H. S. ALLEN.

CONTAINER.

APPLICATION FILED JAN. 17, 1916.

1,317,343.

Patented Sept. 30, 1919.

Fig. 1.

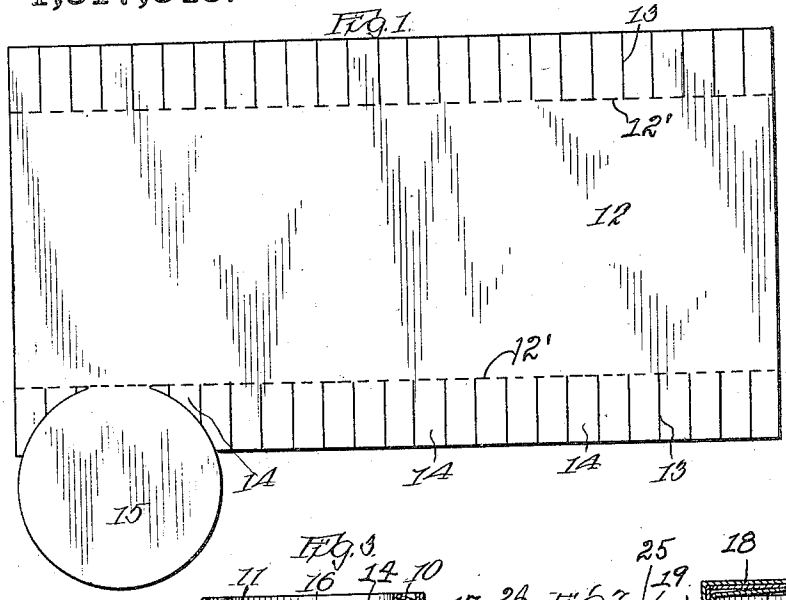


Fig. 2.

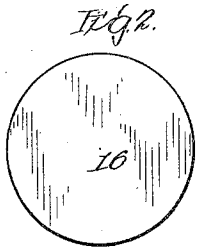


Fig. 3.

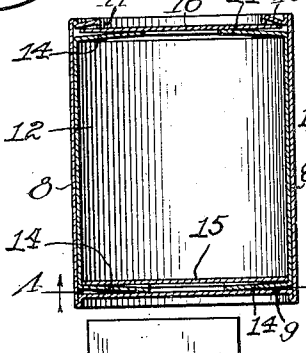


Fig. 7.

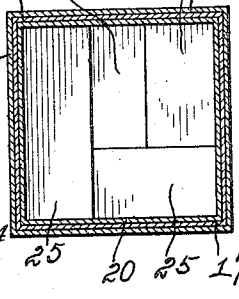


Fig. 6.

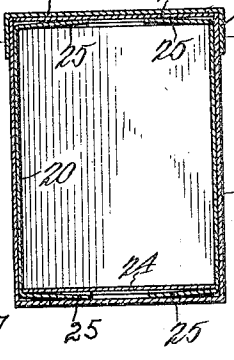


Fig. 5.

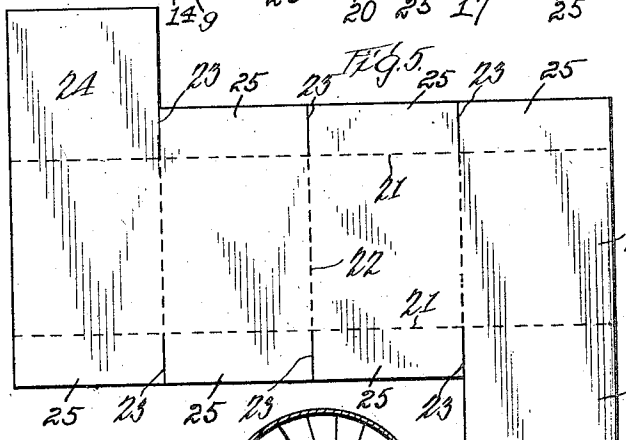
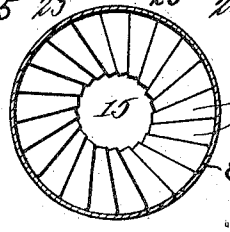


Fig. 4.



