Jan. 8, 1952 L. D. YOUNG 2,581,778

SECTIONAL RECEPTACLE

Filed March 5, 1947

Fig. 1.

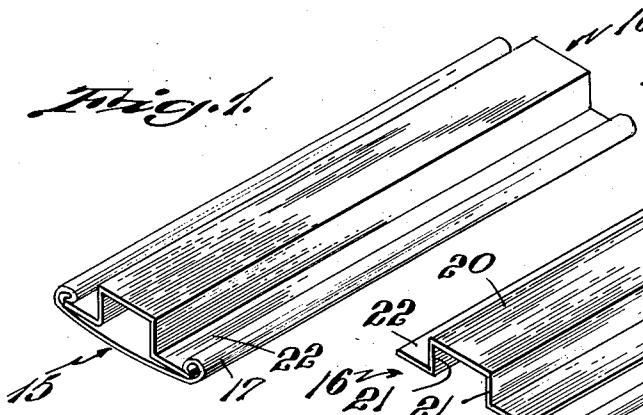


Fig. 2.

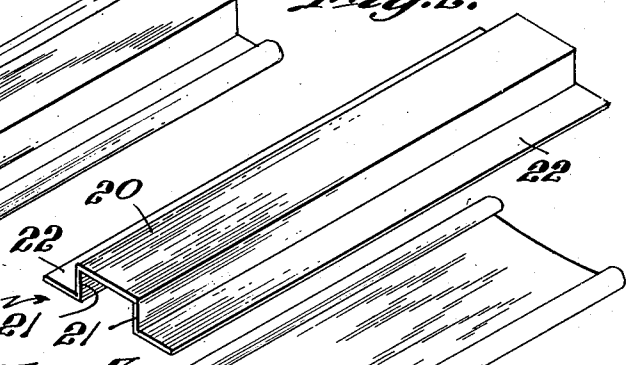


Fig. 4.

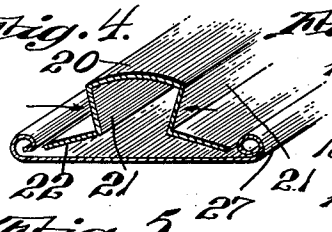


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

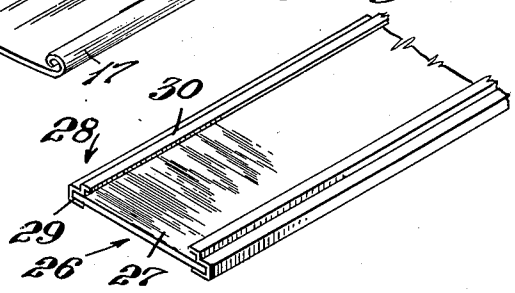


Fig. 3.

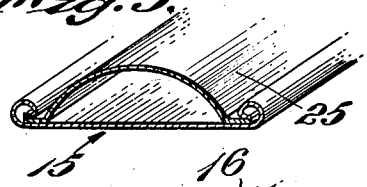


Fig. 7.

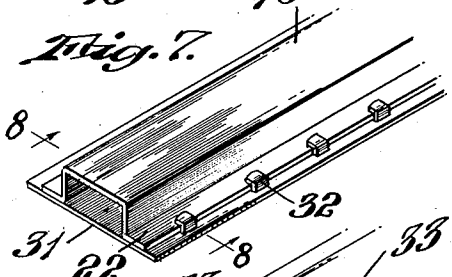


Fig. 8.

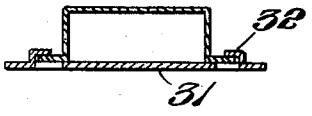
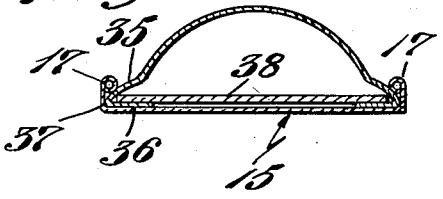


Fig. 10.



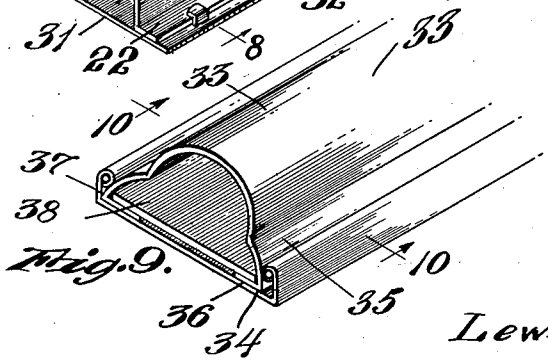


Fig. 9.

INVENTOR.

Lewis Douglas Young

BY

Barlow & Barlow

ATTORNEYS.

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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,581,778

SECTIONAL RECEPTACLE

Lewis Douglas Young, Providence, R. I., assignor to Douglas Young, Inc., a corporation of Rhode Island

Application March 5, 1947, Serial No. 732,393

1 Claim. (Cl. 220—4)

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This invention relates to a receptacle for an article of manufacture and more particularly to a receptacle which will have a transparent portion so that the article may be viewed therethrough.

