

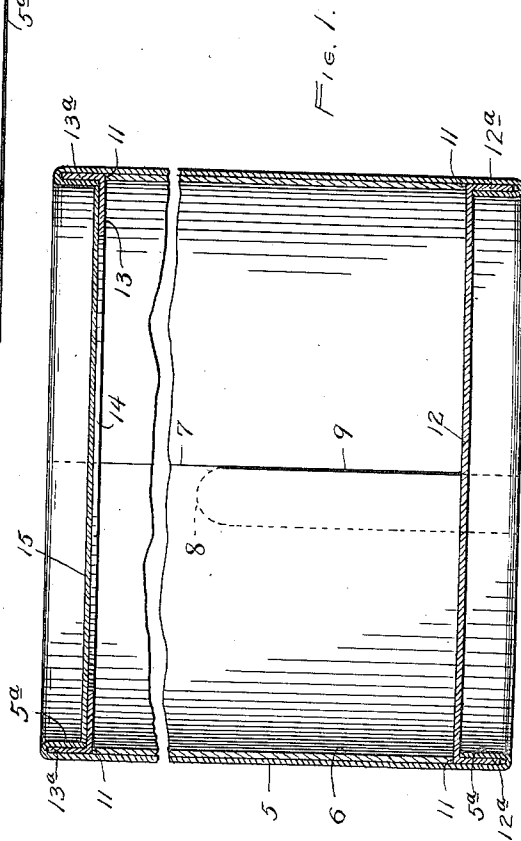
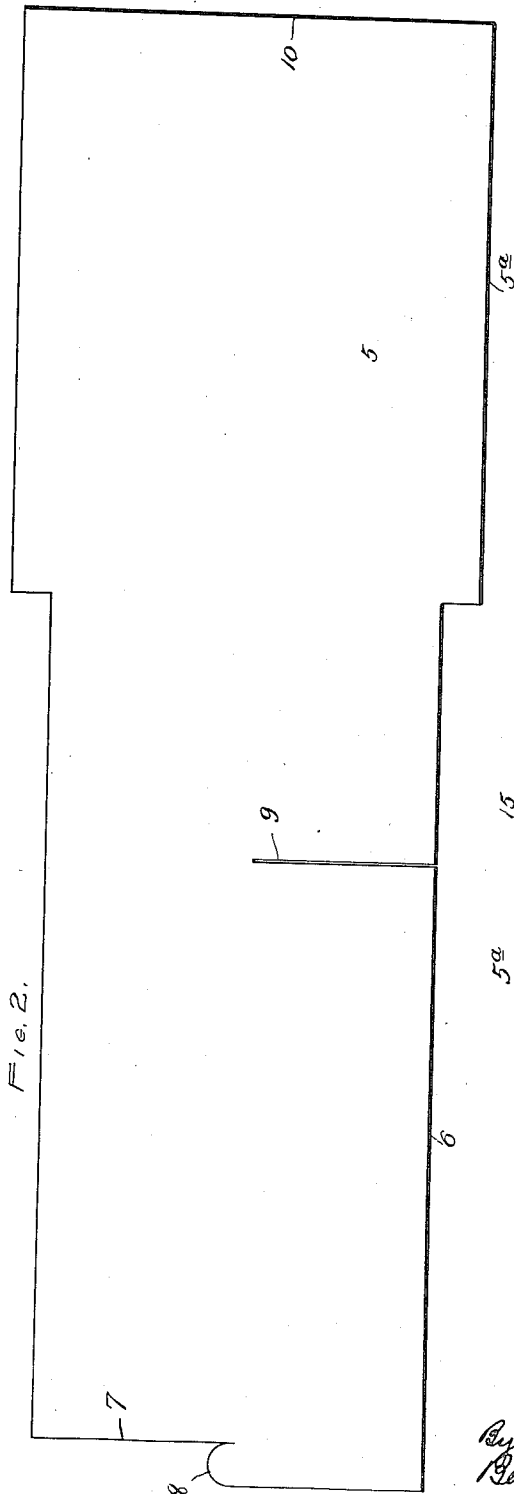
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F. WALLERTZ.
CONTAINER.