Witnesses:

Leo. J. Dunnais.

Inventor:

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Attys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY S. ALLEN, OF PONTIAC, ILLINOIS.

CONTAINER.

1,317,343. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Sept. 30, 1919.

Application filed January 17, 1916. Serial No. 72,395.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY S. ALLEN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Pontiac, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Containers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to containers, and has for its object the improvement of a simple and efficient package, having a sanitary lining therefor which is easily and quickly placed in operative condition in the package. Other objects will appear hereinafter.

An embodiment of my invention is shown in the accompanying drawing forming a part of this specification, and in which—

Figure 1 is a plan view of a flat sheet of a portion of the lining forming the sides and bottom thereof,

Fig. 2 is a similar view showing the remaining portion of the lining,

Fig. 3 is a vertical section of a container having a lining in position therein,

Fig. 4 is a view taken on line 4—4 in Fig. 3,

Fig. 5 is a plan view of a lining of slightly modified form in flat condition,

Fig. 6 is a vertical section of a container provided with the modified form of lining, and

Fig. 7 is a section taken on line 7—7 in Fig. 6.

My invention is adapted for embodiment in containers adapted to hold ice cream, candies, bakery goods, canned goods and other similar articles. It comprises a package of suitable form, having a lining covering the interior thereof. The package used may be of any rigid formation to give shape to the finished container, or it may be of flexible material when so desired. The lining is preferably of a thin paper, such as parafined paper or other waxed paper.

Referring more particularly to the drawing, a package, which in the present instance is a tubular sheet metal can, see Figs. 3 and 4, is provided with upright side walls 8, a bottom 9 and a top 10. The side walls and bottom are shown as being imperforate, but any other desirable construction may be employed. The top of the package or can is provided with an opening 11 of somewhat smaller area than the top 10, and is substantially central of the latter. The opening 11 serves the purpose of means through which the contents of the can is placed and removed therefrom. A suitable lid, not shown, is adapted to fit the opening 11 to close the package.

A sheet of lining material 12, see Fig. 1, is provided with score lines 12′ spaced from its lateral edges. The score lines 12′ are preferably spaced apart a distance equal to the height of the side walls 8. The portion between each score line 12′ and the lateral edge of the sheet 12 is preferably of a width which will not reach entirely across the can or package when placed in the latter. The portion between each score line 12′ and the edge of the sheet is provided with a number of parallel slits 13, dividing such edge portion into narrow tongues 14. The formation of one of the edges is varied slightly from the above in that a bottom lining sheet 15 is provided with one of its edges engaging one of the scored lines 12′ and formed integrally with the sheet 12. The tongues 14 at the portions of the periphery of sheet 15 which touch the latter are therefore shortened, as clearly indicated in Fig. 1, to accommodate the formation of sheet 15 integrally with the sheet 12.

In placing the sheet 12 in the package or can 8, the same is folded into tubular form small enough to pass through opening 11, and the sheet 15 and tongues 14 at the bottom of the sheet 12 are folded across the tubular form of the sheet, so that when the sheet reaches the bottom of the can the tongues 14 will rest on the bottom 9 substantially as indicated in Figs. 3 and 4. The sheet 15 is then pressed down tightly against the upper surfaces of the tongues 14 at the bottom of the lining, thereby providing a smooth interior for said lining. The movement of sheet 15 to its position on tongues 14 presses the sheet 12 out against the inner walls of the can or package 8. After the contents have been placed in the can, the tongues 14 at the top of the lining are bent over across opening 11 to their positions indicated in Fig. 3. After the tongues 14 have been placed in this position a lining sheet 16 of comparatively firm and stiff material, which is larger than the opening 11 and smaller than the diameter of the can or package, is folded or bent until its edges can be inserted in opening 11, and pressed down until it is flattened out in the position shown in Fig. 3.

