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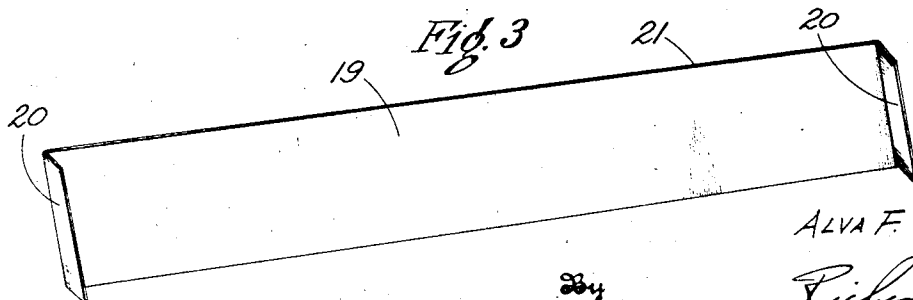
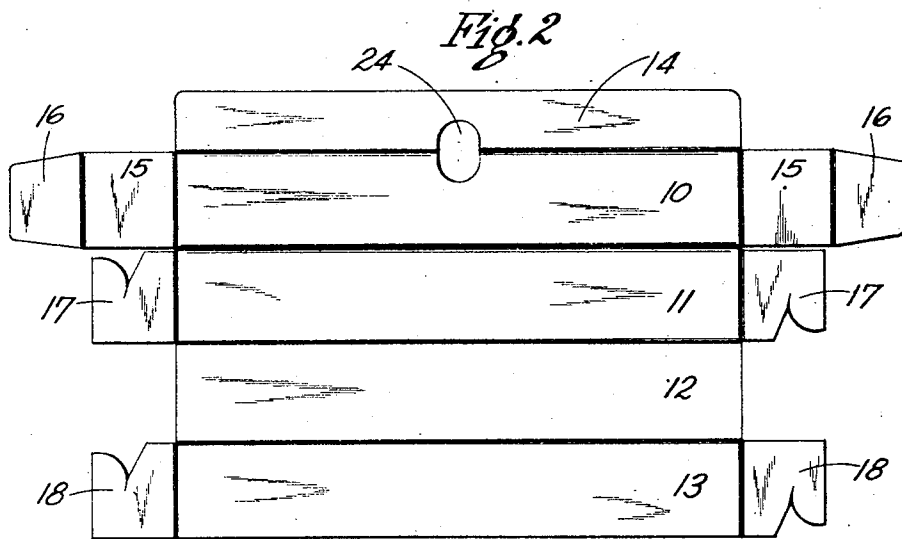
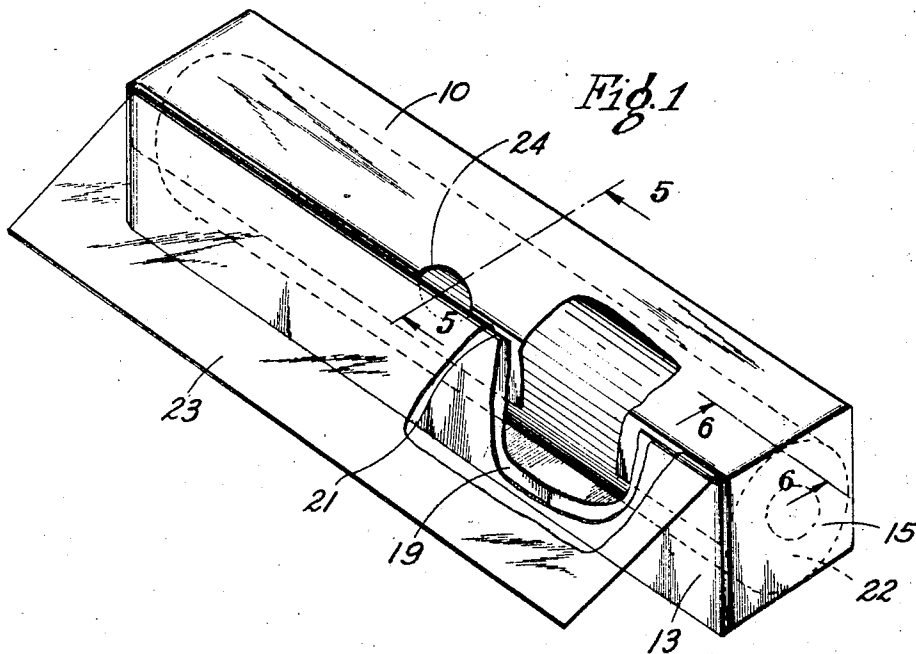
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1,972,069

