W. W. HARGRAVE.

DISPENSING CARTON.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 16, 1913.

1,121,355.

Patented Dec. 15, 1914.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

Fig. 1.

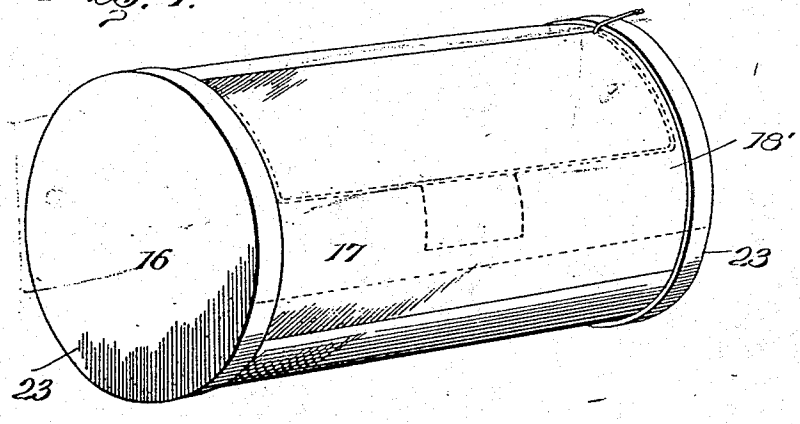


Fig. 2.

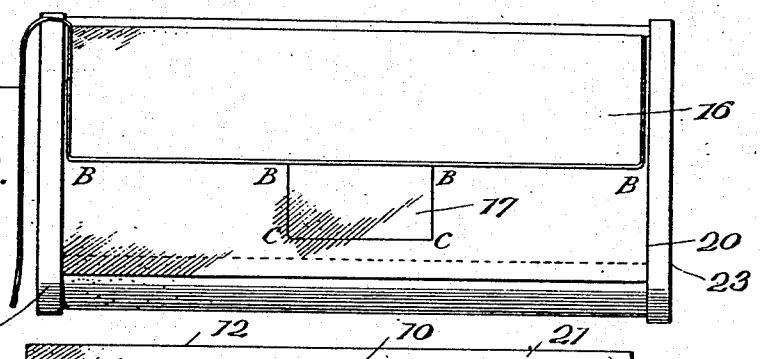


Fig. 3.

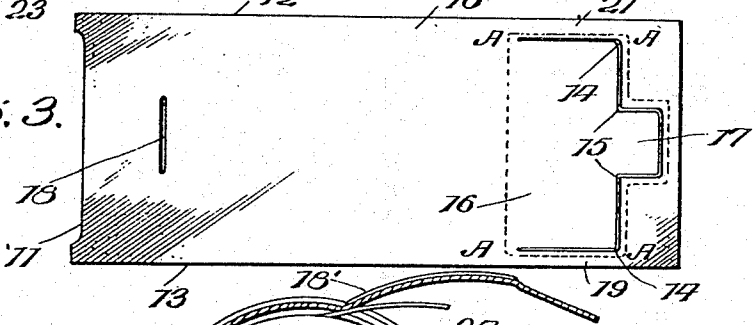
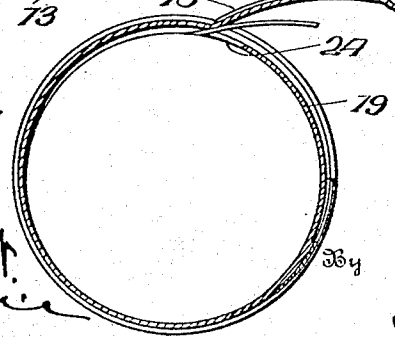


Fig. 4.



Witnesses

Inventor

W. W. Hargrave.

By

Attorneys.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

4-2
Ribbons, braids, & trimmings,
Belts et specials, Enclosed.

W. W. HARGRAVE.

DISPENSING CARTON.

APPLICATION FILED SEPT. 16, 1913.

1,121,355. Patented Dec. 15, 1914.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 2.

Fig. 5.

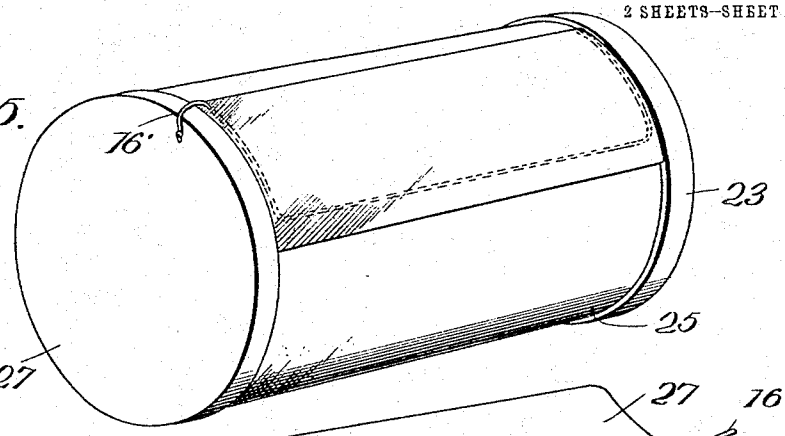


Fig. 6.