APPLICATION FILED FEB. 5, 1918.

Patented Feb. 11, 1919.

2 SHEETS—SHEET 1.

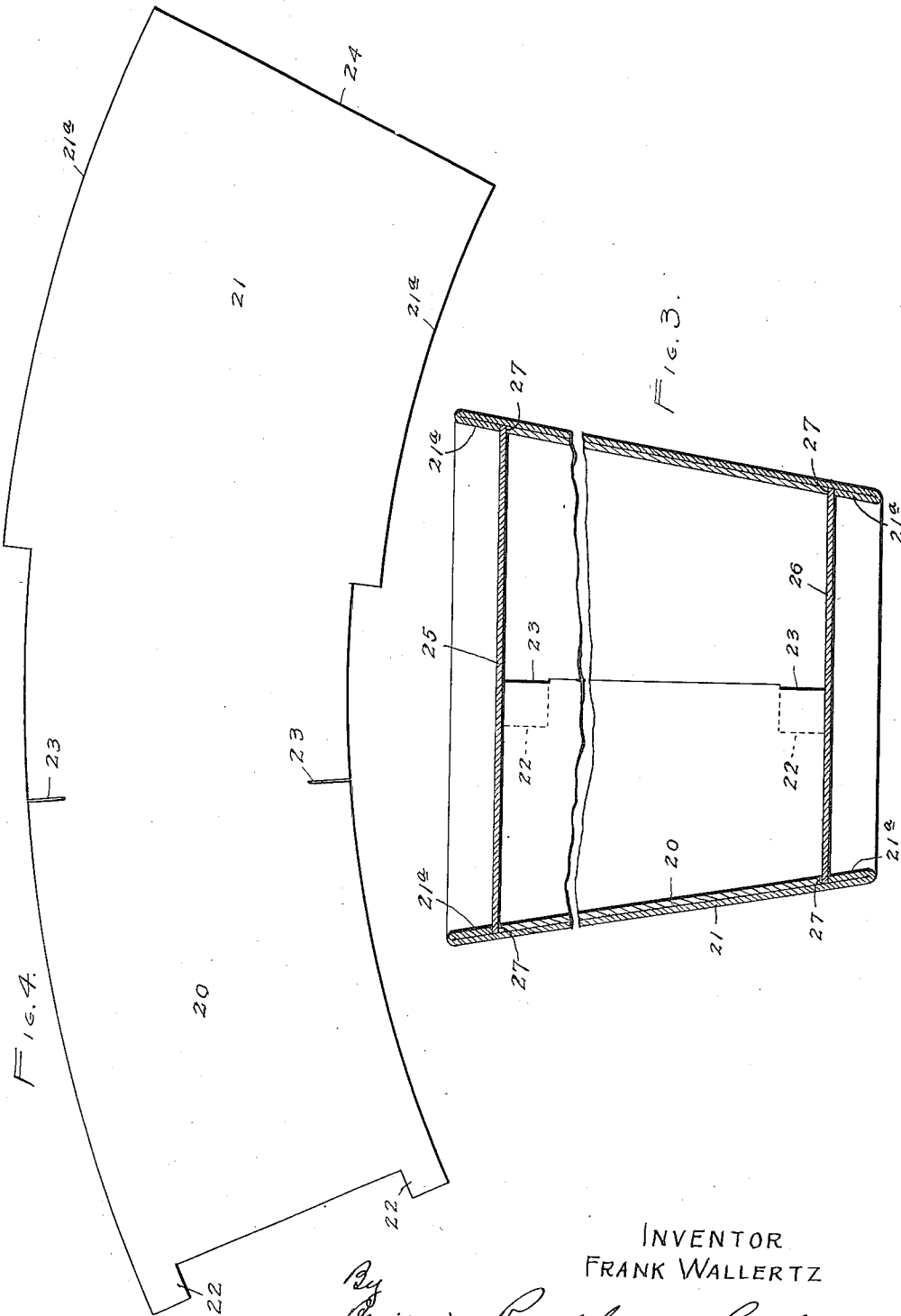


INVENTOR.
FRANK WALLERTZ
By Benjamin, Rodhouse & Lundy.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

FRANK WALLERTZ, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO CHARLES W. SHEVLIN, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CONTAINER.