DISPENSING CARTON

Filed Aug. 14, 1930

2 Sheets-Sheet 1



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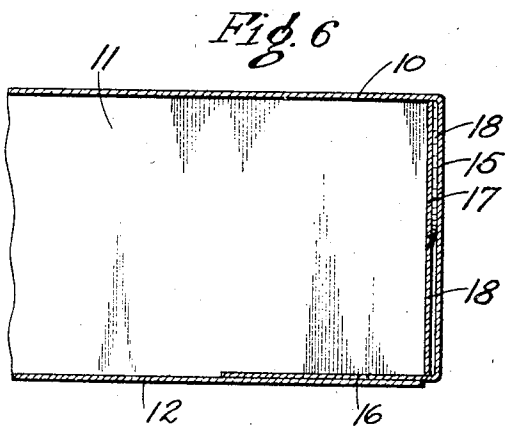
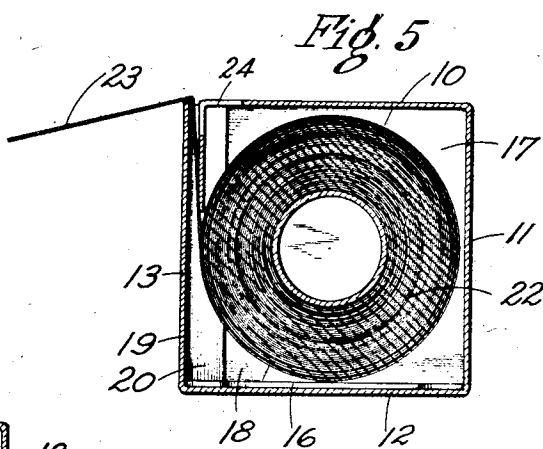
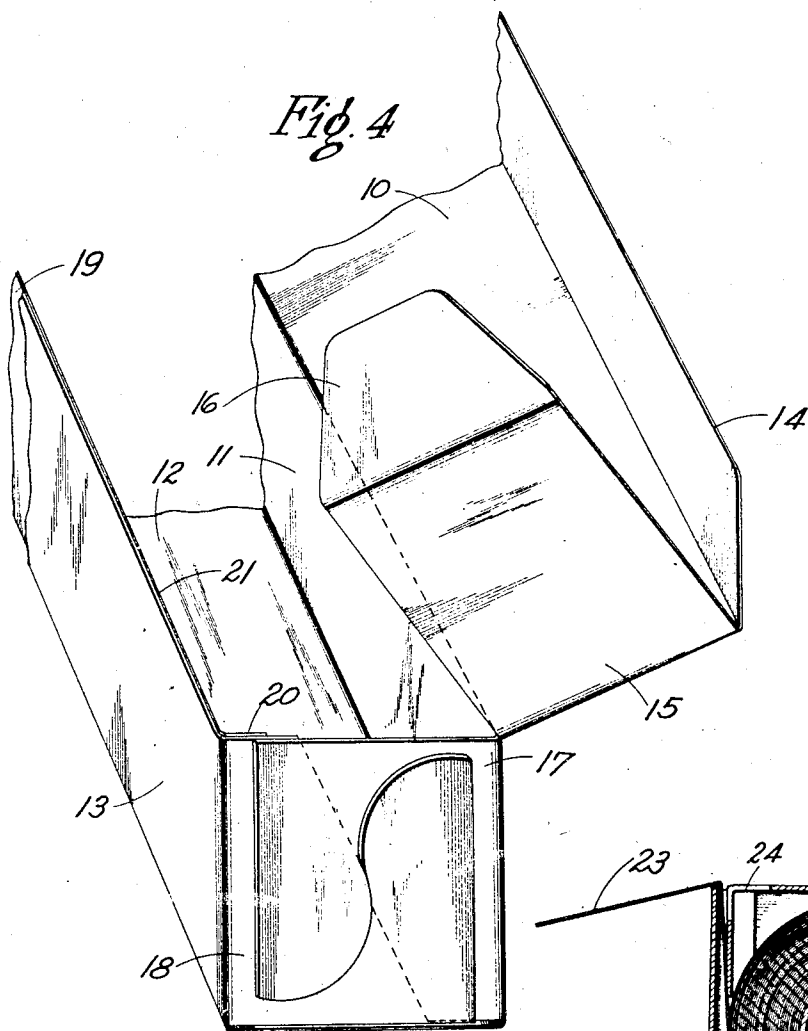
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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DISPENSING CARTON

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7 Claims. (Cl. 206—58)

This invention relates to receptacles, and more specifically to dispensing cartons.

