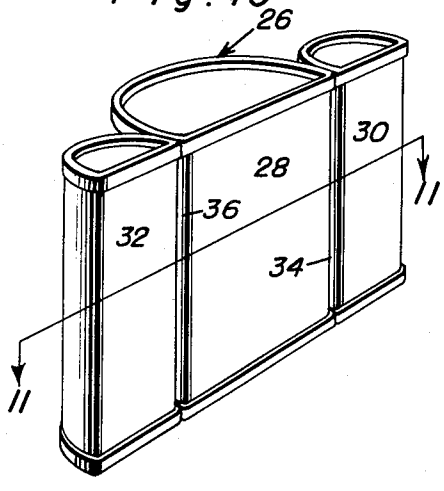


Fig. 10



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Fig. 12

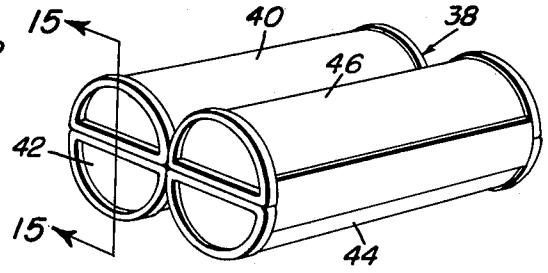


Fig. 16

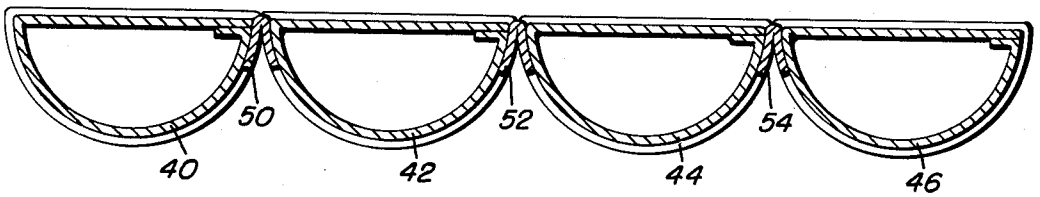


Fig. 14

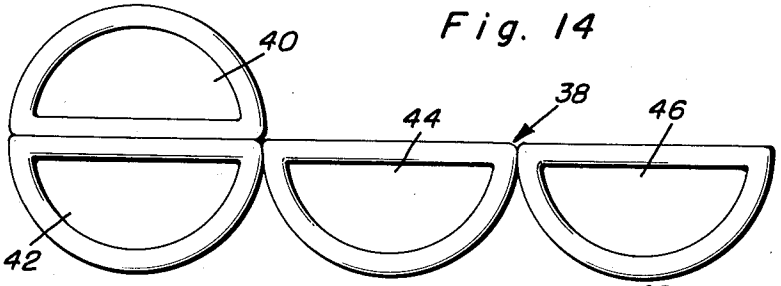


Fig. 13

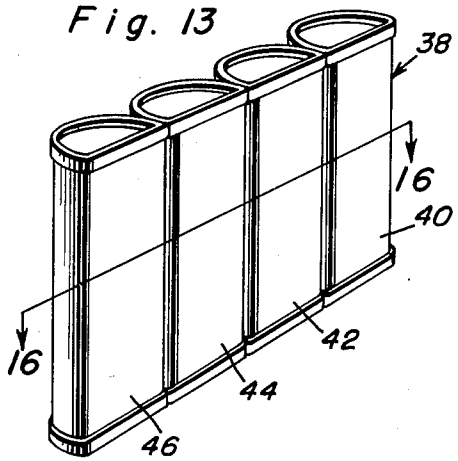
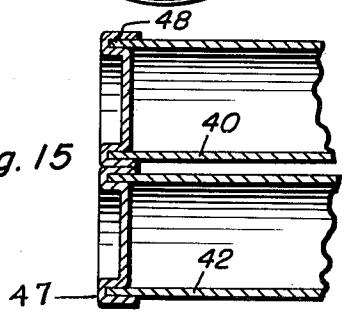


Fig. 15



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SINGLE AND MULTIPLE CONTAINER BODIES FOR FOODSTUFF

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Application January 29, 1953, Serial No. 333,894

1 Claim. (Cl. 220—23.2)

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in containers of all sizes and dimensions and the primary object of the present invention is to provide a sealed container body for foodstuffs that may be discarded after opening and which may be used as a server from which foodstuff can be served or dished.

