Dec. 17, 1968 N. J. PILGER 3,416,719

CONTAINER MEANS AND BLANKS FOR MAKING SAME

Filed Oct. 21, 1965 4 Sheets-Sheet 1

Fig 1

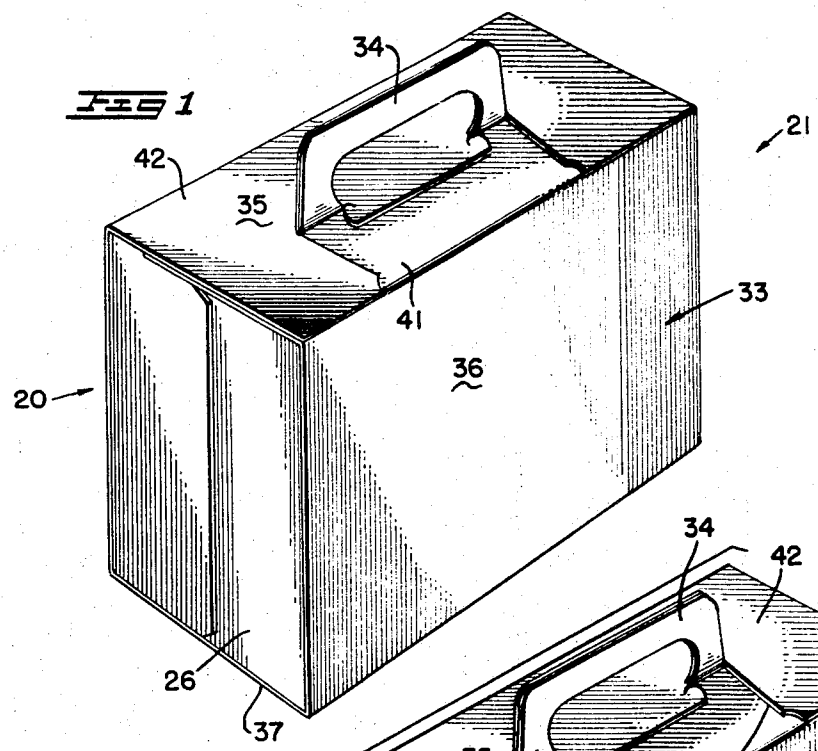
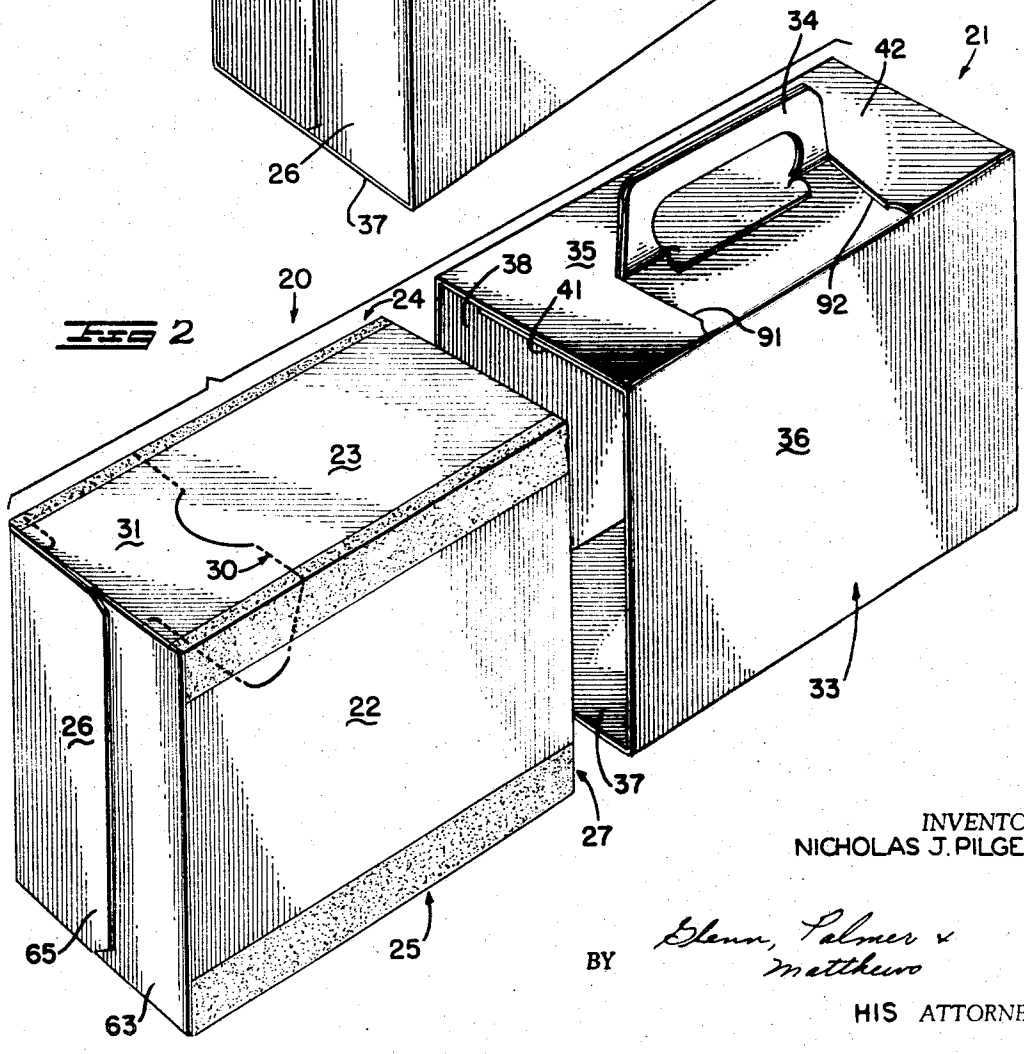