In the commercial distribution of waxed paper and other special varieties of paper and sheet materials it is desirable to pack the same in a protective receptacle in such a manner that any desired quantity may be removed for use from time to time, leaving the remainder in its original condition in the receptacle. Such a package promotes the sale of the paper or sheet material, since its convenience induces the purchaser to use the paper more frequently, and since the retention of the unused portion in a clean and un mutilated condition creates a favorable impression on the user.

In order that the package may successfully carry out its purpose, however, it is necessary that the supply of paper therein be instantly available without manipulation of the receptacle in any manner. It is also necessary that the receptacle be arranged to permit access to its interior in the event the end of the paper sheet becomes displaced from the dispensing opening.

With these requirements in view, one of the objects of this invention is to provide a protecting dispensing carton for a roll of paper or other sheet material from which the paper may be drawn without manipulating any flaps or otherwise altering the original condition of the carton. Another object is to provide a carton of this type arranged to permit access to the contents when necessary without mutilating the carton or completely disassembling the same. A further object is to provide a carton with a dispensing opening and cutting edge, and means to brace the top wall to prevent collapse thereof when a sheet of material is drawn against the cutting edge. Another object is to provide an improved cutting device for a dispensing carton. Other objects are to simplify the construction, assembly, and loading of a dispensing carton, and to produce an efficient, inexpensive package.

In the accompanying drawings, which illustrate a preferred embodiment of the invention:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a package constructed in accordance with this invention, parts being broken away to clarify the showing; Fig. 2 is a plan view of the blank from which the improved carton is formed; Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the cutter; Fig. 4 is a perspective view of one end of the carton, the cover being shown in raised position; Fig. 5 is a section taken on the line 5—5 of Fig. 1; and Fig. 6 is a section taken on the line 6—6 of Fig. 1.

The carton illustrated in the drawings is folded

from a blank of paper, cardboard, or similar material cut to the form shown in Fig. 2. The blank comprises consecutive main sections 10, 11, 12 and 13 separated by fold lines and forming respectively the cover, rear wall, bottom, and front wall of the completed container. The cover 10 carries a flap 14 along its free edge and end walls 15 at its opposite ends. Each of the end walls 15 is continued to form a flap 16. Locking flaps 17 of any convenient type are articulated to the opposite ends of the rear wall 11, and complementary locking flaps 18 are carried by the ends of the front wall 13.

A strip of sheet metal 19 of substantially the same length as the front wall 11 and having flanges 20 at its opposite ends is adapted to be positioned with the container to serve as a cutter. The strip 19 is preferably about the same width as the front wall, so that its upper edge 21 may serve as a cutting edge, and is unattached to the carton in any manner, being held in position solely by the cover, as will appear hereinafter. If desired, any other type of cutter may be used with the carton, or the upper edge of the front wall may be utilized as a cutting edge.

The carton is formed from the blank by interlocking the flaps 17 and 18 at each end, forming a container with an open top. The cutter 19 is then positioned against the inner side of the front wall 11 with the flanges 20 engaging the flaps 18. A roll of paper or other sheet material 22 is then placed in the box, the free end 23 of the sheet projecting upwardly against the inner surface of the cutter 19. The cover 10 is then folded over and the flap 14 tucked into the box behind the end 23 of the paper roll. The end walls 15 are folded down from the cover and the flaps 16 are tucked into the box between the bottom wall 12 and the lower edges of the locking flaps 17 and 18. The cover is thereby secured in closed position and firmly braced against movement in any direction, and the flanges 20 of the cutter 19 are held in position beneath the cover by the engagement of the cover therewith.

It will be evident that any desired length of the sheet material 22 may be removed from the carton by grasping the end 23, drawing the required amount out of the box between the cover flap 14 and the cutter 19, and severing the sheet against the cutting edge 21. In this operation, the carton is conveniently held in one hand and the cover is held against weaving or collapsing inwardly by the bracing action of the end walls 15. When the paper is drawn against the edge 21 the strains

are distributed throughout the carton structure and are not localized in the front wall 13 or the locking flaps 18 or 17, since the strip 17 is not attached directly to these members.

