H. J. PENN.

CONTAINER FOR PLUG TOBACCO.

APPLICATION FILED DEC. 12, 1911.

1,030,745.

Patented June 25, 1912.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

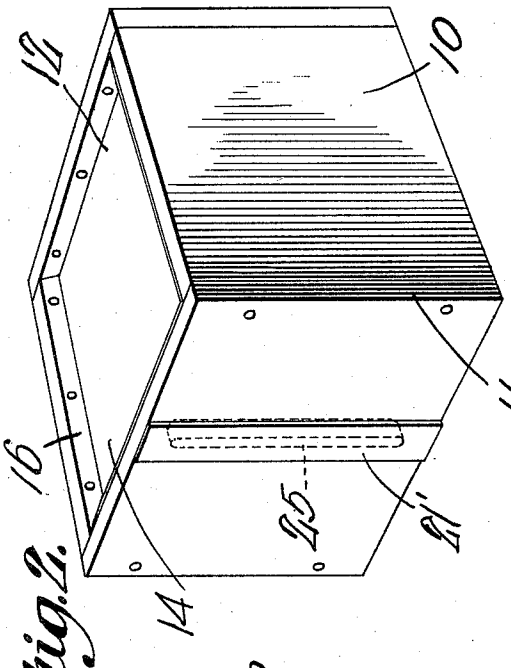

Fig. 2.

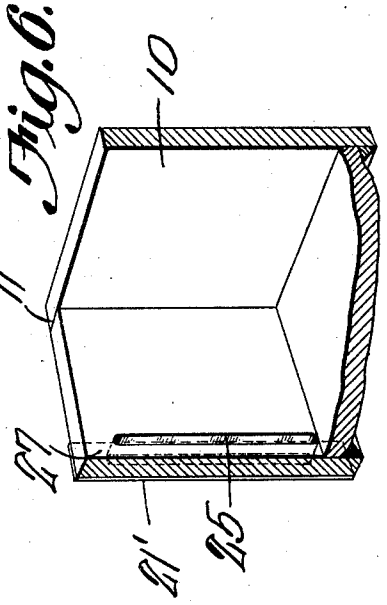

Fig. 6.

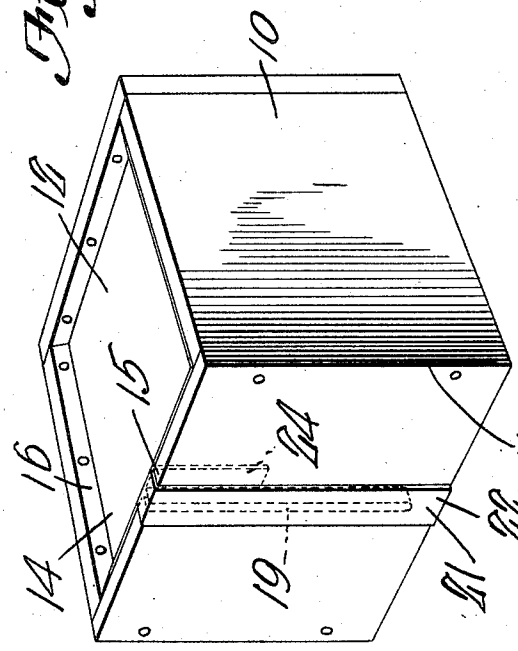

Fig. 1.

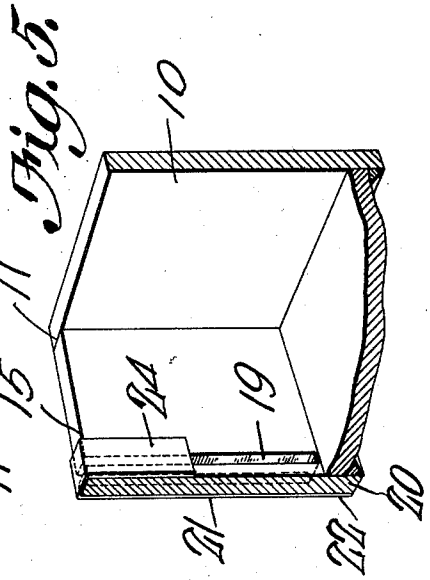

Fig. 5.

Witnesses,

Harry J. Penn Inventor

by C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys

COLUMBIA PLANOGRAPH CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Fig. 4.

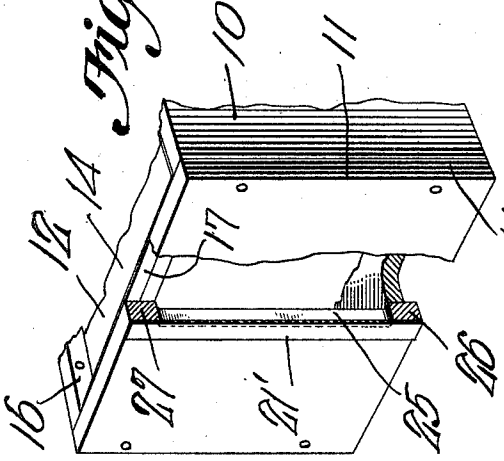


Fig. 9.