Fig 2



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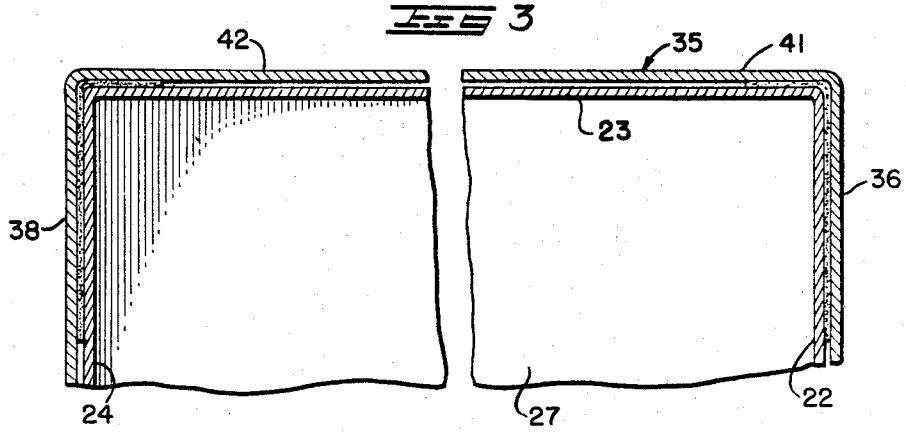
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CONTAINER MEANS AND BLANKS FOR MAKING SAME

Filed Oct. 21, 1965 4 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig 3



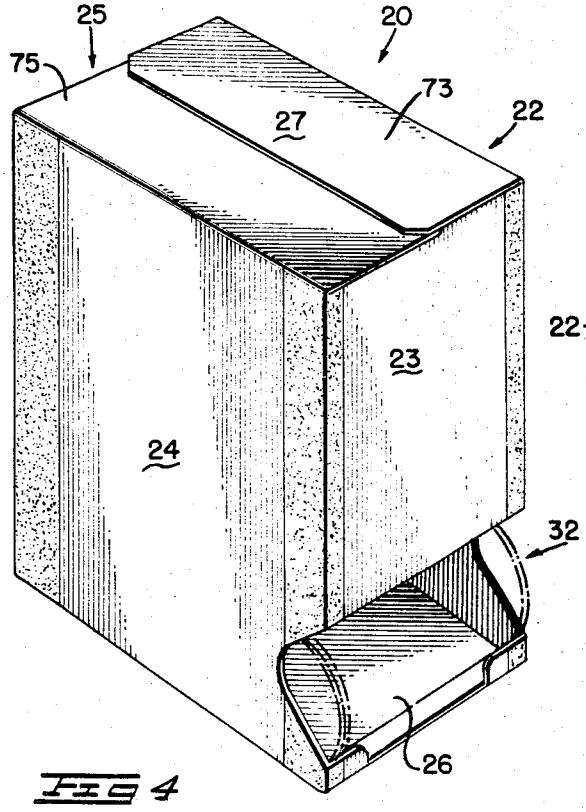
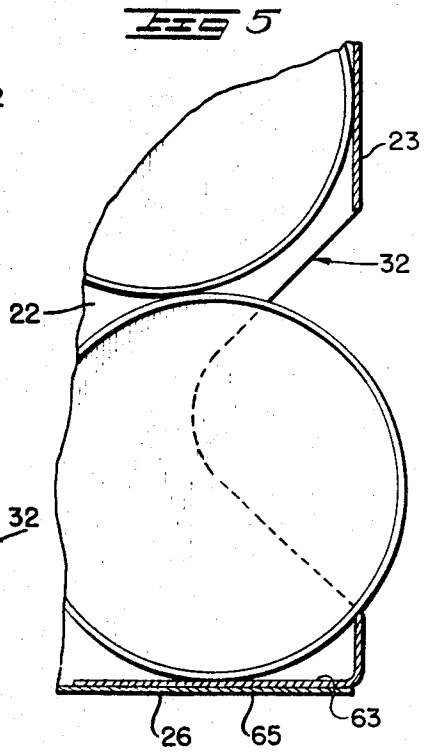


Fig 4

Fig 5



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Dec. 17, 1968 N. J. PILGER 3,416,719