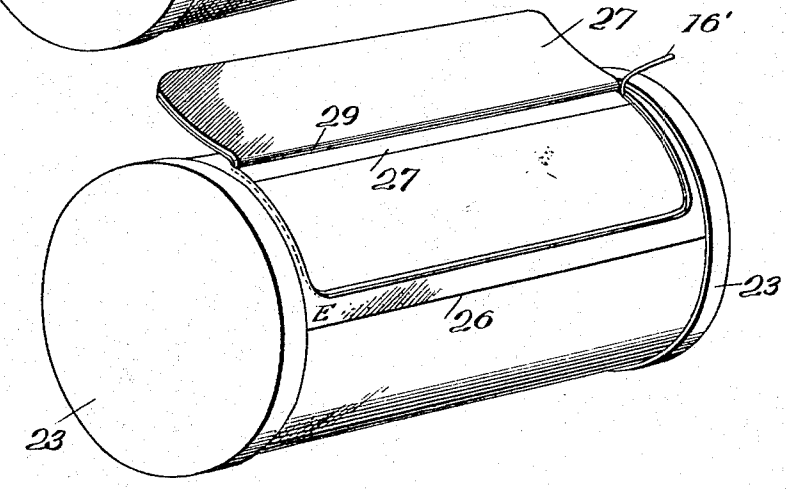


Fig. 7.

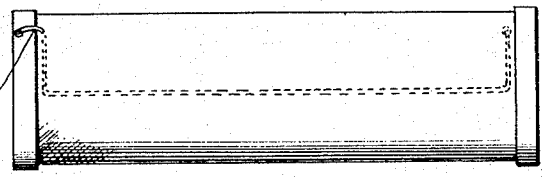


Fig. 9.

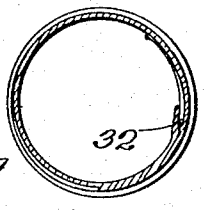
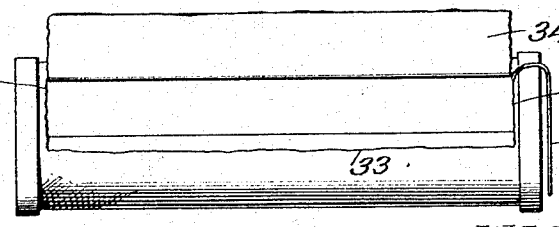


Fig. 8.



Witnesses
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THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Ribbons, braids, & trimmings,
Rolls or spools, Enclosed.
9-2

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM W. HARGRAVE, OF NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

DISPENSING-CARTON.

1,121,355. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Dec. 15, 1914.

Application filed September 16, 1913. Serial No. 790,074.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, WILLIAM W. HARGRAVE, citizen of the United States, residing at Nashville, in the county of Davidson and State of Tennessee, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Dispensing-Cartons, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in cartons for surgeons' gauze, absorbent cotton, etc.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a carton in which the gauze may be conveniently packed, and which when open, provides an effectual dispensing case, whereby the gauze may be removed from the carton in the desired quantities, without displacing or in any way disarranging the material which remains in the carton.

A further object of the invention is to provide a package of this character in which the hands of the user only contact with that material which is removed from the package. Thus the material which remains in the package is clean and sanitary, the arrangement being such that foreign matter cannot enter the package even while the gauze or other material is being removed.

A further object of the invention is to provide a carton in which the body portion may be cut from a single blank and which when vended is completely sealed, the opening of the receptacle being effected, however, in a simple and convenient manner.

Another object of the invention is to provide a dispensing carton which, after having been opened and the material removed, is of such construction that a fresh supply of material may be placed therein without disassembling the body portion of the carton.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view, the flap being indicated in dotted lines. Fig. 2 is a view with the label removed. Fig. 3 is a detail view of the blank. Fig. 4 a transverse section. Fig. 5 a perspective view of a slightly modified construction. Fig. 6 a view showing the form in Fig. 5 with the flap raised. Fig. 7 a view showing a still further modification. Fig. 8 a view showing the form illustrated in Fig. 7, with the section of the blank which constitutes the flap as torn out. Fig. 9 is a transverse section taken through the modified form of carton shown in Fig. 7.

Corresponding and like parts are referred to in the following description and indicated in all the views of the accompanying drawings by the same reference characters.

Broadly, the present invention contemplates the provision of a cylindrical carton in which surgeons' gauze, or other material may be placed in rolls, the carton being of such construction that the material can be unrolled in the same manner as though placed upon a spool provided with a tension device.

It is known, that heretofore, dispensing devices constructed of metal or of other material, and provided with metallic dispensing means have been used, and the present construction is designed to provide a structure formed entirely of paper or material other than metal.