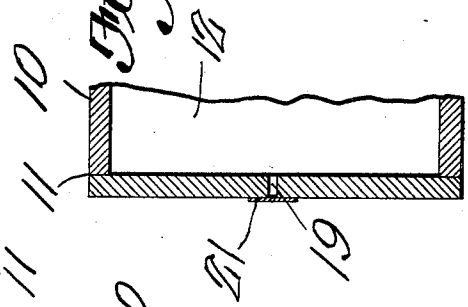


Fig. 6.

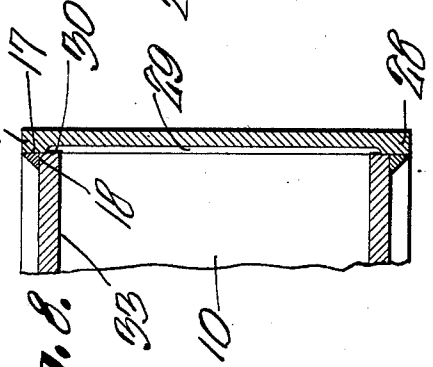


Fig. 5.

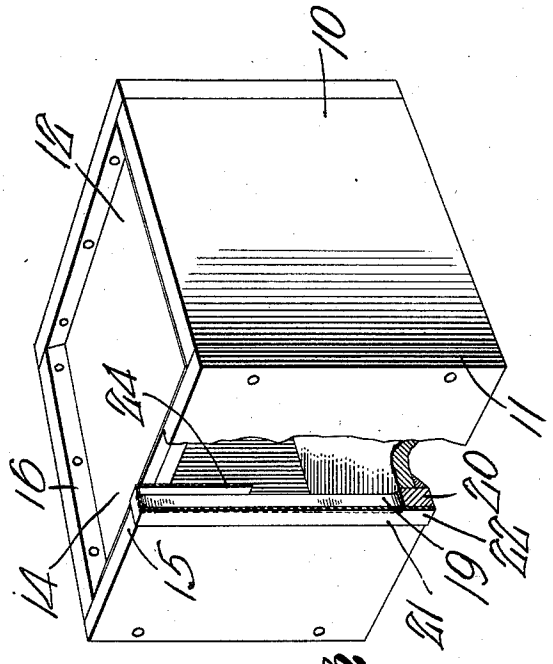
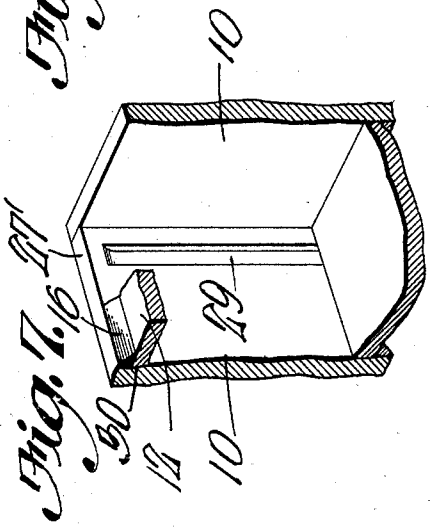


Fig. 7.



Witnesses

J. Tomlin

Ernest A. Ruby

Harry J. Penn Inventor

by C. A. Snow & Co.

Attorneys

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

HARRY J. PENN, OF MADISON, NORTH CAROLINA.

CONTAINER FOR PLUG-TOBACCO.

1,030,745. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented June 25, 1912.

Application filed December 12, 1911. Serial No. 665,380.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARRY J. PENN, a citizen of the United States, residing at Madison, in the county of Rockingham and State of North Carolina, have invented a new and useful Container for Plug-Tobacco, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an improvement in containers in which plug tobacco is marketed.

The primary object of the present invention is to provide a container which will permit of the ready removal of the tobacco.

A further object of the invention is to so construct the receptacle, as to facilitate the removal of the tobacco, the construction of said receptacle being such that the exclusion of air from the container may be secured in the usual manner.

In the drawings—Figure 1 is a perspective view. Fig. 2 is a perspective view of a slightly modified form. Fig. 3 is a perspective view of the form shown in Fig. 1, a portion of one of the walls being broken away to show the arrangement of the slit and its closure. Fig. 4 is a perspective view of the form shown in Fig. 2, a portion of one of the walls being broken away to show the arrangement of the slit and its closure. Fig. 5 is a perspective view of a portion of the interior of the form shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 6 is a perspective view of a portion of the interior of the form shown in Fig. 2. Fig. 7 is a perspective view of a portion of the box showing a still further modified form. Fig. 8 is a vertical section of Fig. 5 taken through the groove, and Fig. 9 is a longitudinal section taken through Fig. 1.