CONTAINER MEANS AND BLANKS FOR MAKING SAME

Filed Oct. 21, 1965 4 Sheets-Sheet 3

FIG 6

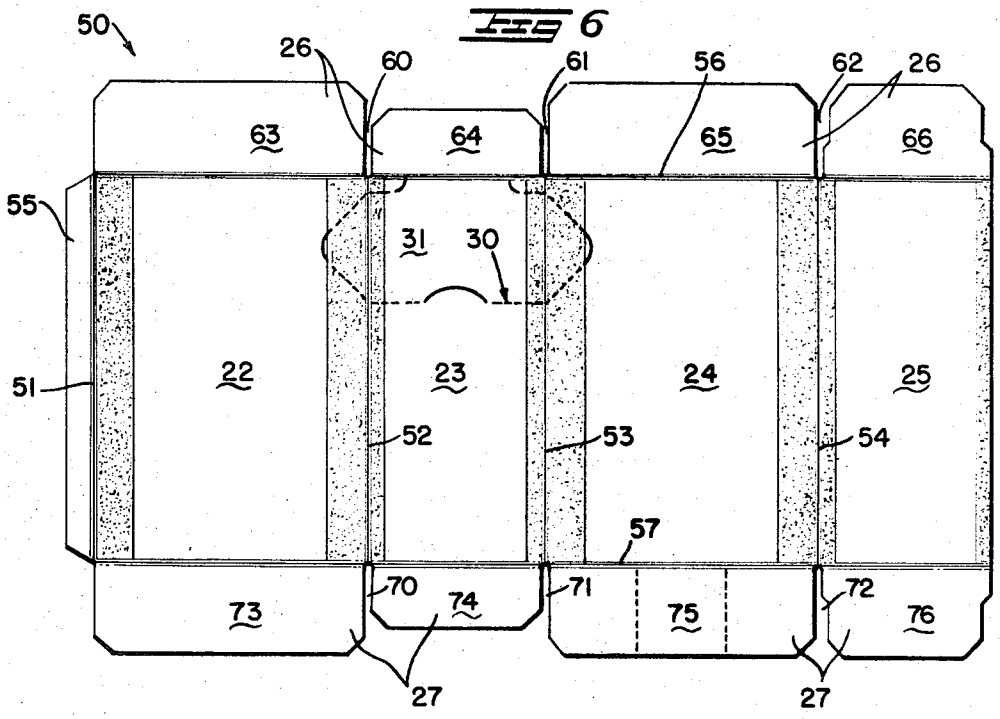
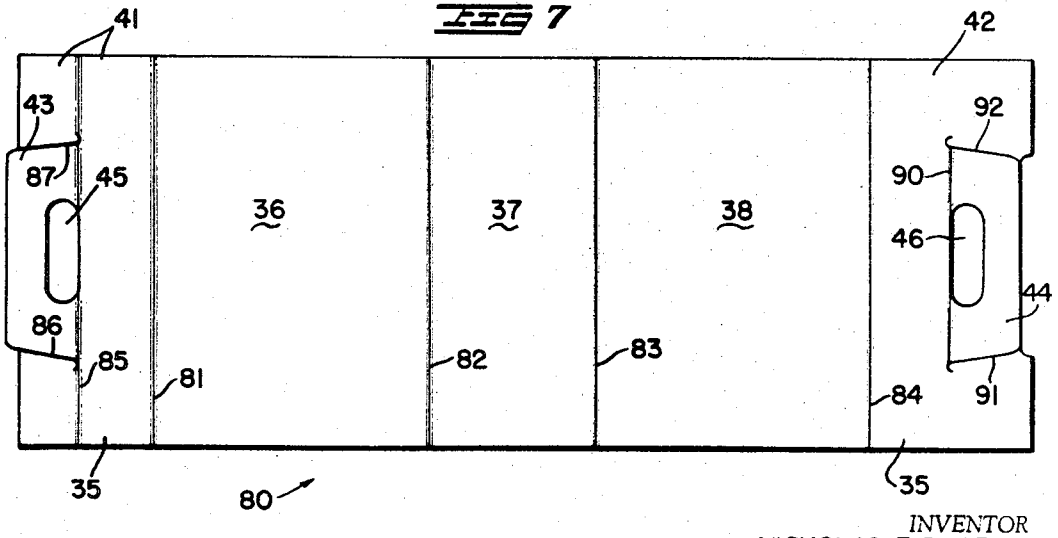


FIG 7



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Dec. 17, 1968 N. J. PILGER 3,416,719

