April 26, 1938. R. M. KOCH 2,115,308

SPECIAL RECEPTACLE

Filed Sept. 9, 1936

Fig. 1

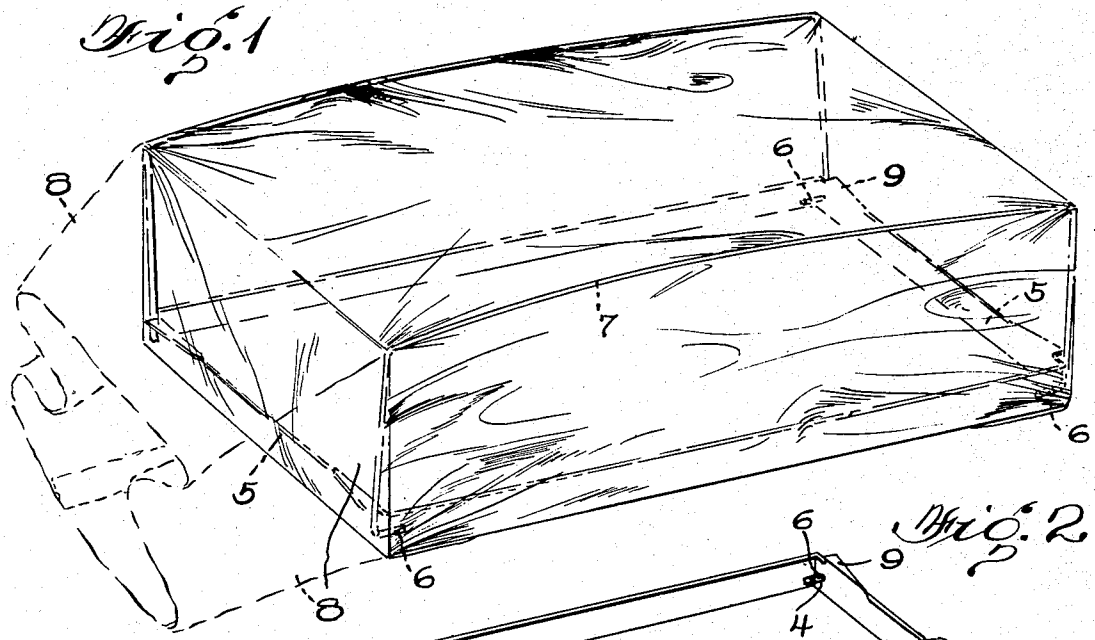

Fig. 2

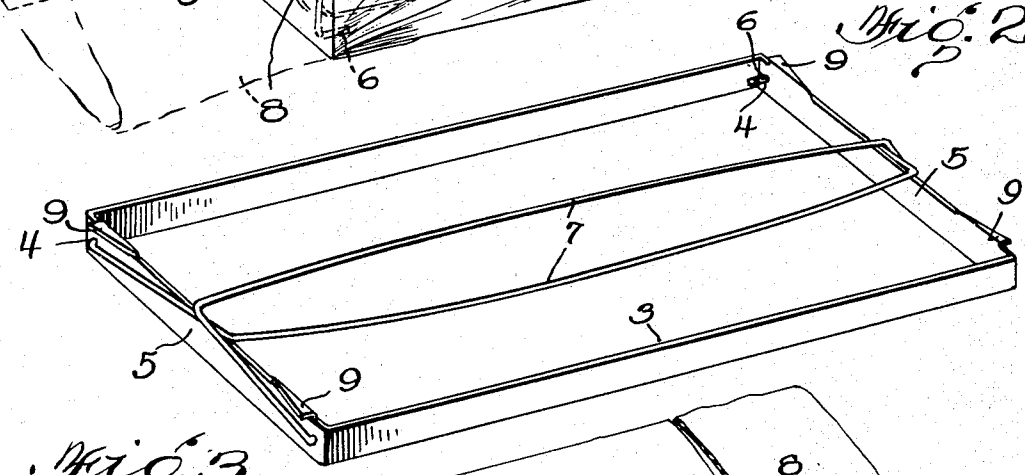

Fig. 3

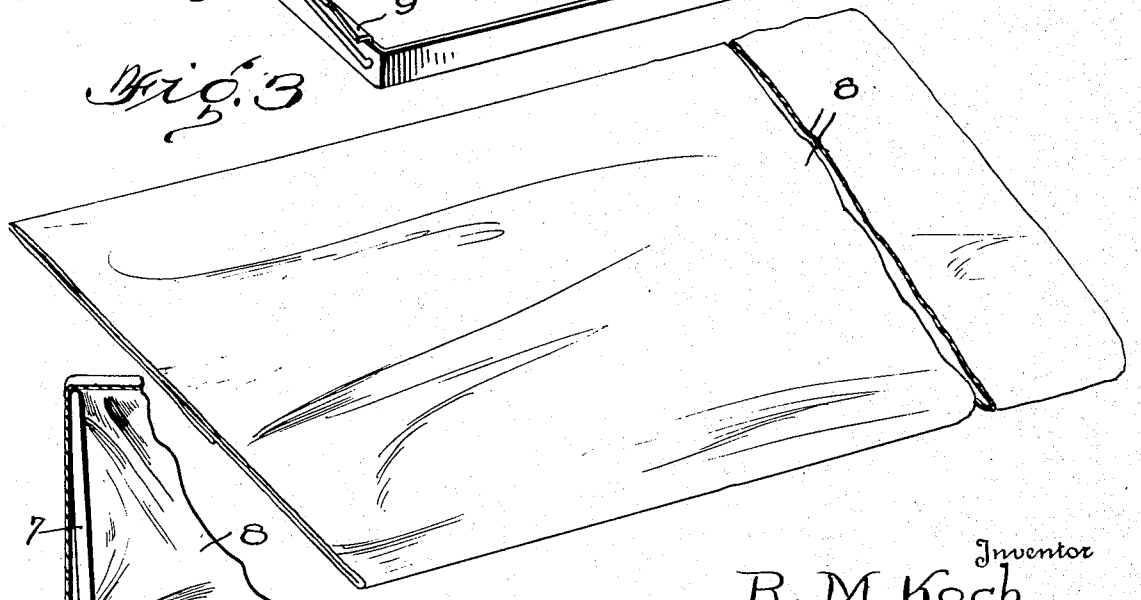

Fig. 4

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SPECIAL RECEPTACLE

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2 Claims. (Cl. 206—44)

This invention relates to special packages.

