H. E. MAXWELL.

PAPER DISH.

APPLICATION FILED JUNE 20, 1914.

1,127,480.

Patented Feb. 9, 1915.

Fig. 1

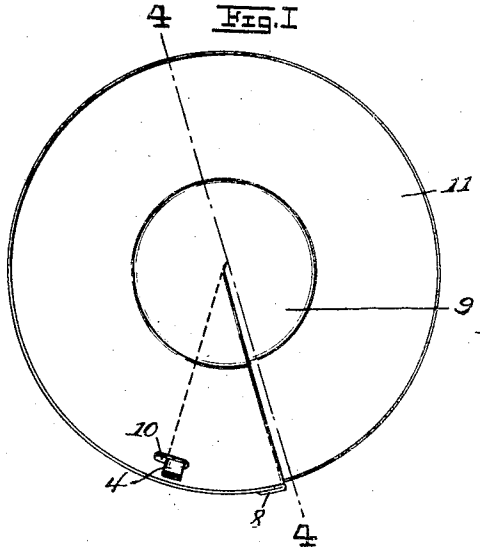


Fig. 2

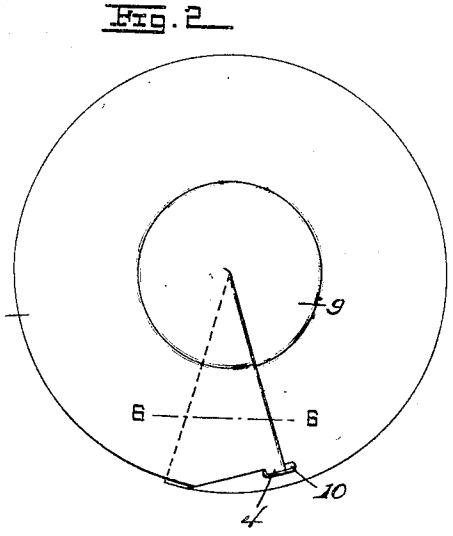


Fig. 3

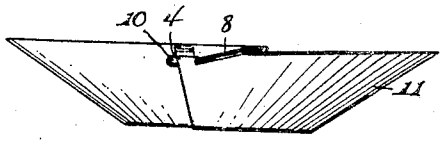


Fig. 4

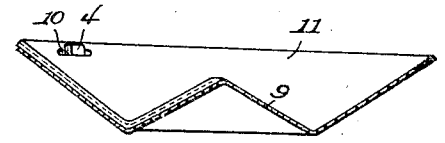


Fig. 5

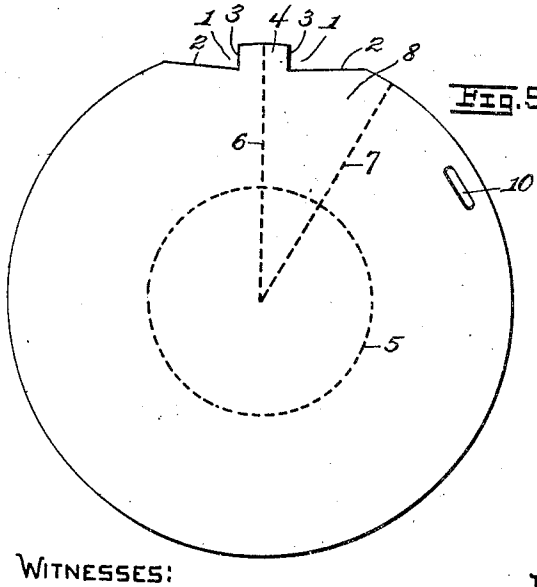
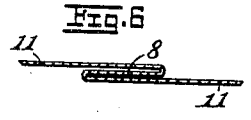


Fig. 6



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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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PAPER DISH.

1,127,430. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 9, 1915.

Application filed June 30, 1914. Serial No. 848,252.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, HARLEY E. MAXWELL, a citizen of the United States of America, and resident of Glendale, county of Marshall, and State of West Virginia, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Paper Dishes, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates broadly to paper dishes, and specifically to a paper receptacle designed primarily as an ice-cream dish.

The primary object of the invention is to provide a paper or cardboard blank adapted to be readily folded to form a dish of saucer shape, which dish may be applied to a great variety of uses, but which, owing to its peculiar design, is particularly adapted for use as an ice-cream serving-dish.

A further object of the invention is to provide a blank of the character mentioned which may be readily folded by hand into dish shape, the dish so formed being unitary, requiring the employment of no staples or other metal fastening to securely maintain the said shape. And a still further object within the contemplation of the invention is to provide a simple and inexpensive dish which may be readily shaped by the consumer and which may be packaged and shipped either in its flat blank form or in built-up and nested form.

With these and other objects in view, the invention resides in the features of construction which will hereinafter be fully described, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, forming a part of this specification, in which—

Figures 1 and 2 are top and bottom plan views, respectively, of the dish; Fig. 3 is a side elevation of the same; Fig. 4 is a section on the line 4—4, Fig. 1; Fig. 5 is a plan view of the blank employed in the formation of the dish; and Fig. 6 is a detail section on the line 6—6, Fig. 2.

In said drawings like designating characters distinguish like parts throughout the several views.

The dish is formed from a single blank of heavy paper or cardboard, said blank being in the form of a disk which is circular in form except at one side where two oppositely disposed notches 1 are formed by the removal from the edge of the disk of substantially triangular portions. One edge 2 of each notch has a chord-like disposition and the other edge 3 has a substantially radial disposition, a radially disposed tongue 4 being thus formed between said notches.