CONTAINER MEANS AND BLANKS FOR MAKING SAME

Filed Oct. 21, 1965 4 Sheets-Sheet 4

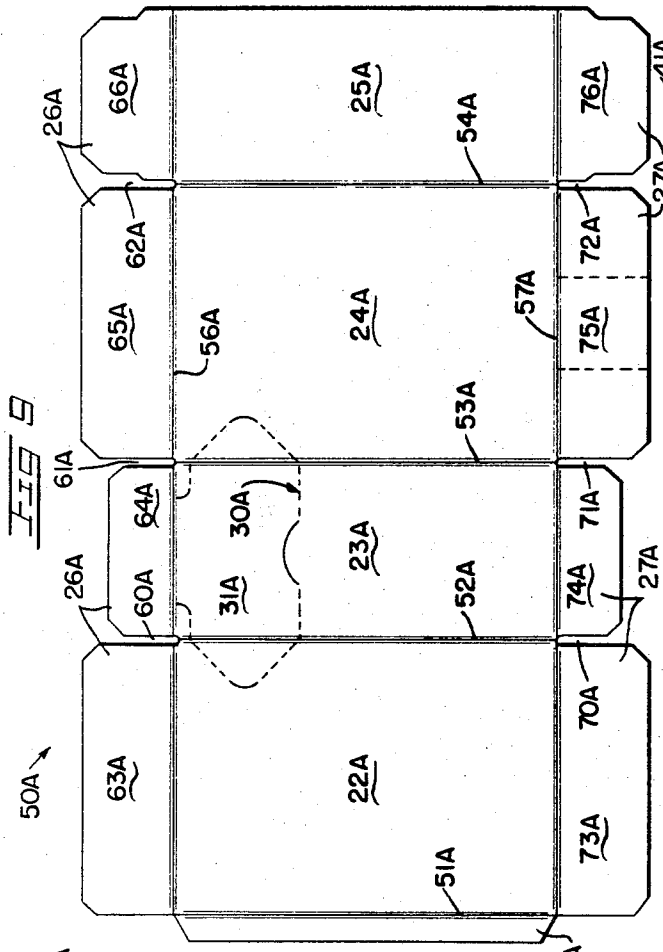


FIG 9

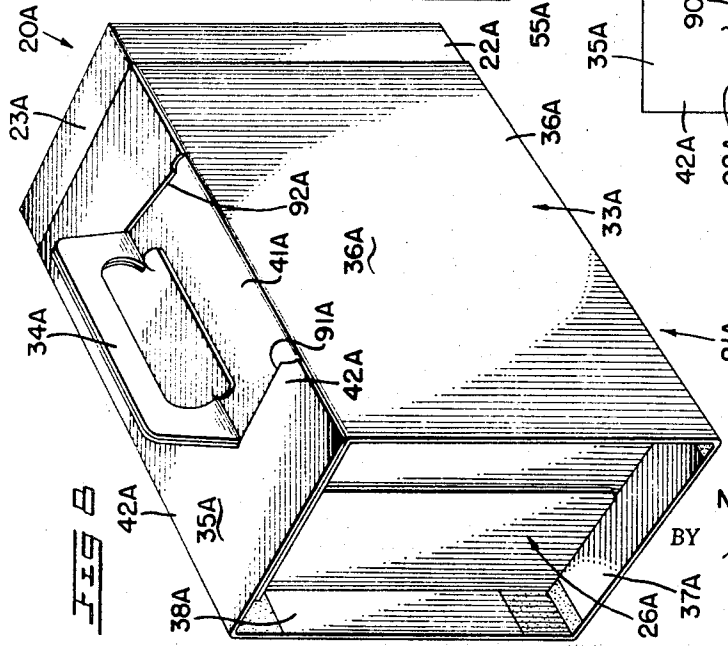


FIG 8

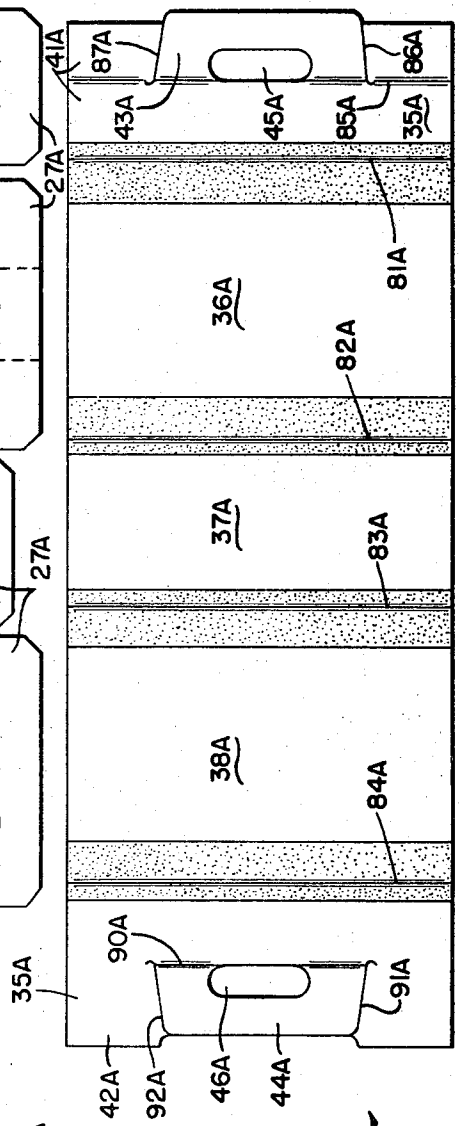


FIG 10

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United States Patent Office 3,416,719 Patented Dec. 17, 1968

3,416,719

CONTAINER MEANS AND BLANKS FOR MAKING SAME

Nicholas J. Pilger, Thousand Oaks, Calif., assignor to Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, Va., a corporation of Delaware

Filed Oct. 21, 1965, Ser. No. 500,103
16 Claims. (Cl. 229—20)

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

This disclosure relates to an improved dispensing container for beverage cans, or the like, and to a tubular sleeve carrier therefor in which such dispensing container is inserted and carried in a protected manner within the sleeve carrier. A friction coating such as a polyamide resin, is applied in elongated narrow strips to either the outer surface of the dispensing container or inner surface of the sleeve preferably adjacent the associated corners in each instance to prevent the dispensing container from inadvertently slipping out of its sleeve carrier during normal handling.

This invention pertains to container means and more particularly to an improved container and to an improved carrier for a container having non-skid features and the like and to improved blanks for making such containers and carriers.

It is desirable to package many products, for example, food and beverage cans, in containers which may be used as dispensing containers for such cans. It becomes quite difficult in providing such a dispensing container to provide one that is economically produced, is easy to carry and handle, while assuring that such a container is not damaged during initial opening or removal from its carrying means and is protected against damage during handling.

Accordingly, it is a feature of this invention to provide an improved container adapted to be carried within a sleeve-like carrier in which said container has friction means applied thereon to prevent relative movement between the carrier and the container.

Another feature of this invention is to provide an improved carrier having a sleeve-like supporting portion for inserting a container within such sleeve in which said carrier has friction means applied to its inner surfaces to prevent relative movement between it and such container during normal handling thereof.

Another feature of this invention is the use of a friction coating to provide such friction means and in which such coating is applied to selected areas of a container or of a carrier for a container to prevent relative movement therebetween during normal carrying and handling thereof.

Another feature of this invention is to provide such friction means along those areas, such as adjoining corners, of either a container or its carrier, which are most likely to remain in snug contact with the corresponding locations of the other associated member and thereby assure that the friction means will be effective.

Another feature of this invention is to provide such friction means by applying a polyamide resin coating having a high coefficient of sliding friction to selected areas of either the container or its associated sleeve-like carrier.

Another feature of this invention is to provide a dispensing carton which has cut means for a dispensing opening therefor positioned in such a manner as to be covered by its sleeve carrier to provide a better seal as well as additional structural support at that location weakened by the cut means.