Another important object of the present invention is to provide a sealed container body for foodstuff that is half round and flat backed in cross-section to permit the same to be stored, carried and handled in a convenient manner.

A further object of the present invention is to provide a container for foodstuff consisting of a plurality of half round hollow bodies which are connected together in a novel and improved manner to remain in juxtaposition and said bodies being capable of holding a variety of foods and/or juices for a complete meal or serving.

A still further aim of the present invention is to provide single and multiple sealed container bodies for foodstuff that are simple and practical in construction, strong and reliable in use, compact in structure, neat and attractive in appearance, inexpensive to manufacture, and otherwise well adapted for the purposes for which the same is intended.

These together with other objects and advantages which will become subsequently apparent reside in the details of construction and operation as more fully hereinafter described and claimed, reference being had to the accompanying drawings forming a part hereof, wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout, and in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the single container body looking downwardly and at the rear thereof;

Figure 2 is a perspective view of the single container body looking at the front thereof;

Figure 3 is a transverse sectional view taken substantially on the plane of section line 3—3 of Figure 1;

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the two body container;

Figure 5 is a perspective view taken from the rear side of Figure 4;

Figure 6 is a perspective view showing the bodies of the two body container spread apart;

Figure 7 is a perspective view showing the bodies of the two body container completely open with their flat walls coplanar;

Figure 8 is a sectional view taken substantially on the plane of section line 8—8 of Figure 7;

Figure 9 is a perspective view of the three body container;

Figure 10 is a perspective view of the three body container and showing the bodies spread apart;

Figure 11 is a sectional view taken substantially on the plane of section line 11—11 of Figure 10;

Figure 12 is a perspective view of the four body container;

Figure 13 is a perspective view showing the bodies forming the four body container opened;

Figure 14 is a plan view of the four body container and showing one of the bodies swung outwardly;

Figure 15 is a vertical sectional view taken substantially on the plane of section line 15—15 of Figure 12; and,

Figure 16 is a sectional view taken substantially on the plane of section line 16—16 of Figure 13.

Referring now to the drawings in detail, wherein for the purpose of illustration, there is disclosed a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the numeral 10 represents a half round container body including a flat rear wall 12 and a concavo-convexed forward wall 14. Walls 12 and 14 are suitably connected together and their ends are joined by end walls 16 that form a unitary part of the body 10.

The container body 10 may be of any suitable material such as that frequently employed for producing cans or jars. The body 10 will contain any suitable foodstuff such as vegetables, soups, juices or the like which are readily dispensed from the body 10 as the body is punctured or opened.

Attention is next directed to Figures 4—8 inclusive, wherein there is illustrated the foodstuff container 18 composed of two of the half round or flat back container bodies 20 and 22 that are disposed in back to back relationship and joined by a flexible or rigid connecting member or strip 24.

The strip 24 is formed with or suitably fixedly attached to the outer surfaces of the curved walls of the bodies 20 and 22 adjacent the juncture of the curved walls of the bodies 20 and 22 with their flat walls. The strip 24 may be of any suitable preferably resilient and flexible material such as metal, plastic or the like that will urge the container bodies 20 and 22 toward each other with the flat walls of the bodies 20 and 22 in close proximity to one another as shown in Figures 4 and 5. However, the strip 24, which extends substantially the length of the container bodies 20 and 22, will permit the bodies 20 and 22 to be moved apart as shown in Figures 7, 8 and 9.