The packaging of articles of manufacture for sale is often a very important consideration in the presentation of the merchandise in a form which will be attractive to the prospective customer. The matter of expense is also of importance in the presentation of some merchandise and accordingly an inexpensive, good-looking package is desirable.

Where a box is utilized having a cover which must be opened in order that the merchandise may be inspected, it frequently occurs that dirty foreign matter or handling by a prospective customer will soil the article.

One of the objects of this invention is to provide an inexpensive, attractive receptacle for an article of manufacture which will permit viewing of the article without removal of the cover.

Another object of this invention is to provide a receptacle which will permit of viewing of the merchandise within but which will also permit the cover to be removed that the merchandise may be handled by the person where desirable.

Another object of this invention is to provide a receptacle which will exclude foreign matter.

With these and other objects in view, the invention consists of certain novel features of construction as will be more fully described and particularly pointed out in the appended claim.

In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the receptacle in assembled position;

Fig. 2 is a perspective view of the upper member of the receptacle;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the bottom member of the receptacle;

Fig. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the movement of the walls of the upper member for attachment to the lower member.

Fig. 5 is a perspective view illustrating a somewhat modified form of upper member;

Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a modified form of bottom member;

Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a still different modified form of bottom member but utilizing the same top member as shown in Figs. 1 and 2;

Fig. 8 is a sectional view of the structure shown on line 8—8 of Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a perspective view of a still further modified form of receptacle;

Fig. 10 is a section on line 10—10 of Fig. 9.

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In proceeding with this invention, I utilize two sheet stock members one of which is bent or arched usually from the other so that the article of manufacture may be received between the members. I, then, form the edges of the members so that one will fit within the other and be held in position by the inherent tendency of the stock to expand, while the members may be detached one from the other by moving the side walls toward each other that the flanges which interlock may be disconnected.

With reference to the drawings, the bottom member is designated generally 15 and shown in perspective in Fig. 3, while the top member is designated generally 16 and is shown in perspective in Fig. 2. The bottom member 15 has its edges turned inwardly to provide flanges 17 which may be formed by rolling these edges in spiral formation as is shown so that the extremity of the edge 18 is not exposed.

The other member 16 is bent to provide a top wall 20 with side walls 21 extending downwardly therefrom and terminating in outwardly extending flanges 22, such as shown in Fig. 2, which are both in substantially a single plane. These flanges 22 will extend beneath the flanges 17, as shown in Fig. 1, so as to interlock therewith. These flanges 22 may be positioned beneath the flanges 17 by sliding them in endwise, although, more preferably, they are inserted by moving the side walls 21 toward each other, as shown in Fig. 4, thereby arching the top wall 20 and then permitting expansion of these flanges so that they will pass beneath the flanges 17 to assume the position shown in Fig. 1. By moving the walls toward each other, the upper member 16 may be easily and quickly removed from the lower member 15 if desired. This upper member 16 is preferably formed of a transparent material sometimes referred to as "acetate" which is somewhat stiff in its characteristics.

In Fig. 5, instead of showing distant folded lines between the top and side walls, the top wall is arched as at 25, but otherwise the upper member is substantially as heretofore shown. In Fig. 6, the bottom member, now designated 26, is shown as formed of three parts; there being a bottom wall 27 and flanges 28 formed by folding members to provide a recess 29 to receive the wall 27 and a flange 30 extending upwardly and inwardly therefrom to receive the flanges of the members such as 16 or 25.

In Figs. 7 and 8, the bottom member is shown in a still different form in that here the bottom wall 31 has flanges 32 raised from the stock of

this wall at intervals along its length somewhat in the manner of hook formations which will receive the flanges **22** of the member **16** as shown in Fig. 7.

In Figs. 9 and 10, the member **33** is shown as arched with its flanges **34** shown as bent outwardly along an arc as at **35** and then inwardly as at **36** so that the folded edge **37** is that part which extends beneath the flange **17** of the lower section **15**. In order that this upper member **33** may be locked in position beneath the flanges so that the side walls cannot be moved inwardly toward each other, a plate or strip **38**, of a size such as shown in Figs. 9 and 10, is positioned to engage the fold **37**, as shown, to lock the member in a position so that the walls cannot be flexed inwardly toward each other. It will, of course, be apparent that the members still could be slid one into the other by an endwise movement.

I claim:

A receptacle for an article of manufacture comprising a pair of sheet stock members detachably connected together, said members being in strip form and having their opposite edges in contact and one of said members being shaped to cause its wall to be spaced from the other member for the reception of an article between

said members, the opposite edges of one member being turned inwardly in spaced relation to provide grooves and the edges of the other member being formed with flanges having portions turned inwardly on themselves along parallel fold lines with said inwardly bent portions lying in face contact with said one member and a plate extending from fold line to fold line between said flanges to block their moving inwardly toward each other for separation of the members.

LEWIS DOUGLAS YOUNG.

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