Another feature of this invention is to provide a carrier for container means in which the carrier is essentially wrapped around side wall means of its associated container and in which the carrier has handle means for easy carrying thereof defined by extension flap means in its side wall means.

Therefore, it is an object of this invention to provide improved carrier means and improved container means having one or more of the novel features of this invention as set forth above or hereinafter shown or described.

Another object of this invention is to provide improved blanks for such container means and carrier means or the like.

Other objects, uses, and advantages of this invention are apparent from a reading of this description, which proceeds with reference to the accompanying drawings forming a part thereof and wherein:

FIGURE 1 is a perspective view illustrating one exemplary embodiment of this invention in which a dispensing container for beverage cans is illustrated inserted within its associated carrier.

FIGURE 2 is a perspective view of the dispensing container and carrier of FIGURE 1 in which such container with a friction coating applied adjacent its corners is shown removed from within its carrier, such removal having been achieved by applying a force generally normal to the ends of the container to thereby overcome the action of the friction coating and push the container from within its sleeve carrier.

FIGURE 3 is an enlarged fragmentary sectional view particularly showing the cooperation of the friction means between two representative associated corners of the dispensing container and its carrier.

FIGURE 4 is a perspective view showing the dispensing container of FIGURE 2 lifted into a dispensing position and with portions of its side walls torn away along cut means therein to define a dispensing opening for cylindrical beverage cans shown in dotted line and carried therewithin.

FIGURE 5 is an enlarged sectional view of a corner fragment of the container of FIGURE 4 showing details of the dispensing opening.

FIGURE 6 is a plan view of the blank used to make the dispensing container of FIGURE 2.

FIGURE 7 is a plan view of the blank used to make the carrier of FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 8 is a perspective view of another exemplary embodiment of this invention showing a container partially withdrawn from its carrier and showing a friction coating applied to the inner surfaces of such carrier adjacent its inner corners.

FIGURE 9 is a plan view of the blank used to make the container of FIGURE 8.

FIGURE 10 is a plan view of the blank used to make the carrier of FIGURE 8.

While the various features of this invention are hereinafter illustrated and described as being particularly adaptable to dispensing containers for food products such as beverage cans and carriers for such dispensing containers, it is to be understood that the various features of this invention can be utilized singly or in any combination thereof to provide containers and carriers for other products as desired.

Therefore, this invention is not to be limited to only the embodiments illustrated in the drawings because the drawings are merely utilized to illustrate one of the wide variety of uses of this invention.

In the exemplary embodiment of this invention illustrated in FIGURES 1–7, improved container means **20** and a carrier **21** therefor is illustrated, as well as the improved blanks, shown respectively in FIGURES 6 and 7,

for making such improved container means and its carrier.

Container means **20** is illustrated as a dispensing container used to store, transport and dispense a plurality of individual containers such as cylindrical beverage cans. To protect the dispensing container during normal handling and during removal from within its carrier, it is inserted within a protective sleeve carrier which preferably completely surrounds the side walls of the dispensing carton. Container **20** has cut means for its dispensing opening preferably oriented primarily in one of its side walls and covered by the sleeve. Friction means such as a polyamide resin is applied as a coating to either the dispensing carton or its carrier for cooperation between the surfaces adjoining one or more of the outside corners of the dispensing container and the associated inside corners of the carrier. The friction coating is preferably applied in parallel strips parallel to such corners. The use of a friction coating assures that the dispensing container is carried with maximum efficiency and protection. Furthermore, the coating employed does not provide too great a resistance to insertion of the dispensing container within the sleeve carrier, yet provides enough friction to prevent inadvertent slipping of the container from within its carrier.

The preferred friction coating as illustrated in the exemplary embodiments of this invention is sold under the trademark Versamids. It is a polyamide resin produced by General Mills, Inc, Chemical Division, Kankakee, Ill.

As shown particularly in FIGURE 2 and 4, dispensing container **20** has four outer side wall means **22, 23, 24,** and **25** and a pair of end walls **26** and **27**. Side walls **22–24** have cut means shown as a series of cuts at **30** arranged to define a tear out flap **31** which is torn out to provide a dispensing opening at **32** in dispensing container **20**.

Container **20** has a set of outside corners at the junctions of side walls **22–25** and the friction coating or polyamide resin, shown by a granular inking representation on the drawings, is applied to the surface of container **20** adjacent at least one of the corners in such set. In this example the friction coating is applied adjacent all four corners in strips of limited transverse dimension, with each strip having a width which is only a small fractional part of the width of the wall on which it is applied and extending the full length of such wall.

The carrier **21** for container **20** is shown particularly in FIGURES 1 and 2. Carrier 21 has support means or elongated sleeve means shown at **33** and handle means or handle **34**.

Sleeve **33** has open ends and corresponds in length to container **20** such that upon inserting container **20** therewithin end walls **26** and **27** of container **20** are generally flush with the terminal ends of sleeve **33**.

Sleeve **33** comprises four side wall means **35, 36, 37,** and **38** arranged to define a tubular structure which is open at both ends and has a generally rectangular opening therethrough for receiving dispensing container **20**.

The inner surfaces of carrier side walls **35, 36, 37,** and **38** associate respectively with the outer side wall surfaces **23, 22, 25,** and **24** of container **20**.

As shown in FIGURE 7, side walls **36** and **38** have extension flaps **41** and **42** respectively, extending therebeyond which are fastened together in a common plane to form side wall **35**. Flaps **41** and **42** have terminal end portions **43** and **44** respectively which are arranged together in a vertical position to form handle means **34**. A pair of openings **45** and **46** are provided in terminal end portions **43** and **44** respectively to permit easy grasping of handle means **34**.