5 An aperture is formed in the cover 10 and the flap 14 to permit the user to reach and guide the free end of the sheet material 22 if the same should become dislodged from its normal position. If the end of the sheet should become displaced to such an extent that it cannot be reached through the aperture, the cover may be raised by withdrawing the flaps 16. When the cover is raised, the carton retains its form through the interlocked engagement of the flaps 17 and 18.

15 The slight inconvenience incident to raising the cover 10 is found in practice to constitute a distinct advantage, since the purchaser finds it more convenient to remove the paper through the dispensing opening than to raise the cover.

20 At the same time, access may be had to the roll when necessary without tearing the carton or completely disassembling the same. As a result, the purchaser ordinarily removes the paper in the intended manner and finds the roll at all times in a clean and un mutilated condition.

25 While the foregoing description is necessarily of a detailed character in order that the invention may be fully set forth, it is to be understood that the specific terminology is not to be construed as restrictive or limiting, and it is to be further understood that various modifications and rearrangements of parts may be resorted to without departing from the scope and the spirit of the invention as defined in the following claims.

35 I claim:

1. A dispensing carton comprising side and bottom walls, a cover hinged to one side wall and cooperating with the other to form a dispensing opening, interlocking flaps on said side wall, and means for holding said cover in closed position, in combination with a metallic cutter lying adjacent the said other side wall having a continuous cutting edge adjacent the top of said wall and having its ends intumed adjacent the end walls of the carton with the upper edges thereof engaged by said cover, whereby said cutter is securely held in operative and non-removable position in said carton by engagement with said cover.

50 2. A dispensing carton adapted to contain a paper roll of which the free end may be withdrawn and severed in desired lengths, said carton having front and rear side walls, end walls, a bottom wall, a cutter comprising an unattached metallic strip lying adjacent to and substantially coincident with the inner surface of the front wall and resting on the bottom wall and having its cutting edge, over which the paper may be drawn and severed, adjacent the upper edge of said front wall and said cutter having integral end flanges lying adjacent said end walls and adjacent the ends of the paper roll when the roll is disposed within the carton, and means overlying the edges of said flanges at the ends of said carton for holding said cutter in operative position within said carton.

60 3. In a paper dispensing carton having front, rear, bottom and end walls, all formed of a single

continuous sheet of stock and having a cover integrally connected with the rear wall and formed with the same sheet of stock, the combination of a cutter comprising a metallic sheet having one edge resting on the bottom and lying adjacent the front wall with its cutting edge adjacent the top of the front wall and having integral end portions turned at right angles and lying adjacent the end walls with the upper edges thereof substantially flush with the tops of the end walls, said cover having a flap disposed within the carton and lying adjacent the cutter on the side of the cutter remote from the front wall between which flap and cutter the paper to be dispensed is withdrawn, said cover having lateral extensions overlying the end walls of the box and passing under the end walls back into the carton and overlying the bottom wall of the carton and holding the cover in closed position thereby, said cover engaging the upper edges of the intumed ends of the cutter and securely holding it within the carton.

4. A dispensing carton comprising side and bottom walls, a cover hinged to one of said side walls, a cutter comprising a metal sheet substantially as high as the interior height of the carton and positioned adjacent and lying in a plane parallel to the other of said side walls, end walls articulated to said cover, means for holding said end walls and cover in closed position, said cutter extending the full length of the carton and having its ends turned at right angles and lying adjacent the end walls and underlying said cover at the end of the box.

5. In a dispensing carton having front and rear side walls, end walls, and a bottom wall, a cover hinged to said rear wall, a cutter having a cutting edge substantially coinciding with the upper edge of said front wall and having integral end flanges lying adjacent said end walls and beneath said cover, and end flaps formed integrally with said cover and adapted to retain said cover in closed position.

6. In a paper dispensing carton having front, rear, bottom and end walls, and a cover integrally connected with the rear walls, the combination of a metallic cutter having a cutting edge adjacent the top of the front wall and having integral end portions turned at right angles with the upper edge thereof substantially flush with the tops of the end walls, said cover having lateral extensions overlying the end walls of the carton and passing under the end walls back into the carton and overlying the bottom wall of the carton and holding the cover in closed position thereby, said cover being adapted to engage the upper edge of the intumed ends of the cutter to thereby retain the cutter in position.

7. In a dispensing carton having side and bottom walls, flaps carried by said side walls and extending across the ends of the carton, a cutter comprising a thin flexible metallic strip lying adjacent to and loosely engaging the inner surface of a side wall and having integral end flanges lying adjacent said flaps, and means extending over the upper edges of said flanges for holding said cutter in position.

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