A circular concentric score, represented by the line 5 in Fig. 5, is provided on the disk, the line of said score having a radius of such length that a properly proportioned seating bottom will be afforded when the blank is folded into dish form. Also provided on the face of said disk are two radial scored lines 6 and 7 which converge at the center of the disk, forming an angle of about 25° or 30°, the score line 6 bisecting the tongue 4.

In forming the dish, the blank is upwardly creased on the line 6 and downwardly creased on the line 7, thus forming a gusset 8 between said lines, which gusset is folded over against the under face of the disk, as is most clearly shown in Fig. 2, thus causing said disk to assume an inverted conical form, after which the central part of the disk bounded by the circular score line 5, is forced upward to form an upright cone 9, most clearly shown in Fig. 4.

For maintaining the folded form, the tongue 4, which is rendered quite stiff by the doubling thereof, is projected upward and inward through a suitably located slot or aperture 10 provided in the disk adjacent to its periphery. The circular seat constituted at the junction of the central upright cone 9 and the outwardly inclined walls 11 serve as a base for resting the dish in upright position upon flat surfaces.

The dish in small sizes is admirably adapted for use in serving ice cream and the like, and, in larger sizes, may be employed for a variety of purposes. As a knock-down plate or dish for outing purposes, the device approaches the ideal.

As is obvious, the dishes may be packed in bundles or packages in knock-down, or flat, form and afterward shaped by the consumer as needed, or the same may be packed in closely nested relation after shaping into dish-form. In either case, large numbers may be packed in small space, rendering shipment charges and storage space economical.

What is claimed is—

1. The herein-described blank for a dish, comprising a circular disk which is shaped at one side to form a tongue, said disk having a suitably located aperture therein and being adapted to be folded on two radial

lines to form an intervening gusset, said tongue being adapted to be projected through said aperture when said gusset is folded against the body of the disk.

2. The herein-described blank for a dish, comprising a circular disk which is shaped at one side to form a tongue, said disk having a suitably located aperture therein and being adapted to be folded on two radial lines to form an intervening gusset, one of said lines bisecting said tongue, said tongue being adapted for projecting through said aperture when said gusset is folded against the body of the disk.

3. The herein-described blank for a dish, comprising a circular disk which is shaped at one side to form a tongue, said disk having a suitably located aperture therein and being adapted to be folded on two radial lines to form an intervening gusset, said tongue being adapted to be projected through said aperture when said gusset is folded against the body of the disk, said disk having a circular score-line concentric therewith, adapting the central portion thereof to be forced into upright conical form after the aforesaid folding of the gusset.

4. The herein-described blank for a dish, comprising a circular disk which is shaped at one side to form a tongue, said disk having a suitably located aperture therein and being adapted to be folded on two radial lines to form an intervening gusset, one of said lines bisecting said tongue, said tongue being adapted for projecting through said aperture when said gusset is folded against the body of the disk, said disk having a circular score-line concentric therewith, adapting the central portion thereof to be forced into upright conical form after the aforesaid folding of the gusset.

5. The herein-described blank for a dish, comprising a substantially circular disk having radial score-lines converging at its center and defining the positions of folds which serve to produce a gusset adapted for folding against the body of the disk, said disk being provided with a suitably located aperture, and a tongue formed integral with said disk adjacent to one of said score lines and adapted, when said gusset is folded as aforesaid, to be projected through said aperture for maintaining the folded form.

6. The herein-described blank for a dish, comprising a substantially circular disk having radial score-lines converging at its center and defining the positions of folds which serve to produce a gusset adapted for folding against the body of the disk, and means for maintaining said folded form of said disk, said disk having a circular score line concentric therewith adapting the central portion thereof to be forced upward into upright conical form.

7. The herein-described blank for a dish, comprising a substantially circular disk which is notched at one side to form a projecting tongue, said disk having a suitably located aperture therein and being adapted to be folded on two radial lines to form an intervening gusset, said tongue being adapted to be projected through said aperture when said gusset is folded against the body of the disk.

8. The herein-described blank for a dish, comprising a substantially circular disk having two oppositely disposed notches formed in its edge at one side thereof to form an intervening tongue, said disk having a suitably located aperture therein and being adapted to be folded on two radial lines to form an intervening gusset, said tongue being adapted to be projected through said aperture when said gusset is folded against the body of the disk.

9. The herein-described blank for a dish, comprising a substantially circular disk having two oppositely disposed notches formed in its edge at one side thereof to form an intervening tongue, said disk having a suitably located aperture therein and being adapted to be folded on two radial lines to form an intervening gusset, one of said lines bisecting said tongue, said tongue being adapted for projecting through said aperture when said gusset is folded against the body of the disk.

10. A paper dish composed of a substantially circular blank having a tongue formed in the edge thereof and having an aperture formed adjacent to its edge at a spaced distance from said tongue, a gusset formed by folding said blank on two radial lines which converge at the center thereof, one of said lines being adjacent to said tongue and the other of said lines being intermediate said tongue and said aperture, said tongue being received in said aperture, and an upright conical bottom formed by creasing the blank in a circular line concentric with the blank and then forcing the central portion of the blank upward.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two subscribing witnesses.

HARLEY E. MAXWELL.

Witnesses:
H. E. DUNLAP,
W. F. KEEFER.