Container **20** can be formed in any suitable manner and made from any suitable foldable material. It is preferably formed from the container blank **50**, illustrated in FIGURE 6. Blank **50** is made of cardboard or the like having a side such as the exposed surface thereof laminated with metallic foil, such as aluminum-containing metallic foil, or the like, suitably colored, embossed, imprinted, or remaining plain, as desired.

Blank **50** is suitably cut and scored to define a container having six foldably connected exterior walls **22, 23, 24, 25, 26,** and **27**.

Parallel spaced apart score or fold lines **51, 52, 53,** and **54** in blank **50** define an edge of side walls **22, 23, 24,** and **25** respectively. A closure flap **55** extends beyond fold line **51** and upon forming container **20** from blank **50** is suitably fastened as by glue or the like to side wall **25** to define an open ended tubular structure prior to fastening the end walls in position.

End wall **26** is defined by a fold line **56** extending across one end of each wall **22–25** normal to one terminal end of fold lines **51–54** and by a series of parallel spaced apart cut means or cuts **60, 61,** and **62**. Cuts **60, 61,** and **62** extend from their associated portion of fold line **56** to define four foldable flaps **63, 64, 65,** and **66** each foldable about their respective portion of score line **56** to form end wall **26** upon being folded into a common plane and suitably fastened together.

End wall **27** is defined by a fold line **57** extending across the opposite end of each wall **22–25** normal to the opposite terminal end of fold lines **51–54** and by a series of spaced apart cuts **70, 71,** and **72**. Cuts **70, 71** and **72** extend from their associated portion of fold line **57** to define four foldable flaps **73, 74, 75,** and **76** each foldable about their respective portion of score line **57** to form end wall **27** upon being folded into a common plane and suitably fastened together.

The polyamide resin friction coating is applied in parallel strips adjoining fold lines **57–54**.

The strips of coating material in this example extend the full length of each side wall and are of a narrow width compared to the width of the wall to which each strip is applied, with the dimensional ratio as sealed from the drawings defining one acceptable ratio. It will be appreciated, however, that the coating need not extend in a continuous strip, or across the full length of the container. Note that the score lines **51–54** define the side corners of container **20** which are controlled to provide engagement with their associated carrier **21**. The application of the friction coating to the surfaces adjoining the corners will thus be apparent.

Likewise in the next embodiment of this invention, to be later described, the friction coating is applied to the surfaces adjacent the inner corners of the carrier to provide this controlled engagement.

The carrier **21** for container **20** can be formed in any suitable manner and made from any suitable foldable material such as cardboard or the like having metal foil laminated to a side thereof. Carrier **21** is formed from the generally rectangular carrier blank **80** illutrated in FIGURE 7.

Rectangular blank **80** is suitably cut and scored to form four side walls **35, 36, 37** and **38** defined by a series of parallel spaced apart fold lines **81, 82, 83** and **84** therein, with extension flaps **41** and **42** extending respectively beyond score lines **81** and **84**. Portions of flaps **41** and **42** are arranged in a common plane and define side wall **35** of carrier **21** while adjoining portions thereof define handle **34**. Thus upon folding blank **80** about its fold and cut lines an open end sleeve carrier **21** is provided for container **20**. Carrier **21** has a rectangular opening throughout its length and is made simply by lifting the terminal end portions of the suitably cut and scored rectangular blank **80** and suitably fastening parts thereof in overlapping relation to form a sleeve-like carrier.

In the example illustrated in FIGURES 8–10, another embodiment of this invention is shown in which a container **20A** and an improved carrier **21A** therefor is illustrated. For clarity similar parts in both embodiments of this invention are designated by the same numeral, followed in this latter embodiment by the reference letter A.

The description in this latter embodiment will be considerably abbreviated for conciseness.

As shown in FIGURES 8 and 9 container 20A has four outer side walls 22A, 23A, and 25A and a pair of end walls 26A and 27A arranged in this example to define. an enclosed container having the shape of a parallelepiped.

Container 20A is carried by a carrier 21A which has support means or an elongated support sleeve shown at 33A and a handle for such carrier at 34A. Sleeve 33A has a rectangular opening therethrough corresponding to the associated sides of container 20A and such opening is defined by four side walls 35A, 36A, 37A, and 38A which associate respectively with the outer side walls surface 23A, 22A, 25A, and 24A of container 20A. The clearance between sleeve 33A and container 20A is very small to provide a snug fit therebetween.

As shown in FIGURE 10, sidewalls 36A and 38A have extension flaps 41A and 42A respectively extending therebeyond, portions of which are fastened together in a common plane to form side wall 35A. Flaps 41A and 42A have terminal end portions 43A and 44A resepctively which are arranged together in a vertical plane to define handle 34A. A pair of elongated openings 45A and 46A are provided in the terminal end portions 43A and 44A to permit insertion of ones fingers therethrough and easy manual carrying of carrier 21A.

In this exemplary embodiment, friction coating means of the type previously described is preferably applied adjoining the inside corners of carrier 21A. The application of the friction coating near the inside corners assures that with the controlled outside dimensions of container 20A and inside dimensions of carrier 21A, sufficient friction contact is provided to hold container 20A within carrier 21A during carrying and handling.

Container 20A is made from container blank 50A shown in FIGURE 9. Blank 50A may be of the same type as described for blank 50.

Blank 50A is suitably cut and scored to define container 20A having four side walls 22A–25A and two end walls 26A and 27A upon suitably assembling the blank to form such container. Parallel spaced apart fold lines 51A, 52A, 53A and 54A define one edge of side walls 22A, 23A, 24A, and 25A respectively with closure flap 55A extending beyond fold line 51A.