In the drawings, 10 designates the side walls of the box, the edges 11 of which are secured together, the removable heads 12 being positioned within the side walls, the outer surfaces 14 of said heads being spaced from the unattached edges 15 of the side walls. In order to render the container air-tight, the strips 16 which are triangular in cross section are secured to the side walls, the edges 17 and 18 of said strips contacting with the side walls and the upper face of the heads respectively.

It has been found in marketing plug tobacco, in containers of this character that in order to remove the tobacco from the container one or more of the plugs of which the caddy is formed must be disfigured or injured to a certain extent as each new layer of plugs is reached. The caddies which are placed in the containers are very tightly compressed by the finishing press and after the caddy has been removed from the press and placed in the container, the same expands, the caddy contacting with the side and end walls of the container making the removal of the initial plug of each layer without breakage, almost impossible. In removing the first plug of each layer it has heretofore been the custom to pry one or more plugs loose and then remove the layer. This practice must be followed as each new layer is reached, thus one or more plugs are damaged materially of each of the layers.

In the form shown in Fig. 1 one wall of the box is formed with the slot 19, this slot 19 extending entirely through the wall from a point adjacent one edge, thus entirely dividing the wall with the exception of the portion 20. It is essential that the package be air-tight and in order to exclude the air a strip 21 of gummed fabric or paper is pasted over the slot, the end 22 of the strip being fastened to the portion 20, its other end 24 passing over the edge 15 of the wall being secured to the inner face of the same. To remove the tobacco, the head 12 is taken out exposing the top layer of plugs. The strip 21 is then broken for its entire length or a portion of its length as desired, and a suitable tool inserted to engage the edge of one of the plugs. Thus one of the plugs may be conveniently removed without disfiguring the same. It will be noted that the removal of the strip 21 provides access to one plug of each layer, the arrangement being such that an air-tight carton is provided.

In the form shown in Figs. 2 and 4, the wall is slotted intermediate its unattached edges and the slot 25 thus formed is covered by a strip 21′ of material similar to the strip 21. This structure provides a more solid box, the connecting portions 26 and 27 reinforcing the wall and thus avoiding the danger of breakage in handling the box. In this construction, when the head 12 is removed the edge of a plug of each layer is readily accessible. In removing the tobacco the tool is inserted from the inside of the box, the same being brought in contact with the edge of the plug, the strip of material 21 being broken as each successive layer is removed.

In the modified form shown in Figs. 7

and 8, one of the side walls 10 is provided intermediate its unattached edges 27′ and 28 with a groove 29, the terminals of the groove being beveled. The ends of the groove are so spaced with respect to the upper and lower edges of the side walls that when the heads 12 are in their secured positions, the edge 30 of the head adjacent the grooved side walls is disposed between the terminal of the groove and the unattached edge 27′ of the side wall. Thus, when the strip 16 is applied, the desired air-tight joint is secured. The container is opened by removing one of the heads 12, the under face 33 of the head being flush with the caddy when the heads are in their secured position, the concaved terminal of the groove extends beyond the caddy. Thus to remove one of the plugs of the top layer, a hook or other tool may be inserted within the groove, and brought in contact with the edge of one of the plugs of tobacco which form the upper layer. This plug as will be noted, may be displaced without being damaged and the remaining plugs of the layer readily removed after the first mentioned plug has been displaced. After the first layer of plugs have been removed, a plug of the second layer may be displaced in the same manner, a plug of the bottom layer being as readily displaced as the plug of the top layer as the groove is of a length in excess of the diameter of the caddy.

By this construction it will be noted that a plug of each layer may be removed in a simple and convenient manner, the structure of the box being such that the air-tight joint where the head contacts with the side walls is maintained.

It will thus be seen that while but one groove or recess is shown all of the side walls may be recessed, or one of said walls may be reduced in thickness for its entire width without affecting the joints between the edges of the head and the side walls of the box.

It will be noted that while the container is provided with means for facilitating the removal of the plug, the usual form of box is utilized, it being noted that this is of importance as the manufacture of specially constructed boxes would so add to the cost of construction as to practically prevent their adoption by the trade.

The cost of constructing the present box compared with that of the ordinary box, is so slight that the same may be sold at practically the same price as heretofore.

What is claimed is:—

A container for plug tobacco which comprises side walls and end heads, and wherein the plugs are arranged in layers parallel with the planes of the heads, said container having its heads within the space bounded by the side walls, and one of the side walls having a channel, opening internally of the container extending in a direction transverse to the plane of the head, and terminating between the planes of the inner and outer surfaces of the head, whereby when the head is removed the extremity of the channel is exposed beyond the outermost layer of the plugs.

In testimony that I claim the foregoing as my own, I have hereto affixed my signature in the presence of two witnesses.

HARRY J. PENN.

Witnesses:
M. P. Bloch,
J. S. King.