The lid, not shown, of the can is then placed in position. In Figs. 5, 6 and 7 I have shown a slightly modified form of my invention. In this form the package is parallelepiped in form, and has its top entirely open with a lid fitted over said opening. The package or can 17 in this form is shown as being of sheet metal, but any other construction may be employed when so desired. A lid 18 having a peripheral flange 19 adapted to fit over the upper edges of the package 17, serves the purpose of closing the can. In this form I preferably make the lining sheet 20 all in one piece. Spaced from the lateral edges of sheet 20 and at a distance from each other equal to the height of package 17, I provide two scored lines 21, which define the portion of the lining which covers the side walls of the can. I score the sheet 20 with three parallel lines 22 spaced apart equal to the widths of the upright sides of package 17, providing four plane sides to line the respective sides of the package. At the ends of the scored lines 22, beyond the scored lines 21, I provide slits 23 which define portions 24 and 25, which are adapted to be folded over and form the top and bottom of the lining. The portions 24 are formed, one at each edge of the lining sheet 20, and each formed in a size and shape to conform with the top and bottom of the package 17. The portions 25 are preferably comparatively narrow and fold over the top and bottom, as clearly indicated in Figs. 6 and 7. These portions 24 and 25 fold in such a manner that they form comparatively fluid-tight joints at the top and bottom of the lining. In folding the portions 24 and 25, I preferably fold the portions 25 against the bottom of the package and portion 24 on top of the portions 25 to provide a smooth interior lining for the bottom of the can. The portions 24 and 25 at the top of the package are preferably folded so that the portions 25 are folded first and the portion 24 folded on top of them in a similar manner to that described in the first or preferred form of container.

While I have illustrated and described the preferred form of construction of my invention, I do not desire to be limited to the precise details set forth, but desire to avail myself of such variations and changes as come within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A container comprising a package of substantially firm material having a plane side with an opening in said plane side of smaller area than such side; a sheet of lining material lining the inner walls of the package with one edge portion folded over and extending under said opening; and a sheet of lining material smaller than said plane side and larger than said opening disposed between said folded edge of the first mentioned lining sheet and said plane side across said opening.

2. A container comprising a package of substantially firm material having top, bottom and upright sides with an opening in the top of smaller area than the latter; a sheet of lining material disposed around on the inner walls of said upright sides with one edge folded over and forming a lining for said bottom and another edge folded over and lining the inner wall of said top; a lining sheet disposed over the lower folded edge of the first-mentioned lining sheet providing a smooth inner surface for the bottom of the lining; and a sheet of comparatively firm and stiff lining material smaller than said top and larger than said opening disposed between the folded upper edge of the first-mentioned lining and said top.

3. A container comprising a package of relatively stiff material having a top, bottom and upright sides with an opening in the top smaller than and substantially central of said top; a lining sheet covering the inner surface of the upright sides and having slits in its upper and lower edges with the portions between the slits overlapping each other and disposed against the top and bottom of the package; a bottom lining formed integrally with the side lining and disposed on the slit portions of the latter on the bottom of the container; and a top lining of comparatively firm and stiff material larger than said opening and smaller than said top disposed between the top edge of the side lining and the top of the package.

4. A container comprising a package substantially parallelepiped in form; and an integral lining sheet covering the inner surfaces of the upright sides of the package, the lining sheet having three slits in each of its top and bottom edges dividing each of such edges into four parts corresponding in widths to the widths of the upright sides of the package, said portions between the slits being disposed against the top and bottom sides of the package and one of such portions at each end of the package being substantially co-extensive in size with said end of the package.

In testimony whereof I have signed my name to this specification, in the presence of two subscribing witnesses, on this 19th day of November, A. D. 1915.

HARRY S. ALLEN.

Witnesses:
A. M. Legg,
A. D. Hills.