End wall 26A is defined by fold line 56A, and a series of parallel spaced apart cuts 60A, 61A, and 62A extending from fold line 56A and cooperating to outline four foldable flaps 63–66A. Flaps 63A–66A are each folded about their associated portion of fold line 56A into a common plane and fastened to form end wall 26A.

End wall 27A is formed in a similar manner and is defined by fold line 57A, and a series of parallel spaced apart cuts 70A, 71A and 72A all cooperating to outline four foldable flaps 73A, 74A, 75A, and 76A. Flaps 73A–76A are folded into a common plane and fastened to form end wall 27A.

Carrier 21A for container 20A can be made in any suitable manner and made from any suitable foldable material such as cardboard with aluminum-containing metallic foil laminated to one or both sides thereof. Carrier 21A is formed from the generally rectangular blank 80A illustrated in FIGURE 10.

Blank 80A is suitably cut and scored to form four side walls 35A, 36A, 37A, and 38A defined by a series of parallel spaced apart fold lines 81A, 82A, 83A, and 84A with extension flaps 41A and 42A extending respectively beyond score lines 81A and 84A. Flaps 41A and 42A have portions which are folded into a common plane to define side wall 35A as will be presently described.

Flap 41A has a fold line 85A in its terminal end portion which is arranged generally parallel to fold line 81A and a pair of spaced apart cuts 86A and 87A commencing at fold line 85A and extending transverse fold line 85A to the terminal end of the blank. Cuts 86A and 87A define the sides and the center portion of fold line 85A defines the base of a flap 43A which cooperates with a similar flap 44A in extension flap 42A to define handle 34A.

Flap 42A has a fold line 90A extending parallel to fold line 84A and across the mid portion of such flap and a pair of cuts 91A and 92A extending from the terminal ends of fold line 90A to the end of blank 80A. Fold line 90A and cuts 91A and 92A define the base and sides of flap 44A. As previously mentioned flap 44A cooperates with flap 43A to define handle 34A. Flaps 43A and 44A have elongated openings 45A and 46A respectively therein for easy grasping of carrier 21A.

Blank 80A has a friction coating comprised, for example, of a polyamide resin applied adjoining fold lines 81A–84A and shown by a granular representation on the drawing. Such coating is applied to the side of such blank which is folded to define the inner surface of carrier 21A and is applied in narrow parallel strips extending completely across the inner surfaces of such carrier.

Carrier 21A is formed simply by folding blank 80A so that portions of extension flaps 41A and 42A are folded in the same plane and suitably fastened as by glue or the like to define side wall 35A. Flap portions 43A and 44A are each folded about their associated fold line in adjoining relation to define handle 34A. The score lines 81A–84A define four corners of carrier 21A and define a rectangular opening for receiving container 20A. With the polyamide resin applied to the surface portions of carrier 21A adjoining its inner corners, container 20A is held within such carrier in a non-skid manner.

Terms such as "side wall", "end wall", and the like have been used in this disclosure for ease of description and are not to be considered a limiting in any sense.

Thus it is seen that an improved container and an improved carrier of simple and economic construction and having non-skid qualities have been provided enabling a dispensing container to be carried by its carrier with minimum likelihood of slippage therefrom, such non-skid qualities being provided economically and without possibility of damage to such container and carrier during use by employing friction coating means cooperating therebetween.

Further, this invention provides improved blanks for forming such improved containers and improved carriers.

What is claimed is:

1. In combination: dispensing container means for individually dispensing a plurality of cans carried therewithin, said dispensing container means having outside cooperating surface means, carrier means for supporting and carrying said container means and having inside cooperating surface means for association with said outside cooperating surface means, integral handle means for said carrier means, and a friction coating applied to at least one of said cooperating surface means of said container means and carrier means to prevent inadvertent relative movement therebetween during normal carrying thereof by said handle means.

2. In combination: dispensing container means for individually dispensing a plurality of cans carried therewithin, said dispensing container means having outside cooperating surface means, carrier means for supporting and carrying said container means and having inside cooperating surface means for association with said outside cooperating surface means, integral handle means for said carrier means, and friction means cooperating between said cooperating surface means of said container means and carrier means to prevent inadvertent relative movement therebetween during normal carrying thereof by said handle means each of said inside and outside cooperating surface means include cooperating corner surface means and said friction means comprises a polyamide resin applied as a friction coating to one of said cooperating corner surface means.

3. A carrier for elongated completely enclosed container means which has an outside corner defined by a pair of adjoining surfaces extending therealong comprising, elongated sleeve means corresponding in length to said container means and fitting over said container means and having an inside corner defined by another pair of adjoining surfaces, said inside corner associating with said outside corner of said elongated container means, integral handle means for carrying said support means, and friction means applied in a pair of adjoining elongated strips on said other pair of adjoining surfaces, said friction means cooperating between associated surfaces of said outside corner of said container means and inside corner of said sleeve means to prevent inadvertent relative movement therebetween during normal carrying thereof by said handle means.

4. A carrier as set forth in claim 3 in which said polyamide resin applied as a friction means comprises a friction coating applied in said pair of elongated strips, each of said elongated strips having a width which is a small fractional part of the width of the wall on which it is applied.

5. A completely enclosed carrier for container means which has the shape of a parallelepiped comprising, sleeve means which is open at both ends for receiving said container means therewithin, said sleeve means having four inside corners for association with corresponding outside corners of said parallelepiped, integral handle means in said sleeve means for carrying said sleeve means and container means, and friction coating means applied in a pair of adjoining elongated strips on adjoining inside surface means defining each of said inside corners of said sleeve means, said friction coating means cooperating between said container means and sleeve means to prevent inadvertent relative movement therebetween during normal carrying thereof by said handle means.