1,294,210.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Feb. 11, 1919.

Application filed February 5, 1918. Serial No. 215,441.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, FRANK WALLERTZ, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Containers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to containers which may be processed, if desired, for rendering them moisture or liquid-proof and are adapted for use in packaging commodities for ready sale to the consumer.

The principal object of my invention is the provision of a container that is capable of being readily assembled so that the capacity thereof will be certain and uniform, and to this end I provide a novel blank wherein are provided suitable interlocking or coacting elements that are adapted to predetermine the diameter or capacity of the finished structure so that the user will experience no trouble in arriving at the proper size. This also permits the manufacturer to ship a quantity of knocked down structures in considerably less space than that occupied by finished or assembled containers, thus enabling a material reduction in the price of the containers to be made to the user. Another object is the provision of a container blank having facilities for positioning or more firmly securing the top and bottoms therein. Other objects will be obvious after an understanding of my invention is had from the following explanation and accompanying drawings.

I prefer to accomplish the divers objects of my invention in substantially the manner hereinafter described and as more particularly pointed out in the appended claims. And I desire to state that while I have illustrated and described two types of structures herein there are many ways of carrying out my invention, the present drawings being in a sense merely diagrammatic for the purpose of convenience in illustrating the principles of my invention.

In the drawings similar reference characters have been employed in the respective views to designate the same parts, and in said drawings,—

Figure 1 is a central vertical section of a cylindrical container made in accordance with the principles of my invention.

Fig. 2 is a plan of the blank or pattern

from which the cylindrical body of said container is fabricated.

Fig. 3 is a view similar to Fig. 1, of a conical or tapered container, of a slightly modified construction, but also embodying the principles of my invention.

Fig. 4 is a plan of the blank or pattern from which the tapered body of the container structure illustrated in Fig. 3 is fabricated.

Referring to Fig. 2, it will be observed this particular blank or pattern preferably comprises an elongated rectangular shaped strip 5, of suitable tissue, such as a fibrous paper stock or the like, having a portion 6, that is reduced in its transverse dimensions by cutting away elongated strips from the longitudinal edges, as shown, the purpose of which will hereinafter be fully explained. The transverse end edge 7 of the reduced portion of the blank is provided with a transverse tongue 8 for the purpose of coacting or entering a transverse slit 9, cut inwardly from one of the longitudinal edges of the blank, preferably at a right angle to the edge of the narrower portion of the blank.

The slit 9 is positioned a distance from the tongue 8, so as to predetermine the diameter of the interior of the container, so that the container may be correctly assembled by unskilled persons, simply by inserting the tongue 8 through the slit 9, and then rolling the remainder of the blank around the cylinder thus formed. The outer or end edge 10 of the strip is secured down against the cylinder by stapling or by treatment with an adhesive substance to prevent its letting loose. When the cylinder has been thus formed, it will be found that the narrower portion 6 of the blank which has been rolled inside the cylinder will provide a shoulder 11 adjacent each open end of the cylinder, so that the bottom and top end caps 12 and 13, respectively, may be inserted into the ends and brought into engagement with said shoulders 11, as shown. These end caps are each provided with peripheral flanges 12^a and 13^a, respectively, and after said caps have been positioned, the edges 5^a of the wide portion of the blank are turned in over the flanges and preferably crimped or otherwise pressed into position to securely seal the container. In making certain containers it may be found desirable to employ

a top end cap 13, that is provided with a central opening 14, as shown in Fig. 1, and in this event I prefer to close the top of the container with a disk 15, that is inserted
5 over the cap 13, either before or after the edge 5^a has been seamed and secured in place.