In the drawing, 10 designates a substantially rectangular blank which is preferably formed of card-board, the edge 11 of the blank being reduced intermediate the side portions 12 and 13. The blank adjacent its other end is cut upon the lines A—A parallel with the sides 12 and 13. It is again slit transversely along the line B—B which extends from the points 14 adjacent the side of the blank to the central points 15. It is then cut along the line C—C longitudinally of the blank and the line D—D transversely of the blank. The flap 16 is thus formed, said flap being provided with a tongue 17. The blank adjacent its edge 11 is transversely slotted as at 18, the slot 18 being disposed parallel with the lines B—B and in alinement with the edge of the tongue 17.

In forming a carton from the blank above described, the blank is first rolled, as shown in Fig. 4, to overlap the flap 16 on the terminal 11. The flap 16 is overlapped to such an extent that the tongue 17 may be inserted in the slit 18 to bring the shoulders or transverse edges B—B in engagement with the outer face of the terminal 11. The inner face 21 of the substantially U-shaped frame 19, which is produced when the flap 16 and tongue 17 are cut, is glued or otherwise secured by a suitable adhesive to the outer face of the terminal portion 11. The roll of gauze or other material which is to be packed is, of course, placed on the blank before the rolling of the same. The purpose of the incut edge 11 now becomes obvious, for it will be seen that the free end of the gauze roll may be drawn through the opening formed between the edge 11 and the in-

ner face of the blank, as will be hereinafter more fully disclosed. After the blank has been properly rolled and the U-shaped frame 19 has been secured to the outer face of the terminal portion 11, a label of suitable character is pasted over the flap 16 and adjacent portion of the carton to hold the flap in closed position.

Before the label is pasted on the carton, a cutting string or wire 16′ may be laid along the edges of the flap 16 so that the user of the carton may readily sever the label by pulling the string or wire. When the label is thus severed, it is obvious that the flaps 16 may be lifted to withdraw the tongue 17 from the slot 18, and that the gauze may be dispensed from the carton by pulling the free end of the gauze out through the slot 24, which, as shown in Fig. 4, is formed by the incut edge 11. Terminal closure caps 23 are, of course, applied to the ends of the blank after this member has been rolled to seal the ends of the package.

Particular attention is called to the fact that in removing the material from the carton the hands only contact with the material which is removed. After a sufficient quantity of the material has been withdrawn, the same is severed, whereby its edge will project through the slot 24. The tongue 17 is then again inserted within the slot 18 and the carton is effectually closed, the material thus being kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

In the form shown in Figs. 5 and 6, the carton is formed of a blank 25 which is cut along the lines E—E, adjacent each side of the blank and parallel with the sides. The blank is also slotted transversely along the line F—F adjacent its edge 26, the longitudinal slots merging into the transverse slot, whereby a flap 27 is provided. In forming the carton the edge 26 is gummed to the outer face of the blank and a label or other gummed sheet is placed over the flap. It will be understood that in this construction, as well as that shown in Figs. 1 and 2 a cord may be placed beneath the label or the slots in the blank, made of such width that the label when pasted to the same will project within the slots, thereby defining the position of the slots in order that the labels may be severed along the line of said slots and the flap lifted. When the flap is lifted, it will be noted that the material may be withdrawn, the material passing between the edge 28 of the blank and the portion 29 which constitutes the hinge of the flap.

In the form shown in Figs. 7 and 8, the carton consists of a blank which is rolled, and which has its ends 30 and 31 secured together. A cord or wire 32 has one of its terminals secured on the inner face of the blank adjacent one end of the carton, said cord or wire being interposed between the gummed ends of the blank, the end of the wire remote from that which is secured to the inner face of the carton being then carried longitudinally of the blank and extended through the same whereby it may be grasped by the fingers in opening the carton. It will be noted that by drawing on this wire that the longitudinal cuts 32 and the transverse cut 33 will be formed in the blank and thereby provide a flap 34 which, when lifted, permits the withdrawal of the material. Particular attention is called to the simplicity of this construction and the fact that the blank is uncut in the formation of the carton. It will also be noted that the wire or cord may be readily positioned within the carton in such a manner that the carton may be quickly ripped along the proper lines to form the flap.

In all the forms it will be seen that the blanks can be constructed in a simple manner and that in folding the same to form the carton there are no interlocking tongues or extensions to be broken off or misplaced.

What I claim is:—

1. A carton including a body portion formed from a substantially rectangular blank of material having one terminal edge incut, and a tongue receiving slot extending transversely of the blank and adjacent the incut edge, the blank being cut adjacent the other terminal to produce a flap, a tongue extending therefrom, and a substantially U-shaped frame portion.

2. A carton including a body portion formed from a substantially rectangular blank of material having its one terminal edge incut and a transversely extending tongue receiving slot adjacent the incut edge, the other terminal portion of the blank being cut along transverse and longitudinal lines to free a portion of the blank, producing a flap and a tongue extending therefrom, said tongue being insertible in the said slot when the blank is rolled, and said flap being engageable against the outer face of the blank when the same is rolled to produce a cylindrical carton, the incut edge of the blank being adapted to define a slot in the carton adjacent the flap when the blank is rolled.

In testimony whereof I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

WILLIAM W. HARGRAVE

Witnesses:
CHARLES L. CORNELIUS,
WILLIAM HUME, Jr.

Copies of this patent may be obtained for five cents each, by addressing the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."