

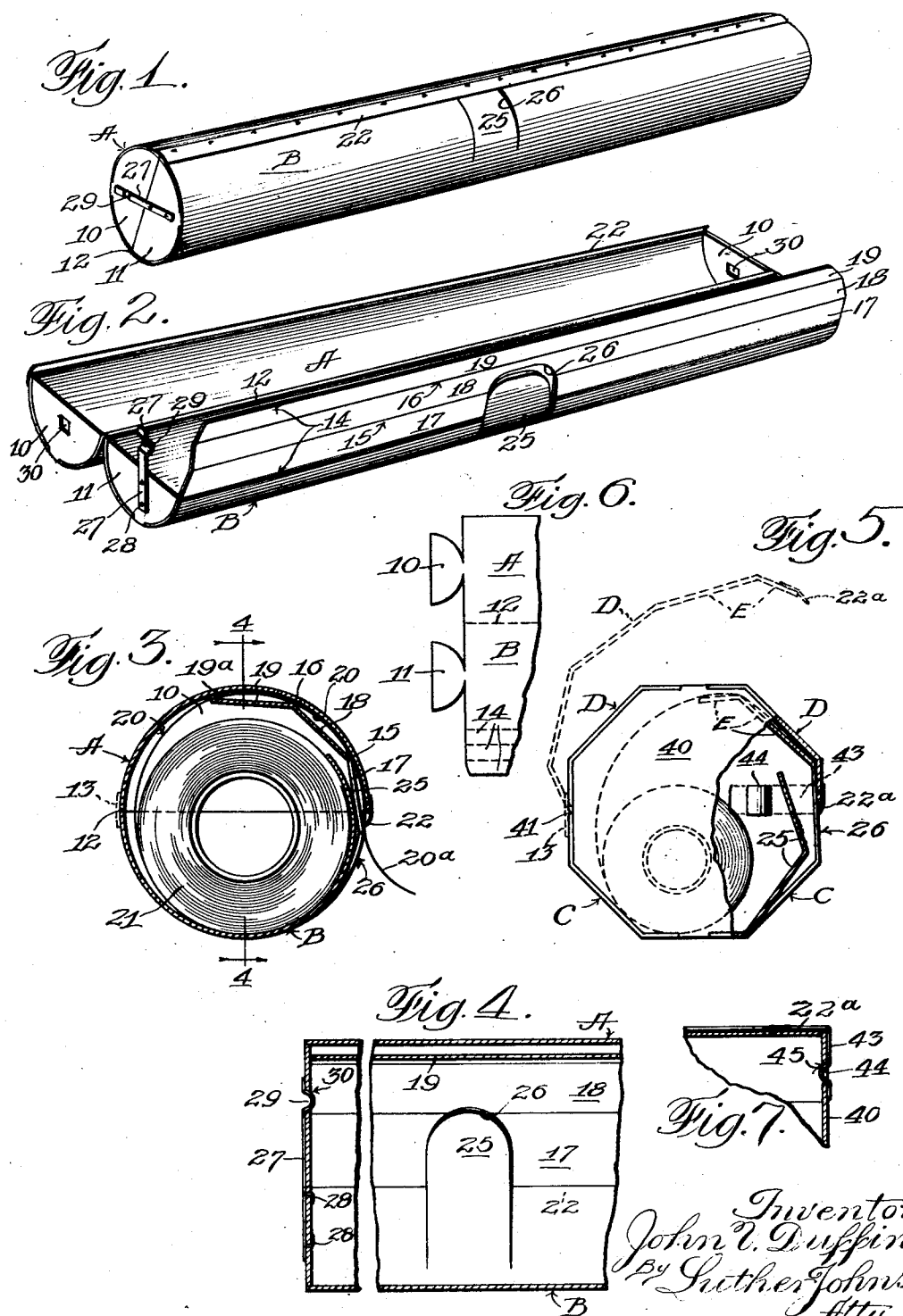
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CONTAINER FOR PAPER IN ROLLS

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CONTAINER FOR PAPER IN ROLLS

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These improvements relate to small portable containers adapted to contain waxed paper and the like in rolls for dispensing the same while maintaining it in clean, unbroken and sanitary condition.

The principal object of these improvements is to provide a simple and cheap form of such container having peculiar advantages in handling and in storing away when not in use.

Other objects and advantages will appear hereinafter.

In the drawings Figure 1 is a perspective of the preferred form of the device complete in closed position; Fig. 2 is a perspective showing the device of Fig. 1 opened; Fig. 3 is an enlarged transverse medial section at the middle of the device of Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is a fragmentary and broken sectional view as on the line 4—4 of Fig. 3; Fig. 5 is a partly end view and partly sectional view of a modified form; Fig. 6 is a small face view of one end of the blank for the device of Fig. 1; and Fig. 7 in a fragmentary section showing the locking means for the device of Fig. 5.

The main body portion of my improved container is preferably made of cardboard or the like thin sheet material, but the invention is not limited in this respect. According to Figs. 1, 2 and 3 this main body consists of two substantially hemicylindrical sections A and B, the section A having semicircular end walls 10 while the section B has corresponding end walls 11, these end walls simply being glued in place. The walls at each end of the device as a whole cooperate to form closures for the hollow interior. Preferably I cut these end wall sections from the single sheet from which preferably the device is made. these ends therefore being in part integral with the main body A or B, as shown by Fig. 6. This construction facilitates the manufacture by definitely locating these parts when they are bent up into end wall position, providing means for holding them in their desired relationships while the glue is setting, and strengthening the construction somewhat through the integral formation.

