Sept. 15, 1925. 1,553,752

S. COOPER

CARTON OR CONTAINER

Filed Oct. 5, 1921

Fig. 1.

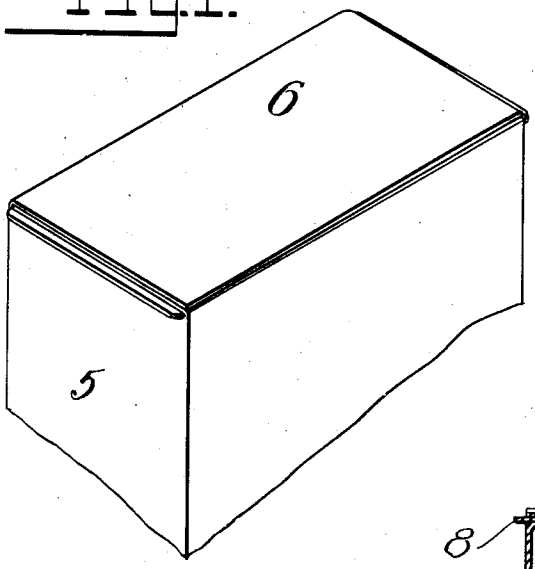


Fig. 6.

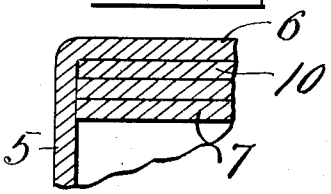


Fig. 7.

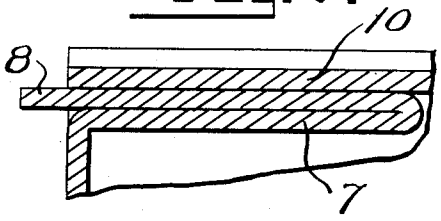


Fig. 3.

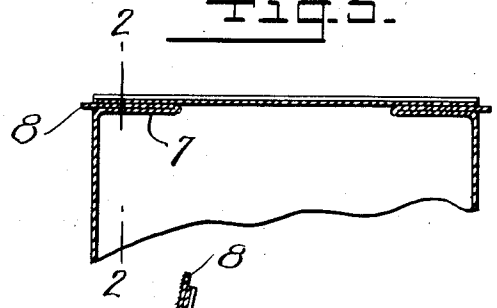


Fig. 2.

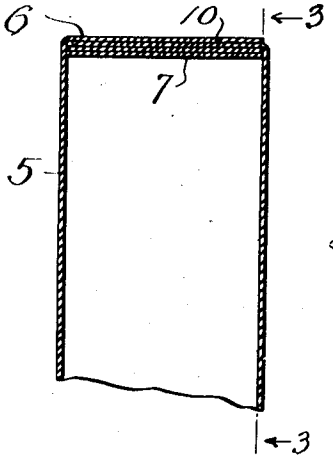


Fig. 4.

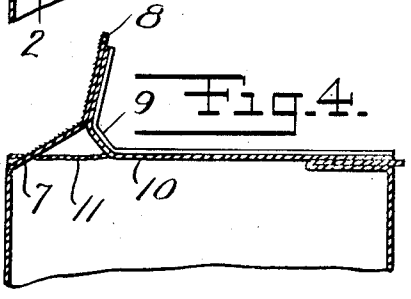
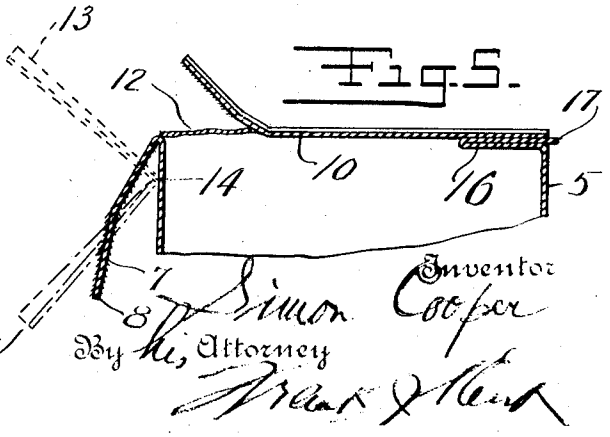


Fig. 5.



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By his Attorney
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Patented Sept. 15, 1925. 1,553,752

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

SIMON COOPER, OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

CARTON OR CONTAINER.

Application filed October 5, 1921. Serial No. 505,466.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, SIMON COOPER, a citizen of the United States, residing at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cartons or Containers, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates generally to cartons or containers formed of cardboard or like material and particularly to features of construction which provide for readily opening the carton for the removal of the contents thereof.

It has heretofore ordinarily been the practice to form paper containers or cartons with sealed ends made up of flaps or wall extension members folded across each other in an overlapping relation and with their contiguous surfaces cemented together. This construction provides a reasonably secure seal and while it has gone into extensive use it is open to the objection that it can be opened only with difficulty to give access to the contents of the package.

It is an object of this invention to provide a carton seal or closure of the general type referred to which can be readily opened without the use of cutting or other tools, and which will also serve as an effective temporary closure between removals of portions of the contents of the carton.

The invention includes wall extension members folded and attached together in overlapping relation, and with one of the flap members arranged to present a projecting edge which may be seized to effect the breaking of the seal.

Other features of the invention will be hereinafter referred to.

In the drawings in which a preferred form of the invention has been selected for illustration,

Figure 1 is a view in perspective of the end of a carton or container having its end seal in accordance with the invention.

