Sept. 28, 1943. R. M. LAFLAMME 2,330,720

CARDBOARD CONTAINER

Filed Jan. 8, 1942

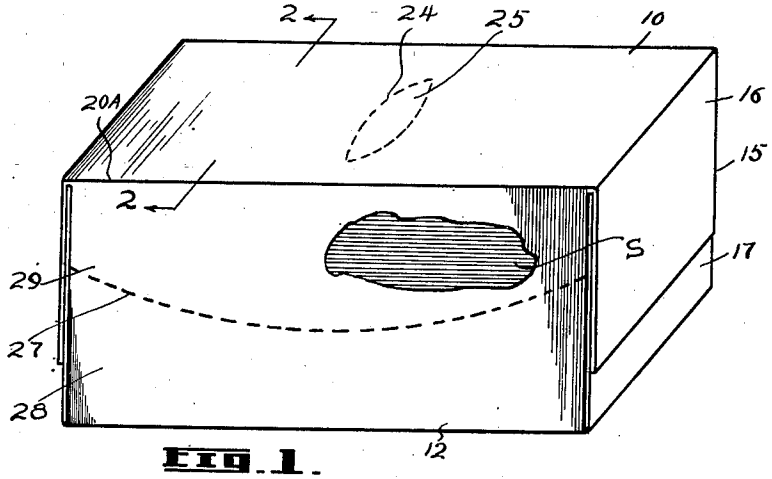


Fig. 1.

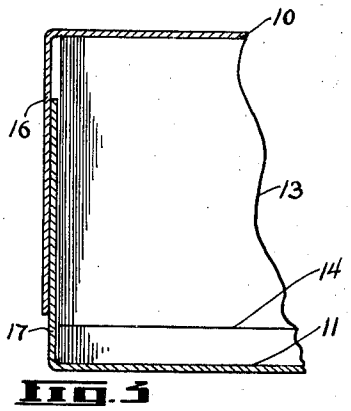


Fig. 3

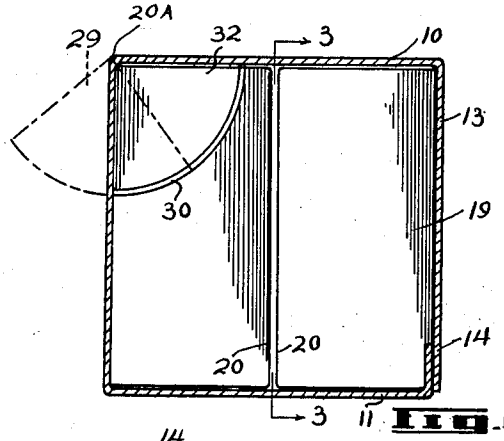


Fig. 2.

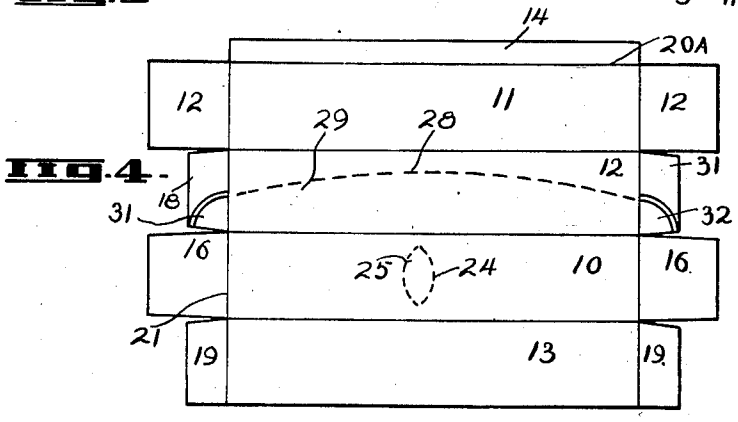


Fig. 4.

By R. M. Laflamme
Inventor

Kimmel & Crowell
Attorneys

Patented Sept. 28, 1943 2,330,720

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

2,330,720

CARDBOARD CONTAINER

Rene Maurice Laflamme, Hull, Quebec, Canada, assignor to Canadian Cellucotton Products Company Limited, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Application January 8, 1942, Serial No. 426,087

1 Claim. (Cl. 206—57)

My invention relates to a dispensing carton for folded cleansing tissue sheets.

The objects of the invention, generally, are to improve on known dispensing cartons for folded cleansing tissue sheets.