The two half-cylindrical sections are preferably integral at the hinge-like connection

12, this hinge location being defined merely by a line depression in the material, usually called scoring. The material is not severed at 12 but is simply indented by the scoring rule. If preferred, however a strip of fabric hinge material shown by dotted lines at 13 (Fig. 3) may be employed.

The main body part B has a flap portion 14 which may have the curvature of the main body parts but which is preferably scored longitudinally several times as at 15 and 16 to define several substantially flat portions as 17, 18, and 19 which, as shown in Fig. 3 underlie or are covered by the main body part A when the two sides are brought together. In the relative positions of Fig. 3 these portions 17, 18, and 19 would lie against the body part A but for the intervening outer layer 20 of the paper roll 21 which passes successively between the portions 19, 18 and 17 of one main body part and the adjacent side wall of the other main part.

This paper strip 20 emerges at the free edge of the body A where there is preferably a cutter 22 which may be a strip of thin sheet metal such as tin at which the free end 20a of the paper may be torn away. When some paper has thus been torn away the frictional contact of the parts 17, 18, and 19, especially at their creases 15 and 16 and the free end 19a, holds the paper part 20 in its then established relative position until another section thereof is drawn out of the device. The creases or scoring 15 and 16 render the flap or extension 14 more flexible and thereby more readily manipulated.

Midway of the two ends of the body there is a leaf 25 partly severed from the part or section B and partly from the flap 14, this leaf being integral with the section B held at one end and being severed free along the sides and across the top as shown in Fig. 2. At the free end it is preferably curved as shown in order better to accommodate the finger at the end of the opening 26. It is a tongue which may be pressed inward by the finger so that the finger may be inserted beneath the cutter 22 and the portion of the body A adjacent to it so that the end portion of the paper section may readily be drawn out

beyond the cutter without opening the device. When the operator's finger is then removed the leaf 25 automatically closes the opening at 26 and the container is maintained free of dust and dirt at that place to every material extent.

Means for holding the two sides of the container of Fig. 1 together are shown as a leaf spring 27 having a hump 29 therein and being secured to the end wall 11 by small projections 28 pressed out of the metal, passed through the end wall, and crimped over on the opposite side, as shown in Fig. 4. A hole 30 is punched in the end wall 10 where it will be entered by the hump 29 when the two body portions are brought together. Ready releasability is provided by the slanting lines of the hump 29. It is merely necessary to use a little force to separate the two sections. The construction shown at the left hand end of Fig. 2 obtains also at the right end thereof, where the corresponding hole 30 is seen.

The device of Fig. 5 differs from that of one already described partly in the outer octagonal shape of the article, which is provided by longitudinal scoring at the corners respectively, with the end wall sections 40 cut to the shape illustrated in Fig. 5. These end walls 40 are preferably integral with the body to a small extent as in the device of Fig. 1, but are complete units in this instance. They are glued to the body part C and hold that body part in the octagonal shape. I deem this octagonal shape fairly definable as being substantially circular in cross view or substantially cylindrical as a whole, since the device of Fig. 5 departs so slightly from the truly circular or cylindrical shape. That definition of "substantially circular" is adapted herein as applying to both forms for the purposes of the appended claims.

In the past all of the devices of this general kind of which I am aware have been made square in cross view, in which shape the device cannot be nearly so conveniently held in the hand while being manipulated. The present forms substantially fit the hand, and in these instances the hand is not irritated by the sharp projecting corners of the square construction. Then, further, the present forms occupy materially less space when stored away.

The body part D of Fig. 5 is hingedly connected at 41, as by scoring, to the part C, and the part D is much in the nature of a leaf adapted to close the opening between the side edge portions of the part C. The part D has an extension E, the details of which may be considered similar to those of the extension 14 of the other form, and are numbered the same as is true also of the finger opening at 26 and the flap 25. The part D of Fig. 5 is held releasably in place by metal clips 43 which are suitably formed from extensions of the cutter 22a the hump 44 entering a hole 45

in the end wall, all to the same effect as in the other form shown.

A further advantage of the constructions shown is that the two body sections open widely and by a single movement for the insertion of the paper roll, and the operation of inserting the roll is peculiarly simple and easy. Then too, after the roll has been inserted in one of the two body parts, these members are simply moved together, when they automatically become locked. It is necessary to use merely a little force to separate the two body members, which is a further advantage. The paper may be very easily taken hold of at the finger opening 26 without separating the body members. The construction is also simple of manufacture and of low cost.

I contemplate as being included in these improvements all such changes, variations and departures from what is thus specifically illustrated and described as fall within the scope of the appended claims.

I claim:

1. A portable dispensing container of the character described for use in the hand and for holding a roll of paper, comprising a hollow body of thin fibrous sheet material such as cardboard, having end walls formed from the material and integral therewith, being substantially circular in cross view and substantially cylindrical, and comprising two main body parts, one thereof being joined to the other thereof by an integral hinge-like connection whereby one body part may be swung in a direction away from the other thereof to provide for inserting a roll of paper loosely in the hollow interior, one body part having an extension adapted to underlie portions of the other body part in close relation thereto when the device is in closed position, the arrangement providing that a section of paper from a roll thereof within the device may extend between such extension and the adjacent main body portions, there being an edge of the outermost main body portion where the paper emerges from the device adapted for tearing away that part of the paper withdrawn from the device, there being means for holding the body portions in normally closed position.

2. The combination of claim 1 hereof in which there is a leaf-like part severed partly free from the main part having said extension and being adjacent to and partly normally beneath said tearing edge whereby said leaf-like part may be forced inward and the paper beneath said tearing edge taken hold of for withdrawal when the device is normally in closed position.

3. The combination of claim 1 hereof in which the said extension of the main body part is longitudinally scored to provide flexibility thereof.

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