Figure 2 is a view in cross-section of the container taken along the line 2—2 of Figure 3.

Figure 3 is a view in cross-section of the container taken along the line 3—3 of Figure 2, and showing the sealing structure in closed position.

Figure 4 is a view similar to Figure 3 showing the seal partially broken.

Figure 5 is a view similar to Figure 4 showing the seal broken to provide an access opening and also showing a pouring spout which may be provided by one of the members forming the end seal.

Figure 6 is a view of the left hand corner shown in Figure 2 and Figure 7 is a view of the left hand corner shown in Figure 3.

Referring to the drawings for a more detailed description, a carton or container is shown at 5 having a sealed end 6 which is made up of extensions of the lateral wall members of the carton which are folded inwardly across each other in an overlapping relation to provide a sealed closure for the carton. This construction follows in a general way a known construction which has gone into extensive use.

The particular construction described herein, however, differs from the foregoing structure referred to in the provision of means for readily opening or rupturing the seal to provide access to the contents of the container. This feature, that is, the provision for readily opening the sealed end without the use of cutting tools or other implements is wholly absent in containers of this general nature which have been heretofore known and used. The improvement consists in the folding back on itself of one of the underlying wall extension members such as 7 which occupies an underlying position in the superposed relation of the flap members across the end of the carton.

By folding back on itself the flap member 7 as shown in such a way as to provide an extending free end portion 8 which projects beyond the adjacent lateral face of the container, it will be seen that means have been provided whereby the underlying flap member 7 may be seized and pulled to an open or unfolded condition thereby initiating the formation of an access opening in the end of the container. In Figure 4 of the drawing is shown a position of the parts in which the flap member 7 has been withdrawn to a partially unfolded position and at the same time the laterally folded wall extension members 9 and 10 are torn from their lines of juncture with the lateral walls as indicated at 11. In Figure 5 of the drawing a further withdrawal of the flap member 7 out of engagement with the underside of the flap member 10 provides an opening as indicated at 12 through which a portion or the entire contents of the carton

5 may be removed. Referring again to Figure 5 further advantage may be taken of the flap member 7 by bending it longitudinally into a V or trough-shaped spout as indicated in the dotted lines at 13. The trough-shaped member 13 may be pulled downwardly at its base at a point as at 14 to enlarge the access opening 12 and then bent to the downwardly inclined position indicated at 15 to provide a pouring spout for the carton.

The flap member 7 may be refolded into its original closing position to act as a temporary closure for the access opening 12 as may be found desirable.

It will be clear that the contacting surfaces of the various wall end or flap members are attached to each other by some form of cement which will serve to seal the package. It will also be seen that the folding back on themselves of the flap members 7 and 16 serves the additional purpose of providing the further function of securing the use of an additional layer of material at the extremities of the ends of the sealed end wall of the container, thereby reinforcing the container at points particularly susceptible to impact and other disrupting strains in handling. The provision of the two folded flap members 7 and 16 with the corresponding projecting ends 8 and 17 also provides means for providing an access opening in either one of two places and also contributes toward an operation of removing the entire sealed end of the container.

What is claimed is:

1. In a carton, a sealing structure including flap members folded inwardly in an overlapping relation and fastened together, one of said flap members being folded back on itself and secured to the underside of an overlapping member and presenting a projecting edge portion which may be seized to effect a rupture of the overlapping flaps at the juncture of adjacent flaps and thereby form an opening for the carton.

2. In a carton, a sealing structure including flap members folded inwardly in an overlapping relation and fastened together, one of said underlying flap members being folded back on itself and secured to the underside of an overlapping flat member and presenting an edge portion projecting beyond a lateral margin of the carton which may be seized to effect a rupture of the overlapping flaps at the juncture of adjacent flaps and thereby form an opening for the carton.

3. In a carton, a sealing structure including flap members folded inwardly in an overlapping relation and fastened together, one of said underlying flap members being folded back on itself and secured to the underside of an overlapping flap member and presenting a projecting edge portion which may be seized to effect a rupture of the overlapping flaps at the juncture of adjacent flaps to open the folded back flap into an unfolded condition to form a pouring spout for the carton.

4. In a carton having a substantially rectangular formation in cross-section, one end of the carton consisting of wall extension members folded in overlapping fastened relation, and one of the narrow wall extension members being folded back on itself and secured to the underside of an overlapping extension member and presenting a free end portion projecting beyond the lateral margin of the carton to provide an extension which may be seized and unfolded to effect a rupture of the overlapping members at the juncture of adjacent members to form an access opening in the carton.

5. In a carton having a substantially rectangular formation in cross-section, one end of the carton consisting of wall extension members folded in overlapping fastened relation, and the extension members of the narrow walls being folded back on themselves and secured to the underside of an overlapping extension member and presenting free end portions projecting beyond the lateral margins of the carton to provide extensions which may be seized to effect a rupture of a portion of the overlapping members at the juncture of adjacent members to open the end of the carton.

6. In a carton having a substantially rectangular formation in cross-section, one end of the carton consisting of wall extension members folded in overlapping fastened relation, and the extension members of the narrow walls being folded back on themselves and secured to the underside of an overlapping extension member and presenting reinforced portions in the end wall of the carton, said narrow wall extension members having a free end adapted to be seized to effect a rupture of a portion of the overlapping members at the juncture of adjacent members and thereby provide an opening for the carton.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature.

SIMON COOPER.