A specific object of the invention is to provide a dispensing carton for folded tissue sheets having a line of weakness on one wall or panel thereof defining a removable portion overlying the folded and stacked tissue sheets, whereby the sheets may be removed a few at a time through the opening formed by removing the portion, and a second line of weakness in an adjacent wall or panel defining a relatively large portion which when severed from the remaining portion of the panel provides an opening through which a relatively large number of such sheets may be removed edgewise.

Another specific object of the invention is to design the carton so that the second or relatively long opening, when formed by severing the weakened panel, will be substantially completely closed by a hinged flap or closure capable of being releasably locked closed by friction over the opening when the same is not in use.

In the drawing, wherein like numerals of reference indicate corresponding parts in the various figures,

Figure 1 is an isometric view of a dispensing carton made in accordance with this invention, the front panel being broken away to show a plurality of stacked cleansing tissue sheets packed or stored therein;

Figure 2 is a section on line 2—2 in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a section on line 3—3 in Figure 2;

Figure 4 is a developed view, on a reduced scale, of the blank used.

Referring now by numerals to the drawing, the dispensing carton comprises a top wall or panel 10, a bottom panel 11, a front panel 12, a rear panel 13, a gluing flap 14 whereby the bottom panel 11 may be glued to the rear panel to hold the said four panels in tubular form; and end walls 15 each constituted of overlapping panels or flaps, that is, a panel 16 extending from one end of the top panel 10, a panel 17 extending from one end of the bottom panel 11, a panel 18 extending from one end of the front panel 12, and a panel 19 extending from the rear panel 13. As best shown in Figures 1 and 3, the end wall panels 16 and 17 overlap one another, while, as best shown in Figure 2, the end panels or flaps 18 and 19 are in a same plane, their edges 20 being in abutting relationship, clear of one another. The end wall thus is formed of three plies.

The carton is formed from a single blank, as shown in Figure 4, the blank being folded on parallel bend lines 20A to impart to the blank its intended tubular form or shape, while the end panels 16, 17, 18, and 19 are folded on bend lines 21 and suitably glued to form the carton.

The upper panel 10 may be formed, according to well known practice, with a perforated or line of weakness 24, defining a portion 25 which is removed, to enable one to remove the tissue sheets S. The carton thus far described is well known and forms no part of this invention.

My invention consists in providing, in a carton, which may be of the kind and structure above described, a line of weakness 27 in the front panel 12, so that the panel may be severed or divided into two portions 28 and 29, the upper portion (29) of which may be swung upwardly on the adjacent bend line 20A to gain access to the tissue sheets and remove a number of them from the carton edgewise.

In order to allow the severed portion or closure 29 to be swung upwardly, and to retain the closure in closed position after the panel has been severed and the closure has been lowered in the plane of the front panel, the end flaps 18 are cut as at 30 in an arc of a circle having the adjacent end line 21 at its centre, so that the flaps 18 in effect are now each constituted of a lower portion 31 and an upper portion 32. As will be seen in Figure 4, the perforated line 27 extends between, and merges into, the inner ends of the cuts or slits 31 of the flaps 18, the closure 29, with integral portions or guides 30, swinging or turning as a unit on the adjacent bend line or hinge 21. Accordingly, the portions or guides 30 are free from, that is, not glued to, the end panels 17, and therefore, a portion 34, of an area and form corresponding to the guides 30, is left free of glue when the blank is being formed and glue applied.

I claim:

A package of tissue sheets comprising a rectangular paper board carton, and a plurality of folded tissue sheets stacked in said carton, the folded sheets being horizontally disposed and presenting folded edges to one vertical or side wall of the carton, said side wall being provided with a line of weakness extending from end to end of the wall and spaced downwardly from the corner of the carton between said side wall and the top wall of the carton, end flaps extending transversely of the ends of the carton

from the ends of said side wall and normally disposed intermediate other end wall forming extensions of the other walls of the carton, said end flaps being slitted arcuately from the ends of said line of weakness to the upper edges of the respective end flaps about a center which is substantially coaxial with said corner of the carton, said side wall of the carton being severable along said line of weakness to thereby form a reclosable opening adapted to be opened by folding the portions of said side walls between said line of weakness and said corner of the carton upwardly about said corner, thereby to permit withdrawal of tissues edgewise from the carton.

RENE MAURICE LAFLAMME.