A three body container 26 is illustrated in Figures 9, 10 and 11 and comprises a main half round body 28 and a pair of auxiliary half round bodies 30 and 32. Each of the container bodies 28, 30 and 32 includes a concavo-convex wall, a flat wall connected to the concavo-convex wall and a pair of end walls. The radius of the curved wall of the main container body 28 is substantially twice the radius of the curved walls of the auxiliary container bodies 30 and 32 so that the flat walls of the auxiliary containers 30 and 32 can cover the flat wall of the main container 28.

Means is provided for connecting the auxiliary container bodies 30 and 32 to the main container body 28 so that the auxiliary container bodies will be retained in close proximity to the main container. This means comprises a pair of flexible and resilient longitudinal connecting members or strips 34 and 36 that are suitably fixedly attached to or integrally formed with the container bodies 30 and 28, and 32 and 28, respectively.

The strips 34 and 36 are applied to the longitudinal edge portions of the main container body 28 and are also applied to a longitudinal edge portion of an auxiliary container body. These strips 34 and 36 will permit the auxiliary container bodies to be swung outwardly from the main container body 28 as shown in Figures 10 and 11.

Figures 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 illustrate a four body container 38 composed of four identical elongated half round container bodies 40, 42, 44 and 46 each of which is provided with a concavo-convexed outer wall, a flat inner wall and a pair of end walls. The end walls of the container bodies 40, 42, 44 and 46 are formed with flat grooved flanges 47 forming continuous channels 48 in which the ends of the inner and outer container body walls

are crimped or suitably fixed to form the sealed container bodies.

The container bodies **40**, **42**, **44** and **46** are connected together by three flexible and/or resilient strips **50**, **52** and **54** that are suitably fixedly attached to or formed with the container bodies. The strip **50** connects the container bodies **40** and **42**; the strip **52** connects the container bodies **42** and **44**; and, the strip **54** connects the container bodies **44** and **46**.

Strip **50** is applied to one longitudinal side edge portion of each of the container bodies **40** and **42** to retain the container bodies **40** and **42** one behind the other with the flat inner walls of the container bodies **40** and **42** in close parallel relationship. Strip **54** is applied to one longitudinal side edge portion of each of the container bodies **44** and **46** and retains the container bodies **44** and **46** disposed one behind the other and the flat inner walls of these container bodies disposed in close parallel relationship as shown in Figure 12.

The container bodies **40** and **46** may be swung outwardly from the container bodies **42** and **44** with the flat inner walls of all bodies coplanar as shown in Figure 13. The container body **40** may be folded on the container body **42** with the flat inner walls of said bodies **40**, **42** opposite and parallel so that said bodies **40**, **42** form a round twin section container, and the container body **46** may be similarly folded on the container body **44** to form another round twin section container, and the twin section containers may be swung relatively on the strip **52**. When the container body **40** and the container body **46** are thus folded, the flanges **47** thereon engage the flanges on the container bodies **42**, **44** and space the flat inner walls of the container bodies **40**, **42** apart and similarly space the flat inner walls of the container bodies **46**, **44** for circulation of air between the opposed inner flat walls.

The container bodies in all forms of the invention herein disclosed will receive a suitable foodstuff after which the container bodies are sealed by the application of one end wall of the body which is left off until the bodies are filled. The end walls of the container bodies

may be punched or opened so that the contents of the bodies may be dispensed therefrom.

Inasmuch as the complemental container bodies are connected together by a novel connecting means, the foodstuff in the various container bodies may be removed in a convenient manner and the container bodies may be more easily handled than if the bodies remained in back to back engagement.

What is claimed as new is as follows:

A container comprising a pair of hollow half-round container bodies, each having a flat wall and a concavo-convex wall, said container bodies having longitudinal edges hinged together for folding of said bodies on each other into opposite relation with the flat walls thereof opposite and parallel, said bodies having end walls provided with continuous grooved flanges forming continuous channels in said flanges aligned transversely with said flat and concavo-convex wall and in which the flat and concavo-convex walls are secured, said flanges when the bodies are folded spacing the flat walls apart for air circulation between said flat walls, said hinges being resilient strips urging said bodies toward folded position.

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