6. An improved enclosed container adapted to be carried within carrier means comprised of a sleeve having a plurality of inner side wall means fastened together to define a plurality of parallel spaced apart inside corner surface means, said container comprising, a plurality of outer side wall means fastened together to define a plurality of parallel spaced apart outside corner surface means adapted to be sildably supported within corresponding one of said inside corner surface means upon being inserted within said sleeve, and friction coating means applied in elongated strip means on each outside corner surface means along the full length thereof, said friction coating means cooperating between said outside corner surface means and said inside corner surface means to hold said container within said sleeve during carrying thereof.

7. An improved container as set forth in claim 6 in which said coating means comprises a polyamide resin having a high coefficient of friction and each elongated strip means of polyamide resin has a width which is a small fractional part of the width of the outer side wall means on which it is applied.

8. In combination: an enclosed container which has four outer side wall means and a pair of end walls and a carrier therefor, said carrier comprising, a sleeve which is open at both ends and has four inner side wall means associating with corresponding ones of said outer side wall means upon inserting said container within said sleeve, integral handle means on said sleeve, and friction coating means applied in elongated strip means extending substantially the full length of said side wall means and cooperating between said outer side wall means and inner side wall means to hold said container within said sleeve during normal storing and carrying thereof.

9. The combination as set forth in claim 8 in which said enclosed container comprises a dispensing container for individually dispensing a plurality of cans carried therewithin, said four inner side wall means define an inner set of corners at their junctions and said four outer side wall means define an outer set of corners at their junctions and said elongated strip means of friction coating comprises elongated strip means applied to surface means defining each corner of one of said sets of corners.

10. The combination as set forth in claim 9 in which said friction coating comprises a non-skid polyamide resin.

11. The combination as set forth in claim 10 in which said sleeve is of rectangular tubular outline defined by continuous surface means and comprises a pair of extension flaps extending respectively from associated side wall means and each flap is foldable in part into a generally horizontal plane to define a top wall of said sleeve, cut and score means in each of said extension flaps for folding a terminal end portion thereof generally upwardly to define handle means for said carrier, and opening means in each terminal end portion for easy grasping of said handle means for carrying said sleeve and dispensing container, said continuous surface means of said sleeve providing optimum protection for said dispensing container.

12. An improved container made from a single sheet of foldable material and adapted to be carried within carrier means comprised of an open ended sleeve having four inner side wall means arranged in a generally rectangular pattern, said container comprising, four foldably connected outer side wall means and a pair of end walls foldably connected to said outer side wall means, said four outer side wall means associating with corresponding ones of said inner side wall means upon being inserted within said open ended sleeve, and a polyamide resin having a high coefficient of friction applied as a coating to predetermined surface areas adjoining the corners defined by said four foldably connected outer side wall means, said resin coating being applied in elongated strips and cooperates between said outer side wall means and inner side wall means to hold said container against slippage when it is inserted and carried within said carrier means.

13. An improved carrier made from a single sheet of foldable material for carrying an enclosed container having four container side wall means and a pair of end walls, said carrier comprising, a sleeve which is open at both ends and has four sleeve side wall means associating with corresponding ones of said container side wall means upon inserting said container within said sleeve, integral handle means for said carrier provided by extension flaps extending from a pair of said sleeve side wall means, and a polyamide resin having a high coefficient of friction applied in elongated strips on inside surface means of said sleeve side wall means adjoining each corner, said resin cooperating between said sleeve and said container to hold said container against slippage when it is carried within said carrier.

14. A blank being cut and scored and adapted to be assembled to form a resulting tubular carrier for a dispensing container used to serially dispense cylindrical cans, said resulting tubular carrier having a rectangular outline and open ends and being adapted to receive said dispensing container therewithin, extension flap means defining integral handle means for said resulting tubular carrier, and a polyamide resin friction coating applied in elongated parallel spaced apart strips on one surface of said blank, each of said strips of friction coating being arranged so as to adjoin each inside corner of said resulting carrier to prevent said dispensing container from slipping out of said resulting carrier.

15. A generally rectangular blank being cut and scored and adapted to be assembled to form a resulting tubular carrier of rectangular outline for an enclosed dispensing container which has four outer side walls means arranged in a corresponding rectangular outline and a pair of end walls, said blank comprising, four parallel spaced apart score lines extending completely across one dimension of said blank and defining four corners of said resulting

tubular carrier, extension flap means extending beyond the outer ones of said four score lines, polyamide resin means applied in four elongated strips each adjoining an associated one of said four score lines and on that surface of said blank defining the inside surface of said resulting tubular carrier, and cut and score means in said extension flap means defining handle means for said resulting tubular carrier, said extension flap means having portions adapted to be folded in a common plane to define the top wall of said resulting tubular carrier with said handle means extending upwardly therefrom and each of said strips of polyamide resin means adjoins an associated inside corner of said resulting tubular carrier for cooperation with associated surface means of said outer side wall means of said dispensing container.

16. A blank being cut and scored and adapted to be assembled to form a resulting dispensing container which is adapted to be carried within a tubular carrier of rectangular outline and having open ends, said blank comprising, cut and score means defining four side wall means and a pair of end walls, said four side wall means being foldably connected about four fold lines comprising said cut and score means to define a rectangular outline corresponding to the rectangular outline of said carrier, and a polyamide resin coating applied in four elongated strips each adjoining an associated one of said four fold lines

and on that surface of said blank defining outside surface means of said side wall means in said resulting dispensing container, said elongated strips cooperating between said side wall means of said resulting dispensing container and said tubular carrier to hold said dispensing container within said carrier during carrying and handling thereof.

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