In Fig. 3 the container is of conical or tapered shape, so that after assembly the
10 empty vessels may be nested, the one in the other, and thus occupy less storage space than the cylindrical type of container heretofore described. The blank or pattern for fabricating the conical or tapered container
15 is of segmental or curved shape, as illustrated in Fig. 4, the body portion 20, which comprises the inner layer of the wall of the finished container being narrower than the remaining portion 21, which comprises the
20 outer layer of the wall thereof. In lieu of the single tongue 8, shown on the cylindrical container, I may employ tongues or extensions 22, that continue from the upper and lower edges of the body 20, as shown, and
25 at the proper predetermined points I make short transverse slits 23, that are cut inwardly from the upper and lower edges of the blank. The assembly of this tapered container is similar to that of the cylindrical
30 structure and consists of inserting the tongues or extensions 22 through their respective slits 23, which determine the diameter of the container, and then wrapping the remaining wider portion 21 of the blank
35 around the structure thus formed, and securing the end edge 24 in place. The top and bottom end caps 25 and 26, respectively, are inserted in their positions upon the shoulder
40 20 of the blank, after which the edges 21^a are turned over and crimped outside the caps, thus securing the latter in place and closing the container.

In both of the structures it will be noted
45 the tongues or extensions 8 and 22 will be positioned between the inner and outer layer or wrapping of the blank forming the container, so that the liability of their withdrawal is avoided, and the blanks being
50 previously cut and slitted, at 9 and 23, no trouble will be experienced by the unskilled mechanic in determining the diameters of the containers, as this has been predetermined at the factory making the blanks.
55 The presence of the tongues and slits, as herein described not only permits positive determination of the interior diameter of the container, but also further acts, when the containers are in final form, to prevent
60 any skipping between the respective layers which would result not only in changing the interior diameter, but in destroying the integrity of the structure as a whole. It will also be observed the blanks may be cut in
65 large quantities, put up in packages and

shipped, knocked-down, to the users, thereby utilizing considerably less space in shipment than assembled containers, and the users may assemble the containers only as needed.

After the containers are made and assembled, as above set forth, they may be processed in any of the approved methods in order to render them suitable for the particular service for which they are desired.

What I claim is:—

1. A container comprising an elongated blank having a reduced portion, and provided with a transverse slit, a tongue adjacent one end of said blank that is inserted in said slit to provide a structure of predetermined diameter, the remaining portion of said blank adapted to be wound concentrically about and be secured to the initial structure whereby shoulders are formed
85 within the container adjacent the ends thereof and said tongue is secured between the inner and outer layers of said blank, closure caps seated on said shoulders and the wider portions of said blank forming the
90 outer layer of the structure adapted to be turned over above said caps and secure the latter in place.

2. A container comprising an inner and outer wall, one of said walls being provided
95 with a transverse slit extended inwardly from the edge of the blank of which the container is fabricated, the outer wall being wider than the inner wall and adapted to be turned over at the ends of the container,
100 and a tongue adjacent the end of the inner wall adapted to be inserted in the above mentioned slit and be secured between the inner and outer walls whereby a container of predetermined diameter is provided.

3. A container comprising an elongated blank having a reduced portion and provided with a transverse slit extended inwardly from one longitudinal edge of the blank, a tongue adjacent one end of said
110 blank, said container adapted to be formed with an inner and outer wall, the inner wall formed by coiling the tongue end of the blank and inserting said tongue through said slit so that the former is disposed upon the
115 outer side of the inner wall, and the outer wall formed by continuing to coil the wider portion of said blank upon the inner wall structure and securing the same to the outside of said inner wall whereby said tongue
120 is securely held in position between said walls.

4. A container comprising an elongated blank provided with a transverse slit extending inwardly from one longitudinal
125 edge thereof, a tongue adjacent one end of said blank, said container adapted to be formed with an inner and an outer wall, the inner wall formed by coiling the tongue end of the blank and inserting said tongue
130

through said slit so that the outer wall is
formed by continuing to coil the remaining
portion of said blank upon the inner wall
structure and securing the same to the out-
5 side of said inner wall whereby said tongue
is securely held in position between said
walls.

Signed at Chicago, county of Cook and
State of Illinois, this 1st day of February,
1918.

FRANK WALLERTZ.

Witnesses:

CHAS. W. SHEVLIN,
H. SLACK.