In the packaging of various kinds of merchandise, "deaconing" or "facing" is almost universally practiced.

"Deaconing" is the process of arranging loose articles of merchandise in their container in such a way as to present the finest specimens to view when the package is opened. In some parts of the country this innocuous deception is called "facing".

It is accomplished in different ways; but usually two or more layers of selected articles of uniform size, color, and other attractive characteristics are neatly arranged in such a way that when the package is opened the first view of the prospective purchaser impresses him, more or less strongly, with the impression that the entire contents of the package consists of similar uniform articles.

My invention is intended to prevent "deaconing".

The principal object is to permit a buyer to inspect the entire contents of a package before buying it.

Another object is to produce a substantially air-tight package having a transparent outer cover through which the contents may be examined from every direction.

Other objects will appear in the detailed description which follows.

In the single sheet of drawings I have filed, herewith, as a part of this application I have used numbers to designate the various elements of the invention; and, wherever a number is used, that particular number always designates the same element of the invention in all the views.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my special receptacle;

Fig. 2 is a view of the frame of my special receptacle in its collapsed form, ready to be inserted into the transparent outer covering of the package or receptacle;

Fig. 3 is a perspective view of a regenerated cellulose tube, broken as to length, into which the frame is inserted and expanded to form my special receptacle; and

Fig. 4 shows a cross sectional detail of the special receptacle.

In the figures of the drawing 3 is a frame which may be made of thin sheet metal, such as tin, or the like; or it may be made of wood or other suitable material.

Frame 3 may be made of a narrow strip of material, united at the ends, without any bottom; or it may be made of a sheet of material turned up at the sides and the ends, forming a shallow box. It could be made of drawn metal if desired.

As shown, frame 3 is rectangular, and, while this is the preferred form, the exact form of the receptacle is not the essential feature of my invention.

Near the corners of frame 3 there are perforations or holes 4 through the ends 5 into which the right angularly bent ends 6 of the shaping members 7 are engaged.

Shaping members 7 are approximately U-shape in contour and are composed of resilient wire or other suitable material having the ends 6 bent at approximately right angles for insertion into holes 4.

Near each corner of frame 3 is a projection or lug 9. As shown, lug or tooth 9 is integral with the material of frame 3 and bent outwardly and lies in a plane at right angles to the body of frame 3.

The free edge of tooth 9 forms the hypotenuse of a rectangle the base of which is integrally connected with frame 3 and the vertical extends at right angles to the base and is connected with the outer end of the hypotenuse.

The function of teeth 9 is to hold shaping members 7 at right angles to frame 3 and prevent the members 7 from dropping to their folded or collapsed positions, approximately in the plane of the upper edge of frame 3.

I have shown the ends 6 of shaping members 7 bent inwardly and inserted into holes 4 from the outside. Obviously, ends 6 might be bent outwardly and inserted into holes 4 from the inside of frame 3. When this alternative construction is used, lugs or teeth 9, illustrated as projecting outwardly from frame 3, would have to be projected inwardly to co-operate with members 7.

Probably, this alternative form is preferable because the other form with outwardly projecting teeth 9 is more liable to tear the cellulose covering of my special receptacle.

8 is a collapsed tube of any suitable transparent material, used to form the outer covering of my special receptacle.

A suitable transparent material for forming tube 8 is regenerated cellulose, more commonly known by its trade name, "Cellophane."

In operation collapsed frame 3, shown in Fig. 2 is inserted into collapsed tube 8, shown in Fig. 3.

After collapsed frame 3 is inserted into the cellulose tube 8 and properly located with regard

to the length of the tube, shaping members 7 are swung upwardly and, on account of the resiliency of the material of which they are composed they ride up on and are sprung outwardly by the hypotenuse of teeth 9 until the end is reached when they snap behind teeth 9 and are held by those teeth in substantially perpendicular positions with relation to frame 3, as clearly indicated in Fig. 1, of the drawing. One end of the cover 8 is then folded by a box fold and the merchandise is placed in the receptacle, after which the remaining end is closed by a box fold. The folded ends may be sealed by heat or in any other well known way to render the package substantially air tight.

Frame 3 and its folding forming members 7 may be used indefinitely.

Whenever cover 8 has been torn or becomes otherwise unsuitable for further use it may be discarded and replaced by a new cover.

Tube or cover 8 should be of a size to be held smooth and tight by frame 3 and its resilient forming arms 7 when inserted therein and opened to operative position.

I claim:

1. Means for holding a regenerated cellulose tube expanded into a receptacle comprising a rectangular frame having a plurality of perforations suitably located therein, U-shape swingable forming members, right-angularly bent portions on the ends of the U-shape forming members engaging the perforations of the frame and lugs on the frame to engage the forming members and prevent their return after they have been swung to tube expanding position.

2. Means for holding a collapsible tube expanded into a receptacle comprising a frame, a plurality of tube expanding members swingingly attached to the frame and teeth on the frame so disposed as to engage the swingable expanding members and hold them in tube expanded position.

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